THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1880.

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

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

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 111½ for 4s of 1907; 101¾ for 6s of 1881; 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 80@$4 82; silver bars, 111⅛.

Silver in London yesterday, 51 13-16d; consols, 100 3-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104¾; 4s, 115¼; 4½s, 114¾

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

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

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco yesterday. Alta, Benton and Justice were not so prominent, and were a trifle lower than Monday. The Gold Hill stocks look weak. The water and north end stocks were steadier. Business, however, was quite unsatisfactory.

The census returns of Nevada are completed, showing a population of about 60,000.

All the tailing mills in the canyon and on Carson river have shut down for the winter.

The City Marshal of Corvallis, Or., was dangerously stabbed by a drunken prisoner on Monday.

A heavy rain-storm prevailed in Oregon yesterday.

A six-year-old boy shot and killed a ten-year-old girl at Spokane Falls, Or., with a Sharps rifle.

Fire at Rochester, N. Y.; also at Weston, Ont.

The Ohio Electoral College met at Columbus yesterday.

Pardee Hall was rededicated at Easton, Penn., yesterday, the President, General Sherman and other notables being present.

The teller of the First National Bank at Trenton, N. J., has been arrested, charged with embezzlement.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad during the past year, after the payment of all expenses, were $1,500,000.

John I. Capp was murdered by unknown parties at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Monday night.

The total vote at the last election in Colorado was about 54,000—an increase of 26,000 over 1878.

Silver certificates to the amount of $300,000 were exchanged for gold yesterday at Washington.

The amount of currency outstanding is $382,604,000.

General Garfield arrived at Mentor yesterday.

William Burris shot and killed his wife at Farmland, Ind., Monday night.

The Captain of a life-saving station on the Massachusetts coast and two of his crew were drowned Monday night, while attempting to take off the survivors of a stranded vessel.

Evarts W. Farr, a Republican Congressman, died yesterday at Littleton, N. H.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Paris to the memory of the Communists killed in 1871.

The recent report of the murder of British seamen at Solomon Island, in the South Pacific, is confirmed.

The Ute Commission have gone to Los Pinos to pay the Uncompahgre Utes their portion of the $75,000 due.

A sculling match will take place on the Thames January 17th between Hanlan and Laycock for £500 a side.

The barber-shop of the House of Representatives at Washington was considerably damaged by fire Monday night.

James Atchinsin hanged himself near Dayton, W. T.

A vendetta has been established in San Simeon Valley, New Mexico, and affairs have a serious outlook.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is now 22 miles east of Rio Mimbres, N. M., and 60 miles from El Paso.

Samuel Hunter was killed by two Mexicans at Camp Thomas, N. M., Tuesday, the 23d instant.

Particulars of the loss of the steamer Simcoe, with the list of saved and lost, are given in our dispatches.

By the breaking up of the ice in the River Volga, Russia, great damage has been done.

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.

CASTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

To-day being the first Wednesday in December, the Presidential Electors are required to meet at the Capitals of their respective States and cast their votes for President and Vice-President. The law requires that they shall assemble at 2 P. M., and Congress has in practice held that strict compliance with its provisions, both as to time and place, is indispensable. When assembled the Electors each vote for his choice, and the vote so cast is signed in triplicate. One copy is deposited in the archives of the State, one is sent by mail to the President of the United States Senate, and one is forwarded by a special messenger to the Secretary of State. Both houses of Congress assemble in joint Convention on the second Wednesday of February, 1881, to count the vote. How that vote shall be counted has unfortunately never been determined with sufficient certainty. The Constitution says "the "President of the Senate shall, in the "presence of the Senate and House of "Representatives, open all the certificates, "and the votes shall then be counted." The powers and functions of the President of the Senate require to be better defined in this connection. Fortunately there is no reason to apprehend that any attempt will this time be made to tamper with the declared will of the people, but the matter ought to have been adjusted before the late election, beyond question.

THE VOTE OF THE NATION.

It has been estimated that 9,192,595 votes were cast at the late Presidential election, and that they were distributed as follows: Republican, 4,439,415; Democratic, 4,436,014. It is therefore said that Garfield's plurality over Hancock is only 3,401, and from these figures arguments are drawn to support the hypothesis that popular opinion is very evenly divided. Now it is necessary to point out that all such deductions are preposterous, and all such arguments worthless. The truth is that the vote of the nation is not given in the official returns, and that the figures which represent the Democratic vote are utterly untrustworthy. In at least ten States of the Union there was not a free ballot and a fair count at the late election, and in all those States the votes of the Republicans were rejected, or Democratic majorities were fabricated to overcome those votes. These are facts which render all talk about the evenness of the vote simply ridiculous. The Republican vote has not been fairly represented, and the Democratic vote is largely a work of imagination. It will be time enough to discuss the significance of the vote of the two parties throughout the country when we know what that vote was, but we cannot know it from the official returns, and we never shall know it until Mexican politics are rooted out from the Southern States.

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The question of compulsory vaccination in the public schools is receiving a great deal of attention at present, principally because some doubt has arisen in the public mind as to whether the operation is really a protection. Cases have undoubtedly occurred in which vaccination has failed to protect the patient, and other cases have occurred in which disease has been communicated through the use of impure lymph. These cases, however, have been very much exaggerated by public apprehension, and a close examination of the data of the subject does not justify any withdrawal of confidence from vaccination, when it is properly performed. At the same time it is entirely reasonable for the public to complain of the law if it does not afford them guarantees against careless or futile vaccination. The law is founded on the theory that the State has a right to protect itself against epidemic diseases, and that to secure this protection it must be empowered to employ somewhat arbitrary measures. It does not require much reflection to perceive the justice of this position. There are always a great many people in a community who, from ignorance, obstinacy, selfishness, or some other motive, would, if left to themselves, neglect all precautions during the prevalence of an epidemic. Those who are simply ignorant are often the hardest to convince of the necessity of such an operation as vaccination. They revolt at the idea of taking matter from the body of a calf and introducing it into the blood of their children or themselves. They do not perceive that it is a much more serious matter to take the germs of perhaps fatal disease from the atmosphere, from contact with diseased persons, or in other ways. It is therefore necessary that the State should use its authority in the case of such people, not only for their good, but for the protection of the community. But if the State has ample justification for interference in such matters it is also under obligations and restrictions, any neglect of which transforms, or may transform, its exercise of legitimate authority into an act of intolerable and stupid despotism. Thus it is undeniable that the State has a right to insist upon general vaccination; but it is by no means the case that it has a right to insist upon general vaccination without guaranteeing the effectiveness and completeness of the methods employed. For vaccination is not all the same. It may be bad as well as good. It may be ineffective, and it may even be deleterious, if proper precautions are not taken. The State therefore is bound, when it decrees general vaccination, to see that only the very best methods are employed, and it is not justified in leaving this important consideration to chance. There should be a State machinery for procuring and distributing the lymph, and every precaution should be taken to insure the use of that which had been supplied through this machinery. Nothing less than this can be regarded as a fulfillment of the State's duty, and if this is not done the public has a right to complain.

In regard to the efficiency of vaccination it may be interesting to state a few facts. Fortunately the statistics of the subject are very full, and the conclusions of science have been based upon such broad researches that they are quite trustworthy. The investigations of Dr. Seaton, a standard authority on the question, embraced half a million cases of children. He says that with good lymph and the observance of all proper precautions there should not be more than one failure in 170 cases. In 1863, during an epidemic of small-pox in London, he examined 50,000 cases. He found that of every 1,000 children who had been vaccinated the percentage of disease was but 1.78. His general conclusions were that the best vaccination was more than 30 times as protective as the worst, but that the worst was more than 47 times better than none at all. Another physician, Dr. Marson, found, from the study of 15,000 cases, that while the unvaccinated died at the rate of 37 per cent., the deaths among those who had been vaccinated were only 6½ per cent. The average risk which vaccinated persons run is estimated by him at one-sixth of that incurred by unvaccinated persons, while the risk of those who are *well* vaccinated is less than one-seventieth of the others. These demonstrations could be multiplied indefinitely from the valuable researches which have been made by army surgeons in all parts of Europe. The evidence is cumulative, and it is really almost all one way. There is no sufficient reason to doubt the usefulness of vaccination, in fact, and the contrary notions which just now find expression are based upon exaggerated estimates of exceptional cases. Vaccination, well performed, must be regarded as the one trustworthy protection against small-pox. When it fails it will almost certainly appear that it was not well performed, or that it was performed too long ago. Seven years is quite as long as it should be trusted to, and then revaccination should be performed. With good lymph and intelligent application, however, this is the best guarantee that can possibly be had against small-pox, and those who fear bad results from it have only to look well to the character of the lymph and the competency of the physician who performs the operation, to be as safe as science can make them. Of course carelessness and negligence are dangerous, but these the State ought to guard against.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The Chicago *Tribune*, while admitting that "there are sound and weighty arguments for electing a President by the "vote of the whole people," advances considerations which it regards as constituting insurmountable objections to this proposition. It says: "The first condition for "massing all the votes together, and being "governed by the majority or plurality "of the whole, is that they should be all "equally honest; that the meaning of the "word suffrage should be the same in every "part of the Union. It is notorious that "at present this is not the case. In eight "or ten ex-slave States the elective franchise has become a farce and a fraud, "and in five at least the rule of the minority has been established, and is now sustained by scoundrelism and violence. If "the inducements were strong enough the "same might easily be true of all the "other Southern States. If the result of "the Presidential election depended on "the popular majority, not even Missouri "or Maryland could be trusted to preserve a free ballot and a fair count. "In Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina "and Louisiana, under the same circumstances, the popular majorities would "be limited only by the necessities of "the occasion." This is true, but it does not constitute an insurmountable objection to the popular vote scheme. The *Tribune* seems to forget that precisely the same dangers and the same objections grow out of the election by the electoral college. Given the permanence of the conditions now existing at the South, and it will not be merely a question of electing the President, but of preserving the republic. The permanence of those conditions is of course incompatible with any form of free government, and if we are to assume that they will remain we may as well abandon all hope of reform in any direction, and begin to make preparations for the final catastrophe at once. It must be, it appears to us, assumed as an indispensable preliminary to any discussion of cognate questions, that the integrity of the suffrage will be restored at the South before another Presidential election is held. If the Republican party cannot achieve that it had better disband, for assuredly it will effect nothing worth doing unless it begins with that, and unless it postpones everything else to that. Of course if votes cannot be counted as they are cast, in half the States of the Union, republican government is practically at an end, and Mexican anarchy has begun. To say that there is no remedy for this, however, is to say that the Union of the States, and the Constitution, and the whole scheme of American government, are failures together, and we are not prepared to admit so much at present. The *Tribune* proves far too much, if it proves anything, for if it has become impossible any longer to trust the people, there is certainly no hope of recovery. Of course it must be admitted that at present a popular vote in the Southern States would be a farce, for we see plainly that an election by the electoral college is, so far as those States are concerned, a farce. The solid Southern votes which will be cast for General Hancock do not represent real majorities obtained for him. But this kind of fraud can be carried out as well by the present system as by a popular vote, and therefore reliance upon the present system will not help us. The course to take is to so legislate that frauds of any kind will either be impossible or futile. That done it will be quite practicable to introduce the system of majority election.

SHERMAN ON SILVER.

It is said that Secretary Sherman will propose in his report that the coinage of silver dollars be discontinued for a year, or that, failing this measure, the amount of silver in them shall be increased to 450 grains. The latter step would certainly kill the silver party, which has not and never had any use for a full-value silver dollar. The great charm of the "buzzard" dollar in the eyes of that party has always been its overvaluation. No hocus-pocus could be performed with a full-value dollar, and therefore we should expect this proposition to be vehemently opposed by the friends of fiat money. Any attempt, however, to make silver an equal factor with gold in the currency is, we think, impracticable. The metal is exposed to too frequent and violent fluctuations to give it a stable position. By putting 450 grains of silver in the dollar it might be made full value for the time being, but there could be no guarantee against a radical change in the value of silver within the next six months, and if that occurred it would be necessary to make another change in the coin. No doubt the measure proposed by Mr. Sherman would tend to remove one of the main objections to the "buzzard" dollar, but it would not affect the fact that silver is not fitted for anything but a subsidiary coinage. If Secretary Sherman is going out of office he can afford to be plainspoken with Congress and the country, and he knows very well that what ought to be done is to cease coining silver altogether, and sell it as fast as possible without breaking the market. Congress is only too ready to hunt crude and ineffective compromises, without being helped by suggestions of that kind, and Mr. Sherman has made too strong a reputation as a financier to lose it now by half-hearted and unscientific proposals.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Thompson cannot find anything encouraging to say about the navy, except that he has not expended all the appropriations. This is doubtless due mainly to the circumstance that they were too meager to accomplish anything with, and that therefore it was thought best to attempt nothing. There are 130 vessels of all kinds, and this looks like quite a respectable figure. When the list is analyzed and sifted, however, it will appear that there really exists no navy deserving the name, and certainly nothing which would be of the slightest use in resisting an attack from any of the improved war vessels of the European powers. Our navy in fact is emphatically on a peace establishment. We have no powerful ships, to begin with; and the few second and third-rate vessels we do own are rapidly rotting. The Secretary makes an appeal to Congress for more ships, and thinks at least one first-class ironclad should be built every year. At that rate it would take long enough to bring us abreast of the great maritime powers, but if we do not soon make a beginning we shall never accomplish anything.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of November 30th.

The steamer Belgic left Yokohama on the 26th, and may be looked for here about the 13th proximo.

Some new quarter dollars, coined at the San Francisco Mint in 1877, but never put in circulation, are being paid out at the Sub Treasury in this city.

Up to last evening the tax collections amounted to $300,975. Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. to-day the sum of $30,000 was collected, making a total of $330,975.

There was but little excitement around the British Consulate yesterday, the only vessel shipping a crew being the Gryfe. Sailors are still scarce, and masters are by no means particular as to the quality of the men they obtain.

During the present month the Mint in this city has coined 32,000 double eagles, 37,000 eagles, 200,000 half eagles and 800,000 standard dollars—in all, 1,069,000 pieces, of the value of $2,810,000. There was sent to the country $48,000 in standard dollars.

It is stated that the attorneys of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company will sue out an injunction to restrain the Railroad Commissioners from interfering in any manner with their affairs, and that the papers are so nearly ready for filing that the matter will be brought to a focus within the next few days.

The block bounded by Howard, Folsom, Ninth and Tenth streets is at present the scene of considerable activity, an artesian well company being engaged in the erection of large tanks for the storage and distribution of water drawn from the artesian wells on the ground. There are three wells on the property, one being twenty-two inches in diameter, another ten inches, and the third still smaller. The larger well has a capacity of 25,000 gallons per hour. The three wells are from 190 to 195 feet deep. The combined capacity of the storage and distributing tanks will be about 63,000 gallons. The water will have a pressure of nearly 100 feet. Distributing mains have been laid over considerable territory for the supply of customers, and as soon as the increased storage capacity and pumping machinery shall have been finished the area covered by the water mains will be enlarged.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Death of a Republican Congressman in New Hampshire.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Particulars of the Loss of the Lake Steamer Simcoe.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

The Report of the Massacre of British Seamen Confirmed.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Matters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—There are less than thirty members of Congress in the city. Among this number there is not a single one who advocates an extra session of the Forty-seventh Congress or the indulgence in any tactics to bring it about.

The present outlook is that the coming session will be devoted almost exclusively, besides counting the Electoral vote, to the passage of the regular appropriation bills, a funding bill, and perhaps an apportionment bill.

It is not believed, despite the forthcoming recommendation of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, that there will be any legislation to affect the present status of the standard silver dollar, with respect to its weight or amount of coinage.

No amendatory tariff legislation is anticipated. Undoubtedly an effort will again be made to put salt and paper pulp on the free list, but the whole subject of tariff revision will more probably be consigned to a Commission, as proposed by the Eaton bill. The general disposition is to keep politics out of the debate as much as possible, especially in the House.

If the Republicans manifest a desire to make the session one of business only the Democrats will undoubtedly be disposed to accommodate them.

The Republicans urge an extra session, to enable their party to secure control of the organization of the House directly after March 4th. This will be frowned down by the leaders. All that could be gained by such control would be a few offices, and the disposition of the Republican leaders is to let the Democrats hold on to them until December of next year.

Of course there will be a special session of the Senate to confirm President Garfield's appointments. How long this will last will depend first upon the nature of the struggle that may take place over the matter of organization, and, secondly, upon a possible contingency that the new Chinese treaty may not by that time have been ratified. If not, the Senate will doubtless remain in session as long as May, in order to dispose of it, the Chinese question having now reached that degree of national interest that neither party will care to ignore it. There is also reason to believe that in the event of the speedy ratification of the new treaty next winter, some measure similar to the fifteen passenger bill may be promptly enacted to make it effectual before the present Congress expires on the 4th of March by limitation.

The Lost Simcoe—Particulars of the Disaster.

OWEN SOUND, November 30th. — The steamer Manitoulin arrived to-night from Manitoulin Island. She brought J. G. Persons, first mate, John Nesbitt, first engineer, Robert McEneeny, wheelman, Mat Nobles, fireman, and J. P. Croft, deckhand, of the steamer Simcoe, which foundered on the 24th inst. The Simcoe left Chicago on the 18th with a cargo of 19,000 bushels of corn, and general freight. She had severe gales on Lake Michigan, accompanied with heavy snow-storms, which she weathered. Early on the morning of the 24th, whilst off Providence Bay, on the south side of Manitoulin Island, the sea was so heavy that it broke through the engine-room, putting out the fires. The ship became completely unmanageable, and remained in the trough of the sea taking in water until noon, when she sank. As she filled her upper works were forced away, carrying the life-boats with it. The five men named succeeded in releasing one of the boats from the wreck, and got into it. They then tried to rescue others who were clinging to the upper works, but were unable to reach them. When the hull went down the remainder of the crew were standing forward by the bow and made no apparent effort to save themselves. After witnessing the wreck, the life-boat, containing the five persons, made for Providence Bay, a distance of twenty miles, from which place they went by steamer to Manitowang, where they took the steamer Manitoulin for this port. Following are the names of those lost: Richard Hill, captain; Robert McNab, second mate; Ben. Millwood, wheelman; John Henry, fireman; Tom O'Hara, Tom Leir, Donald Carr and McDougall, deckhands; Julia Gibbin, ladies' maid; Lydia Williams, cook; George Pelton, porter, and one deck-hand, name unknown.

The Population of Northern Alaska.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—Ivan Petroff, who was sent out last May to take the census of Alaska, returned to Washington to day. He traveled to Alton, the extreme western end of the Aleutian Island, northward to Norton Sound, up the Yucon river 900 miles, and overland and by canoes to Kodiak, getting all the population west of Sitka and north of Prince William's Sound. The population of the southeastern portion of Alaska was to be taken by a deputy, who has not yet reported. Petroff's enumeration of Alaska aggregates about 22,000, of which about 18,000 are Indians, 1,300 Aleuts, 1,300 creoles, or mixed Russian and Aleut blood, 128 white males and 4 white females. The largest population in any one center is at Kodiac and an adjacent island, where there are about 2,200, principally Indians, Aleuts and creoles, with a few whites. In addition to the above population in Alaska, Captain Smith, the ice pilot of the revenue steamer Corwin, counted 2,200 Esquimaux between Behring Straits and Point Narrow. It is estimated that Alaska contains about 30,000 human beings, of which possibly 300 are whites.

A Swindler Run to Earth.

NEW YORK, November 30th.—A swindler who has been long sought by the police was arrested in this city to-day. In September, 1879, a person who passed under the name of Hugh Leslie Courtney crossed the ocean in the steamship Wyoming to this country. To his fellow passengers he represented himself as Lord Courtney, nephew of Lord Durham, and succeeded in imposing on many. He made the acquaintance of Mrs. Colonel Floyd of Philadelphia, who was a passenger, and gained her confidence. He disappeared in this city, and with him a satchel containing some very valuable diamonds which he had taken as if in a joke from the hands of Mrs. Floyd. He was traced to the Clarendon Hotel, but too late. The Scotland Yards detectives sent on his photograph as that of a common swindler, wanted in England for numerous petty crimes. Last August a man who represented himself as Marquis Lapierre Hereford obtained $300 at the London Bank of Utah in Salt Lake, on a draft for £150 on Ranson, Bouverie & Co. He received a draft for the rest, $450, on Morton, Bliss & Co., agents of the bank in New York. This he cashed in Indianoplis, when it was discovered that the original draft was forged. The detectives charged with arresting the forger to-day met him on Broadway and took him to the police headquarters, where his identity with "Lord Courtney" was established by means of a photograph. He is wanted also for other minor swindles in this city.

Indian Chiefs En Route to Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—Captain Dougherty, Indian Agent at Crow Creek Agency, is expected to reach Washington in a few days with a delegation of Brule Sioux chiefs. These Indians have conceded to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad a right of way through their reservation, and wish to come to this city to settle the details.

Patents Issued to Pacific Coast Inventors.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—The following patents were issued to day to Pacific slope inventors: To Maurance M. Murray, Coulterville, California, sluice-box for saving gold; to Henry J. Hollner, San Francisco, furnace for roasting quicksilver ores; Gideon S. Overshine, Santa Rosa, California, wheel hub; Alex. W. Castle and Charles W. Aiken, Eureka, Nevada, elevator.

Fire in a Government Building.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—A fire broke out last night in the barber-shop of the House of Representatives, and before it could be extinguished considerable injury was done the walls and ceiling. The barber-shop was located in one of the House cloak-rooms. To-day the architect put men at work repairing the damage. The origin of the fire is not ascertained.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, November 30th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento December 4th: C. Buyer, Warren Dutton, Mrs. H. H. Eams and child, Mrs. Arthur Moore, San Francisco; Walter Tyson and wife, Clarksburg, Canada; Mrs. M. L. Merritt, Miss K. G. Richards, Oakland; P. S. Childs and family, Davisville, Cal.; F. W. Pelton, Boston; Thomas Yates, Rhode Island; Mrs. N. P. Harris, Ceres, Cal.; Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, United States Navy.

Six through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento December 7th.

Joined to their Idols—The Democracy Still Hold to the "Fraud" Cry.

NEW YORK, November 30th.—The following was issued to night:

TAMMANY HALL, November 30, 1880.

The Sub Committee of the Committee on Organization of the Tammany Hall Democratic General Committee, appointed to investigate the fraud, corruption and intimidation practiced at the late election, is in possession of evidence which clearly demonstrates that the Republican vote was enormously increased by reason of systematic colonization, unblushing bribery and most cowardly intimidation of workingmen by their employers. At the proper time and place these proofs will be made public. The Sub-Committee, believing a great deal of valuable information can be secured through the co-operation of the public, to this end invite all persons in possession of any evidence of illegal registration or voting, bribery or intimidation, to communicate the particulars to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee at Tammany Hall, without delay, and in this way expose those who have violated the purity of the elective franchise, in order that deserved punishment may be enforced.

EDWARD GILON, Chairman.

THOS. F. GRADY,
M. H. LEGGKSON, Secretaries.

Colorado's Dead Lieutenant-Governor.

NEW YORK, November 30th.—The *Tribune's* Leadville dispatch says: Robinson's remains are being embalmed and will arrive in Leadville this evening. Great preparations are being made to honor the distinguished dead. The military and fire companies and private societies are to turn out. The body is to lie in state to-morrow until 4 o'clock P. M., when a special train will carry it to Denver. A large Committee of Arrangements has been appointed.

No disturbance has since occurred at the mine, and all is quiet.

The Ute Commission.

NEW YORK, November 30th.—The Ute Commission left quietly Saturday night to proceed to Los Pinos, to pay the Uncompahgre Utes their portion of the $75,000 due them on the late settlement. According to the appropriation, they receive $27,000, the Southern Utes $25,000, and the White River Utes $13,000. The Southern Indians were paid their portion of the money a month ago, and the Uncompahgres would have received theirs before now, but for the recent trouble and severe weather interfering.

The Case of the American Murdered by the Fiji Islanders.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—The investigation in relation to the killing of one Johnson, an American citizen, on the Fiji Islands, reveals the fact that Great Britain claims no authority there except to protect her own citizens. Secretary Thompson has decided to commission the first American man-of-war that has business in that vicinity to stop and redress the outrage. It is not considered worth while to send a vessel to that part of the world especially for that matter, as the man was murdered months ago.

Acquitted on a Technicality.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30th.—The trial of Dr. John Buchanan, for using the mails of the United States to defraud, was commenced this morning in the United States District Court. After hearing the testimony, Judge Butler directed the jury to acquit the defendant upon the technical ground that there was no evidence to sustain the charge of using the mails to defraud. Those who purchased knew what they were getting, and intended to use it to defraud others.

Perils of the Sea.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—Captain Worther, of Life-saving Station No. 8, on the Massachusetts coast, reports that he picked up this morning the body of Captain Atkins, of Station No. 7, and the body of one of his crew. It is thought that Atkins and his crew, in attempting to board some stranded vessel during the night, were capsized and all drowned, as other bodies were seen in the surf.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—Only the Captain and two seamen were drowned, named Eliah N. Taylor and Frank Mayo. The crew had rescued three men from a stranded schooner, and was about to take off the commander, when the schooner's boom struck and capsized their boat. The crew got ashore in an exhausted condition. The schooner drifted away with the Captain and pilot, and finally came to anchor off Chatham, Mass.

Annual Meeting of the Erie Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, November 30th.—The only ticket voted in the annual meeting of the Erie Railroad Company was for the present list of Directors. President Jewell cast 800,000 votes, representing by proxy four-fifths of the stock. The annual report shows surplus earnings of over $1,500,000 after the payment of all expenses, interest and fixed charges. The operating expenses have been materially reduced through narrow-gauge tracks and heavier locomotives.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 30th.—The stock market opened generally firm, and in some cases a fraction higher. The speculation was fairly active during the first hour of business, but the fluctuations, except in a few cases, were extremely slight. The Granger shares led the market in point of activity.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 111⅛; money active at 6; Governments irregular; stocks closed weak; Western Union, 90¾; Quicksilver, 11; Pacific, 46⅝; Mariposa, ½; Wells-Fargo, 112; New York Central, 141; Erie, 45⅞; Panama, 208; Union Pacific, 98; bonds, 114¾; Central Pacific, 83½; bonds, 114¾; Sutro, ⅞.

Garfield's Successor in Congress.

CLEVELAND, November 30th.—At the special election to-day in the Nineteenth Congressional District, Judge E. D. Taylor was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Garfield's resignation. The vote was light and the majority large.

The Ohio Electoral College.

COLUMBUS, November 30th.—The Ohio Electoral College met to-day, but owing to the absence of three members adjourned till to-morrow. They will visit Garfield after their business is transacted.

Official Vote of Colorado.

DENVER, November 30th.—The official returns give the Garfield Electors an average majority of 3,060. Pitkin (Rep.), for Governor, received a little over 5,000 majority, leading the rest of the State ticket about 2,300. The total vote is about 54,000—an increase of 26,000 over 1878.

A Republican Congressman Dead.

LITTLETON (N. H.), November 30th.—Congressman Evarts W. Farr died to day of pneumonia, aged 40 years. He was a Republican.

Railroad Enterprise—Fast Trains.

NEW YORK, November 30th.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, having recently obtained independent entrance to this city via Bound Brook, New Jersey, will to-morrow morning open up for passenger, freight and express business the fourth great trunk line between New York and the West. Three through passenger trains will be run daily to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, the evening express running through entire to the two last-named cities. This train will be a very fast one, leaving here at 6 P. M. and reaching the great western cities at the same time with the other trunk-line trains, viz: Cincinnati at 8 o'clock the next evening, St. Louis at 8 o'clock the second morning, and Chicago at 7 o'clock the second morning.

Another Prehistoric City Discovered.

WASHINGTON, November 30th. — James Stephenson, in charge of the geological survey of Western New Mexico, returned to day. He claims to have discovered another remarkable prehistoric city. It extends for miles, the houses being built in the face of a cliff along a canyon. It is distant some 40 miles from Santa Fe.

The Morey Letter.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.—John I. Davenport and Marshall Jewell are still here, and say the work of ferreting out the history of the Morey letter is progressing finely. The author will, Davenport says, surely be discovered, probably in a very short time, and his discovery and exposure will have a great effect on the campaign of 1884. They say except for that letter neither New Jersey, California nor Nevada would have gone Democratic, and this fact will damage the Democrats terribly when it is once fairly established that the Democratic leaders were the inspirers of it.

Struck by Lightning.

NASHVILLE, November 30th.—After a foggy day the clouds suddenly gathered with amazing rapidity this afternoon, and two severe shocks of lightning caused an explosion-like sound that frightened the citizens. A church steeple was struck.

Jumped to His Death.

ST. LOUIS, November 30th.—An unknown man jumped from the bridge to the water today noon and was drowned.

The President's Message.

CHICAGO, November 30th.—Many papers publish what purports to be a synopsis of the President's message, but there is not a word of truth in it. The message is so vigilantly guarded this year that there is no danger of its being stolen or the contents being guessed accurately.

Pardee Hall Rededicated.

EASTON (Pa.), November 30th—The rededication of Pardee Hall called out an immense throng of people. The President, General Sherman, Secretary Ramsey and Postmaster-General Maynard arrived from Washington, and had a hearty welcome. The services were impressive. The President made a speech highly eulogistic of the liberality of Mr. Pardee.

Wife Murder in Indiana.

FARMLAND, November 30th.—Last night Wm. Burris, who had been drinking all day and quarreling with everyone he met, especially with his family, took up a double-barreled shotgun, and while his wife was sitting with their babe in her arms, shot her through the head, killing her instantly. He was arrested and taken to Winchester. He claims that the shot was accidental. He came near shooting her once before with the same weapon while drunk.

Saloon-Keeper Murdered.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.), November 30th.—John J. Sapp, a saloon-keeper, was murdered in a cold-blooded way last night and his body found in his saloon. There is no clue to the murderer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Agitation in Ireland.

NEW PALLAS, November 30th.—The police hut has been removed safely, the peasantry being overawed by the soldiers, who will protect the erection of a new hut.

LONDON, November 30th.—Two hundred marines go to Ireland this week.

DUBLIN, November 30th.—A large force of police, infantry and artillery went to New Pallas this morning, to quiet a disturbance there.

Philip Calan has been found guilty of libeling A. M. Sullivan.

DUBLIN, November 30th.—The *Gazette* contains an offer of £1,000 reward for the discovery of the murderers of Wheeler at Ovla.

CORK, November 30th.—A barbarous outrage was committed near Tralee on a bailiff who was in charge of a house from which the tenants had been evicted. A party of armed men broke into the house and slit the bailiff's ears. The bailiff fainted from loss of blood.

The Anti-Jewish Movement.

BERLIN, November 30th.—The *Voss Gazette* violently attacks the *North German Gazette* for trying to palliate the persecution of the Jews. The *Voss Gazette* expresses the belief that the articles in the *North German Gazette* on the question are inspired. It says: "The Government are playing a paltry game. They merely throw out the card of Jewish persecution in order to strike at civil liberty, as they did with the Socialistic agitation."

The Solomon Island Massacre—Report Confirmed.

LONDON, November 30th.—The Admiralty have a telegram confirming the report of the murder of the commander and six of the crew of her Majesty's schooner Sand Fly at the Solomon Islands, in the South Pacific. The party were attacked while some of them were bathing. A party from the schooner, under a sub-Lieutenant, landed, recovered the bodies and destroyed the village, losing one seaman killed and one wounded. The Commodore on the South Pacific station will dispatch another man-of-war to the islands.

De Lesseps and His Canal.

LONDON, November 30th.—De Lesseps says: "I have greater faith in the Panama Canal than I had in the Suez Canal. The Atlantic and Pacific breezes will make it the healthiest region in the world. There are already excavators made which will excavate thirty-five cubic meters an hour. Everything necessary is ready to start the work. The co-operation of England alone will make the canal a fact."

The Dale Prosecution.

LONDON, November 30th.—The Queen's Bench, without deciding on the merits of the case, have granted a writ returnable Monday, with a view to the release of Rev. Mr. Dale, who is charged with Ritualistic practices. The prosecution is required to prove the validity of its proceeding against Dale.

Operations of the Kurds.

TEHERAN, November 30th.—A report has been received here that Sadik, son of Sheik Abdullah, with several thousand Kurds, advanced close to Urumiah and captured two guns. The Persian commander had left Urumiah to engage him in battle.

Immense Damage by Ice.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 30th—The ice in the Volga has suddenly broken at Nijni Novgorod, in consequence of the warm weather. Five steamers and thirty barges were destroyed, and large quantities of grain, naphtha and fish lost. The damage is immense.

Member Unseated.

MONTREAL, November 30th.—The Court of Appeals has unanimously unseated from the city Legislature Rabbelard, on the ground of undue clerical influence in securing his election.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Rochester, New York, yesterday, Wentworth's Block, Hansen's drug store and the Norway Plains Savings' Bank were burned.

At Washington yesterday there were $300,000 in silver certificates exchanged for gold. Currency outstanding, $362,604,000.

A. A. Talmage, General Manager, has issued a circular, assuming charge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, its leased lines and branches.

W. A. A. Thomas, teller of the First National Bank at Trenton, New Jersey, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement.

Benton Jones, Cashier in the United States Quartermaster's office at St. Louis, disappeared about a week ago, and has not since been heard of. His accounts are said to be somewhat awry, and his possible suicide is spoken of.

E. O. Lamphare, of Chicago, was elected General Manager of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Railroad at Dallas, Monday. The citizens of Dallas have subscribed $50,000. Fifty miles of the road southwest from Dall s have been located, and its construction will be commenced at once.

At Weston, Ont., yesterday, Wilby's woolen mills were burned, throwing 300 hands out of employment.

The New York *Evening Post* says: Private advices are that the large movements of gold to this country are at last attracting serious attention in London, and it is not unlikely that the Bank of England will use its large power to prevent it.

At a meeting in London yesterday afternoon, articles of agreement were signed for a sculling match between Laycock and Hanlan over the Thames championship course, to take place January 17, 1881, at 2:30, for £500 a side.

Pourparlers are passing between the United States, French and German Governments for exchanging opinions relative to the employment of the existing silver coin.

The French wheat crop has only been surpassed in France eight times during the present century. The increase over last year is 63,034,000 bushels.

Rochefort invites signatures for an application to the Paris municipality for a site for a monument to the Communists killed in 1871.

How Happiness is Secured.

Happiness is the absence of pain or annoyance, and wherever there is pain there is disease. A pain in the lower portion of the body indicates a disorder of some kind. If there is any odor or color or deposit in the urine it means disease and requires attention at once. We have heard many of our friends speak of the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and are convinced there is nothing so certain and valuable for all disorders of the urinary system, both male and female. H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—Money is in good supply. The San Francisco Mint has added over $2,000,000 to the stock during the past month. Considerable has also come in from the interior and Mexico. The last Mexican steamer brought $477,700 in specie, including $103,800 in Mexican dollars. The bank rates for commercial paper and real estate security remain as for some time, namely, 8@10 per c