SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.
VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 54.

HALE BROS. & CO.

SILKS!

In the ordinary course of business affairs it is not generally conceded to be the legitimate work of a firm to speculate for the benefit of others—that is, to give unto others the benefits accruing from a successful speculation. With those radical ideas of business—peculiar only to HALE BROS. & CO.—the first and last consideration is, in giving to their patrons such substantial benefits that prove conclusively that they are the masters of the situation—benefits that no other House with fewer advantages can give, without consequent embarrassment and ultimate ruin.

HALE'S CALIFORNIA STORES having made a joint speculation in SILKS, which have just arrived, and our quota having been placed upon our shelves, we take pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to the

FINEST DISPLAY

—OF—

DRESS SILK

That has yet been within our province to make, and at prices that cannot fail to convince the most skeptical buyer that THEY ARE A VERITABLE BARGAIN.

1,800 YARDS

Celebrated Milano

Colored Dress Silk,

—AT—

$1 50 per yard!

Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Bordeaux, Garnet and Bronze.

These SILKS are the best value ever offered on this coast. They have a magnificent luster, and the finish is as even as that of any Silk manufactured. They will give entire satisfaction in wearing well, and in retaining their color and luster.

BLACK SILK AND SATIN BROCADES,

A variety of qualities, in all the new designs.

Black Surah Silk,
Black Satin Merveilleaux,
Black Satin Rhadamere.

We have a full assortment of all the different qualities. These goods, made up with the Black Satin Brocades, are very stylish for Fall and Winter Costumes.

One of the highest NOVELTIES of the season for TRIMMING is a SHADED SURAH SATIN. We have them in all of the NEW COLORS, such as Seal Brown, shaded to Tan; Bronze, shaded to Pistache; Garnet, shaded to Cardinal, etc.

Another Handsome Novelty is a WATERED SATIN, in Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Garnet and Bronze.

BLACK SATIN RHADAMERE, for DOLMANS, is the newest material for that purpose this season. We also have a good assortment of BLACK SILK ARMURES for Cloaks, Dolmans and Mantles, which we are selling at very low rates.

PLUSH!

We have an elegant line of PLUSH, in plain colors.

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS!

Just received direct from New York, a large importation of CLOAKS and DOLMANS, in all the latest styles, which we are offering from $3 upwards. Call and see them.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Grand Central Depot,

CORNER OF

NINTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Return of the President from Yorktown.

KING'S BALLOON SAFELY LANDED.

Further Breaks in the Mississippi Levees.

POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE GUITEAU CASE

A Texas Stage Robber Sentenced to 99 Years' Imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

A Panic Created Among Members of the Land League.

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

DOMESTIC.

The Fugitive Balloon Landed in Safety.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—A private dispatch from Chippewa Falls, Wis., announces that Professor King and the Signal Service officer who accompanied him had arrived there safely. The balloon descended in the woods, and they had been two days in getting out of the wilderness.

The following has just been received from Chippewa Falls, Wis.: "We are all safe. Just out of the woods.—King, balloonist."

Chippewa Falls is situated on the Chippewa river, about 185 miles northwest of Madison.

Later advices state that the balloon dropped quite near there, but that King and his companion were lost in the swamps for five days, and suffered greatly.

EXPERIENCES OF THE VOYAGE.

CHICAGO, October 21st.—J. George Hashagan, the Signal Service employe who went up with Professor King and his balloon, telegraphs the *Daily News*: "We feel no disposition to-day for such a hasty flight as we took Thursday. If you should see us now—ragged, torn, water-soaked, you would surely say we loved civilization and a good table. Five minutes after leaving terra firma we reached an altitude of 4,300 feet, moving southwest. A few minutes later we reached an upper current moving slowly west, with Chicago and its myriad of twinkling lights beneath and apparently far away. We hung there several hours, but at last a puff of air sent us to the southwest, and we were becalmed several hours over a small town which we judged to be Peoria. We then began taking naps. At 5:30 on Friday we passed over Spring Valley, Wisconsin, startling the natives and having a shot sent after us. Then we hovered about the Platte mounds some hours, and later were buried in clouds in the upper air, 4,000 feet above the ground. We raked the trees in passing Little Falls, Wisconsin, and scared the inhabitants and animals. At 8 A. M. we passed over Putnam, or some place of a similar name. At 9:40 we passed over Tomah, and at 9:50 lost sight of earth in the clouds, and passed through a heavy rainstorm. At 10:25 we reached 9,600 feet. We spoke to a man at 10:30, and learning that we were about forty miles from St. Paul, descended at 2:30 P. M., and were soon lost in a cranberry bog. Our experience was horrible. Knee deep in ice water, and every step was full of peril and discomfort. On the fifth day we reached Flambeau river, and were safe."

Guiteau's Grounds for Defense.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: To-day Guiteau wrote a letter, in which he says his grounds for defense are three: First, he did the act by the will of God; second, malpractice was the cause of the President's death; third, jurisdiction. He further states in this letter that he will be discharged by the Court; that the authorities of New Jersey will not take cognizance of the case, because they do not wish to trouble themselves with the trial. He has also written a letter to President Arthur, stating that he is without money to pay the expenses of witnesses or to hire lawyers. He demands that the President have money appropriated for this purpose, and threatens, in case of refusal, to make some revelations that will ruin the Republican party and enable the Democrats to gain control of the country.

Guiteau's Expenses.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Cox rendered a decision upon the application of Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, for an order of the Court allowing fees and expenses for defendant's witnesses. The Judge held that it was clearly in the discretion of the Court to allow a reasonable number of witnesses, the same to be paid in the same manner as for Government witnesses, and said that he would decide in chambers as to the number of witnesses to be allowed. Upon the question of the assignment of counsel to assist the defense, the Judge said that he would defer the matter until after consulting with Scoville.

Political Aspect of the Guiteau Case.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, is causing some excitement in political circles, because of an avowed intention to make the most of the political aspect of the caser. He is reported as saying yesterday that there is more of politics in the case than most people imagine. "I intend," said he, "that everything connected with the crime shall be developed, and if I should have a stalwart to help me he might antagonize this cause. If it is necessary, I shall not hesitate to bring the connection of Conkling with the inception of the crime. The stalwart chasm was responsible for the matter, and shall be placed where it belongs, if I can secure that result."

Tyner and His Report.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The Associated Press has a special from Washington which says: General Tyner, referring to-night to the recent publication of the report made by him of the star route business two years ago, said that he would willingly rest his case upon it. The intimation contained in the published statement that he did not submit this report, at the time it was prepared, to Postmaster-General Key, Tyner pronounced unfounded, and the statement that he suppressed it is, he says, false. He declined to say anything more about the matter, further than to remark that after he has had an interview with the President he will probably make a full and complete explanation of this and all other charges against him.

The Broken Levees.

HANNIBAL (Mo.), October 21st.—A break in the Suy levee is reported fifteen miles below here, through which the water is rushing in a tremendous volume and flooding the country. Railroad travel is greatly impeded. The Keokuk and St. Louis Railroad has abandoned all trains to Hannibal.

WARSAW (Ill.), October 21st.—The water fell one and one-half inches during the last twenty-four hours. The break in the levee four miles below here has widened to nearly 200 feet. Nearly all the corn in the bottom is in water.

A Slander Refuted.

ST. LOUIS, October 21st.—The investigation of the Eads jetties, made at his request by the Merchants' Exchange, to discover whether the statements made by the foreign papers, that the jetties are a failure, was true, resulted in a report that the largest ocean vessels go through it easily. The bogus reports are credited to articles in two American papers, which were not warranted by the facts.

Heavy Sentences.

DENVER (Col.), October 21st.—The *Republican's* Antonio special says: Marion Melvin was to-day sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of S. D. Kasseman, committed in 1879, and Allison, Perkins and Watts, of the notorious Allison gang of stage robbers, were each sentenced to thirty-seven years at hard labor.

Literary Monument to General Garfield.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—Colonel Rockwell has received the following letter from Mrs. Garfield:

MENTOR (O.), October 17, 1881.

Dear Colonel Rockwell: It is my wish that the literary reminiscences of General Garfield shall be published, after that careful consideration and preparation so manifestly necessary. To that end, I request that you will announce in some public manner my purpose to cause this work to be done at the earliest practicable time, and of which due notice will be given. Very sincerely yours,

LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD.

With reference to the foregoing, Colonel Rockwell makes the following statement: To those not acquainted with the great character for work and the vast versatility of General Garfield, the extent, variety and orderly arrangements of his intellectual slate are amazing. Fully appreciating its value, and believing that the most enduring monument of the late President must be erected upon the granite foundation of what he said and did, Mrs. Garfield purposes an affectionate and careful work in this direction. Such a monument, therefore, illustrating a life which cannot be written since the world has moved far enough away from him to take in the grandeur of his character, may be expected only after mature and deliberate work, and as coming from her sanction and authority.

Return from Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—President Arthur and Secretaries Blaine and Hunt returned this morning upon the United States steamer Dispatch. Secretary Lincoln, Assistant Secretary Hitt and Walker Blaine will return to-morrow accompanying the French and German visitors upon a special train from Richmond.

The Question of Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—The opinion is very general here that Judge Cox will decide that he has no jurisdiction. Richard T. Merrick, who will argue this point for Scoville, is quite sure that there is no jurisdiction, and says the Circuit Court of the District has decided in that way in two similar cases. Merrick also remarked that he could not see how Judge Cox, as it has been stated he had intended to do, could have the question of jurisdiction disposed of before the trial of the case commenced. "For," said he, "the prisoner has pleaded not guilty, as he had a perfect right to do, and I cannot see how the Judge can require him to change the issue thus made. It was a mistake to arraign the prisoner if the Judge was in doubt as to his jurisdiction."

The Treasury Investigation Question.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—Many Democrats think the Republicans made a mistake in voting against the calling for the testimony taken by the treasury investigation, and they will call the attention of the country to this vote, as one intended to suppress the facts. They will introduce another resolution, which will bring out a discussion.

The Election in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, October 21st.—Foster's official majority in Hamilton county is 3,551. The other majorities range from 1,789 to 4,795. Ludlow, the temperance candidate for Governor, received 487 votes.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—It is reported that ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, declined the President's offer of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, on account of his large commercial business being too exacting.

Nothing for Political Purposes.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The *Times* says: A circular has been issued by Pearson, Postmaster of this city, explicitly informing his subordinates in the postoffice that they may refuse to pay anything for political purposes, without affecting their tenure of office, so long as they discharge faithfully the duties imposed upon them by the laws and regulations. Collector Robertson holds the same views in regard to the principle involved as does Mr. Pearson. He would leave the action of his subordinates wholly free, and does not consider the assessment system the way to raise a party fund, and quite approves of the opposition to it in the journals. The *Times* disapproves of Robertson's course in withholding the official notice of this from the Custom-house employes.

Interesting Reading Promised.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—The report called for by the Senate to-day is said to be interesting reading, but by no means legal proof, some of it being mere street gossip. Other parts are, however, of a dangerous character.

Escaped the Gallows.

MIDDLEBURG (Pa.), October 21st.—Emanuel Ettinger, under sentence of death for murder, died in jail here to-day.

Right of Way Through Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—President Arthur and the Secretary of the Interior to-day gave their consent that the Chicago, Texas, Mexican Central and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads may apply to the Council of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, for a right of way through the nation. The Council is now in session, and it is understood will grant the right of way, having waited only for permission of the Government.

Reassembling of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—There was a full attendance in the Senate to-day.

Sherman called up his resolution for the report of James F. Melvine.

Farley moved to include the testimony taken during the investigation.

Dawes and Sherman opposed the amendment, and it was lost—23 to 21—and the resolution was adopted.

McPherson presented a petition of certain members of the New York Legislature against the titles of Lapham and Miller. Referred to Elections Committee.

An executive session was then held.

Punishment for Libel.

NEWTON (N. J.), October 21st.—Two editors, for a concerted libel, have been sentenced here to ten and six months in the Penitentiary with hard labor, respectively.

Nominations Postponed.

WASHINGTON, October 21st.—The President said he would not nominate any Cabinet officers to-day, and probably not until Monday or Tuesday.

American Board of Foreign Missions.

ST. LOUIS, October 21st.—The American Board of Foreign Missions continued its session this morning. Addresses were made by Rev. O. H. Gulick, Japanese Missionary; Mr. Rand, Micronesian Missionary; Mr. Crawford, of Illinois; Alfred Riggs, of the Santee Mission, and Rev. Mr. House, of Bulgaria. Adjourned sine die.

Cannot be Considered Irresponsible.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The *Medical Record* to-morrow will publish an editorial upon Guiteau's mental condition, expressing the opinion that he cannot be considered irresponsible.

A General Break Down.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—A general break down of the wires between Valencia and London is reported, and the cable business is delayed.

Stage Robber Disposed of.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), October 21st.—Albert Smith, found guilty of stage robbery, has been sentenced to 99 years in the Penitentiary.

Another Case of Wife Murder.

ST. LOUIS, October 21st.—Sanford Nae, who beat his wife till she left him, following her up, shot her fatally at the wash-tub, and escaped.

Nomination for Congress.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The Republicans of the Eleventh District have nominated State Senator Astor for Congress.

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Ireland—The "No Rent" Manifesto.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The *Herald's* Dublin special says: The facts regarding the preparation and issue of the "no rent" manifesto are interesting. The resolution declaring that no rent should be paid was decided upon on Friday night, at a private meeting of the Executive. Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Biggar voted against the step, but were in the minority. T. D. Sullivan and others voted for it. The manifesto was prepared Saturday night and smuggleed into Kilmainham by a clerk of Mr. McGough, a solicitor of the League. At a meeting of the prisoners, which was held during recreation time, Parnell, Brennan, Sexton, Kettle and others carried the manifesto. It was then signed by the members, whose names were attached, and taken out under the nose of the authorities. Davitt's authority was obtained through a priest or warden in Portland. The Government is so angry at the use made of the solicitor that it has issued an order that both doctors and solicitors of prisoners should only visit them in the presence of the wardens. Visits of every kind, except those of physicians, are forbidden for six days. Even Parnell's solicitor is refused admittance. Dr. Kennay has written to the Governor of the jail that if he is subjected to this indignity he will no longer attend the jail, while the prisoners have resolved not to allow the prison doctor to attend them. The guards of the prison have been doubled.

Dorris has been taken to Dunkalk, the authorities desiring that he should not be able to reveal the doings outside to the prisoners. This arrest was the immediate result of having signed a circular sent to the League branches, instructing the farmers to issue bogus mortgages and bills of sale of their property and interests in their holdings, in order to prevent the landlords from seizing them for rent. This reckless and outrageous step was immediately discovered by the Government. The "no rent" manifesto hurried the declaration of the illegality of the League.

Yesterday was one of suspense. The Land League had fired its shot. Throughout Ireland had gone the cry. By yesterday morning's mail went to every corner of Ireland, and to every member of the League, a large white placard, printed in big black-bodied type, as follows: "No rent," signed by Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, Sexton, Kettle, Brennan and Egan.

The next card is to be played by the Government, for the landlords now drop out of the conflict, the strike against rents being really a challenge to England itself, and directed against her authority.

All Up with the Land Leaguers.

DUBLIN, October 21st.—The Land League officials were seized with a panic when the proclamation against the League became known. It is believed the Government intends to make arrests of members of the League in England. It is all over with the Leaguers. The greatest consternation prevails among those directly or indirectly associated with the League. One hundred thousand copies of the *United Ireland*, the League organ, has been distributed throughout the country, with a cartoon of an atrocious character, representing the Government and Premier practicing every form of brutality.

Gladstone took a walk yesterday, and attended the Hawarden Church harvest festival.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

LONDON, October 21st.—The British bark Lebu has been abandoned off Douglas, Isle of Man. A life-boat, when rescuing the crew, capsized, and twelve persons were drowned.

Sensible Advice.

LONDON, October 21st.—The Land League has published an advertisement, advising the people, while remaining firm, to abandon for the present all projected meetings which the Government could take advantage of.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, October 21st.—Accounts of shipping disasters continue to be received from all around the coast, a brigantine being wrecked near Falmouth and all hands drowned.

One Hundred and Seventy-five Persons Lost in Mid Ocean.

ADEN, October 21st.—The Dutch steamer Konigder Nederlander, from Batavia for Amsterdam, broke her shaft and foundered in latitude 5 south, longitude 64 east. Six boats, containing 175 persons, are missing.

RETURN OF THE CORWIN.

The Fate of the Missing Whalers Still Unsettled.

The Corwin has arrived at San Francisco from her trip to the Arctic region. She was sixteen days from Ounalaska, and had a stormy passage down the coast. She brought home nine men of the lost whaling bark Daniel Webster, and nine from the wrecked schooner W. F. March. The Corwin left the Arctic on September 14th, after making an attempt to land on Wrangell Land a second time. From August 30th till September 3d was a constant battle with the elements. A furious gale from the northeast was encountered on August 31st, September 1st and 2d. Says the account of one of the persons on the ship: "A driving snowstorm gave additional terror to our critical situation, abandoned as we were with a disabled rudder, the oak sheathing gone, the ice-breaker cast away, having been cut adrift in order to save the ship, and the crew increased by the addition of the wrecked whalemen, who would have diminished our provisions considerably had the Captain decided to stay during the winter. In view of these facts Captain Hooper thought that nothing more could be done by him during the season, much as it was desired to fall in with the Rodgers, and to obtain if possible some tidings of the Jeannette, so he decided to withdraw from a further prosecution of his quest, and accordingly headed for Kotzebue Sound. A series of furious gales and snowstorms seemed to have made up the Arctic weather programme during the last summer. Near the head of Kotzebue Sound, and almost under the Arctic circle, we found on Chamisso Island, about two hundred feet above the sea level, an astronomical station composed of a mound of stones surmounted by two wooden shafts, the taller one being about twenty feet and bearing inscriptions of several English ships and the broad arrow. Among them were H. B. M. S. Blossom, September, 1826; H. B. M. S. Herald, 1848; H. B. M. S. Plover, July, 1849. A later addition was the Corwin's name. On the lower shaft was an inscription in Russian referring to the 'Russian-American Company Expedition, 1838,' also a scarcely legible notice of a bottle buried twenty feet to the magnetic north, which we were unable to find."

Regarding the missing whalers, about which so much has been written, it may safely be said that the information obtained by the Corwin during the past summer, though not settling definitely the time and manner of their loss, has done much to dispel the uncertainty of their fate. Taking all obtainable circumstances of the case into consideration, it is supposed that they were not lost near the place where they were last seen in the ice, but on getting free and attempting to reach the straits by going around the ice to the westward, in the vicinity of Wrangell Land, they succeeded in getting probably a little south of Cape Serdz, there meeting with their doom. Being outside the influence of the northerly set, they drifted about Long's Strait at the mercy of the winds and current, and, if yet afloat, are still somewhere to the south or west of Wrangell Land. This hypothesis seems the more plausible one, since the finding of a dismasted whaler by the natives of Wankaren, and the drifting spar picked up by the Corwin to the south of Wrangell Land.

As to the Jeannette, concerning which we have no tidings, all is conjecture. A surmise by the most uninformed person as to her whereabouts is just as wise as the wisest surmise of the wisest navigator. We do not know that any disasters have overtaken her, so it is nothing more than fair to both the people aboard her and their relatives at home that we should suspend judgment, or at least infer that she is safe till something is known to the contrary.

The distressing rumor that numerous "American dramas," by talented young natives, have been accepted by various prominent managers in the principal cities and will be inflicted during the regular season of 1881-82 is, to judge from announcements, too true. The American drama, with American characters and made realistic with strongly colored incidents of American life, is yet almost unborn, though an exchange speaks of a new play that is being written in which the hero is found lost and dying in an American desert, chained to the bare back of a bicycle. His deliverer proves to be a princess, who marries him and makes him captain of a baseball nine.—[Turf, Field and Farm.

The WEEKLY UNION *is the only paper which employs first-class literary ability in writing original stories. The next serial story will be entitled "THE WAYS OF THE WORLD."*

THE STAR ROUTE BUSINESS.

Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner's Suppressed Report.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 20th.—The *Times* this morning prints Tyner's report of date of August 5, 1879, and entitled "Memoranda of suggestions as to star service in the Pacific section, made out as addenda to a report to the Postmaster-General on star service in the Pacific section."

THE DALLES STAR ROUTE.

The following, taken from the report, illustrates the character of the whole report: No. 44,154, in Oregon, from The Dalles to Lake View, was let under advertisement of November 1, 1879, once a week, for $3,088. The route was advertised and let as 227 miles in length, on a schedule of 108 hours, or a fraction over two and one-half miles per hour. It has since been increased to six times per week between The Dalles and Princeville, and intermediate office situated 118 miles from The Dalles, or northern terminus, and it has also been expedited between said points. The increase of frequency cost $6,114 additional, and the expedition cost $11,777. The expedited schedule requires pro rata running time of three and a half miles per hour between the points named, as against two and a half miles per hour under the award of the contracts. No connections are formed at Princeville and no benefit of consequence accrues to anybody, except the contractor, for the increased speed. The Department pays nearly $12,000, and yet the importance of the mails passing over the route—a route which does not carry through mails or form a link in a great through line—may be estimated by the fact that the aggregate compensation of the Postmasters at all offices from The Dalles to Princeville (including the latter and excluding the former, which is not dependent on it for supply) is $490.

AN UNNECESSARY LINK.

Between Princeville and Silver Lake (another intermediate office) there is really no need of service at all. There is no postoffice or any population to supply, nor, indeed, country in which civilized people can live. The route as an entirety is not essential for north and south connections, as other routes subserve this end, and the link between Silver Lake and Princeville might therefore be dropped without detriment, leaving Silver Lake to be supplied from the south only.

EXPENSIVE CAMP M'DERMITT MAILS.

Route 41,160 (Oregon), from Canyon City to Camp McDermitt, was let at the same time as the above-named. It is 243 miles long, as advertised, and was let on a schedule of 132 hours, not quite two miles per hour, once a week; cost $2,888. It ought to have service once a week, to supply the military posts, scarcely any one else being interested in it. A supply of twice a week at double the cost named above would be very liberal. Since the letting it has been increased to three times per week and expedited at a cost of $18 612 additional, making the total annual amount $21,500. The expedited schedule requires a speed of two and a half miles per hour, instead of a speed of two miles per hour, and for this slight increase the Department pays $12,823. The importance of the route for local purposes (it not being a through line in any sense) is indicated by the fact that the offices solely dependent upon it for supply yield an aggregate compensation to Postmasters of $47 60, and a gross revenue of less than $100. Canyon City, the northern terminus, receives its supply from route 44,155, and Camp McDermitt (not Fort McDermitt), now the southern terminus, has a daily supply from Winnemucca Station, on the Central Pacific Railway. But if the last-named offices were both supplied by this route, the expenditure for supply would cut off over $19,000 more than the entire revenues demand from them. The importance of mails over this route will not justify more than one-fourth of the present cost.

THE BAKER CITY ROUTE.

Speaking of route 44 155, let originally at $8,288 per annum, but by expedition and frequency increased to $72,570, Mr. Tyner says: The compensation of Postmasters on the route amounts to $1,776, and this includes compensation at Baker City, $662, which is on a great overland stage route between The Dalles and Kelton, and upon which it is dependent for its supply. Without Baker City the aggregate compensation is $1,154, and the gross revenues about $2 300, including the compensation named above. To supply it, therefore, the Department pays over $70,000 more than it derives from it. A service of three times a week on this route would be liberal, and such an expedition at the great cost named, is, upon its face, unjustifiable.

ROUTES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Closely connected with the Redding and Roseburg route are routes 46,245 (Redding to Weaverville), and 46,263 (Yreka to Shasta), the two routes so as to form a route from Redding to Yreka to the west of the mail route from Redding to Roseburg. At Yreka they join the main route. A glance at the map will show that the route is formed nearly parallel with the main route. The three routes are let to two contractors, one of the contractors having been the lowest bidder of two of them, but they are under a common management.

TYNER'S CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Tyner closes his memoranda of suggestions as follows: It will be discovered that the principal mistake made in the changed service upon the routes named resulted from the policy of expediting, that always involves great expenses and is always of doubtful propriety. The Department has but little control over it after an expedition is once decided upon, for the law provides that increase of pay shall be based upon the increased amount of stock necessary to execute the expedition. The contractor is the only person who can intelligently state such increase. It is also evident that the plan of advertising for low-grade service on a low schedule is ill-advised. The maximum service as to frequency and speed should be called for, and to reduce it is not expensive to the Department, if promptly ordered. In fact, if the advertised schedules were carefully and intelligently made up, no changes would be necessary, except occasionally when the rapidly shifting populations that gather about mining centers suddenly remove to other localities, or when a star route is supplanted, in whole or in part, by new railroads. The advertisement under which the routes named were let contained several other examples of calling for minimum instead of maximum service. Many routes were advertised for much lower services than was being performed on them. The cost of expediting upon proper schedules as to time would have been but little, if any, greater than upon slow schedules.

POSSIBLE ECONOMIES.

Experience has demonstrated that a route over a road ordinarily good can be let at three and a half to four miles per hour as low as at three miles, and at four and a half to five miles per hour as low as three to three and a half miles per hour, and so on within reasonable limits. I think it is safe to say that each of the routes named could have been let at the rate of speed represented by the expedited schedules at a sum not greater than the cost of increasing frequency alone. The cost of expedition would thereby have been saved. The changes upon all routes I have particularly referred to were strongly petitioned for by communities of prominent citizens, Congressional delegations, etc. The Department's record fully justifies its action, with the exception of one route increased on the recommendations of the Department's agents, and in that case (that of Soledad and Newhall), the agent, in my judgment, made a serious mistake.

FREQUENT INSPECTION ADVISED.

To put the Department in possession of reliable information about the star service proper, a number of picked men, thoroughly conversant with it in all its phases, of unquestioned habits and integrity, should be employed to patrol the routes. The number should be sufficient to cover the whole work, and every route should be frequently inspected. To this corps should be referred all advertisements before they are issued, and upon information thus obtained proposals should, as a rule, be invited. The expense of maintaining such a corps would be something, but nothing compared to the accruing benefits upon the routes. I have named an expedition that has cost $11,800, a sum sufficient to keep the requisite corps of men in the field a long time; and I believe that nearly or quite the whole sum would have been saved by the plan I have suggested.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION

FOREIGN NEWS.

President Arthur's Compliment.

LONDON, October 21st.—The *Times* says of the Yorktown celebration: Englishmen were unprepared to find the occasion upon which the British disaster was nominally celebrated serving to rivet the bonds of union between the countries. President Arthur's graceful words, and the grateful regard wherewith he spoke of the Queen, will make a deep impression in the hearts of Englishmen.

The *Standard*, referring to the compliment paid the British flag at Yorktown, says: Though no such testimony of good will was requisite after the address of President Arthur on assuming his office, yet it will not be less appreciated. It is enhanced by the graceful terms in which the order decreeing the compliment is worded.

The Yorktown Centennial in Paris.

PARIS, October 21st.—The Franco-American Club celebrated the Yorktown centenary by a dinner. The centenary was celebrated in several quarters of the city. The tri-color and stars and stripes floated from many buildings. The French are enthusiastic over the event.

Austria and Italy—The Hungarian Diet.

VIENNA, October 21st.—King Humbert will visit the Emperor at the end of the week. The Austrian court will leave Goodala for Vienna to welcome the King.

The Hungarian Diet has adopted an address in reply to the speech from the throne.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Fisherman Drowned.

GALT, October 21st.—George Garland, while fishing to-day in McCauley's lake, was drowned. As he had been intoxicated for several days, it may in some part account for the accident.

New Mining District.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN (Nev.), October 21st.—At Safford, a new mining district near Palisade, twenty men are at work putting in a new sidetrack. The lumber is on the ground for a boarding-house. The Onondaga mine commences to ship ore to Salt Lake next Monday.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21, 1881.

MORNING SESSION.

90 Ophir	68	1425 Bullion	65@70c
100 Mexican	9@9	50 Confidence	$
20 G. & C.	7 3/4@7	520 Exchequer	1 40
190 Best & B.	12@12	0 Sec. Belcher	8 1/2@8
200 California	90c@85c	2000 Overman	2 45@2 50
625 Savage	3 90@3 85	885 Union	1 3/4@14
25 Con. Vir.	2 45@2 40	905 Alta	4 35@4 40
100 Choller	2 40	750 Caledonia	25c
100 Potosi	2 90	1050 Silver Hill	30c
350 Hale & N.	3 20	50 Ben on	70c
1 90 C. Point	1 90@2	445 New York	10c
240 Y. Jacket	4 1/2@4 50	50 Lady Wash	15c
200 Imperial	2c	150 Andes	1 65@1 75
160 Alpha	4 15@4 45	10 Ward	3
40 Kentuck	2 50	270 Scorpion	1 65@1 60
730 Belcher	2 10@2 05	20 Alpha	4 90
850 Sierra Nev.	14@15		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

445 Eureka	15@15	150 Bechtel	75c
400 Argenta	5c	55 Mono	2 20
100 Star	20	80 Con. Pacific	40c
250 Day	2 30	200 Noonday	55 @55c
170 Final	4 40	400 Giddenda	10c
90 Albion	2 30	1120 Oro	40@35c
200 Wales	40c	10 M. White	3 55
10 Mt. Diablo	5	200 Leeds	24
10 N. B. Isle	90c	90 B Tunnel	90
450 E. Mt. Diablo	20c	50 Tiptop	5 1/2
100 Holmes	40c	150 Silver King	18 1/2
500 Prize	5c		

GENERAL NOTES.

Iowa had thirteen lady candidates for superintendents of schools at the late election.

Edison is reported by the *Rubber Era* to hold $5,000,000 worth of stocks in the various companies formed to introduce his incandescent light.

Dr. E. L. Howard, who was drowned at Baltimore a few days ago, was a grandson of Francis Barton Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The *Graphic* publishes a picture of King Kalakaua's daughter. It is a very good likeness, but it has since been ascertained that the King has no daughter.—[New Orleans Picayune.

The London *World* thinks that a pretty woman who smokes looks well, and predicts that Worth will some day add to his dresses a dainty little tobacco pouch or cigarette pocket.

It is gravely announced in an English newspaper that an Irish agent has been sent to America to lay in a stock of Colorado beetles, which are to be secretly let loose in the fields of fair England.

Grant Allen writes that it is pretty certain that children between two and three years of age seldom recognize even the most familiarly known persons, places or objects after about six months' interval.

The French Government have resolved to grant a subvention for erecting a statue in Franche Comte to Claude de Jouffroy as the inventor of steam vessels. The French Academie des Sciences, at its last sitting, adopted a report of M. de Lesseps in favor of Jouffroy's claim to that distinction and to public gratitude.

The latest flight of Talmage is that Guiteau is a Mormon avenger. Says the sensational divine: "I suppose Guiteau's crime originally started from revenge because he did not get a Consulship; but I should not wonder if in the great day when all secret things are revealed it shall be found that he was the paid agent of that old hag of hell which sits making mouths at high heaven between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevadas."

J. Stanley Brown, in an interview, estimates the estate of Garfield as follows: "The I-street house, upon which there was a mortgage, now paid off, I believe; the Mentor property; a half interest in some Virginia land (the whole of which he and Judge Black took for a fee), worth, perhaps, $1,500; a little real estate, of small value, in Chicago, and some mining stock. And then there is the life insurance."

It is said the private fortune of Queen Victoria amounts to $80,000,000, and she possesses an annual income of $3,250,000. Before her birth her parents were so poor that they had to borrow the money to pay their passage to England, that the expected Princess might be born on British soil, and she remained in comparative poverty until she ascended the throne.

Burned up to-day, chilled to the marrow to-morrow—this is the sort of physical environment out of which it is expected will come a race of Americans who shall master this imperial continent. Can men get strong on alternate lunches of cayenne and ice? The dominant races of the world have been the inhabitants of more equable climes, which made slight demands on the nervous system.—[St. Louis Globe.

The telephonic audition of the opera at the Paris Electrical Exhibition is very popular. No less than 1,500 people are admitted by relays of twenty-four, during two minutes at a time, to enjoy it every opera night. It was contemplated to transmit the performances from the Theatre Francais on the same principle, but it has not been successful. The receipts of the Exhibition exceed $20,000 daily.

W. A. Skidmore, agent of the Miners' Association; W. J. Lewis, civil engineer, and P. M. Randall, hydraulic engineer, who are making a tour of the gold-producing section tributary to the American river, have made this city their headquarters for explorations the past few days. Their object is to ascertain the gold product of the section mentioned, and incidentally measure the volume and velocity of the streams emptying into the American river. Their investigations are in the nature of a general reconnoissance to ascertain facts bearing upon the debris litigation.—[El Dorado Republican, Oct. 13th.