THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 7, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, January 6, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermom.	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Character of wind force.	Rain 24hrs	State of weather
Olympia..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.	30.26	45	84	S. E.	4	Gentle.	....	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.33	36	85	....	....	Calm.	....	Cloudy
Red Bluff.	30.10	50	51	E.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear
Sacram'to	30.14	45	76	S. E.	4	Gentle.	....	Clear
*S. Fran..	30.05	51	45	N.E.	14	Fresh .	....	Clear
*Visalia..	30.07	44	92	N. W.	2	Light.	....	Cloudy
*L Angel.	29.93	43	75	N.	2	Light.	....	Clear

Max. Ther., 58. Min. Ther., 35. River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 6 in.

*4.02 A. M.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 7th—Morning.—For Pacific Coast regions: Partly cloudy weather, and rain north of California.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 112¼ for 4s of 1907; 101¼ for 5s of 1881; 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, 84 80@4 82½; silver bars, 110¾.

Silver in London yesterday, 51½; consols, 98 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 116¼; 4½s, 115¾.

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 in better favor at San Francisco yesterday morning, if prices can be taken as a criterion. Most descriptions were from 5c to 75c better than the best rates Wednesday morning. The volume of business, however, was not very large.

During 1880 there were laid in the United States 7,207 miles of new railroad track.

August Swenson was killed in the Sierra Nevada mine yesterday.

A go-as-you-please walking match is in progress at Bodie.

The stage between Bodie and Virginia, Nev., was stopped by a road agent Wednesday night, near Aurora.

Edward Murphy was hanged for murder yesterday in Umatilla county, Oregon—the first white man ever executed in that county.

Red Bluff experienced a severe earthquake shock last evening.

Incendiary fire at Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Meerhoffer was hanged at Newark, N. J., yesterday, for the murder of her husband. Frank Lammers, her paramour, was executed on the same gallows immediately after.

Daniel F. Sullivan and Patrick Hayes paid the death penalty from the same scaffold yesterday, at Philadelphia.

The Queen's speech upon opening the British Parliament yesterday will be found in full in this morning's RECORD-UNION.

A farmer was robbed of his horse, saddle and money Wednesday night, near Napa, by a highwayman.

An Israelite has been elected President of the Municipal Council of Berlin.

Slosson will not accept Vignaux's terms for a billiard match, and returns to New York.

A mob broke into a prison in the Argentine Republic and killed four slaves who had murdered their owners.

The strike at Suncook, N. H., continues, and the excitement increases.

A mother and daughter were burned to death by their clothes taking fire, at Coalville, Ks.

An explosion of varnish at New York yesterday terribly burned four men.

There is a deadlock in the Indiana Legislature.

The President has nominated Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy.

The Governor of Massachusetts, in his message, favors giving property-holding women the right of suffrage.

A ship has been wrecked near the entrance of the Thames, and eighteen lives lost.

Frank N. Brown was shot and killed at Williamsburg, N. Y., yesterday, by his father.

Silver to the amount of 265,000 ounces was purchased yesterday for the New Orleans Mint.

The English steamer Harrelda and the Spanish steamer Leon collided at sea, near Cape Roca, both sinking.

FAIR'S FIGHT.

The Nevada Senatorial canvass appears to be in a peculiar condition. The passionate yearnings of the Legislature to witness a "coin fight" have at last brought Mr. Sutro to Carson, with a dubious and considerably hazy programme. At first he seems to have thought Fair's position impregnable, but subsequently he consented to enter the contest provisionally, with the intention of seeing whether the caucus could be broken. Fair's fuglemen had secured the signatures of a majority of both houses to an agreement to go into caucus for U. S. Senator, but it is now asserted that this does not bind them to vote for Fair. The most obvious explanation of the situation is that some members want to make Fair pay heavily for his election, and that they have called in Sutro to play a "bluff game" upon him. It is not supposed possible to defeat him, but there is considerable talk of making a contest in the United States Senate, on the ground of bribery. If we may judge from Nevada Senatorial traditions, such a contest would be a serious one, for it is not, and never has been, pretended that the "boys" who assemble at Carson on these occasions are controlled by other than venal considerations, and we believe it has been usual to hand the coin about in quite an open and free-and-easy way. As nobody supposes that Colonel Fair, if elected, will be chosen for his conspicuous fitness, or for any other reason than because he is wealthy and can pay high for votes, he would probably find some dificulty in maintaining his position before the Senate, should his seat be really contested.

A STATE DETECTIVE FORCE.

We see that Assemblyman Young has introduced a bill to establish a State detective force. We presume that the principle of this bill is the same as that of the measure which has been proposed at two previous sessions. We have frequently expressed the opinion that a law of this kind was much needed, but the Legislature has hitherto appeared to think that it would be unduly severe upon highway robbers and enterprising rural burglars and assassins to handicap their exertions in this way. The ground of the bill is simple enough. Experience shows that the county authorities are frequently unable to cope with the graver class of crimes. They cannot bestow the time required upon the pursuit of fugitive criminals, and consequently crime often goes unpunished, and especially in the cases of robberies of stages. A State detective force would be able to follow up every clue in all these cases, and would supplement the county authorities very usefully. The bill is, we believe, a good one, and we think it ought to be made law.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION.

The Assembly has done well in suppressing the San Francisco delegation arrangement, and it had a very plausible reason for doing it. The San Francisco delegation in past years has seldom been anything better than a machinery for putting up jobs upon the city, and for checkmating the efforts of interior members to frustrate such jobs. No good to San Francisco has ever come out of it, but much evil, and therefore it was in the interest of the city to put an end to the scheme. This is one of the rare instances in which a provision of the new Constitution has proved beneficial.

"MUCH VALUABLE MATTER."

[Amador Sentinel, January 5th.]

The RECORD-UNION came out New Year's Day in a twenty-page edition, containing much valuable matter.

LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing that all labor on public works shall be hereafter done on the day's work system, and that the day shall be of eight hours. Measures of this kind are certain to find many advocates, and politicians are frequently afraid to show any opposition to them lest they should lose popularity. But it is necessary to point out that the questions involved concern the disposition of the people's money, and that whatever measures tend to foster extravagance, play into the hands of partisan corruption, or create artificial standards of value for labor, are to that extent impositions upon the whole body of taxpayers. Those who demand that the State shall establish special rates for the employment and payment of labor commonly forget that the State is merely an abstraction, and that what is really proposed in all such cases is that the people in their collective capacity shall pay more for labor than it is shown to be worth in the open market. Now the people collectively are no more able to afford such extravagant and unbusinesslike proceedings than are the people individually, nor can their representatives in the Legislature be justified in committing them to any such arrangements. The obvious ground of the demand that public labor shall be done by day's work instead of by contract is that the laborers can make more out of it in the former way than in the latter. The contract system when properly supervised is the more economical of the two for the State, and it is not a little singular that the very men who have been clamoring most loudly for increased economy in governmental expenditures should be foremost in urging measures of the kind under notice. When the Constitutional Convention was sitting, and the question of the salaries of State officers was under discussion, it was asserted that the State ought not to pay these officials more than clerical positions of similar responsibility were worth in private business. The salaries were fixed in accordance with this rule, yet now those who most approved the application of that rule desire to set it aside for the special advantage of the workingmen. It is very well known that in the present condition of politics such a labor bill as has just been introduced would place in the hands of municipal rings a power for evil analogous to that which Tweed exercised in New York. It would, for example, enable corrupt politicians to double or treble the normal cost of such buildings as the new City Hall in San Francisco. It would enable them to keep a small army of ward strikers and fuglemen at the expense of the taxpayers, and would prevent reform by the free employment of the means of the victims of corruption. Nor is there any solid argument in support of the bill, aside from these considerations. There can be no reason why the public should be called upon to pay higher rates for labor than individuals pay. The State is not a wealthy entity, deriving its revenues from some special and peculiar source. Every dollar that goes into the public treasury is taken from the pockets of the people. Every citizen who pays taxes is therefore personally interested in seeing that the funds to which he is a forced contributor are economically expended, and that no higher than the current prices are paid for anything that the State requires.

Why should the people be expected to pay extra for labor? They do not find any one willing to pay *them* extra for it. Whoever goes into the labor market to buy or to sell labor must accept the ruling rates. Whoever pays taxes must earn the money with which to pay them at the ruling rates. To propose therefore that those who laboron public works shall have higher wages and shorter hours than anybody else, is to propose the creation of a privileged class, at the expense of the body of the taxpayers. What possible justification can there be for such a demand? Is it pretended that labor on public works is more arduous or less honorable than any other? On the contrary, it is notorious that men will leave settled employments for the mere chance of temporary public work; and judging from the cost of public buildings and public works generally it cannot be believed that excessive labor is put upon them. The truth is that most of these fallacious ideas about the relations of the State to labor may be traced to the demoralizing influence of the spoils system in politics. Under that system the belief has been engendered that the public treasury belongs to whichever party secures the control of the Government, and both parties have fostered this belief by using the public revenues to reward partisan services and to fortify partisan supremacy. The fact that the mass of the people have an intimate connection with the funds derived from taxation has thus become obscured, and it has come to seem the most natural thing for the working classes to demand of the State special privileges of the kind proposed in this bill. It is time that this delusion was cleared away, however. The public revenues ought to be expended on the most economical principles. No legislative body can have the right to expend them in any other way, or to create privileged classes by providing that public work shall be paid for at higher rates than those which rule in the open market. The day's work and eight-hour theories are not in accordance with business principles, and therefore they should not be adopted. The safest and soundest method is always to let the current rates determine the value of labor. For the State to do otherwise would be to confiscate a portion of the earnings of the masses in order to give a few higher wages than the value of their services entitled them to demand or enabled them to obtain. So stated we do not think the proposition can be regarded as rational or defensible.

KERNAN'S SILVER BILL.

Senator Kernan has introduced a bill in regard to the silver coinage question, which strikes us as practical and timely. He proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of being obliged to coin from two to four millions of silver dollars every month, as now, shall be permitted to limit the coinage to such amount as there may appear to be a demand for. This would settle the matter so far as future coinage was concerned, for since there is no demand for silver there would be no more "buzzard" dollars minted. It is, however, equally necessary to provide for the enormous mass of silver now in the Treasury, and this Senator Kernan does not appear to have thought of. For the present perhaps it would suffice to stop the useless and mischievous coinage of silver, and when that danger was arrested it might be possible to induce Congress—if it had no partisan controversies on hand—to attend to the whole silver question seriously.

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

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE NEVADA SENATORIAL FIGHT.

The Opening of the "Sack" Apparently Near at Hand.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Fears for the Safety of a Vessel on the Oregon Coast.

CALIFORNIA.

The Edmunds-Coffey Recount.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6th.—The recount of votes for Edmunds, Republican, and Coffey, Democratic candidate for Superior Judge, was completed this evening. Edmunds has five majority, but the Court has twenty ballots retained for further consideration.

Social Event—Colored Citizens' Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6th.—Company G, the pride of the Second Regiment, N. G. C., gave an entertainment and ball to-night at the California Theater. A large and distinguished attendance was present, and altogether the event was one of the most brilliant that has occurred in society circles for some months past.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Colored Citizens' Union to-day, delegates representing Alameda, Santa Clara, Napa, Yuba, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz and San Francisco counties were present. Resolutions were adopted recommending the emigration of colored people from the South to this State, and others to the effect that better treatment of the colored people was expected and deserved of the dominant political powers, and recommending organization to achieve that end.

Pedestrianism at Bodie—Road Agent.

BODIE, January 6th.—Last night at 9 o'clock a walking match of 72 hours, go-as-you-please, was commenced at Music Hall between W. H. Scott, champion pedestrian of the Pacific coast and the holder of the diamond belt, and George C. Wilcox of Bodie, a carrier of the *Daily Free Press*.

The stage which left here yesterday afternoon for Virginia was stopped by a highwayman five miles north of Aurora shortly after dark, and the driver (George Finney) ordered to throw off Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express box, which he did with alacrity. The robber broke open the box and found nothing of value, when he ordered the stage to drive on. There was but one passenger—a lady—on board. She was not molested.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BODIE, January 6th.—In the walking match the score at 7:30 P. M. was: Wilcox 82 miles and Scott 80. The track is too small to admit of fast time, as 120 corners are turned to the mile.

Incendiarism at Santa Barbara.

SANTA BARBARA, January 6th.—The fruit-drying establishment of W. J. Stafford was burned yesterday evening, and is a total loss. Value, $2,500; insured for $1,350. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Highway Robbery.

NAPA, January 6th.—A farmer by the name of L. C. Benton, who lives about five miles from here, was to-night stopped on the road by a highwayman and relieved of his horse and saddle, and about $15 in coin.

Severe Earthquake Shock.

RED BLUFF, January 6th.—At 6:20 this evening a severe earthquake shock was felt at this place, so severe that people rushed from their houses. The vibration was northeast and southwest, and the strongest felt here for years. Last Sunday evening, at about the same time, we had a shock, but not so severe. Some people became greatly alarmed, and it is now the only topic of conversation on the streets.

Southern Pacific Passengers.

MOJAVE, January 6th.—The following southern overland passengers passed Mojave to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: H. C. Weinn, Oakland; J. Lowenberg, San Francisco; A. A. Chatman, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles; Mrs. F. L. Vandemark, Oakland; Linard Lorberg, Sonora; Charles Jacoby, C. W. Deeley, San Francisco; Chas. H. White, Vermont.

NEVADA.

The Senatorial Situation.

CARSON, January 6th.—There has been lively work all day to prevent the assembling of the caucus. Every man who would like to see the sacks clash has been in the field working tooth and nail to break the arrangements. Men were sent away in buggies supplied with champagne and furnished with all sorts of inducements to absent themselves. A hungry crowd of sack-hunters were about Sutro's headquarters at the Ormsby House all day, but the old veteran merely sat in the room with his daughters, talked pleasantly with all comers, and had very little, if anything, to say of a political nature. Fair was at the Arlington, surrounded with champagne, cigars and strikers, and received all comers in royal style. The utter absence of any refreshments or coin at Sutro's headquarters did not seem to materially dampen the enthusiasm of those who wanted to see the caucus broken, and the workers were seen in scores on all sides wrestling empty-handed with the proposition of the hour. Fair remarked this afternoon that he was perfectly willing that the caucus should fall through and give his opponent a chance to lose $100,000 or so.

At the present writing—4 P. M.—the general impression is that the plan of Sutro's friends will succeed, and that the real contest begins to-morrow. If the caucus fails, Sutro will formally announce himself.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CARSON, January 6th.—Fair's caucus was broken to-night, there being but thirty-one members present. The insiders were scouring the town for a quorum, but could not find one. Fair was then sent for, escorted to the Speaker's desk and a full quorum announced. Afterwards Fair and his men went inside the railing and a rapid count revealed but thirty-eight present. This news being carried to Sutro, he announced his intention to open the fight at once. The caucus men all assert that forty-seven men were present, but members were known to have been marked on the roll who were not in town. Six men were playing cards in a beer hall at the time of the caucus, and yet it is claimed that they were there. The excitement here is very great.

Miner Killed.

VIRGINIA, January 6th.—At 6 A. M. to-day August Swenson, a Swede, aged 36 years, was found with his head crushed and dead on the 2,300-foot level of the Sierra Nevada mine, at the station in the east shaft. Appearances indicate that deceased, who was a carman, had dumped his car, and while leaning over scraping the debris from the car was struck on the head by something, falling down the shaft. He leaves a wife but no children.

Passengers Passing Carlin.

CARLIN, January 6th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: E. H. Yams, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary E. Gates, Mrs. J. E. Stemms and son, New York; Mrs. W. F. A. Reynolds, New Zealand; Charles Harlow, Boston; Dr. J. S. Potts and wife, San Jose, Cal.; Miss Sallie Potts, Mexico, Mo.; Mrs. Virgil Williams, San Francisco; J. Frick and wife, New York; James Rielly, Baltimore, Md.; Sam Devine, Boston, Mass.; Phil Sheridan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sadie Melville, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Howland, P. T. Piest, San Francisco; Dr. H. C. Brandt, Clarinda, Iowa; R. Livingston, New York; H. W. Healy, D. D., Milwaukee, Wis., Mrs. Porteous and three children, Virginia City, Nev.; Mrs. M. P. Haines, Elko; Mrs. E. George and wife, New York.

Thirty-nine emigrant passengers, including 28 males, to arrive in Sacramento January 8th.

OREGON.

Weather—Burglary.

PORTLAND, January 6th.—The weather is warm and cloudy.

The store of A. J. Houston & Co., at Scio, Linn county, was entered last night by burglars and $350 worth of goods taken. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

A Vessel Missing.

ASTORIA, January 6th.—The Glenfruen was off the bar December 5th, the same day the Star of the North, Balmere and Largs were towed in, with all the pilots on board these vessels. The tug Columbia offered to tow the Glenfruen in, but the Captain said he wanted a pilot, and would not take a tug. A heavy blow commenced the same night and continued several days. The tugs have been on the lookout for her, but she has not been seen since. Her foretop-gallant and jibboom were gone; otherwise she was apparently not disabled. Considerable wreckage has come ashore on the Clatsop beach the last two days, consisting of a deck plank looking quite new, with oakum still attached; moldings, stanchions tipped with blue paint; a piece of deck ten feet square, with two iron beams; several ship's stores, and portions of two charts of the Irish and Scotch coasts. The Glenfruen is a wooden vessel. Sea captains here are of the opinion that the wreckage does not come from the Glenfruen, but belonged to an iron vessel.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Opening by Queen Victoria in a Speech.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SESSION.

Indications of Lively Times in the House of Commons.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

LONDON, January 6th.—The Queen in her speech at the opening of Parliament said:

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have called you at a period earlier than usual to a resumption of your labor, as some

AFFAIRS OF MORE THAN COMMON URGENCY

Demand your attention. My relations with foreign powers continue friendly and harmonious. The question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been solved. The Powers are now engaged in communications which have in view the determination of the frontier between Turkey and Greece. Some important portions of the treaty of Berlin which have so long remained without fulfillment, continue to form an object of my anxious attention. A rising in the Transvaal has recently imposed upon me the duties of taking military measures with a view to a prompt vindication of my authority, and has of necessity set aside for a time any plan of securing to European settlers that full control over their own local affairs, without prejudice to the interests of the natives, which I had been desirous to confer. I regret that the war in Basuto land continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cape Government. It would cause me much satisfaction if a suitable occasion would present itself for friendly action on my part with a view to the restoration of peace. The war in Afghanistan has been brought to a close, and with the exception of the Candahar force, my troops have been recalled within the Indian frontier. It is not my intention that the occupation of Candahar shall be permanently maintained, but the still unsettled condition of the country and the consequent difficulty of establishing a native government, delayed for a time the withdrawal of my army from the position.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

She says: "Trade is gradually improving. An abundant harvest has greatly decreased the distress in Ireland." She then continues: "But I grieve to state that the social conditions of that country have assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offenses, but I must add that efforts are being made for personal protection far beyond all former precedent, by the police, under the direction of the executives. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration of justice has been frustrated with respect to these offenses through the impossibility of procuring evidence, and an extended system of terror has been thus established in various parts of the country, which has paralyzed almost alike the exercise of private rights and the performance of civil duties. In this state of things, new in some important respects, and hence with little of available guidance from former precedents, I have deemed it right to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any demand, but a demonstration of their insufficiency, amply supplied by the present circumstance of the country, leads me now to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted to you for intrusting me with the

ADDITIONAL POWERS NECESSARY,

in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action. Subject to the primary and imperious obligations to which I have just referred, I continue to desire not less than heretofore to prosecute the removal of grievances and the work of legislative improvement in Ireland as well as in Great Britain. The Irish Land Act of 1879 has been productive of great benefits, and has much contributed to the security and comparative well-being of the occupiers of the soil without diminishing its value or disturbing the foundations of property. In some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of recent calamitous years, the protection which it supplied has not been found sufficient either in Ulster or other Provinces. I recommend you to undertake the further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant and with a view to effective efforts for giving to a larger portion of the people, by purchase, a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal, for the purpose in view, of all obstacles arising out of limitations or ownership of property. With due provision for security of the interests involved, a measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of a county government in Ireland, founded upon representation principles and framed with the double aim of abridging unpopular control over expenditures, and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending the formation of the habits of local self-government."

She enumerated different matters of English domestic policy which will be laid before Parliament, and concluded with a benediction and commendation of her people to divine care.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, January 6th.—The House of Commons reassembled for its evening sitting, and the attendance was very large. Goschen, Minister to Turkey, was present. The Ministers, on entering the House, were cheered by their supporters.

Premier Gladstone entered, and immediately after him came Parnell. Both were loudly cheered, the Home Rulers being especially demonstrative.

Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice that he would move to-morrow a bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland; also a bill respecting the carrying of arms.

Cheers greeted the announcement of these measures.

Parnell gave notice that he would oppose these bills.

Gladstone announced, amid cheers, that he would move on Monday that the bills just announced have precedence every day over all other matters until they were passed.

Parnell gave notice that he will shortly call attention to the relations between England and Ireland, and he will move a resolution.

Labouchere (Advanced Liberal) said he would shortly move that the hereditary chamber cannot be a permanent institution.

Gladstone admitted that new provisions were requisite as to assignments of tenants' interest, and that the clauses intended to give free scope to the experiment of creating a peasant proprietary had been insufficient and almost inoperative. The Government did not see their way to dealing with the borough franchise in Ireland this session. Gladstone concluded by saying that the Government were addressing themselves to a task in which, owing to human weakness, they might fail, but which would redound to their honor and happiness if they succeeded.

T. P. O'Connor, Home Ruler, defended the action of the Land League.

William Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, justified the action of the Government in prohibiting several meetings where they had reason to apprehend danger to life.

After several Irish members had spoken the debate was adjourned on motion of Parnell.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords to-night, the Earl of Beaconfield, although he disclaimed any intention of entering upon any argument, made a long speech. He declared that the accession of the present Government has unsettled everything in Europe, Asia and Ireland by reversing the policy of their predecessors, at the time of whose overthrow peace was assured.

Lord Granville said the Government had refrained from asking for extraordinary powers earlier because unwilling to apply repressive without remedial measures. If the Government were enabled to permanently improve the position of the peasants he believed prosperity and order would be restored.

The Duke of Marlborough, Conservative, thought the present system of administration would be productive of the most serious consequences.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, denied that the Government was responsible for the existence of the Land League.

The Earl of Kemberley, Colonial Secretary, said if a conspiracy really existed to separate Ireland from England, Parliament, by refusing to remedy the evils, would be only playing into the hands of the conspirators.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was then agreed to.

A novel and ingenious idea occurred to the late Siamese Embassador at the court of St. James. During his stay in London his Excellency appears to have been fascinated by the gaudy grandeur of the Albert memorial. He instructed his silversmith to fashion the model of the memorial in fac-simile so far as the general outline, but to modify the details whenever they jarred upon the feelings of a devout Buddhist, and to replace the central figure by a spirited model of his Siamese Majesty. He then transported the fac-simile to Siam.

WASHINGTON.

Terms of the Chinese Immigration Treaty.

A NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mrs. Christiancy Says to Her Husband "You're Another."

YESTERDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

What the California Delegation Think of the Coming Senator.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—The Chinese immigration treaty, brought to Washington by Commissioner Trescott yesterday, is still in the keeping of the State Department, and its terms continue to be religiously guarded by the dignitaries of that diplomatic temple as "state secrets," but they have nevertheless to-day become "open secrets," to an extent which enables your correspondent to refer to his dispatch of Sunday, the 26th ultimo, as a full and accurate summary of them. The substance of the whole matter is that the Chinese Government freely consents that our Government shall regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers to this country whenever we may think proper, but Chinese citizens shall still be permitted to come here as merchants, students and teachers, or for purposes of travel, curiosity or pleasure, and all subjects of China traveling or residing in the United States shall be entitled to due protection of life, liberty and property. The commercial treaty (as stated in the special dispatch above referred to) contains a stipulation that Chinese vessels and cargoes, and American vessels and cargoes, shall not be subjected by the high contracting parties to any discriminating duties in their respective ports of entry. It is now satisfactorily developed since Commissioner Trescott's arrival here, that this treaty contains also another important provision of a special nature, namely, one in regard to the opium traffic, which comprehensively stipulates that Americans shall not import or sell opium in China, and that Chinese shall not import or deal in opium in the United States. The evident aim of the Chinese Government in obtaining the insertion of this anomalous provision is to establish a precedent for placing precisely similar clauses in the future commercial treaties with all the nations who will consent thereto, and thus isolate Great Britain from the other civilized powers in this respect, and put a stamp of international condemnation on her maintenance of the opium traffic. One of the Brazil Commissioners sent to China to negotiate a commercial treaty with that Government has arrived here on his way home, and corroborates the report that the Commission, of which he was a member, declined to make such a stipulation in their treaty without the express sanction of Emperor Dom Pedro, to whom the question has now been referred. This published fact that such a proposition had been made by the Chinese authorities to the Brazilian Commission was doubtless the origin of the conjectural and premature statements in this country that a similar provision had been inserted in our treaty, which was not concluded until several weeks afterwards. It appears that the Brazilians had too much fear of British power to take a step which they supposed might be resented as an implied rebuke, but our Commissioners evidently felt that their country was not afraid of England, and therefore unhesitatingly did what they knew was right in principle. Your correspondent also learns, too, from authority which he believes to be reliable, that our new commercial treaty contains little or nothing of importance in addition to the points above noted, except the general provisions common to all commercial treaties, together with certain modifications of our existing treaty provisions concerning the rights of parties and modes of procedure in what are known as "mixed trials" in China before the Consular Courts.

MRS. CHRISTIANCY CALLS HER HUSBAND "ANOTHER."

CHICAGO, January 6th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Mrs. Christiancy said yesterday to a reporter: "If it was wrong for me, as I know it was, to write letters to Giro, is it not wrong for Christiancy to be making love to a Chilean woman?" "What?" interjected the interviewer. Mrs. Christiancy, with a laugh, said: "A Mr. Delgardo of Peru, who recently arrived, speaks in anything but complimentary terms of Christiancy's doings in South America, and says that his life was one course of carousal, and that a Spanish-Chilean woman of wealth came to the legation for protection, and is there yet, and it is generally understood Christiancy is making love to her, and it is thereupon important for his suit to be brought to a successful close on his behalf." Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Christiancy's attorney, had assured the reporter that the letters were genuine before her denial was made known.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—The President nominated Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, Secretary of the Navy. Goff's nomination caused general surprise. He is about forty years of age, was a Colonel in the Union army, and has a gallant record. He has been prominent in the history of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed General Goff as Secretary of the Navy, and without the usual reference to a committee.

THE COMING CALIFORNIA SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—The *National Republican* to-day publishes replies made by California representatives to its reporter's uniform question, "What do you think of the coming Senator from California?"

Horace Davis replied as follows: "I think the election of General Miller will be hailed with delight by every Republican on the Pacific coast. General Miller was a noble soldier and is a thorough business man, closely identified with the interests of the coast; is an ardent Republican, and was largely instrumental in the achievement of our success in the late campaign. I know of no man in the country more capable of filling that office than General Miller."

Pacheco replied, "You can't say anything too good of General Miller. He has a national reputation as a citizen and soldier, and will, I know, make a wide reputation as Senator. He is, in short, a good, brave, intellectual man, and the Legislature of California did well in selecting him to represent the State in the Senate."

Page expressed his satisfaction with Miller's election, because he is a brave soldier and a good man, thoroughly identified with the interests of the State. Page added: "He made a fine record in the war for bravery, and lost an eye at the battle of Stone River. He will, I doubt not, make a capital Senator."

Berry gave his opinion as follows: "General Miller is a man of big mind and broad views, and I would rather see him come to the Senate than any other Republican in the State."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—Eaton, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the consular appropriation bill. Placed on calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was that punishing tramps in the District of Columbia.

The morning hour expired and the army appropriation bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Garland favored the bill for the relief of Ben Holladay.

Morrill, McPherson and Wallace opposed the bill. Teller supported it. He thought every claim that originated in the West was regarded with suspicion in the Senate. There had always been a disposition not to do justice to the West. This was sectionalism that had mostly escaped comment.

Pending the debate the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the funding bill, general discussion being limited to one day. Kelly opposed the bill. There never had been a more misleading statement of a question than that the issue was whether Congress has the sagacity and honesty to borrow at 3 per cent. the money it had been paying 5 and 6 for.

Hatch offered an amendment allowing State banks to circulate notes on depositing 6 per cent. bonds with the United States Treasurer. Ordered printed.

Chittenden said he would offer an amendment repealing all legislation taxing the capital and deposits of banks, and providing that the tax on notes of national banks issued on bonds shall not exceed one-half per cent., and that the total amount of silver dollars authorized by the Act of February, 1878, shall not exceed $100,000,000.

After an extended debate the committee rose.

Tucker stating that to-morrow being private bill day, he would on Saturday move to go into committee to consider the funding bill by sections.

The Speaker again laid before the House the reply of the Postmaster-General to the House resolution in reference to the abuse of the franking privilege.

Brown demanded the reading, pending which a motion was made to adjourn.

Brown asked that the document be printed in the *Record*.

Springer objected, and the House adjourned.

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

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

EXECUTION OF FOUR MURDERERS.

A Woman and Three Men Hanged on Two Scaffolds.

LABOR DIFFICULTY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mother and Daughter Burned to Death in Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

An Argentine Republic Mob Hack Four Slaves to Pieces.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A Woman and Her Paramour Hanged on the Same Gallows.

NEWARK (N. J.), January 6th.—Mrs. Meerhoffer, convicted with Frank Lammare, her paramour, of the murder of her husband, J. W. Meerhoffer, at West Orange, in October, 1879, was hanged in the County Jail this morning. She was very pale and deeply affected, but walked to the gallows without assistance and met her fate without confessing or uttering a word. She died in about nine minutes. About thirty persons were present, including the officers and a jury selected by the Court under the recent law. Lammara was hanged from the same gallows immediately afterwards. He made no confession.

When the Sheriff knocked at Mrs. Meerhoffer's cell, she stepped out with her arms pinioned and the noose adjusted about the neck. No time was lost in pinioning her lower limbs. The noose was hooked to a rope that dangled from the cross-beam, the black cap was drawn over her face, and the fatal signal given. There was a heavy thud as the weight fell, and the body spun around several times and became an inert mass.

A Double Execution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6th.—Daniel F. Sullivan and Patrick Hayes were hanged in Moyamensing Prison at 10:37 this morning. Both men passed a sleepless night. Priests were with them several hours. When walking to the gallows both were firm, and knelt and prayed on the platform. Hayes then tried to speak in a rambling, incoherent way, giving a history of his married life; but finally the priest persuaded him to stop, which he did, protesting that he was not afraid of the gallows. Sullivan all this time stood kissing the crucifix, and expressed a hope of forgiveness. The drop fell while the priests were reciting De Profundis. Hayes died instantly, but Sullivan struggled violently.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 6th.—Through passengers on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento, January 10th: H. B. Hancock, San Jose; E. Corbett and wife, William Foote, Portland, Or.; J. H. Bessley, Cincinnati; C. H. Dewey, Omaha; A. Randolph, Boston; Mrs. Howard, Chicago; S. B. Morey, San Francisco.

Twenty-one through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 13th.

Railroad Building.

CHICAGO, January 6th.—The *Railway Age*, in its forthcoming number, will present a summary showing the mileage of track actually laid down in the United States during the year 1880. The footings are astonishing, showing as they do that not less than 7,207 miles of new track were laid during the past twelve months, on at least 234 different lines. These figures are greater by 54 per cent. than those of 1879.

The Oklahoma Colony.

CHICAGO, January 6th.—A *Times* St. Louis dispatch says: George M. Jackson, one of the Oklahoma colony leaders, returned this morning. He says when he left there were 100 colonists still in camp, and a new plan had been adopted and to be put in force as soon as the weather made it practicable. The idea of going in en masse has been abandoned, and the colonists propose to break up into small squads and move in by a score or more of routes. After they reach public lands they anticipate no trouble. The colonists are beginning to strike in from different points, and the military have been forced to split up, a detachment having just gone to Arkansas City to intercept the party. He thinks the Caldwell party will wait a reasonable length of time to hear from Washington again.

The Maine Senatership—Frye Withdraws.

AUGUSTA, January 6th.—At 11 o'clock tonight the Senatorial situation suddenly changed by a committee of Frye's friends waiting upon Hale, unconditionally withdrawing Frye's name from the canvass, and tendering their votes in the caucus to Hale. This insures a unanimous nomination in the Republican caucus and the election of Hale to the United States Senate.

AUGUSTA, January 6th.—The sub-committee on the gubernatorial vote are ready to report to the full committee to-morrow. They find the following result on a straight vote without any irregularity: Davis 73,130. Plaisted 73,367, Nye 366, Joy 124, scattering 555. The number of misnomers is 133. Quite a number of irregular returns, not signed by the clerks, etc., are not reported in the above, but will be reported to the full committee. A conference is to be held tomorrow between the two wings of the Fusion party, in the endeavor to harmonize their future political action.

Dead-lock in the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 6th.—The Senate failed to organize this morning, owing to a dead-lock, and adjourned till to-morrow. The Democrats and Republicans presented candidates for all offices to be filled. The lines were closely drawn, two Nationals voting with the Democrats and one with the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 6th.—The dead-lock in the Senate continued to-day, but a compromise is rumored to-night. The chances favor Ben. Harrison for Senator.

The Morey Letter—Another Promise of Something Startling.

CHICAGO, January 6th.—The *Tribune's* New York special, commenting on the Morey matter telegraphed last night, says: "Your correspondent can say that when Lonergan, the detective, decides to tell his story, there will be a shaking up such as has not been before heard of in connection with this affair. He has chosen to rem