THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1880.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

OHIO ELECTORS AND GARFIELD.

The President-elect Makes Another Pleasant Speech.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Arrival of Chang, the Tallest Man in the World, at New York.

JERE BLACK'S VIEWS ON RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy—Commerce on the Pacific.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

One of the Provisions of the New Treaty with China.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Garfield Makes a Speech to the Ohio Electors.

MENTOR (O.), December 2d.—The Ohio Electors called on President Garfield to-day, and after an interchange of courtesies the latter said:

Electors—I am deeply grateful to you for this call, and these personal and public congratulations. If I were to look upon the late campaign and its results merely in the light of a personal struggle and a personal success, it would probably be as gratifying as anything that could be in the history of politics. If my own conduct during the campaign has in any way been a help and strength to our cause, I am glad. If, under trying circumstances, my behavior as a candidate for the Presidency has met your approval, I am greatly gratified; but a larger subject for your congratulations to me is on the triumph of the Republican party, which opens a subject too vast for me to enter upon now. I venture, however, to mention a reflection which has occurred to me in reference to the election of yesterday. I suppose that no political event has happened in all the course of the contest since the early spring, which caused so little excitement, and indeed so little public observation, as the Presidential election, which was held yesterday at midday. The American people paid but little attention to the details of the real Presidential election, and for the very significant reason, though you and all the members of Electoral Colleges have the absolute constitutional and technical right to vote for anybody you choose, and though no written law directed nor suggested your choice, and every American knew the august sovereign of the Republic, the 9,000,000 voters early in November had pronounced the omnipotent feat of choice, and that the sovereign, assuming as done that which he had ordered to be done, entertained no doubt his will would be implicitly obeyed by all the Colleges in all the States, and that is the reason why the people were so quiet yesterday. They have never yet found an American who had failed to keep his trust as a Presidential Elector.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, December 2d.—In his report, after calling attention to the growing commercial importance of the Central and South American States, whose trade is likely to pass entirely out of our hands, if prompt and vigorous measures are not taken to secure it, the Secretary of the Navy continues: "All that the Navy Department can properly do to this end has been done. I have deemed it an imperative public duty to send our ships of war into as many of their ports as possible, with a view to enabling the authorities and people of those countries to understand that it is our desire to cultivate with them the most amicable commercial relations, that both their own interests and ours would be thereby promoted. The products of South America which reach the Pacific Coast can only reach this coast by way of San Francisco or the Isthmus of Panama; consequently I have also felt it my duty to inaugurate such steps as were calculated to establish more intimate relations with States and people on each side of the Isthmus. The authority of the Secretary of the Navy is limited on this subject, and does not extend beyond the location of stations at points where our vessels touch, or may be induced to touch in order to promote commercial intercourse where it is already established, or to invite it where it is not. I have therefore caused steps to be taken for the establishment of coaling stations upon each side of the Isthmus at a point eminently suitable both as regards naval uses and the commerce of that region. The one on the east side is located at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Carribean Sea, and in the immediate vicinity of veins of coal already opened, and that on the west coast at the bay of Golfito, a port of the Gulf of Dulce on the Pacific. The distance between them is less than one hundred miles. The only two safe and sufficiently commodious harbors on the Isthmus are at these points, and although the Department did not, before making deposits of coal, acquire title to the lands occupied, yet it assured itself that no difficulty would be likely to arise on that score, although it was not anticipated that any political objection would be made to a preliminary examination and survey of those waters. Yet careful instructions were given to the commanders of vessels assigned to the performance of the duty, and that if either Government interposed any objection to the movement, they should immediately suspend operations, and report the matter to the Department, that it might be made a subject of diplomatic negotiations. Inasmuch, however, as no obstacle of this kind was encountered, either at Chiriqui Lagoon or Golfito, coal in sufficient quantities was deposited at each harbor, and now remains there, for future use by our vessels whenever it may be needed. The question of acquiring title to a sufficient quantity of land upon these harbors is necessarily left for the subsequent action of Government. Initiatory steps have also been taken to establish a like station at Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica, and it is believed the Department will be enabled to accomplish this before the expiration of many months. It would be greatly to the advantage of the United States, and contributute much toward the economical management of the Navy Department, if acquisitions similar to those I have mentioned were made in other parts of the world. The strong maritime powers of Europe employ great vigilance in this particular, and we should not be behind them in doing what we legitimately and probably can to extend our maritime influence over the world. The Navy is closely allied to the commerce of the country, and should be extended to protect it everywhere.

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

He also says: The Pacific ocean opens to our future commerce its broadest and most profitable field. On the Atlantic it encounters such formidable European rivalry as can only be overcome, if at all, by the most persistent and vigorous measures of protection on the part of the Government; but our acquisition of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and our treaty relations with Japan, the Sandwich Islands and Samoa, together with our present commercial intercourse with China and the East Indies, place us on such equal terms on the Pacific with other Powers that it will be our own fault if the advantages now promised our commerce be lost. An exchange of our products for those of the East is fast becoming a necessity to the Oriental people, and their interests, as well as ours, suggest the adoption of the most efficient measures on our part to increase our trade with them. Even in Corea our manufactured goods are preferred to those of England, but they find their way there through the Japanese, with whom the Coreans have a treaty of amity and commerce. The benefits to be derived in this way, however indirect, would be greatly increased if the ports of that country were opened to our merchant vessels. Our relations with the Japanese Government are such that there is no reason to doubt its friendly agency in bringing about this result, and it is confidently believed that it will be accomplished in a short time. After detailing all that is known of

THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION,

in which he takes strong ground that that steamer is safe, the Secretary proceeds to the consideration of the unsettled condition of affairs in Alaska. He reviews Commander Beardslee's work in that field, and adds: "In the opinion of Beardslee, if the Jamestown is withdrawn without the substitution of some authority with a proper degree of strength to maintain order, it is more than probable acts will be committed by some of the lawless whites who will bedrawn to Alaska by the very fact of there being an entire absence of law. This would undoubtedly tend to undo all the progress thus far accomplished, and throw the community again into anarchy. While citizens are now being drawn to the southeastern part of the Territory by hopes of future wealth, which they expect to derive from its great natural resources of timber, furs, fish and minerals, the Territory needs only the protecting hand of the Government, and security to capital, life and order, which local laws and suitable judicial tribunals would give it, to advance rapidly in value."

Hewett's Defense.

NEW YORK, December 2d.—Abram S. Hewitt, in a letter to the editor of the *Nation*, defends himself against what he terms "the extra judicial attack" of Judge Davis, and says he believed the Morey letter genuine, and hence decided to refer to it in his speech, and accordingly he did so in what he then regarded and still regards as cautious language. If he formed a too hasty judgment he must accept the censure due to an unintentional indiscretion. The letter concludes: "With this statement I submit my conduct to the candid judgment of your readers, but not without expressing the deep regret which I feel that unlucky chance should have brought me where my opinion was asked in regard to the authenticity of the letter, which, so far as I was concerned, was a matter of profound indifference, and in regard to which I never supposed any controversy would arise. This report is intensified by the fact that I, rather than General Garfield, have been the victim of the forgery, for he has, notwithstanding, been elected President, while I have had the singular experience of denunciation from the bench in a case to which I was not a party, in which I had no hearing, before a Judge who seemed to confound the witness with the alleged criminal. I have, therefore, more reason than General Garfield to hunt the rascal down, and insist that due punishment shall be meted out to those who have violated the law."

Jere Black on Railroad Freights.

NEW YORK, December 2d.—Jude Black, responding to a call of the Chamber of Commerce here, for his opinion as to injury inflicted by fluctuating and discriminating rates of railroad transportation charges, sends a two-column reply, in which he makes the following points: Railroad men believe, or pretend to believe, that railways are the property of the companies authorized to run them, which is a cardinal error, and the parent of much false argument. A public highway cannot be private property, and a railroad laid out and built by authority of the State for purposes of commerce, is as much a public highway as a turnpike road. The two companies between Omaha and San Francisco raised in cash out of Government bonds, lands and mortgages of their franchises, four or five times as much as they necessarily expended upon the roads. These roads thus built at the public expense, and in some cases paid for by the public five times over, are claimed now as private property of the companies, and the right of the public to use them as highways is utterly denied. Nevertheless, I think the claim of these 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.

Judge Lynch at Work.

PULASKI (Tenn.), December 2d.—Dan Smith (colored), who attempted to ravish a young white girl in Giles county some time ago, was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary to-day for assault with intent to kill. As soon as the verdict was returned, a mob rushed into the Court-room, overpowered the Sheriff and his posse, seized Smith, dragged him to the street, where hundreds of people joined the mob, took him to a bridge near by and hanged him. The mob came from the vicinity of where the crime was committed by Smith.

A Duel That Did Not Come Off.

BUFFALO, December 2d.—A duel which was to have been fought between Lawrence Trimble and John Benton, of Covington, Ky., was thwarted by the non-appearance of Benton. Trimble, accompanied by W. N. Wade, also of Covington, was at Niagara Falls today, but the Benton party did not arrive.

Davenport's Thunderbolt.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—The *Times'* Washington special says: John I. Davenport's thunderbolt proves to be the declaration that Chairman Barnum is responsible for the Morey forgery; that Hadley inspired it, that Philp wrote it, and that Barnum spirited Hadley away when wanted as a witness. Barnum has been watched by detectives for the past month. Davenport has been here to consult with the Attorney General as to whether Garfield could be subpenaed as a witness.

A Substantial Present for Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2d.—A fund of $100,000 has been raised in this city to be presented to Grant within a short time. The money was given by both Republicans and Democrats, and is on deposit in bank. The idea originated with friends who think Grant's income is not sufficient to support him in a style worthy an ex-President. This is exclusive of the movement at New York for all ex-Presidents.

The Tallest Man in the World.

NEW YORK, December 1st.—The Chinese giant Chang, who arrived in this city to-day from Liverpool, is said to be the tallest man in the world. He is eight feet six inches in hight, well proportioned, has small almond eyes, the prominent cheek bones of his race, forehead broad and massive, and he wears his pigtail neatly wound upon his head. He has small hands and feet for a man of his size, is remarkably graceful in his movements, and polite and cheerful in manner; speaks English, French, German, and a little Spanish in addition to his own language. In reply to a reporter's question, he said: "My parents and the rest of my family are not above the ordinary size. My countrymen seldom grow large, a Chinaman who measures six feet being considered a very tall man. I am 33 years old, and have done a great deal of traveling. In my own country I am considered a great wonder. I went through the usual course of Chinese education, and was a pretty big boy when at school. I have been in Paris the last eighteen months; I have been married twice; my present wife, who is in China, is of the ordinary size."

Story of a Victim.

CHICAGO, December 1st.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New York special has the story of Robert B. Bedell, the venerable ex-President of the Erie Railway, who married a young dashing second wife in 1862. A conspiracy then seemed to be formed against him by his former intimate friend, A. L. Murray, whose son was his wife's too intimate friend, and its purpose seemed to be to rob him of his money. Under its baleful workings his wife secured a divorce and alimony, and the (Bedell) was one day in July, 1876, set upon by A. L. Murray, Jr., Chauncey Bernard and J. H. Comer, at the railway station at Goshen, held by two of them and beaten in the face with a rawhide by the other, with the apparent intent of destroying his eyesight. At that time he only freed himself by getting his hand on his revolver. His assailants than fled, but one of them attempted to shoot him as he ran. He was too quick, however, and brought him to the ground, for which he was afterwards acquitted in Court. His wife at first left him surreptitiously, taking away valuables and securities from the safe worth $100,000. It seemed to be a case of too many relatives in the house, all of whom assisted in making trouble. Bedell has been a very successful business man, and is highly esteemed.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, December 2d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento December 6th; J. V. Pence and wife and Miss Amanda Kelley, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Ogden Sweet and family, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss McCook, Belfast: Mrs. C. W. Banks, Oakland; J. S. Waverman and wife, Sycamore, Ill.; B. F. Hall, Tucson; George Hamlin, New York.

OMAHA, December 3d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento December 7th: L. Leech, Hattie S. Leech, Rockford, Ill.; Mons. Louis Nathal, Miss Louise Lestere, Robert Sherwood and wife, Miss Sherwood, Master Sherwood, Mrs. C. L. Mayberry and niece, San Francisco; Mrs. E. S. Caldwell, John C. Weber, James W. Conrow, New York; Mrs. J. Miles, Cleveland, Miss Laycroft, Quebec; Mrs. M. E. Hager, New York.

Forty-six through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento December 9th, and 69 last night, to arrive December 10th.

OMAHA, December 4th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento December 8th: Miss Nellie Price, Philadelphia; Miss Calista, M. Hill, Boston; Mrs. H. P. Fish, New York; Miss Mary E. Haskin, Maine; Mrs. J. H. Koster, Tehama county, Cal.; Hugh Whittell, San Francisco; Rev. H. A. Newell, wife and child, Rochester, Minn.; J. A. Bromley and wife, Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. J. Q. Disbrow, Erie, Pa.; J. D. Stubbs, Ashland, Ohio; Mrs M. M. Benton, Miss M. M. Holaday, Cleveland; J. D. Wetmore, Miss W. L. Wetmore, Forbestown, Cal.; L. J. Wilson and wife, Boston; Paul Butler, Lowell, Mass.; O. D. Barrett, Washington; F. R. Gue, Montreal; G. St. L. Abbott, Boston; F. B. Bunting, Guatemala; Fannie Louise Buckingham, W. B. Pettitt, New York.

Sarah's Trials.

NEW YORK, December 3d.—The *Sun* publishes a communication from Jean Landan, a French journalist now in this country, in which he says: "The second day after Bernhardt's arrival she saw on Broadway a huge wagon covered with advertisements of the amours of Sarah Bernhardt. She wasso hurt that she was returning to France by the next steamer, and only the persuasions of friends prevented her from doing so. It was because she had accepted without distrust and even with pleasure all the absurd accusations brought against this woman, that an American thought it wholly natural and proper for him to send her, the other day, a costly set of diamonds, with the following note: 'If the jswels please you, let me know. Address ——; also the hour at which you can receive me.' If the scoundrel could have seen the tears of indignant rage which his insult provoked, his face would have flushed with shame, whatever may be the brutality of his sentiment. Another American sent a dispatch to the artiste, asking whether she was interested in the sale of the obscene libel of which she is the subject, his idea being to form a partnership with her."

Government Lands.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.—The deadlock in the California school-land matter has been finally broken up by last week's decision of the Secretary of the Interior in favor of the position taken by Captain John Mullan, the State Land Agent, and two lists of indemnity lands were yesterday approved for conveyance of title to the State of California. One of them is for 1,600 acres in San Francisco District, and the other for about 7,000 acres in Independence District.

The Secretary of the Interior has also just approved two Nevada land lists—one for 2,900 acres in Carson District, and one for 400 acres in Eureka District.

Certain differences between Captain Mullan, as Land Agent for Nevada, and the General Land Office, as to the true construction of the Act of June 16, 1880, will be laid before the Secretary of the Interior on appeal.

Reports from Oregon received at the Department of the Interior indicate that the State authorities and the United States Commissioner are actively in the field, executing the swamp-land decision heretofore rendered by Secretary Schurz.

A patent was issued to-day for the rancho Pinta de Pinos, comprising 2,666 acres in Monterey county, California, confirmed to Henry De Graw, Charles Brown and Milton Little.

Foul Play in New Mexico.

NEWPORT (R. I.), December 4th.—It is reported that Charles Potter, of this city, a member of the United States Geological Survey in Colorado, met with foul play near Santa Fe. Information is received here that the body of the young man was found near Santa Fe. No word has been received from Potter for nearly two weeks. He is a stepson of ex-Governor Van Zandt, and has a wife and family in this city. All his friends are shocked at his supposed death. His body has a wound in the head. A searching party has been sent out by General Hatch, who will be able to clear up the mystery the latter part of next week.

Mills Burned.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.), December 4th.—This morning early the Kearsarge Mills were burned. It is reported that an employe named Greenwood perished. The loss on the mill is nearly half a million. Nearly 350 operatives are deprived of work. The occupants had barely time to escape, as the flames encased the stairway. Several had to leap over the flames, and some were severely burned. It is only known that one person was burned to death. Had the mill been in full operation, as it would have been twenty minutes later, the destruction of life would have been terrible. The building was 204 feet long, 70 wide, six stories high, with two ells, each 100x30, two stories high. Business was excellent. The Baptist church adjoining was considerably damaged. Insurance, $411,000, all in Eastern companies.

Grave Robbery at Omaha.

OMAHA, December 4th.—On Sunday last a young man named Christian Eugler Voss died, and on Tuesday he was buried. On Thursday morning it was discovered that his grave had been robbed. To-day Frederick Wiesman, with whom deceased had boarded, suspecting that the body had been taken by some one connected with the Nebraska School of Medicine, got out a search warrant, and the body of a man was found in the dissecting room of the School of Medicine. The body had been dissected, and consequently identification will be difficult. No arrests have yet been made, but the matter will be fully investigated.

The Morey Letter—Indictments Found.

NEW YORK, December 3d.—The Grand Jury indicted to-day Josh Hart, Louis Post, Kenward Philp and Charles A. Byrne, of *Truth*, for criminal libel on Garfield. They also indicted S. S. Morey for perjury. The editors and publishers of *Truth* filed bonds in $2,000 each to appear for trial.

The Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.—It is authoritatively stated that the new Chinese treaty will be sent to the Senate early in the session, so as to dispose of it as quickly as possible. California representatives who have inquired diligently say that it will in a great measure satisfy that coast, though not entirely. It is believed that no attempt will be made to pass the Chinese restrictive bill after the treaty is disposed of.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the following figures as the amounts of aggregate collections for the year in the districts named: California—Collector Higby's district, $2,437,551; Collector Frost's district, $345,984; Nevada, $60,455; Oregon, $76,982; Washington Territory, $29,018; Arizona, $26,984; Colorado, $168,259.

Woman Burned to Death While at Prayer.

YANCEYVILLE (N. C.), December 4th.—Mrs. Lewis Neall, wife of a well-known merchant, was burned to death this morning, her clothes catching fire while at prayer with an infant child before going to church.

Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—On the Northwestern road to-day the Jamesville train telescoped the rear car of the Geneva Lake passenger train, injuring three persons, probably fatally, and mangling several others. The cause was fog, which prevented the seeing of the signals in time to stop. Several miraculous escapes occurred. Mrs. H. C. Maynard, wife of the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office, received very severe hurts.

Hanged by a Mob.

DENVER (Col.), December 4th.—The *Tribune's* special says: Dr. C. A. Washington was hanged by a mob at Otero, N. M., Thursday night. He had treated a dining-room girl at a hotel, who died Wednesday, stating before her death that he had chloroformed her and taken improper liberties.

Murderer Captured.

NEW YORK, December 3d.—Information received from Cedar Keys, Fla., gives the particulars of the arrest of Andrew J. Gillin, who murdered Mary Sigurson, and who is likely to die at any time. Gillin confesses and is anxious to die, but will not give the details of the crime or the wound he received.

CEDAR KEYS (Fla.), December 4th.—Gillen, the murderer, died this afternoon.

Suicide of a Woman.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—The *Tribune's* Dubuque special says: The body of Mrs. R. Z. Beck was found to-day hanging in the cellar of her house. It was evidently a case of suicide. She had been despondent and bordering on insanity. Her husband was absent on business in California. He is President of the Bell Gold Mining Company.

A Drunken Reporter Shoots his Landlady.

ST. LOUIS, December 4th.—Edward Richard, at different times reporter in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, shot his landlady fatally in the neck because she refused to go to the theater with him. The woman died to-day, and Richard will be indicted for murder. He was drunk, and claims that it was an accident.

Delayed Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, December 4th.—The long delays in the arrival of ocean steamers are seriously embarrassing some lines which have not enough steamers to sail on schedule time. There are eighteen steamers overdue, belonging to every line except the White Star. One steamer is nine and another eight days overdue.

A Bloodthirsty Negro.

BALTIMORE, December 4th.—A negro named Gardner assaulted with an ax Joseph Woods, a farmer, crushing his skull, and then knocked down his wife, who assisted her husband into the house, and after the door had been shut, Gardner, seizing a gun, fired through the door, the charge entering Woods' groin and abdomen. Great excitement exists in Baltimore county, ten miles from here, where the affair occurred, and lynching is probable.

A Fast Locomotive.

DETROIT, December 4th.—The new and novel locomotive invented by Eugene Fontaine, of this city, arrived from Fort Wayne, Ind., this morning, on schedule time, making a mile a minute with ease on some parts of the road. It is confidently expected that it will make over 75 miles an hour.

Garfield's Health.

CINCINNATI, December 4th.—A statement has been widely telegraphed that Richard Smith, in an interview, had said that Garfield's health is much impaired; that he needed rest, etc. Mr. Smith emphatically denies the story. He only thinks that Garfield has been overtaxed by too many visitors, and should be relieved of that burden.

The First Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4th.—In the three-days' State billiard tournament, Edward McLaughlin got the first prize.

Perished in the Flames.

OSHKOSH (Wis.), December 4th.—George Wool, a colored porter, perished in the fire in the Beckwith House; also, probably, a traveling man named Schoenman, who is missing.

Jockey Club Reorganized.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—The Jockey Club has been reorganized, with forty business men as Directors. The admission fee is lowered to 50 cents, and there is every prospect of a big paying season.

Storms at Sea.

NEW YORK, December 4th.—All the arriving steamers report unprecedented gales.

Improved Railroads.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.—The Government Auditor of Railroad Accounts says that during the past year the roads have much improved, especially those west of the Mississippi, and above all the Union and Central Pacific roads, which owe the Government $80,000,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Americans and the Opium Trade.

NEW YORK, December 3d.—The *Herald's* London special says the Shanghai correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs that the second treaty drawn up by the United States Commissioners and the Government provides that the Americans shall not import opium, or carry the product coastwise, or sell it.

China and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2d.—The chances of a favorable settlement of the Chinese question diminishes as negotiations are prolonged. As China and Russia severally desire a solution, it is hoped they will make mutual concessions.

The Ross-Trickett Sculling Match.

LONDON, December 4th.—The sculling match between Edward Trickett of Sydney and Wallace Ross of St. Johns, for £400, over the Thames champion course, four and one-fourth miles, undecided on the 29th of November, the umpire having allowed to Ross a claim of foul at Hammersmith, was repeated to-day, and resulted in a victory for Ross, who won the race by three lengths. The race was most exciting. Ross soon got the lead and maintained it to Hammersmith bridge, then drew further ahead and won with ease, never being headed.

The Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, December 4th.—Affidavits of Parnell, Biggar, J. D. Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon, on which to base an application for a postponement of the trial of the traversers, on the ground that the date already fixed will interfere with their constitutional right to be present when Parliament meets, were filed in the Crown Office at 8 o'clock last evening. The traversers will apply for a postponement of the trials until the 25th of January.

DUBLIN, December 4th.—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench refused the application of Parnell, Biggar, Dillon et al. for a postponement of the State trials until January 25th, on the ground that it would interfere with their constitutional right to attend Parliament. The Justice strongly denounced Irish anarchy.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—A Dublin special says: Only a small proportion of the outrages in Ireland are reported in the public press. Obnoxious farmers, agents and landlords are obliged to have a body-guard wherever they go. The League is certainly using its power with great discretion.

The Porte and Greece.

VIENNA, December 4th.—The Porte is preparing to address itself to the Powers, and while declaring its readiness to come to a fair compromise with Greece, will ask the Powers to use their influence to induce Greece to enter into direct negotiations.

Persians Defeated by the Kurds.

TEHERAN, December 4th.—Intelligence has been received that Sheik Abdullah attacked the Persians near Urumiah and defeated them, after killing a great number.

South American War—Peace Conference.

PANAMA, November 24th.—At the Peace Conference between Chile, Peru and Bolivia, three sessions were held. The U. S. Minister to Chile presided, and the U. S. Minister to Peru and Bolivia was present. Each belligerent recognized the necessity for peace, and the disinterested course of the United States. Chile presented her terms, which were for increased territory and the restoration of property taken from Chilean citizens, and the Governments of Bolivia and Peru rejected the demands. Minister Christiancy suggested that Peru and Bolivia might have propositions to make, and the representative of Peru moved to refer the entire question to the Government of the United States for arbitration, the decision to be final, without favoring either party to the struggle. The proposition for arbitration was not accepted by Chile. President Osborn, in declaring the conference ended, said he and his colleagues profoundly lamented that the conference should not have yielded the pacific and conciliatory results hoped from it, and believe the same impression will be made upon the Government and people of the United States when the fact is communicated to them that the friendly mediation of the United States has been fruitless.

Letters from Valparaiso assert that an order has been issued to the commander of the Chilean expeditionary force to move on Lima at an early date. In the meantime a portion of the force had started on an expedition against Arquipa. Rumors were current in Chambot, on the departure of the steamer for Panama, that that city had fallen into Chilean hands. This report, however, is generally doubted, as Lynch's contingent, when last heard from, was at Quilca, some distance from the old Inca capital.

Death.

TORONTO, December 3d.—Mrs. Casey, whose two children were smothered while she was drunk in bed, died this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4, 1880.

MORNING SESSION.			
460 Ophir	71@71	680 Scorpion	1 50@1 60
38 Mexican	81@81	1620 Benton	2 80@2 70
225 Gould & C.	4 90@4 70	500 C. Donald	35@30c
110 Best & B.	91@92	100 Capitol	95c
175 California	1 65	100 Hechtel	75c
895 Savage	3 85@3	do...assessed 15c	
100 C. Virginia	2 50	30 Eureka	18¼@20
780 Chollar	3 40@34	390 N Belle	9
830 Potosi	34@3 40	400 G. Prize	1 50
1245 Hale & N.	3@2 90	200 Argenta	10c
570 C. Point	1 60@1 45	500 Navajo	1
340 Yel Jacket	3 85@4	170 Day	25c
1500 Imperial	25@20c	400 Albion	45c
200 Alpha	4½@4½	830 Tuscarora	30c
410 Belcher	2 30@2 25	400 M. Potosi	50c
20 Confidence	31	80 Columbus	2 50
315 S Nevada	62	580 Bodie	5
135 Utah	7	385 Tioga	40c
915 Bullion	2 25@2 20	200 Goodshaw	80c
285 Exchequer	1 75@1 65	200 Syndicate	45c
705 Overman	10	100 Champion	25c
3115 Justice	3@3 10	90 Mono	1 15
370 Union	12¼@12½	20 Con. Pacific	75c
2395 Alta	13@14	40 Noonday	1 10
1275 New York	25c	400 Mammoth	30c
630 Silver Hill	50c	do...ass't delin.	
610 Caledonia	30@25c	150 Oro	45@50c
5 Belle Isle	60c	310 Silver King	11¼@12
950 Lady Wash.	25@50c	300 Tiptop	2
300 Julia	60@65c	100 Jupiter	25c
320 Occidental	1 25	100 C. B. H.	2
1250 Andes	2@3		

BERTAUD'S INFALLIBLE INJECTION.—The famous French remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet, etc. M. S. Hammer, Sacramento, agent for Pacific coast. Sent C. O. D. to any address.

DR. UNGAR'S LIQUOR ANTIDOTE, carefully prepared of the best Quill Bark by M. S. Hammer, druggist, Sacramento. (The celebrated cure for drunkenness.

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

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

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

(IN LOZENGE FORM,)

Is pleasant to take, and serves the purpose of Pills, Aperients, and nauseous Purgatives.

The most obstinate cases of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, and disorders that follow in its train, such as BILIOUS COMPLAINT, HEADACHE, CEREBRAL CONGESTION, LOW SPIRITS, DISORDERED STOMACH, PILES, MELANCHOLY, ETC., are immediately relieved and effectually cured by its use.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. *Avoid imitations.* Ask your druggist for Descriptive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON,

New York or San Francisco.

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.....SACRAMENTO.

Sacramento Planing Mill,

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF Front and Q stre Sacramento.

Doors, Windows, Blinds,

Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings o every description, and Turning

HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.

n22-4p1m

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Thursday, Novem'r 18, 1880, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO AS FOLLOWS:

4:50 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

7:00 A. M.—(Daily)—Overland, Emigrant, Freight and Accommodation Train.

7:20 A. M.—(Daily)—Pacific Express, via Davis and Benicia, for San Francisco.—Connects (Sundays excepted) at Davis with Accommodation Train to Woodland, Williams and Willows. Connects daily at Suisun for Vallejo, and via Napa Junction for Calistoga (stages for the Geysers).

10:00 A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable, Sundays excepted)—Steamer for San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.

11:35 A. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train for Stockton, Tracy, Livermore, Niles, Oakland and San Francisco. Connects at Galt for Ione, and at Niles for San Jose.

12:10 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Passenger Train for Davis, Benicia and San Francisco. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and (via Napa Junction) for Calistoga.

12:30 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Davis and Woodland. Connects at Woodland for Williams and Willows.

2:10 P. M.—(Daily)—Atlantic Express for Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain (Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Omaha and East.

2:20 P. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express for Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding (stages for Portland, Oregon).

2:30 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Accommodation Train to Lathrop. Connects with the Arizona Express for Merced, Madera (Yosemite and Big Trees), Visalia, Sumner, Mojave, Newhall (San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego) Colton and Yuma (Colorado river steamers), connecting direct with daily trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona for Maricopa (stages for Phœnix and Prescott), Casa Grande (stages for Florence), Tucson, Benson (stages for Tombstone), Willcox and Rio Mimbres, 1,198 miles from San Francisco (stages for New Mexico). Sleeping cars between Oakland, Los Angeles, Yuma and Benson.

3:50 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train for Davis, Benicia and San Francisco.

5:30 P. M.—(Daily)—Westward Emigrant Train, via Davis and Benicia, for San Francisco.

7:15 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train to Davis, Woodland and Knight's Landing.

8:50 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Virginia City Express for Auburn, Colfax, Truckee and Reno. Connects with Virginia and Truckee Railroad for Carson and Virginia. Sleeping Car from Sacramento to Carson.

A. N. TOWNE.....General Superintendent
T. H. GOODMAN.....Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent
jn5-4ptf

Sacramento & Placerville Railroad

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1880, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Trains will run as follows, daily, except Sundays:

Leave Sacramento for Folsom, Latrobe and Shingle Springs	7:00 A. M
Leave Sacramento for Folsom	4:00 P. M
Leave Shingle Springs for Latrobe, Folsom and Sacramento	10:35 A. M
Leave Latrobe for Folsom and Sacramento	11:19 A. M
Leave Folsom for Sacramento	7:00 A. M
Leave Folsom for Sacramento	12:55 P. M.

d7-tf J. B. WRIGHT, Sup't.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, fo the above ports, one of their New A 1 Iron Steamships, viz.:

OREGON, GEORGE W. ELDER —AND— STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS:

December.....2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27
January, 1881.....6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. R. and N. Co No. 210 Batter, street, San Francisco, Cal.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents P. C. S. S. Co., No. 10 Market street, Francisco. my3

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.

A. A. VAN VOORHIES. R. STONE

R. STONE & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, LEATHER,

SHOE FINDINGS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Carriage Robes, Horse Clothing, Collars, Whips, Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Tools, etc.

NO. 520 J STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SACRAMENTO. d4-1p1m

PIKE & YOUNG,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, corner of Fourth and L streets, Sacramento, have on and the largest assortment of Carriages, Wagons and Buggies to be found in Sacramento which they will sell at very low rates. n18-4p

PROPOSALS WANTED.

PROPOSALS

—INVITED FOR—

Furnishing Wood and Coal

—FOR THE—

STATE CAPITOL.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, SACRAMENTO, November 22, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1880.

To furnish more or less Wood and Coal, as follows:
100 tons (2,000 pounds to the ton) coarse screened Sydney Coal.
400 cords (4-foot) seasoned Mountain Live Oak Wood.
20 cords (4-foot) dry Pitch Pine Wood.

Said Wood and Coal to be delivered at the Capitol, Sacramento, at such times and in such quantities, more or less than the amount above stated, as the Secretary of State may direct, between the date of the contract and the 1st of December, 1881.

Wood to be measured and Coal weighed at place and time of delivery.

Proposals to furnish Wood and Coal must be made on separate bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on some bank of good standing, drawn to the order of the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, for a sum equal to 20 per cent of the amount of the bid, which check will be forfeited to the State if the bid which such check accompanies shall be accepted, and the party making the bid shall refuse to give satisfactory bonds for the performance of the contract awarded to him.

The Board reserves the right to reject all bids if deemed too high.

All bids must be directed to the undersigned, at Sacramento, indorsed "Proposals for Wood" or "Coal," as the case may be.

ALBERT HART, Secretary Board of Examiners.

P. S.—As much as two-thirds of the quantity of Wood and Coal advertised for will probably be needed to be delivered before the 1st of May, 1881.
n24-td

PROPOSALS

—INVITED FOR—