THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 15, 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 yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 1⅜ for 4s of 1907; 101½ for 5s of 1881; 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 79@4 82; silver bars, 111½.

Silver in London yesterday, 52d; consols, 98 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104¾; 4s 117½; 4½s, 115¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91c.

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

The mining share market at San Francisco has not been quite as active during the past few days, and the values do not move in the direction to suit the selling interest. As a result there is apparently less buoyancy in stock circles. The Union Consolidated assessment went on yesterday, but the stock failed to carry it. Sierra Nevada is in the same category.

Scarlet fever prevails to an alarming extent in many sections of Oregon.

Fire at Dayton, W. T.

McCartney, stabbed Monday at Dayton, W. T., died that night.

Elizabeth Tyler was shot and killed accidentally at Oakland Monday night by John Scotchler.

The steamship Belgic, from China and Japan, arrived at San Francisco yesterday, bringing Shanghai dates to November 13th, and Yokohama news to November 25th.

T. P. Knight, an American, one of the Commissioners for China at the Centennial, committed suicide at Shanghai November 14th.

The wages of weavers at Manchester, England, are to be increased 5 per cent.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of John B. Neil as Governor of Idaho.

In the space of five hours, Monday, Olympia, W. T., experienced three shocks of earthquake.

The storm of last night prevailed throughout the State.

The Bodie *Standard-News* and *Free Press* have consolidated, the latter journal absorbing the other.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp at Independence, Mo., caused the death of Mrs. James Jones and her two children.

Two men were killed at Latrobe, Pa., yesterday, by the explosion of a boiler.

Another explosion occurred in a colliery at Stellarton, N. S., yesterday, but no loss of life was caused.

Typhoid fever is epidemic at Montreal, causing great alarm.

John Louis Arpin died suddenly at Los Angeles yesterday, of apoplexy.

A boiler exploded at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, killing one man and injuring three other persons.

Henry J. Lovering, the Workingmen's candidate, was elected Mayor of Lynn, Mass., yesterday.

HOLIDAY ISSUE.

Following the custom first established by this paper the RECORD-UNION will on the 1st day of January, 1881, issue a mammoth edition containing valuable statistics, business review of Sacramento, and interesting special articles.

The superior value of the New Year's issues of this paper is already so well known as to require no detail of the prospectus. The editions of this special issue have often reached 30,000 of the daily alone. All matter presented in the daily reappears in the WEEKLY UNION, thus receiving the widest and most general circulation.

The RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers published outside of the metropolis having a general circulation.

The WEEKLY UNION has over TEN TIMES the circulation of its local cotemporaries, and the largest and most general circulation of any weekly published on this coast.

A RAILROAD TO THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

We are informed, on the best authority, that Eastern capitalists have determined to build a railroad in this State, from some point near Madera, on the Tulare Valley Railroad, to Fresno Flat, which is thirty miles from the Yosemite Valley. The arrangements are already completed, and it is understood that the new road will be pushed so energetically as to be completed in time to carry the spring travel to the valley. A railroad to Fresno Flat will certainly render the trip to Yosemite far less formidable. It will in fact put it within the reach of almost everybody. But we are glad that the new company does not intend to carry the line any nearer the Valley than Fresno Flat, for we are convinced that to do so would be to destroy all the picturesqueness and charm of the magnificent scenery, and to rob that marvelous valley of its poetry and majesty. The road from Madera to Fresno Flat is not particularly inspiring. It is in fact hot and dusty and monotonous during a great part of the distance, and if it can be hurried over behind a locomotive, so much the better. But thence onward there should be no rushing, no grading down of hills, no prosaic cuttings and fillings, no jar and rattle of cars, no hideous shriek of engines. The great temple of Nature should be approached in Nature's way. The gradual and half-concealed development of the wild and grand environment of the valley should be achieved as heretofore. And when at last the unimagined and inconceivable sublimity of the scene breaks upon the traveler, he should enjoy and absorb it from the primitive convenience of the stage, and not from the clashing, roaring, sentiment-destroying standpoint of a railroad car. In short, we should regard the intrusion of a railroad into the Yosemite Valley as the most inexcusable and monstrous act of Vandalism. It might bring more tourists to the spot. It might pay the lucre-loving projectors. But it would take all the grace, all the subtle beauty, all the reverential atmosphere from the valley, and would degrade it to the level of those "show" places which are at once the wonder and disgrace of their vicinity. Give us by all means a railroad to Fresno Flat, but let the iron horse stop there. Nobody who is able to visit Yosemite at all will object to a thirty-mile ride in a stage, and everybody who has been there will agree with us that to enter the valley behind a locomotive would be to lose everything best worth preserving in the impressions it produces.

THEY ARRESTED HIM TOO SOON.

It seems that Fischer, who tried to kill Commissioner Beerstecher, contemplated the assassination of Mayor Kalloch and other city officers. According to the latest theory it was therefore a mistake on the part of the police to arrest him when they did. Had he been left to carry out his programme several political problems might have been solved, and as homicide under any circumstances is now held to be justifiable, it is somewhat difficult to understand why he should have been interfered with at all. Of course Fischer will be acquitted for shooting Beerstecher, for does he not say that he remembers nothing about it? This is clearly emotional insanity, and therefore the poor fellow cannot be held responsible—by a California jury.

ELK GROVE LODGE.—The following officers have been elected by Elk Grove Lodge, No. 173, F. and A. M., for the ensuing year: Richard Allin, W. M.; J. C. Jones, S. W.; Thomas Traverner, J. W.; N. I. Stewart, Treasurer; J. N. Andrews, Secretary; S. C. Stewart, S. D.; Richard Westtake, J. D.; I. F. Freeman, Marshal; John Richard, G. H. Iler, Stewards; C. B. Kennard, Tyler.

KILLING NO MURDER.

The Schroder case has ended in the acquittal of the defendant, and thus another is added to the long list of disgraceful precedents which convince the world that in California there is no public opinion against murder. This case was in several respects peculiar. There was no doubt as to the fact that the defendant had killed Dr. Lefevre, but two pleas were advanced on his behalf. It was claimed that he was justified in committing the homicide because Lefevre had seduced Mrs. Schroder, and it was also asserted that he committed the homicide while under the influence of emotional insanity. It is, however, very remarkable that the defense did not substantiate the charge of seduction, as it must have been in their power to do had the charge been true. They refrained from putting Mrs. Schroder upon the witness-stand, and they kept her out of Court altogether. They relied for this part of their case entirely upon the statements of Dr. Stebbins, who knew no more than his daughter had told him. The Court also refused to permit the prosecution to avail itself of this singular omission on the part of the defense, and the result was to convey to the jury the impression that the fact of the seduction ought to be regarded by them as proved, when, in truth, no satisfactory evidence of it was laid before them. We believe that the rulings of the Court upon this point were entirely wrong and unwarrantable, and that because of these rulings the prosecution was practically denied its rights. We believe that no lawyer of any reputation will express a different opinion, yet it is perfectly clear that upon the demonstration of Lefevre's criminal intimacy with the defendant's wife the whole case ultimately turned. It must further be pointed out that when seduction is asserted by a woman, and there is no corroborative evidence to support the charge, the greatest caution must always be used in accepting it. For it is a fact well known to physicians and experienced jurists that women have often made similar charges against innocent parties, and within the last half century at least two famous English divorce cases revealed precisely similar hallucinations. A propensity to fabricate accusations of this kind is one of the phenomena of the complex disease known as hysteria, and though it may be that no such morbid ideas were present to the mind of Mrs. Schroder in the present case, it is very certain that the jury were not permitted to satisfy themselves as to the genuineness of her story. In effect, the Court allowed the whole theory of seduction to be taken for granted, and this notwithstanding the fact that it was the central point in the case. The jury were thus thrown back upon the supposition that Schroder had real cause for hostility to Lefevre, and the further supposition that he might have been insane when he committed the murder. Of course these theories were incompatible. If Schroder killed Lefevre because he believed the latter had seduced his wife, insanity had nothing to do with his action. If he was insane, then the seduction story need have cut no figure in the case. But we are convinced that the evidence placed before the jury was not sufficient to justify a verdict of acquittal, and that in rendering such a verdict they have once more emphasized the utter inefficiency of our criminal machinery to vindicate the theory of the law and to punish crime.

We have, in fact, reached a point at which it is necessary to inquire very seriously whether the crime of murder should not be stricken from the statute books of California. If indeed it is public opinion which speaks through our criminal juries, then it must be recognized that the taking of human life is no longer regarded as deserving of any punishment in this community. It is nonsense to keep up the pretense of treating murder as a crime when experience shows that any man may kill his fellow with practical impunity; when it is more dangerous to pick a pocket than to cut a man's throat; and when the atrocity of a crime constitutes the surest guarantee of its condonation. The convenient and ready plea of emotional insanity is always available to screen murderers, and now it seems that we have advanced a stage beyond that even, and that it is held justifiable to shoot people down on the unsupported accusations of third parties, whose susceptibilities must be so tenderly guarded that it would be thought too cruel to make them produce any corroboration of their stories. It seems scarcely possible to proceed any further in breaking down the barriers erected by the law against capital crimes. We have for many years been under the tyranny of "unwritten laws" which, as the lawyers inform us, always supersede the written law in cases of this kind. Now we have a fresh expansion of unwritten law, to the effect that proof of an alleged outrage upon a female relative is not necessary, but that a mere allegation justifies homicide. It is, in short, clear that we have reached an equally absurd and intolerable position, and therefore we assert that if there is no possibility of punishing murder we ought to recognize the dominant public opinion, and conform our statutes to it. If this is California civilization, let all the world know it. Let us have the courage of our convictions. Let us declare through the Legislature that homicide is justifiable, both in cases of proved seduction, and in cases where seduction is charged or even suspected. It is evidently useless to go on protesting against the acquittal of murderers so long as juries cannot be got to convict them. It is ridiculous for the public to pretend indignation at what is necessarily regarded as its own action. If juries are really representative, then killing is not murder in the eyes of Californians. If juries are not representative, it is time that they were made so, if the State is to retain any reputation for civilized lines of thought and action.

A CASE IN POINT.

A dispatch from Washington in our issue of Thursday read as follows: "A Tennessee Democrat of some prominence, who arrived here to-day, reports that the Republicans may very possibly succeed in gaining a United States Senator from that State. He says that State Senator Harrison, a prominent Republican, has recently been to Washington, and assured the Administration that, with the control of a little patronage, he (Harrison) could be elected United States Senator, and that upon his return to Tennessee Harrison not only told his political friends, but said to the Democrats, that he had everything arranged to get votes enough in the Legislature, and that he would be the next Senator." Of course this story may not be true, but it is to be remarked that it is one of those stories which experienced politicians will see nothing improbable in, and the very fact that it has been thus publicly bruited shows that it has not been regarded as derogatory to those concerned. The one really difficult circumstance about it is the implication that the present Administration has concurred in the proposition of the enterprising State Senator from Tennessee, and has agreed to put in his hands the Federal patronage with which he expects to bribe his way into the United States Senate. When such a proposition is coolly discussed, and in a tone implying a scarcely concealed hope that it may be carried into effect successfully, it is evident that the need for civil service reform has become very urgent. The theory upon which all such schemes are based is of course the paramount necessity of strengthening the dominant party in the United States Senate. There are doubtless numbers of well-meaning Republicans who read this dispatch with approval, and whose only thought was that it would be a very good thing if a Republican United States Senator could be gained in Tennessee. One of the worst evils of the spoils system consists in its demoralizing influence upon the public mind. The extent to which the Federal patronage has been abused has dulled the perceptions of the people, and when a naked transaction of barter and sale like this is related, there are very few who regard it as improper or immoral. It is therefore the more necessary that every case of the kind should be carefully analyzed, and that its true nature should be pointed out in the plainest possible way. It is perfectly evident that if Mr. Harrison should secure a seat in the United States Senate through the use of the Federal patronage, Tennessee will have lost a Senator. For a man so chosen cannot be in any true sense a representative of or delegate from the people of his State. He is a mere creature of the administration, which has most unwarrantably interfered in the business of the State for the base purpose of corrupting its people, and defrauding them of their right of choice. And for the men whom it is proposed to buy with Federal offices, it is clear that they could not be the servants of the people, but the pensioners of a party, while the very fact that they are ready to sell their votes for office demonstrates their utter unfitness to hold any responsible position. The spoils system as thus illustrated therefore cheats the people of a United States Senator, and at the same time selects men on the principle of natural *un*fitness, instead of fitness, for Federal offices. The whole system of government is turned upside down for the furtherance of partisan ends, and when this is done there are thousands who will applaud the work as "smart" and "creditable."

It is to make such corrupt combinations and bargains impossible, among other things, that Civil Service reform is demanded. The friends of that movement assert that the Federal Government cannot be trusted with a power of dispensing patronage which produces such evils, and which so perverts and overturns the whole scheme of republican government. They demand that neither the President nor Congress shall be allowed to exercise any dispensing power of the kind. They say that the country does not want the federal offices to be filled with zealous partisans, but with men who understand the work they have to do, and who are honest and faithful as well as capable. They assert that to give a candidate for the United States Senate Federal patronage to dispense is in no way more moral or more justifiable than to give him coin out of the United States Treasury with which to buy the votes of venal legislators. They insist that any Government which so uses the Federal patronage is both corrupt and the cause of corruption. They maintain that the Government, the United States Senate, the State Legislature, and the people, are each and all wronged and debased by such bargains, and that while they are possible it is hopeless to expect that any public business will be performed as it should be. It is by such methods that the baneful "Boss" system in our politics has been brought to such disastrous dimensions. It is in this way that men without statesmanship or patriotism or special ability, have been enabled to control whole States for years; to monopolize the Federal offices for their obsequious henchmen; to dictate to county and State conventions; to punish enemies and reward friends out of the public treasury; to successfully oppose reforms of every kind, and to practically deprive the people of representation and voice in the counsels of the nation. Partisanship has weakly accepted all these evils, and partisanship now resists their removal. But the people themselves have interests at stake which can no longer be neglected, and it is incumbent upon them to afford to the advocates of reform all the support in their power. It is not enough to attack the spoils system vaguely and generally, either. It is necessary to seize upon specific illustrations of it, as we have done in the present instance, and to enforce the lessons which they teach to reflecting minds. Depend upon it, it is infinitely better that Tennessee should return only Democrats to the United States Senate, than that the Republican party should gain a member in that State at the expense of its reputation for good morals and concern for the welfare of the country.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The flaunting of the Monroe doctrine in opposition to the Panama canal scheme of M. Lesseps may be productive of some good, if it compels the country to realize how impotent it is to maintain any such theory beyond the range of mere discussion. The plain and painful truth is that the United States does not possess the power to support its pretensions as against foreign powers. If the French Government had determined to take a prominent interest in the Panama canal, and if our Government had objected to such a course, the objection could not have passed beyond the region of diplomacy. No doubt the American nation is very rich and very capable, but before governments can hold strong language on questions like the Monroe doctrine they must be in a position to back up their theories by physical force in the last resort, and that is just where we are impotent. We have not a naval force strong enough to encounter even such a power as Spain. Before the fleets of France, or England, or Germany, or even Russia and Italy, we should be quite helpless. It is therefore simply ridiculous for us to attempt to bluster about the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine is one which foreign powers may, if they choose, agree to; but assuredly we cannot compel them to do so, and if they refuse we shall have to back down, or we shall have to accept war with the certainty of being worsted until we can build an adequate navy. That is the truth of the situation, and it ought to demonstrate the absolute necessity of bringing our navy up to a level with those of Europe.

I HAVE no more doubt of the beneficial effects of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure than I have that the Genesee river empties into Lake Ontario.—[Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., Washington, D. C.] H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Both Branches of Congress Settled Down to Earnest Work.

WESTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

Woman and Two Children Killed by a Lamp Explosion.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Two Young Men Scalded to Death in Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Typhoid Fever Creating Great Alarm Among the Citizens of Montreal.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Settling Down to Work—An Encouraging Outlook.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—Both branches of Congress to-day settled down to work in good earnest. The settling of the electoral resolution and the commencement of the final consideration of the funding bill in the House, the elimination of Fitz John Porter from the obstruction of the Senate, and the completion of two more of the regular annual appropriation bills by the House committee, give assurance that Congress will after all accomplish something substantial before the Christmas holidays, and that there will be time enough left after the recess to perform all the necessary work of the session.

Arizona to Remain in the Pacific Military Division.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—Horace Davis to-day received a telegram from F. F. Low, Wm. Alvord and other prominent citizens of San Francisco, asking him to see the proper authorities and protest strongly against the reported intention to detach Arizona from the Military Department of the Pacific, on the ground that the interests of that Territory are identical with those of the remainder of the Pacific coast, and should not be thus interfered with. Davis accordingly called on the Secretary of War, and was assured by him that Arizona will not be detached from the Pacific Division.

United States Supreme Court Matters.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—The latest reports concerning the impending vacancies in the Supreme Court are that Supreme Judge Wm. Wood, of Montgomery, Ala., (a native of Ohio), will succeed Justice Strong; that Stanley Matthews will be appointed as Justice Swayne's successor; the late Attorney-General Devens will have to wait for Justice Clifford's death or resignation, and that Senator Edmunds will be given a seat on the Supreme Bench by the retirement of Justice Hunt, provided a bill be passed by Congress authorizing Hunt to retire upon full pay in advance of his attaining the age now requisite under the existing general law. It is, however, very improbable that two additional Ohio men will be selected as Associates on the Bench with Chief Justice Waite, and as between Stanley Matthews and Judge Woods the former has the best chances for preference. Justice Clifford's death may be expected at any time, as he is afflicted both with softening of the brain and paralysis. He is now unable to dictate a complete sentence, therefore cannot tender his resignation unless an unexpected improvement in his health should occur. Justice Hunt's condition is also very precarious. He has softening of the brain, and like Justice Clifford he cannot sign his name. He would have resigned long ago had his pecuniary circumstances, apart from his salary, been sufficient to comfortably support his family.

Contested Election Cases.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—The Election Commission will report unanimously in favor of Loring (Republican) against Boynton in the Fifth Massachusetts District. In the cases of Wilson vs. Carpenter of the Eighth Iowa, and Holmes vs. Sapp of the Ninth Iowa, the majority will favor the sitting members (Republicans).

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: John B. Neil as Governor of the Territory of Idaho; Stephen P. Twiss, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah; Warren Briston, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—It is understood that a new military division will be created for Major-General Schofield, to consist of Louisiana, Texas, part of Arkansas and part of Indian Territory, with headquarters at New Orleans. General Howard will undoubtedly become commandant at the West Point Military Academy. It is believed, also, that General Hunt, of the Fifth Artillery, may possibly be given the command of the Department of the South.

A Protective Measure.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—Senator Williams introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to prevent the introduction or dissemination of infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. The bill makes it unlawful to import or introduce into the United States from foreign countries, or into any State or Territory from any other State or Territory, any animal infected with a communicative, infectious or contagious disease, except in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the National Board of Health, or any State or Territory, made in pursuance of the bill. It prohibits the sale of domestic animals affected with contagious diseases, such as lung, plague, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, splenic or Texas cattle fever, foot and mouth disease, hog cholera, etc., in violation of the provisions of the bill. The bill directs the National Board of Health, or its Executive Committee, to report to the President whenever any place in the United States is considered to be dangerously infested with infectious disease. The bill also gives power to investigate the subject of such diseases and report. One million dollars is appropriated.

The Conkling-Bayard Controversy—Senator Farley.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—It is not the intention of Senator Bayard, so far as can be ascertained, to take any further notice of the controversy between himself and Senator Conkling and others. He certainly will not bring it up in the Senate, whatever Mr. Conkling may do.

Senator Farley arrived last evening, and resumed his seat in the Senate to-day. He was asked many questions by his colleagues concerning the talk of a possibility of the election of a Democratic Senator in California, and replied that there was nothing in it.

Suit Against Thomas Maguire.

NEW YORK, December 14th.—Bartley Campbell, the theatrical manager and dramatist, has commenced a suit in the Marine Court against Thomas Maguire, his agent for the State of California, to recover $550. The complaint states that Maguire was authorized to license in that State the performance of Campbell's two plays, "Fairfax" and "Galley Slave," on the previous payment of a certain sum of money to James O'Neill, Campbell's financial agent in San Francisco. Maguire, it is charged, produced the plays, making over $10,000, only $450 of which he paid O'Neill. Campbell applied to Judge Sheridan for an order of arrest against Maguire, urging that the latter is a non-resident, and that he had "converted" to his own use the balance referred to. Maguire was accordingly arrested, subject to $7,000 bail.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, December 14th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento December 18th: Charles Crocker, Mrs. Crocker, Miss Hattie Crocker, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Florence Lockwood, New York; Mrs. M. B. Buford, Washington; Mrs. J. F. McNaught, Seattle, W. T.; E. B. Walsworth, Albion, N. Y.; Mrs. David Kellogg and three children, Seattle, W. T.; C. B. Perkins, Sam Geoghegan, Lloyd Tevis, George W. Gibbs and Judge Messick, San Francisco; Mrs. J. A. Saal, Mrs. J. S. Belcher and family, Marysville, Cal.; Mrs. Warren Olney and five children, Oakland; George C. Stebbins and wife, New York.

Twenty-one through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento December 21st.

A Faithless Guardian.

CHICAGO, December 14th.—Chas. H. Reed, a well-known attorney, was committed to jail this afternoon by Judge Krickerbocker, of the Probate Court, on an attachment issued out last week for failure to render accounts as guardian in the Irwin estate, this delinquency constituting a flagrant case of contempt of Court. Judge Wallace, attorney for the heirs, says Mr. Reed is probably deficient from $10,000 to $15,000 in his accounts with the estate. Judge Anthony, of the Superior Court, to-night granted a writ of habeas corpus, upon which Reed was released by giving the required bail. The case excites much interest on account of the prominence of the parties at interest.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.—U. S. Treasurer Gilfillan says the checks for January interest will be mailed January 24th.

The War Department learns that Sitting Bull desires ten days' delay before he surrenders.

Senator Wade Hampton writes to Dr. Hoar, in answer to a letter of the latter, saying that his words, "My address will be Charleston," in his letter to Sherman, were not meant as a challenge, or as inviting a challenge.

General Grant was received by the Boys in Blue at the Masonic Temple this evening, and the most prominent men in the city were present. He made a smooth speech, expressing pleasure at being back in Washington and among the familiar faces of his old comrades. He alluded to his travels and the omnipresent Boys in Blue, that gloried in every clime and maintained the honor and dignity of their own land wherever they were found. He said he had, however, found a few Americans who lauded foreign countries above their own, with very bad taste.

Justice Strong resigned to-day from the Supreme Bench, to take effect at once. Justices Hunt and Clifford's condition is only slightly improved.

A Female Hamlet.

NEW YORK, December 14th.—Nellie Holbrook, of San Francisco, made her appearance as Hamlet, at the Windsor Theater, before a large audience, last night. She was warmly received, being called before the curtain several times. The papers criticise her favorably. With the exception of D. W. Waller as the Ghost, and Imogene Vivian as Gertrude, her support is weak.

An Internal Revenue Clerk Absconds.

CHICAGO, December 14th.—Earnest A. Thomalen, the stamp clerk in the Internal Revenue Office here, has absconded with $3,756 belonging to the Department, being money which he, as deputy, received for the sale of internal revenue stamps. He has been in the office several years, and was trusted implicitly.

The Jackson Affair in Colorado.

DENVER, December 14th.—The *Tribune and Republican's* Lake City special says: The *Silver World* says: J. C. Howard, who left Del Norte November 28th to search for the remains of young Jackson, arrived here with the remains this evening. Chief Shavano stipulated with Howard that if he would go and examine the body of his son Johnson, who was killed by the Jackson party, he would assist to find Jackson's body. When Johnson's body was exhumed it was found, as stated by the Indians, that he was shot in the neck. Last Monday search was made for Jackson's body, which was found covered with snow, the clothes torn off and the flesh all eaten away by coyotes, except one foot protected by a boot. Examination shows that he was shot near the navel, the bullet passing out at the back, and that the body had not been mutilated. From all the evidence obtainable, Jackson was killed within fifteen minutes after being taken from the whites.

The Death-Dealing Kerosene.

CHICAGO, December 14th.—A *News* special from Independence, Mo., says: Last night Mrs. James Jones, wife of a wealthy farmer, attempted to fill a lighted lamp with kerosene, when both lamp and can exploded, causing almost instant death to her two children, aged respectively 6 years and 4 months. Mrs Jones was burned so terribly that she died in a few hours.

Boiler Explosion—Two Men Killed.

CHICAGO, December 14th.—A *News'* Latrobe, Pa., special says: A boiler in Baker's Car Works exploded with terrific force today. Two young men, William Campbell and John Campbell, were badly scalded, and, although they walked half a mile to the doctor's office and had their wounds dressed, they were both dead 30 minutes afterwards.

A Reported Princely Endowment.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14th.—The *Ledger's* New York special correspondent says: Governor Chamberlain of Maine, now in town, makes public the fact that Mackay, the California millionaire, and a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, have given $50,000 each for the endowment of Bowdoin College.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, December 14th.—Silver bars, 111½; money at 6; Governments weak; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 82¾; Quicksilver, 12; Pacific, 50½; Mariposa, 1; Wells Fargo, 112; New York Central, 141¾; Erie, 46½; Panama, offered, 225; Union Pacific, 107¾; bonds, 115; Central Pacific, 84½; bonds, 114¾; Sutro, 1½.

Purchase Consummated.

ST. LOUIS, December 14th.—Jay Gould's purchase of the Iron Mountain Railroad was consummated this afternoon, Thomas Allen selling 40,000 shares. The purchase money was nearly $2,000,000.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), December 14th.—The boiler of Fabel & Sons' soap and candle factory exploded this afternoon, killing Phil. Hemp, a carpenter, fatally injuring Conrad Spark and Lizzie Ott, and severely injuring Peter Bolenberch, the fireman. The explosion leveled the center of the building—a two-story brick—which was nearly totally destroyed. Loss, $40,000. The machinery was valued at as much more. Uninsured.

Quickly Taken Up.

NEW YORK, December 14th.—The subscriptions for $400,000 of stock and $4,000,000 of bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, which were invited last week, closed to-day. Nearly three times the amount offered was subscribed for.

The Oklahoma Colonists.

CALDWELL (Ks.), December 14th.—The settlers have moved here, to be on the direct road through the Territory. Religious sentiments prevail, but the men are determined. The soldiers follow them wherever they go. The citizens are in sympathy openly with the colonists.

The Telegraph War.

NEW YORK, December 14th.—Telegraph rates are being cut, and other reductions are proposed shortly, but there will probably be no general reduction immediately.

Election of Mayor.

BOSTON, December 14th.—Henry G. Lovering, the Workingmen's candidate, was elected Mayor of Lynn to-day by a plurality of 299.

Nominated for Congress.

WEST LEBANON (N. H.), December 14th.—The Republicans have nominated Ossian Ray for Congress, vice Farr, deceased.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ireland's Trouble.

DUBLIN, December 14th.—Baron Dowse, presiding at the Connaught Assizes at Galway, has received a letter threatening him with death should he convict any members of the Land League.

DUBLIN, December 14th.—At the Waterford Assizes, although the jury panel has been three times called, and on the last two occasions under penalties of from £10 to £50 for non-attendance, not a sufficient number have answered the summons for a jury to be struck. In the Boyd murder case the Solicitor-General has applied for a postponement of the trial, basing the application on the affidavits of the police that the district is terrorized.

At an Irish town near Clare Lorrins last night a body of men attempted forcibly to enter a farm house from which a tenant had been evicted. They attacked the Constable, who immediately fired on them. He wounded four and arrested two.

Of the panel of forty-eight from which a jury is to be selected for the trial of the leading Land Leaguers, thirty-nine are tradesmen, two agents, four gentlemen, one Secretary of a railway company, one a hotel-keeper and one a Lieutenant Colonel.

DUBLIN, December 14th.—The *Gazette* declares that the Barony of Innishowen in County Donegal is in a disturbed state, requiring additional police.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League to-day, Michael Davitt stated that the Executive Committee of the League proposed to issue suggestions to organizations of the League throughout the country, embodying their opinion of the outrages. A manifesto was then adopted, containing elaborate suggestions in regard to the future proceedings of branches of the League, and urging that there must be no compromise with landlordism.

LONDON, December 14th.—The *Times* attacks the Government for not taking energetic measures in Ireland, and says the presence of such growing disorganization, silence and inaction are hard to be excused, they cannot be justified.

Another Colliery Explosion.

HALIFAX, December 14th.—Another explosion occurred at the pit at the Stellarton mine this morning about 8 o'clock, followed in a few minutes by a second blast. A strong force of men are on hand to explore the damage at the earliest possible moment. About 9 o'clock a third explosion occurred. It is not believed any lives are lost, as no miners were known to be in the pit, work not having begun since the last explosion in the Ford pit. No one has yet been into the mine to ascertain the extent of the damage, as the damp has been too strong to allow exploration.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

STELLARTON, December 14th—10 o'clock.—The Cage pit is on fire now, and dense volumes of smoke are arising.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

STELLARTON, December 14th.—To day's explosion destroyed all hopes that the mines might be opened and work resumed. The miners are gloomy and disconsolate.

Council to be Held.

LONDON, December 14th.—It is announced that the Queen will hold a Council to-morrow.

Papal Allocution.

ROME, December 14th.—The Pope at the Secret Consistory yesterday delivered his allocution, speaking with some severity of the suffering the Church is undergoing in different countries. He made very distinct allusion to the condition of affairs in France, but his words were prudently chosen, so as not to give the Government a handle.

ROME, December 14th.—At the Consistory to-day the Pope, in delivering his allocution, deplored the position of the Church, which was compelled incessantly to fight for liberty against the audacity with which religion and Catholic institutions are attacked, and against the iniquitious laws imposed upon the faithful, to the injury of faith and the salvation of souls.

Newspaper War Between Rochefort and Gambetta.

PARIS, December 14th.—The great subject of interest here is the newspaper warfare between Rochefort and Gambetta. In consequence of Rochefort's persistent abuse of Gambetta, the latter indirectly caused a certain letter to be published in which Rochefort, when under arrest for participation in the Commune, sought in humble terms the mediation of Gambetta and General Trochu in his favor. Rochefort in his letters disavowed his connection with the Communists.

Americans and the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 14th.—General Longstreet, in presenting his credentials to-day as United States Minister to Turkey, conveyed to the Sultan the greetings of President Hayes, who desires to cement the amicable relations between the United States and Turkey, and extend and improve the commercial intercourse between the two countries. The Sultan expressed a readiness to do all in his power to draw closer the kind and friendly relations, and intimated satisfaction at the appointment of General Longstreet. The Sultan subsequently gave audience to Mr. Heap, United States Consul-General at Constantinople, and invited him, General Longstreet and the officers of the United States man-of-war Nipsic to dinner.

In Accord on the Greek Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 14th.—Tissot, French Embassador, has received a dispatch from his Government announcing that France and Germany are in accord on the Greek question.

The French Crown Jewels—Rochefort's Challenge.

PARIS, December 14th.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day resolved to take the Government's proposal to sell certain of the crown jewels into consideration.

Rochefort challenges Reinach for publishing the letters of Rochefort soliciting the mediation of Gambetta with General Trochu when he was arrested for his connection with the Commune. Reinach has replied that he simply published the letters signed by Rochefort, and that he owes the latter no reparation.

Proclaimed a Traitor.

PARIS, December 14th.—Louise Michel, the Communist, has proclaimed Henri Rochefort a traitor, who ought to be expelled from the circle of communism.

Weavers' Wages.

MANCHESTER, December 14th.—Weavers wages will be increased five per cent., beginning January 1st.

Typhoid at Montreal.

MONTREAL, December 14th.—Typhoid fever is alarming the residents here. More than 100 cases are reported.

Down on Sara Bernhardt.

MONTREAL, December 14th.—The pastor of the Church Notre Dame, Roman Catholic, warned his congregation against patronizing Sara Bernhardt's performance.

MINING NOTES.

Dutch Flat hydraulic mines have started up on full time.

The Modoc Company's furnaces at Lookout, Inyo county, started up December 10th.

About 300 men are working and prospecting about Angels Camp, Calaveras county.

A great deal of work is being done on the Piety Hill mines, Sonora, Tuolumne county.

The Morristown ditch, Sierra county, is completed to Craig's Flat. The camp is very lively.

The Unionville, Nev., antimony mines are shipping 23 tons per month, and find it profitable.

The richness of the cinnabar obtained from the new strike in the Sulphur Bank mine, Lake county, is a subject of remark.

In the various mining districts adjacent to Silver City, New Mexico, new locations are made every day. The Bremen mines are running night and day on fair ore.

In Deadwood District, Trinity county, on the Brown Bear mine, a number of men are at work grading the site for a mill. A 20-stamp mill with steam-power will be erected.

Near Vallecito there are miles of ancient river channel from 130 to 200 feet deep, that have never been opened, but the gravel of which is supposed to be enormously rich.

At Auburn the Pugh mill has run steadily on custom rock since last May, and the general average of the ore has been satisfactory. In addition to the work of this mill several other mills have crushed more or less custom ore.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ARCADE HOTEL.

SACRAMENTO, December 14, 1880.

L Goodman, New York. F F Fredericks, Palisade. J McEvoy, Grizzly Flat. Wm Irvine, San Francisco. R A Diver, San Francisco. N Phillips, do. W H Dryfus, do. C E Whitney, do.

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

MARRIED.

Nortonville, December 8—Frank Clifford to Mary M. Boxill.

Bridgeport, December 7—Benj M. Hague to Mary M. Pursel.

Quincy, December 8—Cyrus Hartzell to Mrs. Eurene Adams.

BORN.

Woodland, December 10—Wife of Charles Gummow, a son.

Red Bluff, December 12—Wife of Charles Ballard, a son.

Bridgeport, December 5—Wife of F. F. Haradon, a daughter.

Shasta, December 4—Wife of A. H. Sprague, a son.

Hollister, December 9—Wife of Roderick Shaw, a daughter.

Monterey, December 6—Wife of David Leese, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, December 13—Minnie, only daughter of Joseph and Augusta Lang, a native of California, 4 years, 1 month and 21 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, Eleventh street, between D and E, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Grass Valley, December 12—James Lakenan, 13 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Grass Valley, December 12—Elizabeth Jane Hosken, 13 years, 11 months and 1 day.

Crescent City, December 3—Maggie Bomhoff, 16 months and 11 days.

Port Wine, December 2—Mrs. Ann Lewis.

Wei De Meyer's

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DR. F. N. CLARK, Dentist, with Dr. Brewer, 8 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
CHAS. NOVESIS, Wilmington, C