THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1880.

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

During the coming year, and commencing December 1st, the WEEKLY UNION *will publish three Prize Stories of California. The first, 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 Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 111½ for 4s of 1907; 101½ for 5s of 1881; 110¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 80@4 82½; silver bars, 111¾.

Silver in London Saturday, 51 14-16d; consols, 98 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 116; 4½s, 115¾.

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.

The mining share market in San Francisco last week was fairly lifted from the rut in which it has been running for several months. The leverage used was the boom in Alta. At the beginning of the week the best price was $7 75. Friday the quotation was advanced to $20 50. This appreciation carried up contiguous stocks, Benton advancing to $4 and Justice $3 05. Hale & Norcross also appreciated considerably during the week. On Monday the price was $1 25. Friday it rose to $9 50. The adjacent stocks sympathized, though to a less extent. Saturday there was a reaction in Alta and other south-end stocks.

Vesuvius is again in active eruption.

Fire at Durham, N. C.; also at Topeka, Ks., and Winnemucca, Nev.

James Sloane cut his throat in jail at Bellefontane, O.

Mrs. Casey, of Toronto, arrested on a charge of murdering her two children, died Saturday.

Gonzales was inaugurated President of Mexico Wednesday.

Patrick Dillon was sentenced at San Jose Saturday to ten years in the State Prison for arson.

A severe snow-storm raged at Virginia, Nev., Saturday.

The Ohio Electors called on Garfield at his home, and were briefly addressed by the President-elect.

Abram S. Hewitt is out with another defense of his conduct in the Morey letter business.

A fund of $100,000 has been raised at Philadelphia as a present to General Grant.

Dan Smith (colored), convicted of rape at Pulaski, Tenn., was dragged by a mob from the Court-room and hanged.

The Chinese giant, Chang, eight feet six inches in hight, has arrived at New York.

One of the provisions of the new Chinese treaty is that Americans shall not import opium, carry the product coastwise or sell it.

Dr. C. A. Washington was hanged by a mob Thursday at Otero, N. M.

A case of grave-robbing is causing some excitement in Omaha.

John Calahan was hanged for murder Friday at Wooster, O.

Property to the amount of $300,000 was destroyed by fire at Spring Valley, O., Friday.

Two men were killed by an explosion of gas in New York Friday.

Eighteen ocean steamers are overdue at New York.

Mrs. Lewis Neall was burned to death Friday at Yanceyville, N. C.

The Kearsarge Mills, at Portsmouth, N. H., were destroyed by fire Friday.

Congress meets to-day.

Yellow fever is causing 15 to 20 deaths daily at Guayaquil.

The revolution in Ecuador has been quelled.

Louis A. Meeker has been sentenced to be hanged at Montpelier, Vt., for poisoning his half-sister.

Charles Potter, a member of the United States Geological Survey, has been found murdered near Santa Fe, N. M.

Charles E. Henderson (colored) was hanged for murder at Friar's Point, Miss., Friday.

In the sculling-match on the Thames Saturday, between Ross and Trickett, the former won with ease.

The Grand Jury at New York Saturday indicted Philip, Hart, Post and Byrne, of *Truth*, for criminal libel on General Garfield.

Mrs. E. Z. Beck hanged herself at Dubuque, Ia., Saturday.

Edward Bickland shot his landlady fatally at St. Louis for refusing to go to the theater with him.

George Wood and a man named Schoenman were burned to death at Oshkosh, Wis., Saturday.

W. S. Merkel hanged himself at Napa Saturday night.

James Horn was stabbed at Calistoga yesterday by C. Simmons.

Several passengers were injured yesterday near Lordsburg, N. M., by the capsizing of a coach.

Interesting extracts are given this morning from the annual report of the Government Auditor of Railroad Accounts.

As will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, the wires are all right again, enabling the RECORD-UNION to present the usual amount of Eastern and foreign news.

BOLSTERING UP A BAD BUSINESS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has undertaken a contract considerably too extensive for its capacity. It appears to think it possible to persuade the people of California that the new Constitution has benefited the State, and with singular fatuousness it ventures to specify the good things that instrument has accomplished. Foremost among them we are surprised to find mentioned the increase of the wheat crop. Now seeing that the opponents of the Constitution have not sought to hold it responsible for the outbreak of small-pox in San Francisco, we think the *Chronicle* ought to have been equally moderate, and to have refrained from claiming that it produced a good harvest. This, however, is one of the principal benefits we are alleged to have derived from it, according to the San Francisco paper. Another fact cited by that intelligent journal is the low rate of interest. Now the rate of interest will fall when, through such influences as the new Constitution has brought to bear, large sums of money are driven out of active employment in remunerative lines, and are thrown upon the loan market. Such a phenomenon is by no means an indication of community prosperity, but may be a symptom of disturbance and real decadence. Even when men have determined to withdraw their capital from a certain region, it is very rarely that they are able to find instant employment for it elsewhere, and in such circumstances they naturally endeavor to make it pay whatever can be got by putting it in the loan market. The very fact cited by the *Chronicle* from Magee's *Real Estate Circular*, that "private lenders are competing very strongly "with the savings banks for good "mortgages. There is now, we "judge, $2,000,000 in private hands "which the owners are endeavoring to loan on city real estate. "They are willing to loan at even less "than the low rates charged by the savings "banks"—tends to show that the situation is neither stable nor prosperous. Evidently very much, if not all, of these additions to the available loan fund, represents capital withdrawn from more permanent and profitable investments. Such indications are just what might have been looked for from the effects of the new Constitution, and in no way disprove anything that has been said respecting its pernicious and depressing consequences. As to the *Chronicle's* assertion that manufactures are growing in the State, it is too absurd to need refutation. The truth is that capital is on the wing, and that it will not be invested in manufactures or other enterprises of profit to the whole community, under an organic law which puts a special impost upon co-operative undertakings of all kinds, and which taxes property with all the malevolence and recklessness of the most rancorous Communism.

THE RAILROADS BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE NATION.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* denounces the Central and Southern Pacific Railways as "litigious corporations," because they object to the arbitrary fixing of their tariffs by the Railroad Commission which was established under the new Constitution. It is perhaps remarkable that these corporations should fail to see the justice and equity of an arrangement whereby three irresponsible outsiders are empowered to adjust the entire business of the roads at their own caprice, but the heinousness of this objection is difficult to realize from a merely common-sense standpoint. The highwayman who bids the traveler "stand and deliver," may possibly think it unreasonable that his victim should attempt resistance to his peculiar methods of levying taxation, but none the less does the robbed man feel that he is being wronged. The Railroad Commission was the very flower and quintessence of that outbreak of Communism which resulted in the new Constitution. It was deliberately framed in contravention of every principle of right and justice known to civilized societies. When, during the debates which preceded its adoption, it was proposed that the Commissioners should be at least restricted to the imposition of "reasonable" rates upon the railroads, the legislative Cartouches and Macaires who were engineering the outrage refused to listen to any such modification of the proposed confiscation. It was intended by them to "cinch" the railroads, and they were firmly resolved that no loophole of escape should be left open. So the Commissioners were invested with powers such as had never before in a country calling itself free been extended to any single body, and in order to make their authority paramount every tradition and maxim of representative Government and of republican doctrine was ruthlessly trampled under foot. Executive, legislative and judicial powers were all vested in this spawn of Communism, and it was authorized to deal with private property as freely and as irresponsibly as ever robber Barons dealt with the spoils of plundered Abbeys in the Middle Ages. There was no evasion and no redress possible to the intended victims. The Commissioners could cut down the rates of fare and freight until the receipts failed to pay the operating expenses, and still the railroads could not help themselves. They were in fact regarded as though they had no rights, and as though in their case it was perfectly allowable to take private property for public uses without compensation. This was the purpose of the Railroad Commission, but it happened that the Federal Government possessed some interests in the Central Pacific Railway, as well as the State, and about this time Congress thought fit to protect these interests by passing the measure known as the Thurman Bill. This law provided that the Pacific Railroads should pay over a certain proportion of their earnings at stated intervals, for the formation of a sinking fund, wherewith to discharge the debt which the companies owed, or would presently owe, to the National Government. The Supreme Court of the United States subsequently affirmed the constitutionality of the Thurman Bill, and thus the principle was established that the Federal Government had a right to appropriate the earnings of the Pacific Railroads to secure an unmatured debt.

The State of California having through its new Constitution decreed that the earnings of the railroads should be placed at the mercy of the Railroad Commission, the position of the corporations became extremely embarrassing. Here was one authority undertaking to appropriate their earnings, and to compel them to pay over fixed large amounts semi-anually, and here was another authority undertaking to "regulate" these earnings down to the vanishing point. The interest of the nation clearly was that the railroads should earn enough to pay their sinking-fund contributions. The interest of the State appeared to be that the railroads should earn as little as possible beyond working expenses. Those who put the Commission in the Constitution were ready to hound it if it did not carry out the scheme of confiscation it was designed to effect. They cared nothing for the national interest. What they wanted was that freights and passengers should be carried for nothing, or next to nothing. There could not, however, be any serious conflict of jurisdiction, for the proposition that the Federal Government is paramount may be regarded as settled by this time. Until, however, the railroads themselves bring the question to adjudication by the courts, it must remain an open one, and the present attitude of the railroads is doubtless intended to compel a settlement of it. The *Chronicle* hopes that "the gage "of battle flung down by Stanford" will be picked up by the State, and that the opinion not only of the Circuit Court, but of the Supreme Court, will be had upon it. We have no doubt that the desire of the *Chronicle* will in due time be gratified, but we do not expect that the issue will be at all satisfactory to that journal or its backers. It is in fact perfectly clear that the Supreme Court, having already declared the Thurman bill constitutional, must proceed to declare the State Railroad Commission invalid, since there can be no question that the latter is calculated to interfere with the collection by the Federal Government of the sinking-fund contributions. The Federal Government and the Supreme Court are committed to the proposition that the railroads must be left free to earn enough to pay their debts, and this freedom cannot be guaranteed to them so long as the Commission is empowered to cut down their rates as often and as much as it pleases. To charge this situation upon the railroads is, however, outrageously unfair. They did not pass the Thurman bill, but on the contrary they opposed it to the last. The truth is that in this case the railroads are in the position of the traveler in the story who found himself between a tiger and a crocodile, and who was saved at the crisis of his fate by the circumstance that the tiger's spring landed the beast in the jaws of the saurian. The game of confiscation has been played too recklessly at both ends of the Government, and the result promises to be the failure of the State scheme of railroad robbery.

JERE BLACK ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

It appears that Jere Black has written a letter on the railroad question, in response to a request from the New York Chamber of Commerce. The telegraph has given us but a few brief extracts from it, but enough to show that the Judge does not understand the subject any better than the generality of those who for years past have travestied it in the interest of mob prejudice and ignorance. The absurdity of his statements may be gathered from a citation. He says: "The two "companies between Omaha and San "Francisco raised in cash out of Gov-"ernment bonds, lands and mortgages of "their franchises, four or five times as "much as they necessarily expended upon "their roads. These roads, thus built at "the public expense, and in some cases "paid for by the public five times over, "are now claimed as private property of "the companies, and the right of the "public to use them as highways is utterly "denied." It is remarkable that after this gross and reckless misrepresentation of the facts, Judge Black should conclude: "Nevertheless I think the claims of those "companies to take reasonable tolls stands "upon the same foundation as that of a "company whose roads were built by the "stockholders themselves at their own "proper expense." This conclusion appears to be the only sane point in Judge Black's letter. All else is vitiated by his acceptance of the confused and erroneous views with which malignant demagogues and credulous simpletons have endeavored to obscure the subject. The truth is that the original relation between the Government and the railroad builders was a contract. The Government wanted the Pacific Railroads built, and in order to induce private enterprise to undertake the work it offered special inducements. It undertook to lend its credit to the projectors, and for this loan it took a mortgage upon the roads. Every dollar advanced by it in this way was simply loaned, and security was taken for repayment. The gifts of land were necessary in order to invite enterprise, for scarcely anyone then believed that the undertaking would be immediately or largely remunerative. It was, in fact, regarded as a visionary scheme, and private capital held aloof from it. How the advance of a loan to these companies could give the public any right to call the resulting property its own, it will puzzle Judge Black to demonstrate. If the roads were, as he asserts, built with public money, then it is clear that the public ought not to demand this money back. It cannot claim both the money and the property. It cannot undertake to confiscate the property on the ground that it was created with public funds, and then go on to compel the repayment of these funds. If an individual were to propose this it would instantly be denounced as a monstrous outrage. How then can a government be justified in attempting it? It is very discouraging to find a man of Judge Black's standing uttering such pernicious nonsense on a subject which has already suffered so much from misrepresentation. It is certainly hardly to be expected that the masses can entertain just ideas concerning the relations between the Government and the Pacific Railroads, when so veteran a jurist is so profoundly ignorant of the facts, and so ready to lend himself to the propagation of untruths. It is the more necessary that the truth should be told in this connection because the parties to the contract do not stand upon equal terms. The corporations are powerless to save themselves as against the weight of the government, and if Congress does not choose to do them justice they must put up with whatever wrongs may be inflicted upon them. The simple fact is that they owe all the opprobium to which they have been subjected, to their success. The contract into which the Government entered proved more profitable to the railroad builders than could have been anticipated, and from this circumstance have sprung all the attempts to evade the contract and to confiscate the property of the companies which have been made since the completion of the roads. Mr. Jere Black does not appear to have given the subject any study, but it is noteworthy that even though he has imbibed the most fallacious notions respecting the relations between the Government and the railroads, he is still of opinion that the claim of the roads to take reasonable tolls rests upon the same foundation as in the case of lines not having any special relations with the Government. In other words, he does not think that the Government is justified in availing itself of its contract with the railroads to excuse acts of spoliation and confiscation.

HEWITT'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt's letter to the *Nation* appears to be a very lame defense. He says he really believed the Morey letter to have been written by General Garfield. If he did he is attempting to vindicate his honesty at the expense of his intelligence, for we do not hesitate to assert that no man whose opinion was of the slightest value could have failed to perceive that the Morey letter was an impudent and clumsy forgery. When, however, we remember that Mr. Hewitt took two hours to examine the letter, and that he compared it with several genuine autographs of General Garfield, it becomes extremely difficult to accept his present statement. He could not have failed to perceive the blunders in orthography which characterized the forgery, nor could he have passed over the striking difference between the first letter of the genuine and the forged signature, or the obvious fact that in the latter the "i" was dotted on the wrong side of the "f." All these points must have been observed by any who gave ten minutes of conscientious study to the letter, yet Mr. Hewitt examined it for two hours, and then, as he now states, became convinced of its genuineness. We confess our inability to accept this statement. We agree with Mr. Hewitt that he has more reason than General Garfield to "hunt the rascal "down," but we are afraid that even the conviction of the actual forger will not clear the *Nation's* correspondent of the blame which now attaches to his conduct in the premises.

CITY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

E. H. McKee, City Auditor, makes the following report for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1880:

Balance on hand last report	$63,159 48
Receipts for the week	2,290 78
Total	$70,450 26
DISBURSEMENTS.	
General Fund	$1,463 32
Water Works Fund	1,414 63
Fire Department Fund	1,989 41
School Fund	7,893 95
Levee Fund	559 00
Cemetry Fund	400 46
Street Fund	7 00
Police Fund	1,284 00
	15,011 77
Balance in Treasury	$55,438 49
APPORTIONMENT.	
Sinking and Interest Fund	$1,970 52
General Fund	7,773 57
Water Works Fund	3,758 50
Fire Department Fund	4,489 46
School Fund	1,000 06
Levee Fund	6,185 88
Cemetery Fund	441 66
Street Repair Fund	114 83
Police Fund	4,097 43
Bond Redemption Fund	16,835 36
Special Water Works Fund	5,583 27
Fire Department Bond and Interest Fund	385 43
Library Fund	1,918 53
Sewer Repair Fund	154 60
N, Sixth to Tenth Street Fund	162 86
O, Fourth to Sixth Street Fund	47 58
Total	$55,438 49

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE OF TAR has been before the public for the past six years, and its constantly increasing demand is the best testimonial of its success.

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

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

[DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.]

THE DAM ON THE YUBA ALL RIGHT.

Important Capture of a Counterfeiter at Folsom

SEVERE SNOW-STORM ON THE COMSTOCK.

Continuation of the Schroder Murder Trial at Oakland.

WIND AND FIRE AT SAN BERNARDINO.

Attorneys in the Sprague Case Suing for their Fees in Ventura County.

CALIFORNIA.

Weather—Moody and Sankey—Decay of the Sand Lot—Counterfeiter Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5th.—The day has been exceedingly quiet. The weather was variable, with occasional showers. The wind was from the southeast, but very light, and the barometer is high.

Moody and Sankey held meetings day and evening, with crowded attendance.

A beggarly array of about fifty or seventy-five persons attended the decay of the sand lot this afternoon.

Robert R. Brown has been arrested at Folsom by United States Detective Finnegass, for counterfeiting quarter-dollars and dimes. Six sets of dies and a quantity of counterfeit coin were captured.

The Yuba Dam Stands the Pressure.

MARYSVILLE, December 4th.—The water in the Yuba river has raised over three feet, and has given the dam the first trial. From the Superintendent, who came down from there to-day, the following facts are learned: The water now stands on the face of the dam between three and four feet deep, and sets back for over half a mile, covering the whole space from end to end for two miles and 200 feet. The water passes through the brush, as intended, leaving the "slickens' settling about it, and gradually filling up, as was intended. About 1,000 feet from the north end a settling of the bank and brush has occurred for about forty feet in length, but this is caused only by the pressure of the water on the top, and the packing together of the brush where it was not put as close as in other places. No washing under has occurred, and it is thought to be in as good a condition and working as well as was expected by its projectors. A small force of men is kept there by the Commissioners to watch it.

Shooting Affray.

STOCKTON, December 4th.—In a saloon on Hunter street, this forenoon, an altercation occurred between James B. Damrell, a farmer, and James Hunter, a farm laborer, when Damrell drew a pistol and fired at Hunter, the ball grazing the skin of the latter around the lower part of the chest. The injury sustained by Hunter was very slight. Damrell was arrested and held to answer, his bail bond being fixed at $1,000.

Where is Joseph Bass?

VALLEJO, December 4th.—Inquiries are being made as to the whereabouts of Joseph Bass, of this city. He has recently been acting as agent of the Puget Sound Lumbering Company, at Willows, Colusa county, and has departed with $2,000 belonging to the company. He was last seen crossing Carquinez Straits ferry on Monday night, and it is suspected that he has gone to Arizona.

The Schroder Murder Trial.

OAKLAND, December 4th.—The trial was resumed at 9:15 this morning. The prisoner entered the Court at 9 o'clock, accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff. He appeared cool and self-possessed, and apparently labored under less mental suffering than yesterday. The interest in the trial is still at fever heat, judging from the large concourse of people in attendance.

Dr. Stebbins, the prisoner's father-in-law, was called for the defense, the taking of whose testimony occupied nearly the entire day, and which did not differ materially from his statements made before the Coroner, already published.

The Court then adjourned to half-past 9 Monday morning.

A Ten-Year Sentence.

SAN JOSE, December 4th.—Patrick Dillon, the Old Gilroy incendiary, was sentenced to-day to ten years in the State Prison.

Suicide by Hanging.

NAPA, December 5th.—W. S. Merkel, generally known as "Pennsylvania Bill," last night committed suicide by hanging. From a note found on the deceased the deed had been contemplated, but no cause was assigned for the act.

Stabbing Affray.

CALISTOGA, December 5th.—A cutting affray took place in Stender's saloon, in this place to-day, in which Claib Simmons stabbed James Horn somewhat severely, if not fatally. A quarrel occurred, in which Simmons accused Horn of killing a man, and said that he (Horn) would not kill him. The wound was made by a penknife between the collar bone and shoulder. Whisky led to the act. Simmons is under arrest.

A Relic of the Sprague Case.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, December 4th.—A new batch of suits have been filed by attorneys for the prosecution for their fees in the noted case of The People vs. Sprague. Some remarkable developments are promised.

A Promising Colt.

LOS ANGELES, December 4th.—Joseph C. McKibben, of Washington, D. C., to-day bought the promising colt, Joe Romero, for $1,500. Romero is by Richmond, dam Barbara, and was raised and owned by H. M. Johnston. The colt will be sent to Washington some time during the winter.

A Severe Blow.

SAN BERNARDINO, December 4th.—About 9 o'clock last night we had a very hard windstorm passing over the northern portion of the town. It blew the house of Vinton L. Mitchell, on Base Line street, about three feet off its foundation, throwing the chimney down and overturning a lamp, setting fire to the house, which was soon in a blaze, and totally destroying everything. The family barely escaped with their lives. The property was insured in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for $1,000. With this exception there has been no serious damage done, except to trees and fences. We have had a very fine rain, commencing night before last, raining all day yesterday and part of last night, and it still continues cloudy to-day.

Charged With Violating a Federal Law.

SAN DIEGO, December 4th.—J. W. McFatridge was arrested here last night by United States Marshal Dunlap, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Whiting of Los Angeles, charging him with complicity with Hidales, lately arrested there for passing a forged check on a bank. McFatridge is charged with taking letters from the mail and passing them over to Hidales.

Passengers Passing Mojave.

MOJAVE, December 5th.—The following overland passengers, by Southern Pacific Railroad, passed Mojave to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: A. H. Truman, H. G. Smith, G. H. Mendell, J. C. McKibbin, San Francisco; W. H. Newell, Chico; J. O. Toole, Tombstone; Samuel Edwards, San Francisco; Lewis Ellens, Cincinnati; G. W. Clark, Oakland; L. B. Backett, San Fernando; J. Clark, Oakland; E. Scott, Stockton.

NEVADA.

Snow on the Comstock.

VIRGINIA, December 3d.—The snow-storm which has been raging for forty-eight hours has cleared up. It was severer than any of last winter, eighteen inches having fallen and been blown into obstructing heaps.

VIRGINIA, December 4th.—The storm commenced again this morning, and is worse than ever.

Hotel Burned.

WINNEMUCCA, December 4th.—The Arlington Hotel, opposite the passenger depot, and the United States Signal Office, were burned to the ground at 3 P. M. to-day. The fire originated in the hotel kitchen. The loss is $10,000, and the insurance is $6,000.

NEW MEXICO.

Stage Accident—Several Passengers Injured.

LORDSBURG (N. M.), December 5th.—Early this morning, as the Silver City stage was coming into Lordsburg with through passengers from the East, the coach struck an embankment and was capsized, with ten passengers inside. The following persons were injured: J. J. Smith, of Pennsylvania; collar-bone broken, scalp wound and wrist badly sprained, and body bruised. Mrs. Bloomer, badly hurt and body bruised. Mrs. Hughes, of Chicago; two ribs fractured and internally injured. M. Feinberg, of San Francisco; slightly bruised, not serious. J. F. Durand, a journalist of New York; knee badly cut and severe bruises on his side. Feinberg and Durand went west to-day. The rest of the passengers injured are at Shakespeare, resting as comfortably as can be expected.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Calahan was hanged at Wooster, O., Friday, for the murder of Benjamin Tormie in October, 1879. He was aged 22, and a hard man. He slept soundly Thursday night, and relished a hearty breakfast.

At Spring Valley, O., Friday, Walton's bagging factory was burned. Loss, $30,000.

At New York, Friday, August D. Leighton (colored) was found guilty of the murder of Mary Dean.

In London it is reported that the Viceroy of India has been ordered to evacuate Candahar forthwith.

At Montreal, C. Caplas La Chames has been sentenced to be hanged January 29th for the murder of Adab De Sileto.

Charles E. Henderson (colored) was hanged Friday at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder of Thomas King (white) last December. Henderson confessed and made a speech.

John Ford and Charles Burns were killed by an explosion of gas at Forty-first street and Seventh avenue, New York, Friday.

Fifteen of the forty-five collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Company have suspended for December, throwing 3,000 men out of work.

Lurright M. Renwald & Co's. clothing establishment at Philadelphia was damaged by fire Friday to the amount of $25,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

A Panama dispatch says there is yellow fever in Guayaquil, with fifteen to twenty deaths daily. A fire there destroyed four houses. The revolution in Ecuador has been quelled.

At Montpelier, Vermont, Louis A. Meeker, pleading guilty of the murder of his half sister Alice by poison, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 21 of February. He took his sentence calmly.

Prisoners from four counties will be brought to Waterford, Ireland, to day for trial, including the men charged with the murder of Boyd. A disturbance is possible.

Assistant Postmaster-General Thomas Brady has purchased a controlling interest in the *National Republican*, in Washington, and will assume control in a short time.

Mrs. Casey, of Toronto, was found in bed Friday morning, with her two children smothered to death. The mother was not injured, and is held on a charge of murder.

Secretary Thompson recommends the repeal of the Act of June 17, 1878, so as to restore to the President the authority to appoint ten cadet midshipmen at large annually.

The heaviest foreign mail which ever left New York Postoffice was dispatched last Wednesday by the outgoing steamers. It contained 106,578 letters and 192 bags of papers.

Boycott was followed to his hotel in Dublin recently by forty hooting roughs, and the proprietor of the hotel received a threatening letter, warning him not to shelter Boycott.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DENSON, Judge.

SATURDAY, December 4th.

In the matter of the application of Minnie Maybell Bell—Letters of recommendation heretofore filed in the case by respondent allowed to be withdrawn from file.

Robert Miller vs. L. C. Chandler—Trial of case resumed; testimony concluded and case continued for argument till the 14th inst.

Delia Arcega vs. Joseph Arcega—Decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff on the ground of extreme cruelty.

J. H. Opfer vs. J. W. Brocas et al.—Default entered and decree of foreclosure.

CLARK, Judge.

Joseph Harper vs. Caroline B. Harper—Default of defendant entered.

The People vs. Adolph Chaty—Information for grand larceny; charge reduced to petit larceny; defendant pleaded guilty and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

The People vs. Isaac Newton—Information for grand larceny; plea of guilty; sentenced to a term of eight years in the Folsom State Prison.

The People vs. Charles Burns—Information for burglary; plea of not guilty; remanded for trial.

The People vs. Giovani Bernaldi—Information for grand larceny; L. S. Taylor assigned as counsel for defendant; prisoner arraigned, plea of not guilty, remanded for trial.

The People vs. Thomas Neely—Information for grand larceny; defendant arraigned, plea of guilty, to receive sentence next Monday at 10 A. M.

Jennie B. Pyburn vs. George Pyburn—Decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff on the ground of cruelty.

The Court then adjourned.

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.

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

FOR THE COUGHS AND COLDS now prevailing, Hammer's Glycerole of Tar is a specific.

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

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

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

Prospectus of the Panama Ship Canal.

The Universal Company, for the construction of an interoceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama, under the Presidency and management of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, President of the Suez Canal Company, and with the patronage and assistance of the principal banks and bankers of Europe and America, issue 590,000 shares of 500 francs each. According to the terms of the organization, deposited with M. Champetier de Ribes, Notary Public, of Paris, the Panama Canal Company will be organized with a capital of 300,000,000 francs, consisting of 600,000 shares of 500 francs each. Ten thousand shares have been reserved, according to the terms of organization, for the original grantees, in consideration of the expenses incurred and grants ceded by them to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the remaining 590,000 shares being offered for public subscription.

Conditions of the Subscription:

The subscription price is par 500 francs per share, payable as follows: Twenty-five francs ($4 80) on subscription, 100 francs on an allotment to be made within thirty days from date of emission. The remaining 375 francs will be subject to call, as may be deemed necessary by the Council of Administration, notice of which will be published at least three months in advance. No such call, however, can be made before the expiration of one year from the date of subscription. After the payment of 250 francs the shares can be exchanged for bonds, by the consent of the stockholders at a general meeting. The owner of each 20 shares will be entitled to one vote in the general meeting. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums paid in will be paid during the progress of the work. Eighty per cent. of the net earnings will be distributed to the shareholders, according to the terms of organization. The requirements for official quotation will be fulfilled soon after the organization of the company. The public subscription will be opened in Europe and America on the 7th, 8th and 9th of December, 1880. The distribution of shares subscribed will be made pro rata of the total subscriptions, without distinction of nationality. The following privileged subscriptions are not subject to reduction: First, the shareholders and delegates of the Suez Canal Company have the privilege of subscribing to one Panama share for each share of the delegation of the Suez Canal Company; second, the original subscribers to the Panama Canal Company have the privilege of subscribing for these Panama shares in proportion to their former subscription. In order to avail themselves of this right, the privileged subscribers on paying the first 25 francs, should present their Suez bonds or their certificates, proving their original Panama subscription, to the respective banking houses.

Subscriptions will be received in Paris by the Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Suez, Comptitor De Compte, Societe de Depots et de Comptes Courines, Societe Generale pour le Developpment du Commerce et de L'industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des pays bas Credit Lyonnais, Societe Financier de Paris, Banque de Scompte de Paris, and at all the offices of their branches, inland and foreign; correspondents at Said, England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Turkey and Egypt; at the special committee in America. To represent the company in this emission, under the authority so given, the undersigned will receive subscriptions by mail and telegraph: Americans—Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Winslow, Larerind & Co., New York city, special American Committee. Subscriptions received in California by the Anglo-Californian Bank Co., Limited, San Francisco.

"EXCEEDINGLY INTERESTING."

[Capital Gazette, December 4th.]

The RECORD-UNION of to-day contains the first chapter of a serial story which promises to be exceedingly interesting to romance readers. It is entitled, "The Ventures and Adventures of Charlie Gould," being a romance of the stock market. Mr. Edward F. Cahill is the author. It will run through several months' issues of that stalwart journal.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ARCADE HOTEL.

SACRAMENTO, December 5, 1880.

M McFarland, Utica, N Y	M T Grogan, Shingle Sps
P Fitzhugh, Placer co	Mrs Fitzgerald, do
R Knippenberg, St Louis	R L Spitz, San Fran
Ben G Winter, San Fran	S H Clarke, do
A Jewell, do	A K Grim, do
W H Whitely, do	Louis Meyer, do

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS for habitual constipation.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, December 2—At the residence of Mrs. George Beeler, Henry Ellis to Katy Zeltzer, both of Dutch Flat.

BORN.

Comstock's Ranch, Yolo county, December 1—Wife of G. T. Frazier, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, December 5—Friedrich Gotthold, 69 years.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Near Freeport, December 5—Charles Neubauer, 13 years.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Annual Meeting of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., at Masonic Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Election of Officers and other important business. A full attendance requested.

W. B. DAVIS, W. M.
JAMES A. ROBLIN, Secretary. d6-1t

Attention, Exempts!—The Exempt Firemen's Association of Sacramento will meet at Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 6th, at 7:30 o'clock, for a regular monthly meeting. All members requested to be prompt. By order.

J. F. DREMAN, President.
JOHN DOMINGOS, Secretary. d6-1t

Knights of Honor.—California Lodge, No. 1,580, Knights of Honor, will meet in their hall, corner Ninth and K streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 6, 1880, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the First Degree. All members of the Order invited to spend the evening with us.

T. J. SCOTT, Dictator.
P. L. HICKMAN, Reporter. [B. C.] d6-1t

LAST CHANCE.

25 CENTS WILL TAKE YOU AROUND THE world TO-NIGHT, at Dr. Frost's Church, Ninth street, between L and M. Gregory's magnificent view, by the aid of the Stereopticon. At 7:30 o'clock. [B.C.] d6-1t

ELECTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

MR. HORNBLOWER

HAS DECLARED HIMSELF WILLING TO serve again in the capacity of a SCHOOL DIRECTOR, and all those in favor of his re-election are invited to vote for him. d6-1t*

INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL TICKET FOR THE FOURTH WARD.

1. School Director Fourth Ward (Long Term), J. F. RICHARDSON.
2. School Director Fourth Ward (Short Term), ANDREW AITKEN.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

MR. DANIEL BROWN WITHDRAWS FROM the Independent Educational Ticket in favor of MR. J. F. RICHARDSON. d6-1t*

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

A Malicious Slander Denied and Refuted.

A CARD APPEARED IN THE "SUNDAY Leader" of December 5th, reflecting upon the record of Mr. S. W. Butler, with respect to the change and adoption of text-books. A printed copy of the same in circular form has been distributed extensively in the Fourth Ward.

This Card and Circular state that his action in the matter of change and adoption of text-books has caused an extra public expense of several thousand dollars.

The following is an exact statement copied from the records of the Secretary of the Board of Education: First—At a meeting of the Board of Education held on the 5th of May, 1880, Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in order to avoid unnecessary expense to the people of this city all books adopted by the Board, and not now in use in the schools, be introduced only as classes or pupils advance and require the same, so that no child shall be obliged to purchase a new book until the old one is unfit for use."

The following is the old course of study, with the names of authors:

Arithmetic—Robinson.
Grammar—Brown.
Reader—McGuffey.
Speller—Swinton.
Geography—Monteith.
Physiology—Cutter.
Word Analysis—Swinton.
United States History—Swinton.

The following is the new course of study, with names of authors:

Arithmetic—Robinson.
Grammar—Reed and Kellogg's.
Reader—McGuffey's.
Speller—Swinton.
Geography—Harper.
Physiology—Cutter.

It will be observed by comparing the above lists that no change was made in the following studies: Arithmetics, Readers, Spellers and Physiology; that a change was made in Grammar, History and Geography. Mr. Butler voted to retain Monteith's Geographies, and voted with the majority for a change in Grammar and History.

All other new books now in use were selected by the Board in conformity with the requirements of the State School Law.

S. W. BUTLER.
d6-1t*

Swallowing Poison.

Swallowing and inhaling the noxious impurities generated by Catarrh, **poison** not alone the nasal organs, but the stomach and lungs. No merely **local** remedy, like douches and insoluble snuffs, can possibly reach or eradicate the virulent sporules of Catarrh. This fact explains the wonderful cures effected by **Dr. Wei De Meyer's new Inoculative treatment.** The elements used by him are **absorbed** by the mucous membrane throughout the system and form a **constitutional** as well as local antidote, as certain to **cure Catarrh** as vaccine virus is to prevent small-pox. Its unprecedented sale with unsolicited testimonials from many thousands who, at **all stages** of the disease, **have