THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 21, 1880

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 113 for 4s of 1907; 101¼ for 5s of 1881; 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 80@4 83; silver bars, 111¼.

Silver in London yesterday, 51¾d; consols, 98 11-16d; 5 per cent, United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 116 5-16; 4½s, 115¼.

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

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

Mining stocks opened in San Francisco yesterday morning pretty much the same as they closed on Saturday afternoon. Prices, as a rule, were a trifle higher. Business was moderate, and the feeling rather uncertain.

Victor Luna died near San Jose Saturday from exposure and intemperance.

Grading was commenced yesterday at San Diego on the California Southern Railroad.

A man named Van Buren was found frozen to death near Florence, Idaho.

On San Juan Island, near Port Townsend, W. T., a man named Gelder was found dead in the woods.

Fifty deaths occurred in Brooklyn N. Y., last week from diphtheria.

Jesse R. Marshall killed himself Saturday in Greene county, Ohio.

The Postmaster at Paducah, Ky., has robbed the Government of $2,000.

Charles Westfield, on a wager at New York that he could put a bullet through the hat of another man, fatally wounded the latter.

Since Saturday steamers from Europe have brought to New York over $2,000,000 in gold.

Jones & McDonald have failed in Chicago for about $600,000.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed at Petersburg, Va., yesterday.

In a railroad accident at Chicago Sunday evening three men were fatally injured, an engine demolished and a freight train ditched.

A 14-year-old boy is creating a sensation among Chicago physicians by sweating blood.

George W. Smith, convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of T. W. Sigourney, was sentenced at Nevada City yesterday to twenty years in the State Prison.

William W. McCullough killed himself yesterday at Boise City, Idaho.

The Senate yesterday agreed to the House holiday recess resolution.

Bridget Landrigan was drowned in a well at Vallejo yesterday.

A man named Duffy dropped dead yesterday at Wheatland, Yuba county.

An excursion is proposed from Chicago to the City of Mexico and Cuba.

A disastrous fire has occurred at Rangoon.

Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart is to be Commander-in-Chief in India in the spring.

About 300 yards of railroad track was washed out near Arbuckle, Colusa county, during the storm.

Lightning entered one of the cables at Victoria, B. C, recently, and consumed the core.

The gold yield of Cariboo this season is estimated at $650,000.

A member of the City Council at Victoria, B. C., was badly beaten in a fight last week.

Two children were seriously injured at East Portland, Or., yesterday, by the explosion of a giant powder cartridge.

Three light shocks of earthquake were experienced at Los Angeles Sunday.

The water in the Alta mine is still rising rapidly.

A billiard match for the championship of the world began in Paris last night.

THE JEWISH CRUSADE.

The crusade against the Jews in Germany appears to be carried on with astonishing energy and malignity. It is impossible to discover any rational excuse for the movement, yet it is supported, not only by the ignorant and stupid, but by learned professors, and literary men, and public officials, and in fact many people who might be thought superior to so vulgar and contemptible a prejudice. A large meeting held at Berlin the other day actually passed resolutions in favor of suppressing the liberty of the Jews, pledging themselves to vote for no Liberal who would not promise to support such legislation, and undertaking to buy nothing from Jewish shops or firms. This is introducing Boycottism to Germany, and inaugurating a war of extermination. It is time that rational Germany should rise and explain this singular outcry against the Jews. Certainly nothing in their own conduct explains it. They have prospered through their own industry and business capacity, but it would be a queer world if men were to be denounced and legislated against for succeeding in life. We are at a loss to know whether this German agitation has a communistic basis, or whether it is founded upon sheer folly and meanness of spirit. No matter how originating, however, it is disgraceful to the German people, and calculated to lower them in the opinion of the world, both as regards their civilization and their sense. It might indeed be argued from it that their long submission to despotic government had extinguished in many of them the capacity for appreciating the blessings and the rights of freedom, and that consequently they sought to tyrannize over their fellows as they themselves have been tyrannized over.

THE "DISCOVERY" OF AMERICA.

Congressman Page has introduced a joint resolution providing that the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus shall be observed as a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. There is no harm in making a new holiday, for they are all too few at present, but the theory upon which this "discovery" business rests has always appeared to us somewhat irrational. It conveys the idea that there was no America before Columbus happened to see the continent, whereas in sober truth that navigator no more invented America than a Yankee in making his first trip across the Atlantic invents Europe. America managed to get on very well for several thousands of years before Christopher Columbus was born. Whole nations of men flourished here in those primitive times, and some of them have left architectural and other remains behind them demonstrating their possession of quite as high a civilization as the contemporaries of Columbus enjoyed. Europeans, however, with the conceit and arrogance common to poor humanity, imagined that no country which was not known to them could amount to anything. And when they had "discovered" a country they coolly assumed the ownership of it without asking the consent of its inhabitants, whom they regarded very conveniently as excluded from all rights by reason of their paganism. It was a comfortable theory for persecuting robber-kings and their ruffianly agents, but it seems to us that it has lasted quite long enough, and that it jars somewhat painfully with the ideas of the nineteenth century.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOSTER.

The withdrawal of Governor Foster from the Senatorial candidacy in Ohio leaves the way clear for Secretary Sherman, if he has set his heart upon the place. The action of Mr. Foster in withdrawing is spoken of as extremely magnanimous, and it is to be hoped that his motives were unselfish, though carping critics will be sure to say either that he found that he was beaten, or that he was promised some other position. It is almost impossible for a politician to get credit for disinterested motives, and perhaps one reason of this is that the motives of politicians are in the majority of cases not disinterested.

IF YOU can't take our word for it, ask some friend what he knows about Trask's Magnetic Ointment for sores, bruises and inflammation.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The present embarrassment of the English Government in dealing with the Irish agitation is augmented by the direct bearing of the Irish land question upon the English. It is no longer possible for the Government to hope that it can keep these issues separate. Whatever it may propose for Ireland will be discussed and regarded as affecting the landed interest in England. One result of this must be to strengthen the opposition to radical legislation of any kind, and so to render the position of the Government more untenable. The Irish situation has already become such that the Government is incapable of controlling it. It has filled the country with troops and police, but it is evident that beyond preventing meetings of the Land League these forces are practically powerless. They cannot stop the operations of the League. They cannot cause the regular Courts to be resorted to. They cannot hinder "Boycotting." They cannot compel refractory tenants to pay their rent. They cannot protect landlords against the ruinous consequences of a general withholding of supplies. A large part of the Irish tenantry have ceased to pay any rent for their holdings, and the ordinary legal processes for coercing them have become inoperative. There is a general passive rebellion against the existing order of things. Intimidation is practiced on a large scale. The dissentients from the League doctrines are silenced by threats. It may be said without much exaggeration that Ireland has passed from under the control of England, in fact. Meantime the Government does nothing, or what it does do produces no mitigating results. The League is omnipotent for all practical purposes, and the laws are coolly ignored and set aside. The Government has certainly not afforded protection to the landlords, and it is not easy to see how it can do so without resorting to violent methods. It might suppress the public demonstrations of the League forcibly, but it could not by so doing terminate the agitation. Remedy by eviction is out of the question where scores of thousands of cases would have to be attended to. And it must be remembered that the Irish land agitation after all derives its main strength from the fact that the injustice and oppression of the existing tenure of land there cannot be seriously questioned. In fact the agitation is based upon undeniable wrongs, and it involves a demand for undeniable rights. Nevertheless it is equally true that it has gone far beyond the first ideas of its projectors, and that it has been carried to conclusions which threaten to render all rational compromise impossible. It is held by many careful observers that the extension of the so-called Ulster custom of tenant-rights over the whole country would give the tenants all the benefits they can reasonably claim. The cry of "Ireland for the Irish," however, has largely superseded proposals of this kind, and even the conservative Leaguers now talk of nothing less than a peasant proprietary. It is, moreover, doubtful whether the Irish masses really contemplate any proposition which involves the purchase of the land by themselves. They rather appear to think that the end of the present movement is to be the ousting of the landlords altogether, and the appropriation of their estates by the tenants without payment of any kind. As a matter of course the Government neither could nor would tolerate such a programme as this for a moment. If the landlords are to be ousted they will have to be bought out, and this would involve the assumption by the tenants of a very heavy debt, which would, of course, be a mortgage on the land.

It appears to be believed generally that the Government intends to bring in a very radical land bill when Parliament meets, and it is not doubted that this bill will be opposed by the Tories with all the vehemence and persistence inspired by the apprehension of a deadly attack upon the English as well as the Irish landed interest. The need for reform in the land tenure of England has been recognized long since by advanced thinkers, and the Cobden Club has done much to place statistics and arguments in behalf of reform before the people. The Irish agitation and American competition have, however, operated together to force this question into the first rank, and while these agencies have made it almost certain that a great revolution is inevitable, they have so complicated the situation as to render reform legislation exceedingly difficult. Men no longer look upon Ireland as a country apart, in which any crude government system may be tolerated. They have learned, since the Disestablishment bill was passed, to regard it rather as a place in which radical English legislation is liable to be experimented upon. Thus the first question suggested by an Irish land bill would be, what effect will it have upon the English system? A peasant proprietary in Ireland will be viewed with very different feelings when it is felt that it may forecast a peasant proprietary in England. The radicalism of the Irish leaders is calculated to put arguments of this kind into the mouths of the Tories, and thus to weaken the hold of the Government upon the English public. The Irish leaders possibly think that by making their demands great they are the more likely to secure large concessions. But that kind of policy may be carried so far as to disable the Government from making any concessions at all, and this we think is the present danger. It is much easier to demonstrate the need of fixity of tenure in Ireland than to justify a sweeping overthrow of the whole land system, and if the Government should be defeated on the new bill because of its radicalism, the Leaguers will have very little to hope from its successors in office. Henceforth, however, the land questions in the two countries must be treated as intimately connected, and this circumstance alone will have a most important influence upon the final outcome.

FRANK BUCKLAND.

The death of Frank Buckland, the genial naturalist and author, is announced. Few men have written more instructively and entertainingly upon zoological subjects, and still fewer have acquired so great a familiarity with the habits of animals. Mr. Buckland may be said to have possessed a really intimate acquaintance with the strange population of the London Zoological Gardens. He knew all the beasts and birds. He had studied every one from birth to death. He had tamed most of them at some time, and throughout his late years his home was a sort of almshouse or hospital for decrepit creatures of all kinds. He had monkeys and seals and lion cubs and dogs of all kinds for his playmates and pets. He was never tired of studying their ways, and derived infinite satisfaction from his researches, which he has put at the disposal of the reading world clothed in a very simple, clear and charming style. He was a born naturalist, like White of Selborne, and he had written quite a library about the objects of his unceasing researches and experiments.

GETTING MARRIED IN GERMANY.

This time I was bound to make sure work, and so, with the best information I could procure, started off for the civil bureau (Standes Amt) to ascertain precisely what was required.

"Upon what business do you come?" demanded the pompous servant at the door.

"I am an American citizen, and want to know how to get married in Germany," I faltered.

He opened the door of the main office and shouted, "Ein Herr Amerikanner wishes to marry himself!" and then showed me into a large and well-filled waiting-room to take my turn, every occupant of which gazed fixedly at me without winking for some minutes. One thin, dark, wiry man in soiled linen and bright yellow kid gloves, had dropped in to announce the death of his third wife. A trembling young mother was sharply reprimanded for letting the legal third day pass before announcing the death of her child. A somewhat seedy clerk had come, with a radiant face, to announce the birth of a boy fourteen hours old, and to be called Johannes Conrade Hermann Degenermeister. A servant girl and her lover were waiting in one corner—she red and giggling, he erect, dignified, and as taciturn as a head waiter—to be made man and wife. I had plenty of time to observe, for nearly an hour passed before my turn came. At length I was shown into a long room, with half a dozen clerks at one end, who twisted their necks, adjusted their glasses, and gazed and listened with open-mouthed wonder.

"I wish to get married in the very simplest and quickest way," I said, presenting my passport. "Will you please tell me how to do it?"

"It is extremely simple," said the officer. "We must have a certificate of your birth [Geurtssohein] signed by the burgomaster of the town in which you were born, and with its seal, and witnessed in due form. Your certificate of baptism [Taufschein] should also be sent, to guard against all error, sealed and witnessed by the present pastor or the proper church officers. These must be presented here by each of the contracting parties, with their passports, as the first step."

I carefully noted this, and he proceeded: "The parents, if living, should certify to their knowledge and approval of the marriage. We must also be satisfied that there is no obstacle, legal, moral or otherwise, to it; whether either of you have been married before, and if so, whether there are children, and if so, their names and ages. The parents' names should be in full; also their residence, occupation, age and place of birth should of course be given for record here."

I begged for another scrap of paper and made further notes.

"When we have these here in this desk," he continued, patting fondly that piece of furniture, "then either we can publish the bans [Aufgebot] by posting a notice of your intention in the *Rathhaus* for fourteen days, or else you can have it printed in the journal of the place where you reside in America, and bring us a copy here as evidence that it has actually appeared. After the expiration of this time you can be married in this office."

"Must it be here?" I queried.

"Of course," he said, "This is the only place which the law now recognizes. Poor people are content with civil marriage only, but all who move in good society go from here to the church for a religious ceremony."

"Is it not possible to shorten the time?" I timidly ventured to inquire. "We had made all the arrangements for an earlier day, and are seriously incommoded by the delay. I did not know the requirements. It takes four weeks to hear from America, and then two weeks more here, and—You do not, perhaps, exactly understand, and yet I hardly know how to explain. But there is really haste. We are pressed for time."

"Haste? Pressed for time?" he repeated. "Perhaps I do not understand. I am sorry, but it cannot possibly be sooner. You think we are slow in Germany. True, but we are sure. We require our people to take time to think over the matter beforehand, and divorce with us is far from being the easy matter I have heard it is in America."—[January Atlantic.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The actor who cannot draw is worse than a blister.

Puck says the Iron-Hand Company is likely to be followed by the Tin-ear Combination.

A cruel critic states that a certain actor never made a point except when he sharpened his lead pencil.

The play that Lydia Maria Childs wrote was never produced. It was merely regarded as Childs' play.

Bernhardt keeps a diary, noting down her "impressions" of men and things and commenting upon the way people behave to her.

The upshot of a game of poker between Pepper and Muse, at Mendota, Va., was that the former leveled his gun at the latter. Muse begged piteously for his life, but Pepper was so murderous that, when the gun would not stay cocked, he flipped the hammer with his thumb, and sent a bullet through his victim's heart.

"What do you mean playing marbles on the Sabbath, you young rascal?" exclaimed a father. "Oh, this is a sacred game of marbles, pa." The boy remembered that the old "rascal" attended a "sacred concert" the previous Sunday, whereat the "Fatinitza March" and the "Turkish Patrol" were the sacredest hymns.—[Boston Transcript.

Darkly the humorist
Muses on fate;
Ghastly experiment
Life seems to him.
Subject for merriment
Somber and grim;
Is it his doom or is't
Something he ate?

The recent marriage of an aged conservative statesman in England is a curious story. He fell in love with the daughter of a country gentleman. The lady was a widow. The relatives of the statesman declared that they would not receive her, so she wrote one day to tell him that she had married a gentleman whose age was more suited to her. Nothing daunted, the statesman has now married the sister.

An industry of considerable value and interest has just been lost to France by the action of the authorities in expelling the religious bodies. The manufacture of the well-known Chartreuse liquer, which has been for such a long time carried on in the monastery of that name, is now to be transferred to the town of Romont, in the canton of Fribourg, where a considerable piece of land has been purchased near the railway.

Illinois has a school population of 1,010,851, an enrollment of 704,041, and 11,599 school districts, supporting 11,954 schools. The State has, moreover, 661 private schools, instructing 60,440 pupils. There are only 4,045 illiterates in Illinois. During the last school year the public school expenditures of the State amounted to $7,531,941 79. The average amount paid monthly to the male teachers was $44 24; to the female teachers, $35 28.

The Guelph journals in Germany exhibit no little irritation in consequence of its having become known that in the inscription upon the monument raised by Queen Victoria in memory of the late King George the latter is referred to as "The Last King of Hanover." The Guelphs regard this as prejudging history. So far from looking upon Guelph rule as extinct in Hanover, they are at present promising regal dignity to the little son recently born to the Duke of Cumberland.

A Montgolfier balloon was recently advertised to make an ascent from Paris with a lady hanging on a trapeze attached to it. She did not appear, but a youth named Navarre offered to supply her place for £2. He was urged to get himself tied to the trapeze, but he refused, saying he knew his business. The upshot was what might have been expected. He was seen hanging by his hands apparently inert for a long time, and ultimately, when near Cournevoie, he fell, turning over and over, to the horror of the spectators, from a hight of 700 yards, and buried himself waist deep in the earth.

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

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Chief of Engineers Regarding Goat Island.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

California Land Case Decided by the Supreme Court.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, December 20th.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives an elaborate report from the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, upon the bill introduced last session by Tait of Connecticut, which, under title of "A bill to quit title to Yerba Buena Island," proposes to relinquish and grant all the United States title to the Island of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, to the city of San Francisco, for uses and purposes specified in the city ordinances ratified by Act of the California Legislature, approved March 11, 1858. The bill also declares in a preamble that the President's order of October, 1864, seeking to preserve this island for public use, was in contravention of the Act of Congress of July 1, 1864, relinquishing United States title to lands within the corporate limits of the city of San Francisco, and that the rightful owners of Yerba Buena Island were wrongfully ejected therefrom in February, 1867. The Chief of Engineer's report upon this bill (which is now in the hands of the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee), emphatically protests against its passage. General Wright reports that Yerba Buena Island was reserved for public uses by a Presidential order in November, 1850, and that in pursuance of this reservation it was occupied by the military authorities in 1854 for "public uses," namely, the quarrying of stone for the Alcatras batteries, Major Tower then employing one Thomas Dowling, a squatter on the island, to quarry the stone. "This Dowling," says General Wright, "has been for many years, and is now by his successors, a persistent claimant to the island." The report, after stating that Dowling's claim has never been recognized, proceeds to show that the uses and purposes specified in the State laws of 1858 were confined to the mainland, any piece or parcel of land situated northeast or south of the water-lot front of the city being excluded from its operations. It is further argued that the Act of 1864 was not operative as to the islands in the harbor, even if they had not been occupied for public purposes, or should not be so used thereafter, although the Act provided for exceptions, and also that no private title to the island could have been established between the conquest of California and the President's reservation of November, 1850, for the land laws opening up land in California to pre-emption (except lands reserved by competent authority) were not entitled until March, 1853. The Presidential order of 1866, again reserving this island, was therefore unnecessary, and only made assurance doubly sure. General Wright adds that the island is of very great importance to the defense of the United States, and especially of the city of San Francisco, and even if the proposed Act were intended to cede it to the city for its corporate use, which is not the fact, it would no doubt be for the best interests of the city for Congress to refuse such cession, since this island occupied precisely the point which is necessary to be fortified to prevent its capture or destruction by an enmy's vessel, which in thick weather or a fog might run past the outer batteries. In confirmation of this view of the importance of the retention of the island for defensive purposes, the report cites a number of reports heretofore made by military authorities, and continues, in conclusion: "It should be stated that the question of title to Yerba Buena Island, as well as other defensive positions in San Francisco bay, has frequently been before Congress, the Courts and the War Department, but the claims of those whose cupidity had prompted them to obtain those positions by every means, regardless of the fact that the United States, after the conquest, gave up all except those positions to the citizens of California at a nominal price, and regardless of the best interests of the State of California and the city of San Francisco, have uniformly been rejected after a full investigation, and it should be further stated that at various times offers have been made to lease or purchase the Island of Yerba Buena, and some of these offers have been accompanied by offers of large sums of money; but the United States has always refused to part with its title." In transmitting this report to Congress, Secretary Ramsey invites attention to the importance of the subject, and recommends the report and its voluminous appendages be printed.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

A bill introduced by Representative Berry to-day proposes to grant to the State of California, for common school purposes, five per centum of the net proceeds of all sales of public lands, heretofore or hereafter made within her boundaries. It is accompanied with a preamble citing that California is the only one of the public land States for whose benefit that percentage has not been granted. The others are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada and Oregon.

Berry also to-day introduced a bill to extend to the State of California the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855 and March 3, 1857, both of them relating to swamp and overflowed lands, and the latter expressly confirming to these various States selections made under the Acts of 1849 and 1850. The main purpose of this bill is to enable the General Land Office to approve the plans of the California segregations furnished by the Surveyor-General of California under the creative Act of 1866, and calls attention to the fact that no field-notes were furnished with them, the fact being that the surveys were actually made in the field by the State authorities, the segregation map having been compiled upon the basis of United States surveys.

THE HOLIDAY RESOLUTION—CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Representative Page introduced to-day the joint resolution described in last night's dispatches to make the anniversary of the discovery of America a national holiday, so far as is possible, by Act of Congress.

Speaker Randall to-day decided to call committees in regular order for motions, to pass one bill from each under a suspension of the rules, and as the Private Land Claims Committee is not down on the list it was not reached, and consequently the expected attempt to pass the Santillan bill under a suspension of the rules cannot regularly be made before the third Monday in next month.

SHERMAN ON FOSTER'S WITHDRAWAL.

CHICAGO, December 20th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington correspondent called on Secretary Sherman, who said regarding Foster's withdrawal that he was not surprised but gratified. He had never doubted his own election, and had no fears of injury from the contest, for it would have been made in a friendly way and left no wounds behind.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

WASHINGTON, December 20th.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided that an individual shareholder of an insolvent national bank cannot be compelled to pay more than his full proportionate share of the bank's liabilities in order to make good the deficiency caused by the inability of stockholders to pay their proportionate shares.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 20th.—The Senate reconsidered the vote disagreeing to the House adjournment resolution—ayes 31, noes 21.

There was a discussion on Edmunds' amendment to make the recess from December 23d to January 3d. Lost, and the resolution was agreed to—38 to 26.

The Senate bill refunding the 8 per cent. District of Columbia certificates into fifty-year 3.65 per cent. bonds was amended, making the rate 3 per cent., and passed. The amount is $891,000.

The Vice-President submitted a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution offered by Logan, with copies of correspondence between General Schofield and Major Gardner, relative to the Board of Officers' inquiry into the case of Fitz John Porter; also from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a recommendation for an appropriation of $20,000 for publishing a centennial map of the United States and Territories.

On motion of Davis, the bill to relieve the Treasurer from the amount of $28,000,000, charged to him on the treasury books and deposited with the several States under the Act of 1836, was taken up. He said this money would never be called for by the United States, as it never had been in times of great need. It was inconsequent to carry it on the books.

Ingalls said the inconsequence of bookkeepers was nothing compared to the injustice of giving $28,000,000 to older States at the expense of those which were admitted since 1836. It was the original contract that the money should always be subject to call by the United States.

Garland believed the debt outlawed.

Kirkwood intimated that the twenty-eight States interested were pooling to secure this $28,000,000. He now offered as the second section to this bill the substance of the five per cent. bill, allowing the various States 5 per cent. on the value of land grants within their limits by military bounty warrants.

Thurman thought the 3 per cent. bill should stand on its own merits. He objected to the Government giving away $28,000,000 to States. It was Government money. It is our duty to pay as fast as possible our $2,000,000,000 indebtedness. Every dollar of the $700,000,000 or $800,000,000 due next year could be paid off in ten years without unduly burdening the people; yet it is proposed to extend it for forty or fifty years, and at the same time give away $28,000,000. Give away public land and increase the expenditures as we were doing, and the inevitable result of this land policy is to create irreducible public debt—to make our debt, like British consols, a perpetual annuity. He regarded perpetual debt as one of the greatest curses that could be inflicted upon a nation. He opposed this bill as a part of the system of legislation tending to bring on this misfortune.

Conkling thought Thurman's argument vitiated, like many other good arguments, by the incorrectness of his premises. In 1836 there was a surplus in the treasury raised by taxes upon the population then existing. The surplus was deposited with the States then existing, subject to call by the Government. It was a call loan. Subsequently the quality of a call loan was taken from it by Act of Congress, to the effect that the money should never be called for except by Act of Congress and on due notice. The doctrine of estoppel warranted the assertion that when the Government, in times of great need of money, did not apply for this money, when it by various actions produced the impression that it was not considered as part of the assets of the Government, it was estopped from claiming money after forty years had passed, and the States had, with the knowledge of the Government, applied the money to various purposes of resumption. It was considered as a gift. Conkling thought the past had sufficiently demonstrated that the people, resources and integrity of the country would make impossible any failure to pay the public debt.

Blaine regarded the Act of 1836 as a great folly, resulting from the extreme theory that the surplus of revenue must be divided among the whole population. To recall the money now would be unjust, not only because of the lapse of time and probable outlawry of the claim, but also because the people who got the money would not be the ones called upon to return the money. The men who then lived in the benefited States had largely emigrated. The Senator from Oregon (Grover) would be called upon to return the share he got as a citizen of Maine, in which State the money was foolishly divided per capita among the population. Blaine was not a citizen of Maine at that time, but he would have to pay his share of the money now as a citizen of that State. No way of returning the money could be found. The debt of a former generation should not be placed on this generation.

Thurman said that doctrine was untenable. There was no bar of limitation to this debt. The money was by law returnable on demand.

The debate was suspended and the consular appropriation bill referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, December 20th.—Dunn introduced a joint resolution that lands in Indian Territory to which the Indian title was extinguished, and which are unoccupied by Indians, are public lands of the United States, and are hereby declared subject to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws. He desired it referred to the Public Land Committee, but Conger, saying it was an attempt to give possession of that Territory to white settlers, moved that it go to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which had charge of the rights of Indians. Agreed to—114 to 68.

By Ellis (by request)—To abolish the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

By Thomas Turner—To prevent fraud and corruption in the election of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives. [It provides that before entering on their duties the President and Vice-President-elect, and all persons elected to either House of Congress, shall take an oath that they have not procured or attempted to procure their election by bribery or fraud, and that they will not during their term of office permit any contribution by employes of the United States for election or political purposes.]

By Stone—Providing for double or return postal cards.

By Frost—Amending the Constitution so as to make the President ineligible for re-election.

A bill was introduced by Morton for a repeal of the tax on bank checks and deposits.

The consular appropriation bill was taken up.

Calkins, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report of the majority on the Massachusetts case, declaring Loring entitled to the seat instead of Boynton. Laid over.

Weaver will file a minority report.

F. Wood said he would to-morrow call up the funding bill and press it to a vote before recess.

Price, from the Banking Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing Section 3418 of the revised statutes, and abolish the stamp on checks named in that section.

Mills raised the point that this was a matter for the Committee on Ways and Means, and not the Banking Committee. The question of how the money was to be taken from the people to support the Government was a question for consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Price thought that it was sufficient argument to the objection to state that the bill had been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Speaker—Did it go there by bill or petition?

Price—By both.

After further debate on this point the motion to suspend the rules was seconded—102 to 45.

Mills then opposed the bill. He thought that there were other subjects more fit for a reduction of taxation than checks stamps. Why not take the duty off clothing? It was attempted to clandestinely smuggle this bill through the House to prevent an amendment taking away from monopolists some of the ill-gotten gains which legislative robbery gave them.

Buckner wanted many taxes reduced, but because he wanted more than he could have, should he refuse to take off an annoying and vexatious tax? The amount raised by this tax was about $1,700,000. He had no idea that the Republicans would reduce taxes next Congress, and he therefore favored striking every head of taxation this session.

Hawley thought he knew that the great majority of Protectionists favored a revision of the tariff.

Price said there were half a million of depositors in the banks of the country who could not draw a dollar without paying two cents.

Warner opposed the bill. This tax was easily collected, and was collected from a class better able to pay for it than any other. They needed the money to pay the $50,000,000 of pensions just voted, and to reduce the maturing debt. He hoped the House would hesitate before it passed this bill.

Weaver said it was part of the scheme of funding the debt. It was proposed to reduce taxation so the debt could not be paid.

A motion to suspend rules and pass the bill rejected by ayes 129, noes 68—not two-thirds.

The Speaker made the following committee appointments: McKinley to the Committee on Ways and Means; Conger to the Committee on Rules; Tay or of Ohio to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Speaker also announced the appointment of Willborn, Scoville and Brown as visitors to the Naval Academy.

Several leaves of absence were granted, but F. Wood gave notice that he would object to further leaves.

Stone, under instructions of the Committee on Postoffices, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of certain Postmasters. This bill, involving claims to the amount of $600,000, was opposed, and on seconding the demand for suspending the rules, no quorum voted.

Adjourned.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ARCADE HOTEL.

SACRAMENTO, December 20, 1880.

A Walrath, Nevada City — W H Kruger, Truckee
W F Dougherty, San Jose — F O Vincent, M D, Orland
W S Williams, Williams — Mrs F H Holton, San Fran
Lel Stone, Sn Francisco — D H Vail, do
M M Ross, do — E B Shaw, do
J J Hunter, do — D C Tilden, New York
Sig Meyerfeld, do — D A Cory, Chicago
S H Cowell, Santa Cruz

MARRIED.

Sacramento, December 18—By Rev. Dr. Chapman, at St. Paul's Church, Henry C. Van Dyck, of San Francisco, to Celia Moran, of New York.

BORN.

Lincoln, December 12—Wife of Charles M. Hecker, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, December 18—Balz Sutter, a native of Switzerland, 32 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the undertaking rooms of Fritz & Miller, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Sacramento, December 20—Fanny A., daughter of Mrs. Cameron and the late J. P. Glennon, 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Protestant Orphan Asylum, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Fort Jones, December 16—Tillie Clouse, 16 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. C., SACRAMENTO, December 20, 1880.

[REGIMENTAL ORDERS, No. 48.]

I. As announced in Regimental Orders, No. 44, dated November 17, 1880, Companies A, B, G, and the Governor's Guard will assemble TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, for battalion drill.

II. The regimental staff and band will report to the Adjutant at same time and place.

By order of COLONEL CREED HAYMOND.
J. W. GUTHRIE, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
d21-1t

Attention, Veterans of the Mexican War. There will be an adjourned meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at J. Domingos' office, Seventh street, between J and K, up stairs, opposite Pioneer Hall. J. DOMINGOS, President.
JOSEPH SIMS, Secretary. [B.C.] d21-1t

Rally, Clausmen.—The Regular Meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at Pioneer Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is required, as the election of officers will take place. By order of
G. D. STEWART, Chief.
ALEX. MUNRO, Secretary. [B. C.] d21-1t

Postponement.—The Meeting of the Young Men's Catholic Institute has been postponed until THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, December 23d.
D. J. LONG, President.
EDWARD KRAUS, Secretary. [B. C.] d21-1t

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE—The woman is a good waitress and chambermaid, and the man can wait on table and make himself generally useful. Inquire at 1214 Third street. d21-3t*

FOR SALE—TWO THOROUGH-bred Jersey BULLS, two and three years old next spring; grand-dam imported direct from England, of a stock very superior in size and quality. The mother of these bulls can be seen here, and is the finest Jersey cow for size, quantity and quality of milk in this State. Apply to McGEE BROS.' LIVERY STABLE, Second street, between J and K, Sacramento City.
d21 2w

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on H street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, containing eight rooms and all modern improvements. House nearly new. For further particulars inquire at 1236 H street. d21-1w*

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

GALA DAY! GALA DAY! GALA DAY!
CHRISTMAS DAY! CHRISTMAS DAY!
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES!
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES!
Matinee and Night!
Matinee and Night!

Engagement and First Appearance in this city of the

Sacramento Minstrels

4 END MEN! END MEN! END MEN! END MEN! 4

GRAND MASTODON FIRST PART!
THE BIG 4
THE BIG 4
IN THEIR SPECIALTIES.
THE TRIPLE CLOG!
THE TRIPLE CLOG!
MONS. MANLO, THE MODERN HERCULES!

An Immense Bill. For particulars, see bills and hangers.

Popular Prices: Matinee, 50 and 25 cents. Night Performance: Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Don't Forget the Christmas Matinee.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30TH,
First Appearance in the city of the Eminent Actor,
ROBT. McWADE,
AS RIP VAN WINKLE! d21-5t

VASES! VASES! VASES!

THE FINEST SELECTION OF VASES AND Toilet Sets in town will be sold VERY LOW, as they must be closed out before JANUARY 1ST.
No Reasonable Offer Refused!

—ALSO—

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large stock of MILLS, LEAK & CO.'S CELEBRATED FINE GLOVES for Ladies, Gents and Children; and BUCK GLOVES, of home manufacture, at
GEO. D. ALLMOND'S,
Sewing Machine Headquarters, 806 J st.
d21-1t1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry,
Household Furniture, Etc.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell on
Thursday, December 23d,
At 10:30 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 1019 Fourth street, between J and K, by order of the Public Administrator, SIX TRUNKS, containing Silk Dresses, 3 Lace Shawls, 1 Brochey Shawl, lot Underwear, Velvet and Other Cloaks, Embroideries.
2 Gold Watches,
3 Gold Chains,
1 Set Jewelry, Lot Statuary,
Crockery, Tin and Glassware;
3 Rooms of Household Furniture.
GEO. F. BRONNER, Public Administrator.
D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer. d21-3t

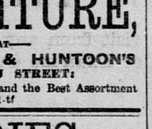
POSTPONED.

THE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC., at the Orleans Lodging House is postponed on account of the weather until some future date.
d21-1t SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.
A Preparatory School to the University.

A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED ACADEMICAL institution. Has the patronage of the best families.
Affords a classical, literary, scientific or English education.
Prepares for admission to all American colleges.
NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN JANUARY 3, 1881.
For catalogue or particulars address JOHN F. BURRIS, Superintendent, or REV. G. A. EASTON, Chaplain, Berkeley, Cal. d21-2w&sw2w

The Best 6-Hole Range IN THE WORLD IS THE GARLAND! FOR SALE BY L. L. LEWIS & CO., 132 & 134 J Street. d21-3tf



FURNITURE,
—AT—
VAN HEUSEN & HUNTOON'S
NO. 712 J STREET:
Prices alway the Lowest and the Best Assortment
d21-tf

LADIES

WHO DESIRE A CLEAR, NATURAL AND Beautiful Complexion should use
PHOSPHATE SOAP,
And nothing else. No other TOILET SOAP is so cleansing, soothing and healing. It Cures Skin Diseases of every kind. For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally. Ask for PHOSPHATE SOAP, and take nothing else. n20-2ptf

WINE PUMPS.

LIGHTHALL'S PATENT—THE BEST IN USE. Manufactured by KEYSTONE PUMP WORKS, 429 Fourth street, San Francisco.
d9-3p2m

SEWER AND CHIMNEY PIPE,
TERRA COTTA AND STONEWARE.
HOBBY &