THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....DECEMBER 13, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 113 for 4s of 1907; 101½ for 5s of 1881 111½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 79½@4 82½; silver bars, 111½.

Silver in London Saturday, 51 13-16d; consols, 98 13-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s 117½; 4½s, 116½.

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

At Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 9s 9d @10s 1d for good to choice California.

The past has been the most eventful week in stock circles at San Francisco for a long time. The recorded transactions have been unusually large. This is especially true of Alta, Benton and Justice at the south end of the Comstock and Hale & Norcross at the north end. Alta scored a higher figure last Monday than at any time this year, selling at $30 50. Saturday it sold at $5 75. Benton sold at $4 last Monday, and Saturday as low as $1 50. Justice dropped from $3 80 on Wednesday to $1 75 Saturday. Hale & Norcross in the early part of the week was strong at $9, but on Saturday the price fell to $4 50.

A terrible case of murder and lynch law is reported from Charleston, S. C.

In a fight with "moonshiners" near Cooksville, Tenn., one revenue officer was killed and another beaten nearly to death.

It is estimated that 25,000 colonists have entered Indian Territory.

Thomas Dilley, a wealthy farmer, was murdered near Davenport, Ia., Friday night, and his wife fatally injured.

Five firemen were burned to death at Cincinnati Saturday.

Nine-tenths of the business portion of Pensacola, Fla., was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

A carriage filled with young people was struck by a train near Elmwood Station, Ohio, Saturday, killing one of the party and badly injuring two others.

Ann Higgins and John Lyons were burned to death at Philadelphia Saturday night.

James F. Starbuck, a distinguished lawyer of Northern New York, died at Syracuse Saturday.

Jay Gould's conservatory, on the Hudson, which cost $150,000, was burned Saturday.

Two children, aged three and two years, were burned to death Saturday at Memphis.

In the special election for Assemblyman in Solano county, Saturday, to decide a tie, Leach (Rep.) was elected over Goodyear (Dem.) by 600 majority.

John C. Waidron, 70 years old, was found dead in the snow at Columbia Hill, Nevada county.

An Indian was murdered by unknown persons near Petaluma Friday night.

Contracts have been let for grading eighteen miles of railroad from San Diego northward.

Justice Strong of the United States Supreme Court vacates his seat to-day, and will be succeeded by Judge W. B. Woods of the Alabama circuit.

Madame Thiers is again reported dead, from Paris.

A train was ditched on the Southern Pacific Railroad Friday near Mohave, but no one was injured.

At a late hour last night the jury in the Schroder case at Oakland had not reached a verdict.

Fire at Crook City, D. T.

A bill has passed the Brazilian Senate making naturalized foreigners and freedmen eligible to seats in the Chamber.

A large number of Chileans left Arico, Peru, November 15th, to enter upon a campaign against Lima.

Delegate Cannon sharply criticises the portion of President Hayes' message referring to Mormonism.

A Cape Town dispatch announces that affairs in Transvaal are again assuming a serious aspect.

Secretary Thompson has tendered his resignation, and will accept the Chairmanship of the American branch of the Panama Interoceanic Canal Company.

D. J. Murphy, of San Francisco, has been created a Marquis by the Pope.

The gravity of the situation in Ireland increases daily.

A man named Wardman killed a woman named Pinkham at Lawrence, Mass., last night, and then shot himself.

George Scott was taken from jail at Brazil, Ind., Saturday night, by masked men, and lynched.

THE OKLAHOMA INVASION.

The Government evidently has a somewhat serious difficulty on its hands in the threatened invasion of the Indian Territory. The so-called colonists are said to be not only numerous but well armed and thoroughly organized, and if it is proposed to drive them out of the Territory by force it is tolerably clear that the troops on the ground will have to be largely reinforced. On the other hand, if a temporizing policy is adopted with the invaders two things are to be feared. One of them is an Indian war, and the other is the similar invasion of whatever other Indian territory may hereafter take the fancy of restless land-hunters. In fact it seems very necessary that the authority of the United States should be vindicated in this case, and that unless it is vindicated it will soon become impossible to make any arrangement whatever with the Indians, because the Government will be impotent to carry out its own treaties. The Oklahoma invaders are apparently reckless and dare-devil men, who care nothing at all for the authority of the Government or its honor, and who are disposed to seize land wherever they can find it, and to look upon Indian treaties as mere waste paper. It is time that such bad citizens and lawless mischief-makers should be given a lesson that cannot be mistaken, and we are of opinion that the Government will make a very grave mistake if it does not at once put forth all its power to defeat this outrageous invasion of the Indian Territory, and to punish the projectors of it.

THE ATTACK ON MR. BAYARD.

The gentlemen who issued so fiery and truculent a card denouncing Senator Bayard for stating willful falsehoods in regard to the New York Custom-house administration, appear to have made the serious mistake of neglecting the advice of Davy Crockett. They in fact did not, before "going ahead," make sure that they were right. They accused Senator Bayard of willful and malicious falsehood on the strength of a newspaper report, and on the assumption that he had not contradicted that report. It appears now that he claims to have contradicted it as soon as he knew of its existence, and that he denies having made any such statements as were attributed to him. This is hardly a second Morey case, but it appears to be one in which some newspaper has sought to appease a grudge against Senator Conkling and his friends by putting inventions into the mouth of Senator Bayard, who, as their political opponent, might be supposed to be more or less rancorous. No doubt it is well in such cases to follow the instructions of General Garfield, and "hunt the rascal down," but it is necessary to ascertain in the first place who the rascal is, and this Mr. Bayard's accusers clearly failed to do.

THE SOLANO ELECTION.

The special election for an Assemblyman in Solano county, to determine the tie between Messrs. Leach and Goodyear, was held on Saturday, and resulted in the election of the former by a majority estimated at about 600. We congratulate Mr. Leach upon his success, and the people of his county upon the return of so able and efficient a member. Mr. Goodyear, too, has reason to be glad that the special election was held, for it has relieved him of all reasons for dissatisfaction with the choice of his opponent. Had the election not been held, the Assembly would have had to decide between the two claimants, and there can be no doubt that, in accordance with party usages in all such cases, the Republicans, having the majority, would have given the seat to the representative of their party. In that event Mr. Goodyear might have felt sore, whereas he now knows that his case is completely settled.

WHAT CONGRESS MIGHT DO FOR CALIFORNIA.

It has long been evident that the resources of this State require for their full development expenditures on internal improvements which are beyond the reach of private capital and State aid. In regard to the employment of private capital on some of these improvements it may also be said that even if the funds were attainable, it is very questionable whether it would be sound policy to enter into arrangements which would in the very nature of the case vest individuals with power capable of being exercised oppressively. But it is certain that the capacities of large sections of the State can never be demonstrated until engineering works of great scope have been constructed. The fertility of the Tulare and San Joaquin valleys demands for its development a system of irrigation which, for the security of the cultivator, ought to be undertaken by the Government. These valleys are capable of sustaining a population of several millions. If crops could be guaranteed in them they would attract immigration from all parts of the world, and their settlement would in a few years raise the State to a higher pitch of prosperity than it has ever yet enjoyed. It is, however, very difficult to obtain the consent of Congress to such appropriations as would alone insure the success of any comprehensive system of irrigation. The demands of the other States upon that body are constant and great, and our distance and comparative political insignificance stand in the way of the advancement we seek. Yet there is a method by which Congress could assist California without incurring the jealousy of other parts of the country. Under the Thurman bill the Central Pacific Railroad Company is compelled to pay from its net earnings $1,200,000 a year into a sinking fund for the extinction of its debt to the Federal Government. Now, a very large proportion of the earnings of the Central Pacific is derived from its California business, and, as in all such cases, it is therefore the people of California who are really paying the debt of the corporation. Of course they receive compensation for their payments in service; but nevertheless it is their business which makes it possible for the company to meet its obligations to the Government. We therefore suggest that Congress be requested to set apart a certain percentage of the Central Pacific sinking fund for the prosecution of internal improvements in this State. The money belongs to the nation, but the nation can dispose of it as it pleases, and it certainly cannot employ it more equitably or more usefully than in developing the resources of the State which is practically refunding the advances made by the country to the railroad. Suppose that $500,000 a year was thus set apart for internal improvements. Such a sum would make it possible to undertake a State system of irrigation, and to devise means for storing the rainfall and the surplus volume of mountain streams in those sections which stand most in need of artificial aid to cultivation. Every dollar of the money so expended would produce a hundredfold eventually, and the whole country would reap large benefits in the impetus given to settlement and production in California, and in the enhanced creation of new wealth which would follow.

It appears to us that if the Legislature about to meet took this proposition under consideration, and passed resolutions recommending it to our representatives in Congress, or to Congress itself, it might be practicable to carry it into effect. As we have shown, there are certain obvious equities in the case which divest the idea of unreasonableness, and which ought to commend it to Congress. It is in fact a request that the community from which this money is drawn shall be allowed to derive some special benefits from it. As no other part of the country can set up an equal claim to its use, so no other part of the country would have any right to complain of the arrangement. It would in fact relieve Congress by removing all pressure upon the general fund from California, and it would be simply restoring to this State a part of the money which has been taken from it. It must be also remembered that independent of any such scheme we have equitable claims upon Congress for internal improvements which have never yet been adequately allowed, and that we can make a very strong showing on behalf of a large appropriation for irrigation in any case. True statesmanship would have met this demand long ago, but as nearly all questions of this kind ultimately become matters of compromise, the probability is that we should in the ordinary course be obliged to wait many years for help, and even then obtain it only in driblets. The proposition we now make has the great advantage of dealing with a fund already at the disposal of Congress, and the maintenance of which is fully guaranteed. From a purely practical standpoint, moreover, the scheme is a sound one, for it is obvious that whatever increases the population and productive power of California must increase the business of the railroad, and so enlarge the payments made by it to the Government. In fact it may be predicted with confidence that such an expenditure of a moiety of these payments for five years would so increase the earning capacity of the railroad that the temporary deficiency in the sinking fund would be much more than compensated, while the growth of the State would in a still larger proportion inure to the benefit of the Government. In short, no matter from what standpoint we view this proposal, it appears to us eminently judicious and thoroughly practical, and we cannot believe that if it were properly represented to Congress that body would hesitate to adopt it. We invite the attention of our Representatives and Senators now at Washington, in the meantime, and we ask the people of California to give it their serious attention, to the end that, if no serious objection can be found, some action in regard to it may be taken at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

THE OUSTING OF JOHN KELLY.

By joint action the Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats of New York city have succeeded in ousting John Kelly from the office of Comptroller, and great jubilation has thereupon ensued. Whether this victory promises any real relief to the taxpayers of New York is, however, a question which does not seem to be determined, and therefore exultation may be premature. Kelly has sustained a loss of prestige which may or may not prove fatal to his influence as a "Boss." From the fact that he still retains the control of Tammany Hall, however, and from a remembrance of the other fact that he was a "Boss" before he held office, we think it very doubtful whether he has really suffered a fatal reverse. Nor must it be forgotten that under such a political system as that of New York, the downfall of an individual "Boss" is practically immaterial to the community. When Tweed was at last overpowered there was great rejoicing, but inasmuch as the system survived Tweed his removal only made room for his successor. Kelly is not as mischievous and corrupt a man as Tweed. In fact, it is said that no evidence of corruption of the Tweed kind has ever been produced against him. He has no doubt abused the power in his hands, for the furtherance of party ends and for the aggrandizement of Tammany, but it is not asserted that he has dipped his hands into the treasury. The Democrats who have helped to pull him down are only opposed to Tammany because they have failed to secure the share they demanded in its power and spoils, and what they seek is quite as much opposed to public interest as what Kelly sought. Nor can his removal be regarded as a Republican victory, since his successor is a Democrat, though not a Tammany Democrat. The change in the city government may be beneficial, but it is impossible to infer reform from the existing combination. There has been no wave of popular discontent behind the attacking forces. They have joined hands merely for the furtherance of their selfish schemes, and it remains to be seen whether the taxpayers have gained or lost by the incident. So long as the machinery which drives New York politics remains what it is, in fact, there can be no genuine reform in the municipal government. One "Boss" may be dethroned now and then, but only to give place to a new "Boss," nor have the people anything better to expect from the anti-Tammany faction than from Tammany itself. These episodes are really little more than quarrels over the spoils, and though the proverb says that "when thieves fall out honest men come by their own," we do not think there is any ground for anticipating so desirable a result in the present case.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

If it is true that Secretary Thompson has accepted the Chairmanship of the American Commission of the Panama Canal Company, we think there can be no question as to the extreme impropriety of his retention of a seat in the Cabinet. There appear to be some persons at Washington who regard the tenure of these two positions as entirely practicable, and who look upon the offer said to have been made to Mr. Thompson as in some way a guarantee for the control of the canal by the United States. We cannot accept this view of the case at all. To us it appears perfectly evident that M. Lesseps, with his characteristic melodramatic predilections, has imagined it possible to disarm criticism and opposition in America by offering this position to a member of the Cabinet, and at the same time to give the stock of the canal a lift by causing it to be believed that it will be largely an American enterprise. If therefore Mr. Thompson accepts the offer made to him, and retains his seat in the Cabinet, he will be converting his office into an advertising agency for M. Lesseps, and lending the credit of the United States Government to a private enterprise entirely in the hands of foreigners, and over which it possesses no control whatever. The scandal of such a situation does not need to be emphasized. It would be a disgrace to the country. Mr. Thompson has a perfect right to accept any position he pleases, as a private citizen, but as a Cabinet officer and head of one of the Departments of Government he has no such right, and if he does not realize this we are tolerably confident President Hayes will do so for him. And we cannot regard this episode as consistent with the very sanguine statements which have been made as to the success of the stock subscriptions in Europe. If Mr. Lesseps had really received applications for twice the amount of stock offered in Europe he would hardly think it necessary to resort to so palpable a stock-jobbing device as this selection of an American Cabinet officer for the Chairmanship of the "American Commission." For in that case it is clear that the "American Commission" would consist of very little more than a phrase, and that the project would, naturally and necessarily, be controlled in Europe. On the whole, therefore, the last new departure of the ingenious and indomitable projector does not strike us as being particularly felicitous or particularly complimentary to the United States.

THE CASE OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Randolph's proposed amendment to the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter appears to us to be wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the case. He proposes that Porter shall be reinstated in the army, but with the provision that he shall receive no higher rank than that of Colonel, and no pay, compensation or allowances for the time intervening between his removal and restoration. Like all compromises this is unsatisfactory, and moreover the case is not one for compromise. It is a question of facts, which are now so clearly ascertained that there can be no justification for doubt in the minds of the authorities. If Porter was found guilty with justice on his first trial, then he ought not to be reinstated in the army. If his first sentence was based on misapprehensions, and was therefore unjust to him, then he ought to be reinstated with all his rights and emoluments. In such a case it would be most unreasonable to deprive him of the pay and allowances which he would have received had he not been wronged by an unjust sentence. If the sentence was wrong, in short, nothing but the fullest restitution can compensate the victim of it, or restore his reputation. To merely reinstate him in the army, but without adequate rank, and without his back pay, would be to throw doubt upon his vindication. It would be to warrant the injurious inference that his innocence was still dubious, but that he had been pardoned conditionally from motives of commiseration. General Porter himself can surely not be a party to so strange and injurious a compromise. In his position it would be preferable to remain where he is rather than accept a proposition which suggests doubt of his ability to clear himself wholly from the aspersions cast upon him. We believe that the evidence which was brought out at the second inquiry into his case demanded his complete restoration, for it showed that he had been grossly belied and misrepresented, and that in truth he had acted as a faithful and gallant soldier. The Government ought to propose his restoration, however, and it ought not to subject him to the fresh humiliation of such a compromise as that which Randolph has now introduced in the House.

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

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

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

A Mormon Sharply Criticises the Message of President Hayes.

PACIFIC COAST POSTAL CHANGES.

The Oklahoma Settlers "Remember the Sabbath Day to Keep it Holy."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

A Large Force of Chileans Advancing upon Lima.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The President's Message Criticised by a Mormon.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—In an interview last night Delegate Cannon took occasion to criticise very sharply certain portions of President Hayes' message concerning Utah affairs, and even pronounced them false. He denied, first, that "faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against Mormonism." He said the authorities had never taken any decided steps to enforce the laws, for the reason that they wished to create public sentiment against the Mormons throughout the country by making the people believe that the feeling in Utah was such that no statute could be enforced. Cannon also characterized as false the statement that "the Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the Territory, and by its control of the grand and petit jurors it possesses a large influence over the administration of justice." He said the first sentence was not true, as nothing can be done by the Legislature without the approval of the Governor, who has absolute power. Neither, according to Mr. Cannon, do the Mormons have control over the grand and petit juries. The Clerk of the Court and Probate Judge each make out a list of jurors, the former of non-Mormons and the latter of Mormons, so that the juries are composed of an equal number of representatives of both classes, and in trials for polygamy the Mormons in every instance, where the evidence justifies, will bring in a verdict of guilty. Cannon further states that he had been often asked by persons whether they should not decline to serve as jurors because of their religious views, and he had always told them that this should make no difference. He had found that they were not governed, controlled or influenced by their religious views, but brought in verdicts in accordance with the facts. This was illustrated by the cases of Reynolds and other Mormons, where verdicts of guilty were rendered. It was very evident, said Delegate Cannon, that such a verdict could not have been reached had not the Mormon element on the juries agreed.

United States Supreme Court Changes.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—Justice Strong will spend his last day upon the Supreme Bench to-morrow. On Tuesday his seat will be vacant, as has previously been stated in these dispatches. Judge W. B. Woods, of the Alabama Circuit, will be his successor. This statement is made on excellent authority. Justice Swayne will probably not go off the Bench until after the holidays. The name of his successor has been often stated in these dispatches. Justice Clifford will not long remain upon the Bench. It is understood that his successor will be Attorney-General Devens.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—The following postal changes are announced for the Pacific coast: Postmasters appointed—Geo. H. Anderson, Anderson, Shasta county, Cal.; Charles S. Abbott, Saleda, Stanislaus county, Cal.; Omer Vaughn, Cornucopia, Elko county, Nev.; W. W. Johnson, Camp Harney, Grant county, Or.; Henry L. Deacon, Halleck, Elko county, Nev.; H. Simmons, Alta, Salt Lake county, Utah; Robert Blair, Spring City, San Pete county, Utah. Offices discontinued—Homestead, San Diego county, Cal.; Palos Verdes, Los Angeles county, Cal.; Platea, San Benito county, Cal.; Elaine, Elko county, Nev.; Treasure City, White Pine county, Nev.; Turner, Maricopa county, Arizona.

Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—Letters are being received at the Treasury Department from holders of silver certificates, asking whether they are to be redeemed at their face value if Secretary Sherman's recommendation to increase the weight of the dollar is carried out. Some holders of the certificates are uneasy, apparently fearing that if the dollar is increased they will only be allowed bullion value when they are redeemed. In certain parts of the South the merchants are refusing to take the certificates. The Secretary is unable to say what Congress may do, but it is not believed that any such reduction will be made which might be regarded as in the nature of repudiation.

A Vacancy in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—It is officially announced that Secretary Thompson has tendered his resignation, to take effect as soon as his successor is appointed. This is to enable him to accept the Chairmanship of the American branch of the Panama Interoceanic Canal Company.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—The members of the Massachusetts delegation have united in a letter to the President, requesting and urging him to appoint Attorney-General Devens to the first vacancy on the Supreme Bench. This letter will probably be handed to the President to-morrow. The most prominent members of the delegation do not entertain any doubt as to General Devens' appointment as soon as the President receives Justice Strong's resignation, which is expected within a few days.

It is rumored about the Navy Department that the vacancy about to be created by Secretary Thompson's acceptance of the Presidency of the Panama Canal Company will be filled by the advancement of Chief Clerk Hogg. This is not likely, as there are many politicians who would be glad to carry the weight of a Cabinet portfolio even for the short remainder of the President's term; but the names of the applicants are not yet known.

There is a vacancy on the Board of Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, caused by the resignation of Chadwick of Connecticut, who has been appointed United States District Attorney for that State. Although the pay is small, there is quite a squabble for the position. It is understood that the President has requested the Connecticut Congressional delegation to agree upon some person as Chadwick's successor, but they have not yet been able to do so.

The Oklahoma Settlers—Sabbath Day Services.

HUNNEWELL (Ks.), December 12th.—No new move of the Oklahoma settlers is reported. They spent Sabbath in religious worship, two members of the colony conducting the service. Colonel Coppinger and Lieutenant Mason came over to the camp of settlers and joined in the service. These officers, by their kind persuasions, are having a great influence over the settlers, and if bloodshed is prevented it will be through their influence. They have won the settlers over to the belief that the army had rather escort them to Oklahoma than to prevent them going, and they had better await the action of Congress. While the determination to go is still strong, it is now hoped that conservative counsel will prevail. Rev. Mr. Cary, in his sermon to-day, said he hoped that, since they had changed officers, they had a leader that would lead them across the line at once. This sentiment was applauded. Large delegations of ladies were in attendance from the surrounding towns and country. At night the religious services were renewed, conducted by Rev. Mr. Broadhurst, of South Haven. After the services a colony meeting was held to determine the course for to-morrow. Speeches were made by members of the colony in favor of going to the Territory at once, and it was only after the speech of Dr. Wilson, of Texas, the cool head of the outfit, that the settlers would agree to wait one more day, hoping for Congressional action. Rev. Mr. Cary said he had just traveled through sixteen counties in Western Kansas, and there was actual suffering. The leaders say they have aroused a hungry people and cannot control them.

Two Wrongs by Editors.

CHICAGO, December 12th.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Hayes heard a story of thrilling interest to day from the lips of a special mail agent. It seems that a German editor of Philadelphia wrote the President, stating that he took no press dispatches, and wanted the message mailed direct. The message was sent out Friday as third-class matter, with a note on the corner of the envelope to deliver only on Monday. A German distributor did not notice the instructions and threw the document into the editor's box. The editor worked a while translating, grew tired of the job, thrust the message into his pocket and went out for beer. Meeting the editor of a rural paper, and being on friendly terms, he gave him the document to translate or comment upon, but the latter thought it better to wait till the English papers printed it, and flung it into his waste basket. They only got mad on finding that it would have brought $1,000 at any hour those three days.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, December 12th.—Through passengers on to day's train leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento December 16th: Colonel Lyman Brydges, Mrs. W. W. Wixon, H. P. Stanwood and wife, James Hitchens, Mrs. Mitchell, San Francisco; Miss Andrews, Philadelphia; Miss Woodington, New York; Mrs. Charles Bradley, San Jose; Mrs. Atkinson, R. H. Minister, Baltimore; Miss Nellie Cooley, Mrs. Emma Drucker and child, Vermont; William Kennedy, Australia; James E. Mills, St. Louis; W. E. Darwin, L. Vanderbilt, Brooklyn.

The Cincinnati Fire.

CINCINNATI, December 12th.—The losses in last night's fire are now estimated thus: J. P. Gay, $13,000; Crown Manufacturing Company, $15,000; Ault & Wyberg, manufacturers of printers' ink, $5,000. Gay's insurance, $25,000; Crown Manufacturing Company, $11,000; Ault & Wyberg, $4,500. The condition of Lew Wisby, who fell through a hatchway, is more hopeful, but it is not known yet what are his internal injuries. Chief Burkes is seriously ill to-night from exposure at last night's fire, together with watching afterwards at the bedside of Ephraim Stewart, a fireman, who died this morning from injuries received at the fire last Wednesday.

The Nicaragua Canal Scheme.

NEW YORK, December 12th.—The *World's* Washington special says: To morrow General Grant will arrive here. A meeting of those interested in the Nicaraguan project has already been held. Grant will be asked to accept the Presidency of a company, and there is little doubt he will do so. On Tuesday, or very soon, a bill will be presented in both houses authorizing the incorporation of the company. Bills have been drawn, and only await the arrival of one of the gentlemen who are to present them. They provide merely for the recognition and protection of the Government in the undertaking. Among the incorporators named in the bill are Grant and Governor Morgan.

A. G. Menocal, who has been prominently identified with the movement for a canal across Nicaragua, and who has a minute personal acquaintance with the Isthmus, is among the latter class. In conversation to-night he said that the present estimate would not more than turn the course of the river Chagres, and so would be entirely expended before a spade could be put into the ground for the actual work of digging the canal. "For that amount of money or less," he said, "a canal across Nicaragua could be dug and put in operation within the time it would take to turn the river."

Secretary Thompson and the Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, December 12th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The following dispatch was received yesterday by one of the most prominent business men in Washington from a well-known diplomat in Paris:

PARIS, December 11th.

Three million dollars reputed destined to influence the United States Congress and press. Thompson's acceptance is published under Lesseps's authority.

This telegram was shown Thompson. He laughed heartily as he read it, and said: "It is probable that the last clause of the telegram is true. I am sure that the first clause of the dispatch is false."

"The Presidential Retiring Fund."

BOSTON, December 12th.—The *Advertiser* to-morrow will publish an address to the public and the form of a subscription for the "Presidential retiring fund." The *Advertiser* says there are assurances that a fund of $250,000 will be secured, provided New England contributes $50,000, and if expressions of interest signify anything this task will not be difficult.

Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, December 12th.—The past week has been one of unusual irregularity in commercial circles, and many of the leading sorts of merchandise have fluctuated very much. Still, on the whole, business has been pretty large for the season, notwithstanding the irregularity and uncertainty in values.

Grist Mill Burned.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), December 12th.—A fire at Crook City this morning destroyed Hobart's grist mill and a large quantity of grain. Loss, $50,000.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

LAWRENCE (Mass.), December 12th.—Miss Pinkham was shot and instantly killed to-night by her paramour, Mr. Wardman, a married man with a family, and until recently overseer of the Washington Mills. Wardman subsequently shot himself and is not likely to recover. Jealousy was the cause.

Judge Lynch in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, December 12th.—The *Commercial's* Brazil, Ind., special says: George Scott, a half-breed Indian and negro, was lynched last night by a party of masked men, who took him from the jail where he was confined for committing an outrage upon Mrs. Allison, the wife of his employer.

Democrats in the House.

NEW YORK, December 12th.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: A prominent member of the House on the Democratic side says the Democrats in the House have decided to drop the electoral question for the present, and go on with the appropriation bills. They will push these till after the holiday recess, and until a quorum of Democrats arrive.

Will Remain in the East.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.—It has been decided that General Howard will not return to the Department of the Columbia, but will have an Eastern department.

The Ohio Senatorship.

NEW YORK, December 12th.—The *Times'* Columbus (O.) special hints that Governor Foster will retire from the Senatorial race, leaving the field open to Sherman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Trouble in Ireland.

DUBLIN, December 12th.—A large land meeting was held to-day near Ballina. An abusive resolution was passed, protesting against the language of Chief Justice May, and expressing a belief that the trial will be unfair if that Judge is allowed to preside.

LONDON, December 13th—A. M.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says: The gravity of the situation in Ireland increases daily, and nobody can be surprised to hear that a Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet to-day. We have reason to believe that Forster has, with most earnest and repeated remonstrance, required his colleagues thus to accelerate the meeting of the Council. All doubt in regard to the state of the country has vanished in the presence of the charges of Justices Fitzgerald, Barry and Baron Andowse. Mr. Forster knows the meaning of these charges. The worst is believed to be substantially true.

LONDON, December 12th.—The *Standard* says: We understand that the Parliamentary programme to be adopted at the meeting of the Home Rule members in Dublin will include a resolution demanding from Parliament the removal of Chief Justice May from the Bench. The meeting probably will next decide upon a scheme for land reform, as Parnell declares the onus of introducing such measures lies with the Government.

Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has left Dublin for London unexpectedly.

It is stated that one battalion of Scots Guards will shortly proceed to Ireland.

A dispatch from Dublin says each day brings fresh evidence that the country is hurrying on by strikes and bounds towards a revolution.

CASTLEBAR, December 12th.—A steward has been shot at Knockmore.

NEW YORK, December 13th—A. M.—The *Herald's* London special says: It was announced here to-day that Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had made a demand for two additional regiments for use in that unhappy country. This looks as if the Government were in a state of alarm, for nobody else has been heard to say that there were not enough soldiers in Ireland already. I heard it stated as a matter of fact, to-day, that there are actually more British troops in Ireland now than there were at Inkerman when the fate of the allies hung in the balance of that sharply-contended battle. It may not possess any political or military significance at all, but it is noticeable that in the midst of all our domestic turmoil there are people in Ireland who remember the services to Great Britain of General Sir Frederick Roberts, and he is to be made an L.L. D. in Dublin very soon. I believe Trinity College will confer the degree. An official telegram to the Government from Basutoland urgently asked for more troops to put down the uprising of the savages, which threatens the existence of the colony, but there is scarcely any hope that the assistance will be sent, as everything now points towards Ireland, and those far away colonies must abide their time.

England's Course Criticised.

BERLIN, December 12th.—The *North German Gazette* criticises the Government's measures in Ireland, and says if the Peace Preservation Act had not been allowed to lapse for party reasons, it would have been more effective in suppressing sedition than all the Government's military measures.

Russia and China.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 12th.—An article in the *Golos*, which is believed to indicate the tendency of the Russian Foreign Office, refers to the short time left to China wherein to come to a decision, and to the opinion expressed in Chinese official circles that in default of an agreement war may be avoided by postponing such decision indefinitely, leaving Kuldja under Russian rule. Reverting to the former treaty in relation to the difficulties, the *Golos* insists on energetic and decisive measures, and says: If an indefinite postponement be proposed, it will simply be a piece of Asiatic cunning, resorted to with the object of waiting until Russia is involved in European difficulties. The *Golos* adds that Russia must send an ultimatum to China.

Madame Thiers Dead.

PARIS, December 12th.—Madame Thiers is dead.

An Irish-American Marquis.

ROME, December 12th.—The Pope has conferred on D. J. Murphy, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, the hereditary title of Marquis, in recognition of his great services to religion in America.

Affairs in Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN, December 12th.—A foraging party in Leribe district have been compelled to retire with the loss of thirteen colonialists. Affairs in Transvaal are very serious.

The Boers are assembling in large numbers, and threaten to resort to force. An attempt will be made to arrest the ringleaders, and a proclamation has been issued warning the Boers of the results of a persistence in the agitation.

The Viceroy of India.

LONDON, December 12th.—The condition of the Viceroy of India is worse.

The Persians "Playing for Even" on the Kurds.

TEHERAN, December 12th.—The Persians have destroyed Uchni, killing many inhabitants. They afterwards defeated 1,200 Kurds at Mergewar. Sheik Abdullah is organizing a force for another attack in the spring.

The Brazilian Congress.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 24th.—The Senate has passed a bill rendering naturalized foreigners and freedmen eligible to seats in the Chamber.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Moveira attacked the United States Minister for his anti-slavery attitude. Duarle gave notice that he would present on November 25th a question to the Premier respecting the Minister's attendance at an anti-slavery banquet November 20th.

Campaign Against Lima.

VALPARAISO, November 17th.—Seventeen transports, with 9,000 men, left Arica on the 15th of November, to enter upon a campaign against Lima.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

HALIFAX, December 12th.—A private letter from the Bay of St. Lawrence says that a vessel was wrecked at Pleasant Bay, near Chetecamp, during the recent gale, and 22 persons were lost.

MINING NOTES.

Pierce & McDow's five-stamp mill near Susanville is in running order.

Butte creek mines, Butte county, are preparing for work on an enlarged scale.

The Bay State mine, Bristol District, Nevada, has about 2,000 tons of ore in sight.

Rich ore is being taken from the Compromise mine, Mill creek, Mariposa county.

The Boston hydraulic mine, Moore's Flat, Nevada county, shipped $21,000 of gold recently.

Moore's mine, near Nevada City, has a 10-inch ledge of ore assaying $189 in gold and silver.

There is a mine in Tombstone, Arizona, called the Bloodsucker. It has been bonded for $20,000.

Dr. Storms and G. L. Neally, of Chico, are prospecting a ledge near Lovelock's, Butte county, and have found rich ore.

Larry Hoge, an old Bodie prospector, has discovered a five-foot ledge of high-grade smelting ore on Mill creek, Mono county.

Klamath river next year will give employment to several hundred miners, who are certain of a sure thing in gold-finding on an extensive scale if the river is properly wing-dammed and improved machinery is employed to raise the gravel.

About one and a half miles northeast of Aurora, Nevada, ten claims have been located and recorded, and a company formed called the New Esmeralda Consolidation. Several assays have been made of ore taken from almost at the surface, ranging from $20 up to as high as $120 per ton.

Sixteen men are employed at the Deer Creek silver mine, Tulare county. The owners have recently incorporated under the name and style of the Delano Gold and Silver Mining Company. Pumping machinery is being erected. The ore now raised is worth about $100 per ton.

The Grass Valley *Union* says: Since the settling of the surface at the Spencerville copper mine, several months ago, no more ore has been extracted, but the manufacture of cement copper has been going on. The vein is very wide on No. 1 level, which is only 50 feet from the surface, and shows a width of over 100 feet in ore.

There is swelling clay in the Sutro tunnel south header. The men on one shift a day or two since worked like Trojans, taking out 45 car loads of dirt, and at the end of the shift the tunnel was not as long by 18 inches as it was when they started. The earth—which is an admixture of clay and bowlders—came out of the face of the drift like pith from an alder.

Bonanza City promises to be the liveliest camp in Idaho next year. Five mills will be erected next spring, in addition to the one now going up. The Custer Company will put up a 20-stamp mill to do custom work. The Lucky Boy and Badger Companies will each put up a mill, and stamps will take the place of the arastra at the Charles Dickens. The fifth will go up either on the Anna or Summit mines.

The fact of the coarse gold and nuggets being found so extensively in the bed of the Klamath river, says the Yreka *Sentinel*, also indicates that the various tributaries between Scott river and Cottonwood must also be exceedingly rich, as these rich deposits no doubt came originally from Beaver creek, Barkhouse and other streams heading into the Siskiyou, and from Shasta river, Humbug creek and other streams running down into the Klamath from the Humbug range and the mountains west of Yreka.

At Dryton, Amador county, the California Potosi mine is looking well, and the ledge continues to grow wider. Everything is lively about the Bunker Hill. The new shaft is down to the level of the old one, 450 feet, and connection has been made between the two. Twenty stamps are running on good rock. The company are rebuilding their old mill, and are preparing to add twenty more stamps; also, erecting a building for chlorination works. The sulphurets are to be worked according to the Mear's process.

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.

MORSE'S "PASSION PLAY."—It seems that Salmi P. Morse, who has thrown together the literary *salmis* which he calls a "Passion Play," and which is so overpowering that it prevents Jimmy O'Neil from smoking his dhudeen in the dressing-room, has been interviewed. He says this is his "crowning work," which is very likely; but he adds: "I spent five years and a half in Jerusalem studying the 'Passion Plays' as presented by the monks. I studied the Oberammergau play." Inasmuch as the Oberammergau play has never been published, except the words of the songs of the chorus, while the body of the play has been jealously guarded in manuscript, and no one is allowed to take notes during a performance, it is not easy to see just how Mr. Morse has been enabled to "study" the play, in any ordinary sense of the word; and if he will state in what part of Jerusalem the monks may be found performing the "Passion Plays" he will make a considerable addition to the sum of human knowledge.—[New York Exchange.

Vice-President-elect Arthur has two pretty daughters. We hasten to state that we never said a word against the old man during the campaign.—[Boston Post.

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

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

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

ODDS AND ENDS.

"Many men of many minds" are said to be plentiful in the mining States.

It is not so brilliant to make light of everything as some light-headed people imagine.

If a