THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 31, 1880

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 113⅜ for 4s of 1907; 101½ for 5s of 1881; 112 for 4½s; sterling, 84 81½@4 84½; silver bars, 11⅛.

Silver in London yesterday, 51¾; consols, 99; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104¾; 4s, 116½; 4½s, 115¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@91c.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 8d @10s for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were weak and lower all round in San Francisco yesterday. The volume of business was small, and prices were from 5c to 75c lower than at the corresponding Board Wednesday.

Two collisions occurred on the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday, but no lives were lost.

The Whittaker Court-martial will be held at West Point January 18th.

During the past year there were 28 murders and 57 suicides in St. Louis.

A company has been formed to introduce the electric light in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

Brigadier-General Morey, Inspector-General, and Colonel Barnard, of the Engineering Corps, have been retired by the President.

Fifty-five fishermen were lost out of Gloucester, Mass, the past year.

All doubts of the death of Victorio, the Apache chief, have been set at rest.

Miss Grover, who left her baby on a vacant lot at St. Louis, Sunday night, where it froze to death, has been charged with murder in the first degree.

A remarkably lucky railroad accident occurred yesterday six miles east of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

By the breaking of dykes in Holland, eighteen villages have been flooded, causing immense damage.

A lineal descendant of Logan, the historic Indian chief, has been appointed to a position in the Interior Department.

Harry Dwight committed suicide at Detroit Wednesday night.

In Eaton county, Michigan, Wednesday, Ira Fullerton killed Gilbert Dutcher with an ax.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Chapin was largely attended in New York yesterday.

A train was wrecked near Rhinebeck, N. Y., yesterday, and the mail car with its contents destroyed by fire.

A British steamer was lost in the North Sea on the 12th instant, with all on board.

The Montgomeryshire, a British steamer, is supposed to be lost on the Portuguese coast.

B. H. Carrick, the defaulting County Treasurer, was yesterday sentenced at Virginia, Nev., to a fine of $21,940 and five years' hard labor.

By the bursting of water pipes in the United States Commissary building at Chicago, a large amount of Government property was damaged.

Mrs. Sarah Young, 82 years old, was burned to death at Paris, Ill., Wednesday.

At Fon du Lac, Wis., an elderly woman named Tiffler was killed by her drunken husband's carelessness.

A collision occurred on the Canada Southern Railroad yesterday near Welland.

LARGE EDITION.

The holiday number of the RECORD-UNION, to be issued from this office to-morrow, will be the largest ever issued in this city, with the exception of the holiday issue of the Sacramento *Record*, issued January 1, 1874, when an edition of 30,000 copies was printed and disposed of. The matter contained in the issue of to-morrow will have a circulation of 20,000 copies. Almost the entire edition is already disposed of, and it is now apparent that the supply will fall short of the demand by several thousand copies. Among orders we fill from newsdealers is one for 500 copies from a single dealer, and another for 300. The wrappers prepared and addressed for packages represent now 900 Postoffices on the Pacific coast alone. The issue will present twenty pages of matter—twelve pages of seven columns each, the ordinary size of a double-sheet issue of the RECORD-UNION, and eight pages of eight columns each. The matter, made up in the ordinary form of a double-sheet issue of the RECORD-UNION, equals one hundred and sixty-four columns. Nearly all of this vast volume of matter was set from manuscript specially prepared for the issue of to-morrow. In many respects the paper of to-morrow will be the most important, valuable and interesting of all the series of holiday issues published by this paper from the establishment of the custom by the UNION to the present time.

UNPUNISHED CRIME.

The San Francisco *Call* published yesterday a catalogue of homicides committed in that city during the present year, twenty-five in number. Several of them were murders of peculiar atrocity and wantonness, and most of them suggest a full appreciation, on the part of the homicide, of the impunity with which such crimes are usually perpetrated in California. The most appalling circumstance, however, in this connection is, that not one of these twenty-five murderers has yet been convicted. The gallows stands idle, and all around the city lie the corpses of the victims of murder. The community in fact appears to have no tenderness or sympathy save for murderers. No matter who is killed, he or she is at once hustled into oblivion, and all the efforts of the survivors are thenceforth devoted to saving the slayer. There is not another city of its consequence on the earth which can show so hideous, so shameful a record as San Francisco in this respect. There is not another community pretending to be civilized which would have sat with folded hands through so bloody a year as this has been, and have done nothing to show its abhorrence of the atrocious crimes committed in its midst, or to testify its indignation at the barefaced evasions of justice which is all the administrative machinery appears capable of. But the people of San Francisco do not seem to care enough about the reputation of their city, or for that matter about their own lives, to stir in the matter at all. And so assassination runs riot, and every week brings its fresh murder, and the jails are full of untried murderers, and when at last, after a year or two of delay, the cases come up in the Courts, nobody any longer expects conviction, or is surprised at acquittals in the very teeth of the evidence. There have been some hints of late to the effect that if the Courts continue to fail to convict murderers a vigilance committee might be required. It is thus that a sluggish and apathetic community drifts from one wrong into another. The remedy is now and always has been in the hands of the people, and they have no excuse for resorting to illegal methods of redress. If murder has practically ceased to be a crime it is because the people have condoned it, and not until they return to their duty can the situation be improved.

BOER VICTORIES.

The Boers, unfortunately for themselves, are having quite a series of successes. Their revolt was a surprise to the Colonial authorities, who, however, are said to have had ample warning of it, and they are killing detachments of troops without sustaining much loss themselves. But the only effect of these slight successes will be to draw down upon them the vengeance of a power against which they are necessarily incapable of maintaining a continuous resistance, while their intemperate course will be held to justify the harshest treatment of them when they have been reduced. Of course it is only a question of a few weeks for this to happen, and then their dream of independence will vanish, and they will find themselves very much worse off than they were before, the more especially as they can no longer "trek" into the wilderness in search of unexplored regions, as heretofore.

DRIVING CAPITAL OUT OF THE STATE

Notwithstanding the sophistical statements of the defenders of the new Constitution, it is an incontestable fact that that instrument is operating to drive capital out of this State. Indeed it would be necessary, for the purpose of those who attempt to deny this, to assume that capitalists in California were wanting in business sagacity, for it is perfectly clear that the Constitution, in its tax system, operates as a direct incentive to the emigration of this class of citizens, and in fact, as now construed, leaves them no option in the premises. The provision of the Constitution which defines stocks and shares as property possesses the peculiar repellent power referred to. It is not at all necessary, in considering its effects, to plunge into hair-splitting arguments as to what property actually consists of. A simple illustration of the working of the law will at once demonstrate its tendencies. Take the case of a corporation doing business in this State, and some of the members of which reside here, and others in Eastern States. Suppose that these partners are equally interested in the property and share equal dividends from it. The Eastern partners are not taxed upon their stock, and the California partners are. The result is that the actual profits of the Eastern partners from the property are annually greater than those of the California partners, and that the latter, if they remain here, must do so at the cost of impoverishment. It is very evident that in a case of this kind the direct consequences of the California law must be to force the California members of such corporations as we have described to place themselves on the same level as their Eastern associates. They cannot afford to remain here and let their property be taxed out of their hands. They cannot afford to submit to a state of things which puts them at so serious a disadvantage in comparison with their Eastern associates. There is no reason why they should remain here to be plundered in such a manner, moreover, and as men do not voluntarily abandon their plainest interests for no better purpose than to gratify the communistic itch of a parcel of demagogues and malignants, all who are in this situation will unquestionably leave the State, unless the present unjust and discriminating law is amended. Again, take the case of the railroads. They are at present taxed here on stock which represents the entire value of their property. That property, however, is not taxed in California alone. On the contrary, it pays taxes in Nevada, and Utah, and Arizona, and Colorado, and New Mexico, as well. The property is taxed in all these States and Territories, and then the paper representatives of all this property are taxed again in California. No sane man, no man careful of his reputation for common sense, will dare to maintain that this is equal and just taxation. Here is property scattered over half a dozen States and Territories, and taxed in each of them, and yet the stock which represents the whole of this already fully-assessed property is declared to be reassessable in California, precisely as though the whole of the property had been situated within the jurisdiction of the State.

This is not taxation, but naked robbery. Under no theory of taxation can the State lay claim to taxes for property situated beyond its boundaries, but this the State of California has actually done, and thus has forced the railroads not only to pay taxes upon the representatives of property as well as upon the property itself, but upon the representatives of property outside of its jurisdiction, and which has previously been taxed where it has its *situs*. In the face of such illustrations of the way the new scheme of taxation operates it seems mere wanton impudence for the supporters of that system to contend that there is no danger of driving any capital from the State. The actual fact is that it must be impossible to retain in the State any capital which is exposed to the nefarious imposts of the new Constitution. Capital has not only to protect itself against impositions of this kind, but against the power which other capital acquires from being better situated. California capital has been handicapped by the new Constitution. That instrument declares in effect that it shall not earn as much as the capital of New York can do. Could any surer method for banishing capital be devised? Men will, nay must, go where the business conditions are the best, and owing to the new Constitution the business conditions of New York are better than those of San Francisco. It is not at all a matter of sentiment, but of interest. No capital either can or will submit to the discriminations imposed upon it by the new Constitution. No wealthy man is so simple as to continue in a State where he is subjected to double, quadruple, sextuple taxation, when he can escape these acts of legislative confiscation by changing his domicile. Attempts have been made by champions of the new Constitution to question the truth of the reports that capital was leaving the State. All such attempts are alike false, dishonest, fatuous. No choice has been left capitalists in the matter. They are in fact literally evicted by the new Constitution and the revenue law made under it. The Legislature about to assemble has it in its power to remedy the most flagrant abuses of the present system of taxation, and we trust that it will recognize the need of such change. But assuredly unless it does, the coming year will witness such an exodus of capital from California as will not only condemn the State all over the world, but arrest its progress for the next generation at least.

GARFIELD AND HIS ADVISERS.

Rumors about General Garfield and his Cabinet, and his relations with the "stalwarts," continue to be so contradictory and wild that we are justified in believing him to have successfully evaded the importunities of the ubiquitous interviewer. A President-elect who can keep his own counsel at such a juncture must have plenty of self-control and determination, and therefore we draw a good augury from the circumstance. Unceasing efforts are being made to force his hand, but he tells nobody anything, and consequently there is not a plausible foundation of any kind for predictions. Let us hope that the new Cabinet, when it is announced, will deserve general approval as much as General Garfield's present reticence.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

England appears to be becoming alarmed at Russia's preparations for war with China. It is no doubt true that Russia has during the past year dispatched a number of war vessels into the Pacific ocean, but it is hardly the fact that these vessels constitute a formidable fleet, armed with guns of tremendous caliber and range. They are for the most part gunboats, and we believe the largest is a corvette. They are no doubt sufficiently powerful and numerous to defeat any naval force China would be able to bring into action, with the exception of one or two large ironclads. In the event of a war, however, China might employ torpedoes to protect her principal ports, and as regards the prospect of a Russian advance across Central Asia, with the purpose of subjugating the Chinese Empire, it is almost too absurd to require notice. Russia could not put one hundred thousand men into Turkestan at the present time. She could not carry half that force to the frontier of China. Should she attempt anything of the kind she would merely sacrifice her armies without effecting anything. The real danger of China lies on the Pacific, not in Central Asia.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The world has waited with impatient curiosity for the correspondence of George Sand. Word comes from Paris that a collection of her letters will be published soon, but that a part of her correspondence will not be made public for many years to come.

We have received a poem entitled, "What Makes Baby Cry To-Night?" but, as neither colic nor the old lady's slipper is given as an answer, we cannot publish it. Poems ought to teach a useful lesson, and one that only gives people one more thing to hunt for and worry about every time the baby imitates Arbuckle is a positive injury to humanity.

Two gentlemen of Charleston, S. C., shot an eagle near Mount Pleasant a day or two ago which measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings. The bird belongs to the species known as the Washington eagle, and is extremely rare in that section, and this extreme rarity has caused these two amateur sportsmen to rejoice greatly that they were able to kill it. But why?

George D. Lord has offered to withdraw his suit for $600,000 against the city of Rochester if the city will pay him $83,635, which amount he claims he is entitled to receive under decisions already made. He says that he does not doubt that he could press the suit to a successful termination, but he is not inclined to continue litigation which must be very burdensome.

A Michigan boy ate a bar of soap on a wager, and then drank a lot of soda to take the taste out of his mouth, and the way he spouted suds and soap bubbles for the next half hour baffled the skill of fourteen doctors, who madly performed about him, not having been informed of the cause of the lad's suffering. They are all at loggerheads now about what to call the case. [Boston Post.

The official canvass of the votes cast in Minnesota upon the proposition to continue the school text book acts in force shows 44,739 in their favor and 45,465 against them. This gives a small majority against the acts, but it is held that they will continue in force because there was not a negative majority of all the votes cast at the election. The whole number of votes for President was 120,630.

Jim Webster's absent-mindedness is always getting him into trouble. He forgets what he has said one minute after he has said it. Yesterday he was charged with stealing chickens from the Gilhooly mansion, which he stoutly denied, and the evidence was not sufficient to convict. The Recorder, summing up the case, said: "Jim Webster, I know you to be such an infernal scoundrel that, if you had stolen those chickens, you would have gone back and carried off the coop." "I would hab tuck it along too," replied the forgetful culprit, "but it taint fit for kindlin' de fire wid, hits so rickety and no account. Besides, I'se got my yard full of kindlin' wood, so I didn't have no use foah it."

Italian tenors are proverbially troublesome. The other night, at Milan, Aramburo threw up his part in the midst of an opera—an old trick of his. He did it once at the Italian Opera House, Paris. He was singing in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Half way through the opera he came into the green-room, flung his hat and sword on a table, and announced that he should not finish the part, though in fine health and voice. But M. Escudier, the sharp French manager, was more than a match for the Italian tenor. He sent for two armed police officers and posted them at the door of the green-room. As Aramburo was striding toward his dressing-room he was halted. "You cannot pass." "*Io non canto*" (I don't sing.) "Yes you do, or else you go to prison." The last word had a wonderful effect on the recusant tenor. "*Prigione! prigione!*" he repeated, in dismay, and, snatching up his hat and sword, hurried on to the stage and finished his part. Aramburo is the same man who last year left Her Majesty's Opera Company in the midst of the season in New York, and returned to Europe.

Not the least welcome evidence of the growing liberality of the age is to be found in the increased toleration of and enlarged views regarding theatrical representations as a means of amusement. And this ascendancy of the rational over the irrational, the liberal over the illiberal, is not synonymous with demoralization, immediate and irretrievable. On the contrary, it is the most convincing proof of the rapid advance of national civilization and enlightenment. We know that this is rank heresy, viewed theologically, but common sense is a more faithful and reliable monitor than any of the so-called professors of religion, whose narrow sectarianism blinds them to everything beyond the contracted confines of their church, and this tells us that the fast-spreading realization of the stage as a great moral agent is something to be gladly welcomed, rather than mournfully deplored. Indeed, we feel the true and noble mission of the drama is just dawning upon the minds of thousands of good people who have heretofore regarded it, in all sincerity, as a device and a snare of his satanic majesty. And this is, and should be, a source of general satisfaction, for the power of the drama as a means of moral culture and mental improvement being once realized, it will be speedily purified and utilized to the utmost limit in advancing and encouraging the good and rendering disgusting and repulsive the evil in human nature.—[Turf, Field and Farm.

THE YUBA DAM.

The Marysville *Appeal* of December 30th furnishes the following:

A week ago during the high water and heavy rains a small portion of the earthwork connecting the brush debris dam with the high bank on the north side was damaged by washing, as the water eddied back toward the brush dam in order to escape. It was not then and is not now considered as a cause for alarm or worthy of public notice, and the spreading of false reports over the State. But some of the Chico papers that are opposed to the public improvements, jealous of anything which works more directly to the benefit of Marysville than Chico, and some other papers that are disposed to be fair but are eager for news, obtained from an entirely irresponsible source and published a very exaggerated and incorrect report of the condition of the dam, and the injury to result from the damage to the earth-work connection. Some of them, with apparent exultation, even announced that the dam had washed away. If they are willing to accept and print all stories that may be circulated from such sources they will probably be more than once deceived. The fact of the matter is that the dam is still there and faithfully doing its work. The top of a portion of the earth-work, before mentioned, has floated off, but the water has not cut to the base of the bank and is still within a foot or two of the top of the dam all the way across, and running over it in places. The end of the dam next to the washed earth-work is well protected by a crib of logs and is not injured or endangered. The river is still falling, and when the storm ceases for a few days and the water lowers, the authorities intend to put a force of men at work, repair the damage, rectify the mistake and strengthen the point at which the water worked the injury. This they can certainly do after the water is lowered, as the injured place is away from the main channel and dam. The brush will certainly stay there, and the authorities have no fear whatever that the damage will not be repaired and the great structure continue to be a success.

DOES that little hacking cough make you think of consumption? Just try Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu (or Honey Syrup.)

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

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

CONTINUED COLD WEATHER.

The Coldest Day for Years in Every Direction.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Remarkably Lucky Railroad Accident Near Council Bluffs.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Horrible Death of an Aged Woman in Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Eighteen Villages in Holland Flooded by Broken Dykes.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Pacific Coast Estimates.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.—The official estimates of appropriations required for the next fiscal year include the following details, not heretofore published, for distinctive Pacific coast purposes: For surveying public lands—California, $60,000; Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Colorado, $30,000 each; Nevada, Utah and Montana, $25,000 each; Dakota, $40,000; Arizona, $15,000. For surveying private land claims—California, $10,000; Arizona and New Mexico, $8,000 each. For the United States Geological survey under Clarence King, $400,000. For clerks in the office of the Surveyor-General of California, including those engaged to bring up the arrears of work and in copying and preserving defaced original Spanish archives, $39,000.

[NOTE.—Increased appropriations of $5,000 to $8,000 each are also recommended for similar purposes in all other Pacific coast States and Territories.]

For survey of the Pacific coast under the Superintendent of the Geodetic survey, $180,000. For river and harbor improvements—Oakland harbor, $150,000; Wilmington harbor, $33,000; Coos Bay harbor, 60,000; Sacramento river, $60,000; San Joaquin river, $50,000; Petaluma creek, $20,000; Cascades of the Columbia river, $50,000; Willamette and Columbia rivers, from Portland to the sea, including the bar at the mouth of the Columbia, $50,000; to protect the beach at Fort Adams, $20,000; upper Columbia and Snake rivers, $50,000; upper Willamette and Yamhill rivers, $35,000; lower Clear Water, Idaho, $10,000.

[NOTE.—All the foregoing river and harbor estimates form a part of the grand total of over $22,000,000 recommended by an officer of the Engineer Corps, which the Secretary of War, in transmitting them to Congress, recommends should be reduced to a total of $7,500,000, without suggesting what reductions should be made in any particular case.]

For Mare Island Navy Yard—continuation of stone dry-dock, $200,000; repairing sectional dry-docks, $30,000; iron-plating shop, timber shed and roads, $20,000. General expenses of the Indian service of California, $85,000; Oregon, $28,000; Washington territory, $25,000; Utah and Dakota, $12,000 each; Montana, $6,000; Idaho, $6,000; New Mexico, $20,000; Arizona, $40,000. The estimates for the support and subsistence of the various Indian tribes not provided for by treaty stipulation are substantially the same as the current year's appropriations. The largest item is $320,000 for the Apaches on the reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. The detailed estimates for the Pacific coast mints have been telegraphed. The aggregate for the San Francisco Mint is $370,000, and for that at Carson City, $125,000. In addition to the above estimates, and to the usual estimates for the annual salaries of all Federal officials employed on the Pacific coast, are the following miscellaneous items: For the collection of data by the Agricultural Department, except for the needs of the arid region, $5,000; for boring experimental artesian wells in the arid regions, $30,000; for various improvements at the Benicia Arsenal, $75,000; for rebuilding the station and purchasing land for a site of the light-house at Point Conception, California, $48,000; for the completion of the light-house and steam fog signal at Tillamook Head, Oregon, $25,000; for the purchase and erection of a marine hospital at Port Townsend, W. T., $18,000; for the protection of seal fisheries, and sea otter and hunting grounds, and the enforcement of the revenue laws in Alaska by the use of revenue steamers, $30,000.

The Weather Beyond the Rockies.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—A cold wave is reported throughout the South, making the weather the coldest for years. At Jacksonville, Fla., oranges froze on the trees. It is feared that the up river fruit is badly damaged, although in some localities the oranges escaped.

BUFFALO, December 30th.—The snow-storm continues. All the New York Central trains east have been abandoned. The Chicago express, due from the east last night, is off the track at Lancaster.

CHICAGO, December 30th.—The weather is much milder. The thermometer, starting in the morning at 6° below, is now at 6° above.

CLEVELAND, December 30th.—The thermometer was 1° below last night.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30th.—The mercury marked 5° below this morning, but is now rising.

GALVESTON, December 30th.—The *News'* San Antonio special says: The night of the 28th was the coldest on record, at 6 A. M. the thermometer marking 10° above zero. Ice formed two inches thick. The water pipes are frozen throughout the city, and many have bursted. The water tanks are frozen, delaying trains.

DALLAS (Tex.), December 30th.—The mercury yesterday fell to 4° above zero.

RICHMOND (Va.), December 30th.—The thermometer here marks 8° below. It is the coldest day since 1857.

WILMINGTON (Del.), December 30th.—The mercury here marks 8° below, and along Blue Ridge and Lehigh region 14° to 22° below. Snow blockades the country roads.

DANVILLE (Va.), December 30th.—The weather here is the coldest ever known. At 6 A. M. the thermometer registered 2° below.

ST. LOUIS, December 30th.—The river was gorged some miles below the city this morning. The ice has stopped running here, but the water is much warmer and a thaw is probable.

WASHINGTON, December 30th—11 A. M.—It is intensely cold here. The thermometer has been 7° below. It is now 2° above. Advices from the lower Potomac and Chesapeake Bay are that the severe weather has almost entirely stopped the oyster dredges, and an oyster famine may be expected.

ERIE SUMMIT (Pa.), December 30th. The mercury marks 22° below.

COLUMBUS (Ga.), December 30th.—The coldest weather on record prevails here. The thermometer in this city stood to-day at 4° above, and on Alabama Hill at zero. The snowfall of yesterday has virtually suspended business.

FREDERICKSBURG (Va.), December 30th.—The daily train on the R. F. and P. Railroad which left this place Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, to this time has not been heard from.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), December 30th.—The thermometer last night marked 3° below zero. At Charleston, S. C., the temperature this morning was lower than since 1835.

BUFFALO, December 30th.—The storm continued with unusual severity during the night and up to about 3 o'clock this afternoon. No passenger trains were sent out on the New York Central or Erie roads until this evening. The Canada roads are but little affected by the storms. Trains on the Lake Shore are running behind time. Snow plows are at work on all roads running into this city.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—Owing to the intensely cold weather which continues to-night great numbers of people were at the hospitals throughout the city and at the drug stores, to have their frost-bites attended to. James Cunningham, line-man for the telegraph company, was so benumbed that he fell from a pole to the street, sustaining serious injuries.

Remarkably Lucky Railroad Accident.

OMAHA, December 30th.—This morning, as the express train from St. Louis was approaching Council Bluffs over the Wabash road, an accident occurred six miles east of that place. As the train wound round a curve the rails spread, and one rail broke. The trucks of the baggage-car, and the forward trucks of the reclining-chair car and dining-car left the track and ran on the ties for some little distance, when the dining-car went over an embankment twelve feet high, landing on its side. In turning over it broke the couplings at both ends, leaving the sleeper in the rear and the rest of the train forward on the track. The passengers had just had breakfast, and had gone into the others cars, but the employes of the dining-car—two waiters and two cooks—and the conductor went down with it, and were more or less bruised, scratched and wounded, but none of them were seriously hurt. They immediately crawled out of the door. The forward part of the train stopped on the trestle work of a bridge twenty feet high, the engine having got on the rails again and pulled the train after it by means of frogs. The whole train was got on the track again except the dining car, and in half an hour the train proceeded on its way to the Union Pacific transfer. The dining car is considerably damaged. It was a remarkably lucky accident, and it was fortunate that the train was running rather slowly.

National Capital Items.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.—The customary orders have been issued for officers of the army and navy at Washington to pay their respects to the President New Year's Day.

A. S. Logan, a lineal descendant of the historic Indian chief, has been appointed to a position in the Interior Department.

Judge Freeman, Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department, has written a letter to the Attorney-General taking the ground that printed commercial papers filled out in writing are legally subject to letter rates of postage, and therefore Section 232 of the present postal regulations, allowing such papers as bills of lading, invoices, waybills, insurance documents, decis, circulars and handbills to pass through the mails as third-class matter should be annulled as contrary to law.

The Chinese Question in the East.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30th.—The *Telegraph* says, regarding the action of the Brooklyn Aldermen toward the Chinese laundrymen: If there must be a fight in these parts on the Chinese question, it might just as well come off now as at some future time, when it would seriously complicate, practically, if not theoretically, more important matters. It is high time that some of our politicians, and especially our Republican politicians, were being put definitely on record with regard to this question, for some of them have been backing and filling at a terrible rate, for several years past, in their efforts to evade applying the same principles that they have made their livings off for twenty years past by zealously applying them to the African question.

Rumored New Invention in Telegraphing.

CHICAGO, December 30th.—A *Times'* Boston special says: The Western Union Telegraph Company has for six weeks been experimenting between this city and New York with a new invention, whereby five messages may be simultaneously sent from each end of the line, and so far, it is said, the contrivance has proven satisfactory. The principle involved is that which underlies Professor Elisha Gray's telephone, that by the vibrations of tuning forks tones of a different pitch can be sent over the wire simultaneously, and separated at the receiving end by an ingenious contrivance. The vibratory tuning fork at the receiving end is made to break the circuit so as to deliver a message in the Morse alphabet. The Western Union Telegraph Company is said to have offered the inventor $150,000 if he shall succeed in using one wire for four simultaneous messages during two months, and $25,000 for each line of message superimposed after that. As stated above, six weeks of the trial is successfully passed, and it is stated that on the 21st instant five operators in New York and five in Boston, using one line, sent and received 2,130 messages, or 40 per hour for each man.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, December 30th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 1:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 3d: G. H. Sisson, wife and four children, San Francisco; Geo. S. Knapp, Wm. Ripley and wife, Chicago; T. N. Howell, wife and daughter, G. C. McCoy, Red Bluff; Col. Jas. V. Kelly, San Jose; A. Johnston, New York; Rev. Dr J. Bloch and family, Sacramento.

Thirty-eight through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 6th.

Relative Value of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the Nation.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.—Statistics in the Postoffice Department make a suggestive showing of the relative value of the Republican and Democratic parties to the nation. Counting California for Hancock, the Union was equally divided in the election, 19 States going for Garfield and 19 for Hancock. The record shows for every dollar expended for the mails the Garfield States return one dollar and eight cents; for every dollar expended for the same purpose in the States giving the Electoral vote for Hancock, only sixty-eight cents are returned—the first class returning a profit of 8 per cent. and the second creating a deficit of 32 per cent.

Train Wrecked and Mail Bags Burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), December 30th.—The evening train on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut road ran on a broken rail three miles east of Rhinebeck this afternoon. Ten empty coal cars, the mail car and a passenger car were hurled down a twenty-foot embankment. The mail car took fire, and all the mail bags were destroyed. S. L. M goon was cut in the head and badly injured in the hip and shoulders. Fred Coting, the mail agent, was struck in the breast by a stove, but was not fatally hurt. John Donahue and one or two others were slightly injured.

Railroad Mishaps.

CHEYENNE (Wy.), December 30th.—This morning the east-bound emigrant train on the Union Pacific road parted in two near Lodge Pole station, Nebraska, and on the portions colliding together eight cars were wrecked and five passengers hurt, but none fatally. The east-bound express train on the same road collided with a water train this morning near Rock Springs, Wyoming. Both engines were demolished, but no passengers were hurt. The engineers and firemen escaped with slight injuries.

The Proposition to Put Grant on the Retired List.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30th.—Speaker Randall, being interviewed to-day, said of the bill to place Grant on the retired list, with full pay and allowance of General, that there was a very probability it would be favorably reported to Congress. Randall, Blaine and Alexander H. Stephens approve of the measure.

Chinese Immigration.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.—The question of Chinese immigration to the United States has not probably been difficult to settle in such terms as will leave it for us to deal with as we choose. Very few Chinese have ever come to this country direct from a Chinese port. The great bulk of the immigration has come from Hongkong, over which China has no jurisdiction.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—The tone of speculation was more buoyant to-day than at any time during the week. The greatest activity was in trunk line and granger stocks and Western Union. The closing quotations of the day in a number of instances were the highest of the year.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 11⅜; money, 5; Governments strong; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 81½; Quicksilver 13; Pacific Mail, 50¼; Mariposa, 1; Wells-Fargo, 117; New York Central, 154⅞; Erie, 50¼; Panama, 212; Union Pacific, 112½; bonds, 117; Central Pacific, 93½; bonds, 117½; Sutro, 1⅜.

Conference Postponed.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.—The Cheyenne river and Lower Brule Sioux, who were to hold another conference at the Interior Department today concerning railroad rights of way through their reservation, sent word from their hotel to the Department this morning that they were too tired to talk to-day, but thought they would be sufficiently rested to talk to-morrow.

Suicide—Self-Accusation.

DETROIT, December 30th.—Last night Harry Dwight suicided because his sweetheart refused to marry him, as he drank. He used laudanum.

Ira Fullerton, a young farmer of Round township, Eaton county, this State, surrendered himself to-day, saying, "I killed a neighbor named Gilbert Dutcher yesterday." Fullerton claims that he was assaulted by Dutcher with a club, and that in self-defense he struck him with an ax, disembowelling him.

Dr. Chapin's Funeral.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—All denominations were represented among the clergymen present at the funeral services to-day over the remains of Rev. Dr. Chapin. Addresses were made by Revs. Robert Colyer, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Armitage and Rev. Mr. Pullman. A portion of the church was set apart for the people, who crowded it in every part.

Rare Phenomenon.

LOUISVILLE, December 30th.—An extraordinary and rare phenomenon occurred this morning in this city, commencing shortly after sunrise and lasting till 10 A. M. The sky was remarkably clear and the weather intensely cold. There appeared in the eastern heavens three suns and a beautiful rainbow halo. The phenomenon is known as the perihelion, and is a precursor of cold weather.

Government Property in Jeopardy.

CHICAGO, December 30th.—The water pipes in the United States Commissary building burst this evening, and the stores of provisions, worth a large sum of money, are said to be in jeopardy. No Government officer who has access to the building has as yet appeared, so that the estimate of loss cannot be made to-night.

Horrible Death of an Aged Lady.

PARIS (Ill.), December 30th.—Mrs. Sarah Young, one of the oldest residents of this city, met a fearful death yesterday morning, her clothing catching fire from a stove, and before help could reach her the lower part of her body was burned to a cinder. She was 87 years old.

Death Under Peculiar Circumstances.

FOND DU LAC (Wis.), December 30th.—An elderly woman named Tiffler died here yesterday under peculiar circumstances. She was a sufferer from pneumonia, and a warm flatiron was ordered put on her chest. Her drunken husband heated the iron so hot that it burned through the cavity of her chest, and she expired in the greatest agony.

Fatal Pneumonia.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—Manuel Stagumo, of Lima, Peru, business partner of Mr. Grace, Mayor-elect of this city, died to-day from pneumonia.

Cincinnati's Whisky Trade.

CINCINNATI, December 30th.—The report of Superintendent Maxwell to the Chamber of Commerce says of the whisky trade in this city for the past commercial year: "It has been a season of singular prosperity, which has come, not from great profits, for competition has been very active with other markets, and goods have been sold generally on slender margins, but it has arisen from a largely increased business, unusually good credit and from faithfully paid debts. It is believed that in twenty years there has been no such exemption from bad debts."

Journalist Promoted.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—C. S. Lord, for ten years connected with the *Sun*, and among the best known and most brilliant men on the New York press, succeeds Ballard Smith as managing editor of the *Sun*, and takes charge to-morrow.

Discharged for Writing a Letter.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.—The authorities of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute of North Carolina have discharged Mrs. Ellen Campbell, for many years its Superintendent, because she wrote a private letter to a friend in Massachusetts saying the "Fool's Errand" was a true picture of Southern life.

Pacific Coast News From New York.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—L. J. Rose's two-year-old trotter, Sweetheart, will trot in the summer of 1881 against Fred. Crocker on the Pacific coast, mile heats, three in five, for $10,000 a side, half forfeit, or Sweetheart will be matched for $1,000 a side, half forfeit, not only against any three-year-old, but against any horse one year older. She will trot a race east of the Rocky Mountains early in the summer, $1,000 to be allowed for expenses, or $1,000 will be allowed to any horse going to the Pacific coast from the Atlantic seaboard. The proposition must be taken up on or before January 15th.

Mill Partly Burned.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), December 30th.—The stock mill of the Springfield Blanket Company at Holyoke was partly burned this evening. Loss, $18,000; uninsured.

Panama Canal Meeting.

NEW YORK, December 30th.—A meeting of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company was held to-day at the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co. Ex-Secretary Thompson was present.

Verdict of Acquittal.

JEFFERSON (Tex.), December 30th.—Abe Rothschild, who murdered his mistress some three years ago, and whose case has attracted a good deal of attention in different parts of the country, was acquitted to-day.

Victorio's Successor.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), December 30th.—Mangas, the successor of Victorio, has issued a pronunciamento to the Governor of Chihuahua. It is in the shape of a flag, and is got up on the scene of the Hinojos massacre. He begs for peace, says he will save all travelers on public roads or unarmed persons, but forbids armed bodies of men from traveling over the country. He now carries a ball because he could not live in a fever. He says his band numbers fifty-three braves and six women.

The Situation in New Mexico.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 30th.—Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico, is here, en route to Washington to secure a repeal of the posse comitatus law. He says that under the present system the soldiers dare not aid the citizens, and outlaws prey upon the latter under the very noses of the troops.

The Boston Walking Match.

BOSTON, December 31st—A. M.—The score at midnight in the 130-hours go-as-you-please match was as follows: Lacourse 332, Fitzgerald 331, Wilmot 296. Pegram has permanently withdrawn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Trouble in Ireland.

LONDON, December 30th.—Barrack accommodation in the country is insufficient for the increased number of soldiers, and temporary barracks will therefore be fitted up at Pathkeal, Limerick county, and Ennistymon, Clare county, for a detachment of infantry, each comprising two officers and fifty men. Another detachment will be sent to Loughrea, Galway county, as soon as quarters have been provided.

THE STATE TRIALS—YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DUBLIN, December 30th.—The State trials are rather dull and small interest is evinced. One of the jurymen was half an hour late, and was threatened with £100 fine on the second offense. The Attorney-General continued his review of the speeches of Dillon, Biggar, et al., and declared that the traversers had conspired for a communistic purpose.

Mr. Law completed the reading of seventy-seven extracts from speeches of the traversers, showing that they all counseled the people to withhold their rent. He then quoted the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn, to the effect that conspiracy was an act of two or more persons conniving to injure a third party, and that it was not necessary that the act to be done be criminal. A mere combination to effect a civil injury would come within the law. He wished to read the opinion of Daniel O'Connell on the proposed strike of farmers against a rent-roll, but this was not allowed by the Court. Law proceeded to explain the punishments which the traversers advocated for those who took the evicted farms, and declared that one of the traversers had been continued in his post as a paid agent of the Land League after having held persons up by name to popular execration and murder. He dwelt with much effect on the point that the traversers had given prominence to a statement that if 30,000 persons were enrolled in the Land League, no army could enforce the land laws. Law's speech was not concluded when the Court rose.

A large number of the constabulary and Government reporters who took notes at the meetings of the Land League are in attendance at the trials.

A barrister has been sent to the west of Ireland in behalf of the traversers to collect evidence for the defense.

MORE BOYCOTTING—CHARGED WITH ANOTHER MURDER.

LONDON, December 30th.—Fresh cases of boycotting are reported from Ireland.

Patrick Henelly, arrested at Tipton charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorris in Ireland, September last, it is claimed is the man