

Table with columns for Place of observation, Direction of wind, Force of wind, State of sky, and State of weather.

Weather Probabilities. Wednesday, January 11th—Midnight—Indications for the Pacific coast region: Partly cloudy with light rain.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117 1/2 for 1867; 114 1/2 for 1881; 109 1/2 for 1882; sterling, 84 3/8 for 1884; silver bars, 112 1/2.

United States bonds, extended, 105 1/2; 104 1/2; 113 1/2.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at 1 1/2 cent to par; Mexican dollars, 89c.

Mining stocks were a little better in San Francisco yesterday. The demand, however, was small, and variations in value were of little moment.

Potatoes are being exported in large quantities from Ireland to America.

The population of Paris is 2,225,900, against 1,988,800 in 1876.

Yesterday was Alex. H. Stephens' 70th birthday. A terrific explosion of powder occurred yesterday at Pinole, Contra Costa county, wrecking seven buildings, killing one Chinaman and injuring two others, together with several white men.

At San Rafael and Livermore people thought it an earthquake.

Thomas Fitch, a pioneer of 1850, died at Portland, Or., Tuesday night.

William Smith, who robbed the Milton and Sonora stage in December, was sentenced at San Francisco yesterday to five years in the State Prison.

Cow feed has discovered within a few hundred feet of the city limits of Victoria, B. C.

Snow fell at Victoria yesterday—the first of the season.

Louis Carothers, 7 years old, died at Calistoga Sunday from the effects of poison.

Senator Sherman was before the Committee on the Treasury Contingent Fund yesterday.

Fire at Lancaster, Pa.; also at Marysville and Westford, Tex.

The star route cases came up in Court at Washington yesterday, all the defendants being present.

It is proposed at San Francisco to start a wheat speculation there on the Chicago style.

A disgraceful scene occurred in a Kentucky Court-room Tuesday.

The deadlock in the New York Legislature still exists.

John Dupree, the sculptor, is dead.

The residence of Wm. A. Durham, near Willow, Colusa county, was burned yesterday morning, the family barely escaping with their lives.

Several cases of diphtheria are reported from Willow.

A violent gale prevailed in San Buenaventura yesterday.

The dry weather is disastrous to sheep raisers in Ventura county, the sheep dying off for lack of food.

F. M. Healy, member of Parliament from Westford, Ireland, arrived at Merced yesterday, direct from Galveston, Tex.

A famine is imminent in Tunis.

A severe storm in Tunis greatly damaged the French military camp.

The woolen mills at Charlottesville, Va., were burned yesterday.

Over a foot of snow fell Tuesday night in Lacksawanna valley, Pennsylvania.

In a duel between two Frenchmen at Saigon, Cochinchina, one of them was shot through the body.

In a fire at Newark, N. J., last night, a woman and girl were suffocated.

MR. HAYES VINDICATED.

For some time past a story has been floating in the press to the effect that ex-President Hayes had refused to contribute anything to the Garfield Monument Fund, excusing himself on the ground that he was too poor to do so.

The New York Sun, which has always pursued Mr. Hayes with peculiar malice and ferocity, has exerted itself to give circulation to this story, and many other papers, more careful usually of their reputation, have followed a lead in this respect.

We need not hesitate to say that we have not an excited opinion of the talents of Mr. Hayes, whom we are compelled to regard as the most commonplace and narrow man who ever occupied the Presidential chair; but little as we think of him we hold him to be entitled to fair play, and to have the same right to other citizens to be protected against calumny.

We are therefore glad to be able to quote the Cincinnati Commercial in rebuttal of the accusation above referred to. That journal says: "A dirty and ugly story has been going the rounds to the effect that ex-President Hayes refused to subscribe to the Garfield Monument fund. He did subscribe \$250, and offered to make the sum \$500 if others in his city would raise an equal sum."

"He made no plea of impoverishment, but stated the fact that his salary as President, \$200,000, had saved \$90,000; and that he had saved \$90,000, a year, by close management, might be saved." So much for a very mean falsehood.

THE REGULAR THING.

A correspondent finds fault with Mr. Hallenbeck for having intimated that good resolutions were useless to found temperance reform upon, and that nothing could cure a man of drunkenness but religion, and (of course) Mr. Hallenbeck's particular kind of religion at that.

If our correspondent is interested in the work of any temperance organization we can quite understand his resentment at what happens to be Mr. Hallenbeck's position. We are not prepared either to say that that position is not as narrow as our correspondent thinks it. But we must point out to him that after all Mr. Hallenbeck's attitude is one which has always been adopted by the champions of special remedies of any kind.

Thus the doctors are jealous of all who pretend to cure disease otherwise than by their methods. Thus the Roman Catholics have ever refused to admit that moral culture could be promoted by Freemasonry.

Thus the holders of every religious faith firmly maintain that it is impossible to reach heaven by any other road than their own. Mr. Hallenbeck, therefore, only follows the general example when he claims monopoly of merit for his special nostrum, and however unreasonable his position may be, it ought not to be regarded as singular.

THE GARNON-CAMPBELL CASE.

The proposition to admit Campbell to a seat on the strength of his possession of a certificate alone, was certainly not merely an immoral but a very dangerous one. For if Congress recognize the right of Governors to make Congressmen as Governor Murray undertakes to do, it will have control over its own most important prerogatives, and may in a short time come to be "packed" from outside.

It is therefore just as well that the case has been sent to the Committee on Elections, which committee will, if it is wise, report against the admission of either of the present contestants, and in favor of a new election in Utah. That is the only equitable plan that can be adopted, and moreover it is the only plan which protects the rights and privileges of the House against usurpation.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

The Senate debate on the tariff on Tuesday developed the Democratic programme to a considerable extent. Bayard appears to have made the strongest speech on this occasion, but as the telegraph has failed to report it, we cannot form any opinion as to its merits. The speech of Beck was both strong and weak, and the Democratic policy would seem to be, if this represents it fairly. The position taken by these Democratic Senators is that while Protection is a vicious system, they are not opposed to it save incidentally. They favor a tariff for revenue, with protection to native industry thrown in; only they would like to have the protection adjusted in a different way.

The Democratic position is twofold. In the first place, it puts the party in the attitude of copying its rival, though at some distance; in the second place, the arguments which the Democrats derive from the results of Free Trade in England are valuable as applied to any kind of a protective system. If those arguments demonstrate anything, it is the folly and injustice of Protection. For those who cite them, therefore, to announce that though they believe what they say to be true, yet they are not opposed to the principles whose fallacy they are engaged in exposing, is to commit self-stultification, and to leave themselves in the position of deliberate hypocrites. It is certainly not worth while for anybody who is prepared to vote for a protective tariff to phrase his action by arguing against the wisdom and equity of such a measure; yet that is what Senators Beck and Bayard have been doing.

Political requirements are no doubt frequently incompatible with the maintenance of complete consistency or honesty. The Democrats appear to have come to this conclusion that Free Trade is not popular enough for them to carry any longer. They continue to believe in its doctrines, but they realize that any fight made on that basis must be uphill and tedious, and they have been out of power so long that their patience is exhausted. If we read them right this is something like their mental attitude, and while we are not prepared to say that it is an unnatural one after twenty years of disappointment, we are satisfied that the hunger for office has in this case once more blinded the Democratic leaders to their best interests. The fatal hindrance to their progress for many years past has been the belief that they had no convictions. They have justified that belief repeatedly by turning their coats without scruple for the sake of popularity. And now again we find them trying to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare at the same time. And in doing this they are ignoring the plainest indications of an anti-tariff movement in the West. Perhaps as yet it is not consciously a Free Trade movement, for the prejudices of a generation are hard to overcome. But it is certainly a movement hostile to Protection, and it is based upon the very considerations which Senator Beck referred to in his speech on Tuesday.

The great West is being educated on this subject. It is coming to understand that the tariff means for it a heavy burden only. That in order to bolster up a very few New England manufacturers, millions of producers are being forced to pay nearly twice as much as they should for all the clothing they wear, all the agricultural machinery they use, all the furniture and household goods they purchase. And the great army of workmen is also beginning to understand that all the pretense of maintaining their wages by Protection is claptrap and humbug; for that while wages in America are not fifteen per cent. higher than in Free-Trade England, the cost of living in America is from forty to fifty per cent. higher; so that in the end the American workman is worse off by far than what the stump speakers are so fond of alleging to be "the pauper labor of Europe." The plain truth is that the stalling of the English workmen goes nearly as far as the dollar of his American colleague, and that therefore a comparison of wages without a comparison of prices in the two countries, is only misleading. Nor can Protection promise any better condition than those which now exist. On the contrary, since it always tends to raise the cost of living, and since it compels the consumer to literally waste a full third of his earnings, and since what it returns to the Government is not above thirty per cent. of what it destroys, it must continue to deprive the producing and laboring classes of a large proportion of their rightful gains.

This is all it can do, and therefore a proposition for "incidental Protection" deserves no sympathy. The truth is that there is no logical or rational stopping-place short of Free Trade. Of course a revenue tariff is necessary. Nobody denies that. But there should be no pretense of Protection in it. It is better to pay any amount of taxes, knowing them to be taxes, than to be led to death by sneaking impost which make believe to be blessings in disguise. As to the Commission business, the present indications are that if a Commission is appointed it will be of such a kind as only to postpone tariff reform. Having stood the abuse so long, however, the country can stand it a little longer, and perhaps postponement will have the effect of increasing the sentiment in favor of reform. It is possible also that the present prosperity will not last. There are certain ominous signs in the commercial horizon which speak of stormy weather in the near future. Should it come we may be sure that the people will remember the anti-tariff facts which are now being placarded so freely, and will insist upon some measure being taken to stop that drain upon the national vitality.

THE BODY-SNATCHING PANIC.

It appears that they are suffering in England from a body-snatching, or resurrectionist, panic. It is believed that the signal failure of the theft of A. T. Stewart's body, as a financial speculation, and the equally signal failure of the theft of the Scotch nobleman's remains the other day, have so stimulated the cupidity of the "dangerous classes" that henceforth the enterprising burglar will relinquish the ordinary kinds of "burgling," and will devote himself to that ghastly kind of fishing in which Jerry Cruncher was wont to employ his leisure hours. Why the business of body-snatching should become popular we are unable to perceive, seeing that save for the humble purposes of the dissecting room it has never been remunerative hitherto. But for all this everybody has been rumored that an attempt was about to be made upon the tombs of Louis Napoleon and the Prince Imperial, and the Queen at once became afraid that Frogmore, where the Prince Consort lies, would also be visited. We should have supposed that the very generality of this apprehension was the best assurance against any further body-snatchings, but in a country where family vaults are as

common as blackberries, and illustrious ancestors could be gathered up by the carload if needed, perhaps this timidity is natural. Should the thieves persist in their perverse speculation, however, it seems quite possible that finally that ever will be turned into the subject of cremation, which at least furnishes complete security against the Resurrectionists. And indeed this is the natural and proper recourse of the relatives threatened with the surreptitious removal and holding to ransom of the remains of their beloved. The crematory laughs the body-snatcher to scorn, and it is of course very easy to protect the cinerary urn in which the final residuum of the departed is deposited, against the spoilers. Nor can there be any really safe method other than this. For special police and such precautions cannot be kept up constantly, and when vigilance has been relaxed the danger is most imminent. Cremation, therefore, is the most appropriate and effective remedy and safeguard under the circumstances, and when it is generally adopted the occupation of the Jerry Crunchers of the Period will be gone.

WHAT WILL THE GERMANS DO?

The Emperor of Germany has formally declared his purpose to nullify the Constitution of Prussia, and by implication that of the Empire also. He has set forth, in an imperial rescript, a policy of purely personal government, which, if permitted to be carried out, would of course destroy all popular freedom and render abortive the existing representative institutions. The question is in one sense a Prussian question, but in a larger sense it belongs to all Germany. The King will govern personally, he says. His ministers are merely his agents. All office-holders under Government are under obligation to support the imperial policy, even at the elections. This last declaration of course cuts the ground from under freedom of opinion, divides the country into hostile camps, and makes political serfs of every crown official. And now it remains to be seen what the German people, the Prussian people, are prepared to do about it. It is perfectly evident that if they submit to this arbitrary act of the Emperor they will find themselves flung back into the political status of the beginning of the century. For the Emperor has undertaken to eliminate all the popular gains that have been made since 1840, and acquiescence in his rescript will have the effect of assuring success to the bold experiment. Yet what can the people do? The dark shadow of Militarism impends over them. Should popular protest be rejected, and a resort to revolutionary demagogues be had, will the army stand by the dynasty, or will it take part with the nation? In France we should have little doubt on that point, but the German army has been more severely drilled and disciplined, and we do not feel certain that it would not obey orders, regardless of the consequences. If it indeed the faithful instrument of the Government, then the probability that the Emperor's coup d'etat will be successfully resisted is very small. And yet there can be no doubt that this marks a turning point in German history. It is to the Germans as important and as far-reaching an event as was the demand of King Charles for the ship-money to the English. The latter lost no time in making it understood that they would not submit to personal government, or surrender their rights as freemen. Will the Germans prove less determined than their neighbors and cousins—the race that shares with them a common ancestry?

FOREIGN NEWS.

Nothing Further from the Jeannette. New York, January 11th.—A Herald St. Petersburg special says: The following was received by day telegraph: There is no direct news of the Jeannette. In presence of the order by telegram, the inhabitants of the shores of the Government of Alaska and Yukon Territory, and the shipwreck, and have been asked to make energetic searches for the wrecked men who have not as yet been found. ANCHORAGE.

Admitted to Ball—Seattle Commented. St. Petersburg, January 11th.—The authorities have liberally on ball officers Merovitch, Jigaloff, and others, who were sentenced to exile for neglect in failing to discover the Little Garden steamer, pending appeal to the Emperor.

Sentence of exile passed upon the lunar officer convicted of killing a merchant in a restaurant, he was sentenced to sixteen months' confinement in the fortress.

Export of Irish Potatoes. DEUBLIN, January 11th.—Large quantities of Irish potatoes are being exported to America.

Ten Years Penal Servitude—Returned to His Post. DEUBLIN, January 11th.—Two men who attacked the honor of the Queen, the latter and stole £10, had been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Chief Secretary Foster has returned. Severe Storm in Tunis—Fears of Famine. TUNIS, January 11th.—A storm has greatly damaged the French military camp, and stopped communication with the coast.

A famine is imminent. A Duel with Revolvers. PARIS, January 11th.—Lieutenants Anberton and Ansbarn fought a duel with revolvers at Saigon, Cochinchina. Anberton was shot through the body.

Opposed to Papal Domination. ROME, January 11th.—At a banquet given in honor of the veteran senator, the Mayor declared that the people of Rome would rather see the city laid in ashes than again be subjected to papal domination.

Population of Paris. PARIS, January 11th.—The census of Paris shows the population to be 2,225,900, against 1,988,800 in 1876.

Not on Board an English Flagship. LONDON, January 11th.—A riotous scene occurred to-day on board the flagship Duke of Wellington at Portsmouth, because 150 of her crew had been ordered to other ships.

Fatal Explosion. CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11th.—An explosion occurred at the torpedo arsenal to-day. Two persons were killed and thirty injured.

Gambetta's Return to Paris. PARIS, January 11th.—In conversation with a Republican Deputy yesterday, M. Gambetta is stated to have said that he will draw from office if he did not carry his point.

The Gaulois, M. Jules Simon's organ, solemnly warns the Chambers not to give him if they obey Gambetta, it says, and the Gaulois lists, he will in two months be dictator.

COAST AND STATE.

Hunters in the lower Smith River valley, Montana, are making a good thing trading wolves, hoes, etc., for the bounty offered by stockmen in that section.

The Geneva Courier says that John Simons and Fay Bizard have commenced work on the Fairview, one of Geneva's famous copper mines. They expect to open up a bonanza immediately.

The Woodland Democrat discusses the idea of a county farm on which those condemned for petty offenses, as well as those who have to be cared for by the county, yet who are able to do some work, may be employed.

There are 522 men employed at the present time at the Navy Yard, divided among the different departments as follows: Construction and repairs, 193; yards and docks, 172; equipment and repairs, 45; navigation, 11; ordnance, 10; steam engineering, 120; provisions, 6.

Some of the finest oranges we have seen for a long time were brought to town by James Watson, of Old San Bernardino, yesterday. It was a quantity he could get a hundred of them in a box—the size made to hold two hundred ordinary oranges.—[San Bernardino Index.]

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION.

The Hercules Works, in Contra Costa County, Blown Up.

SENTENCE OF A HIGHWAYMAN AT SAN ANDREAS.

Narrow Escape of a Colusa County Family from Death.

CAPTURE OF SUPPOSED STAGE ROBBERS.

Preliminary Examination of the Yuba County Incendiarists.

Death of a Boy from Poison.

St. Helena, January 11th.—Louis Carothers, 7 years of age, died suddenly at Calistoga on the 8th inst. An inquest was held on the 10th inst., and the jury returned a verdict that death resulted from poison by causes unknown. The stomach has been given to a chemist for analysis.

A Gale from all Quarters—Sheep Dying Got His Death.

St. Helena, January 11th.—A violent gale from the north, south, east, and all intermediate points of the compass prevailed yesterday, blowing up the mountains, and disturbing the sheep and the lambs, and the sheep are dying, and as the lambing season has just commenced, many thousands of the little ones will have to be killed in hopes of saving the lives of the mothers. Feed is so scarce that the lambs cannot be raised.

Later developments show that N. J. R., so badly cut on Sunday night, made the fight himself, and got his deserts.

Advices from Portland. PORTLAND, January 11th.—Thomas Fitch, a pioneer of 1850 and once owner of half of East Portland, died last night from fever, the result of falling into the river two weeks ago.

The Board of Trade appointed a committee of seven of its most able members to make arrangements for purchasing two powerful tugs, similar to the Monarch, of San Francisco, to be used on the Columbia river bar. Mayor D. P. Thompson, now en route to the East, is authorized to make the purchase.

K. Arnold, Secretary of the Board of Trade, authorized the statement that the money can be raised here for that purpose in twenty-four hours.

PORTLAND, January 11th.—In East Portland this morning five freight cars on the East side road jumped the track on account of a city street which had been ditched. The damage is slight. Wick Huff, a brakeman, was burned, but not seriously.

Two new cases of cholera were reported to-day, making eight in all within ten days. Three are in the city limits, and five at the post-houses. Two are of a bad type of cholera, the remainder vary from the mild to the fatal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Coal Discovery—Fall of Snow. VICTORIA, January 11th.—Coal has been discovered at Ross Bay, within a few hundred feet of the city limits.

A light fall of snow occurred here this morning—the first of the season. Wind northeast.

FOR SACRAMENTO. (Great Valley Tidings.) The Record-Union published a twenty page New Year paper. There was in it good reading enough to last a week. It is a number that will do to put away, to be looked at and referred to once in a while. The Record-Union makes strong points in one of its articles as to the value of the fair trade of Northern California. The merchants there have lighter expense, and can ship goods on less freight than dealers in other places.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Notice.—The officers and members of the four tribes of Imp. O. R. M. are requested to meet at the Grand Central Hotel, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of electing a new Grand Chief of the Northern California. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend. Res. B. HARMON, Chairman, Committee of Arrangements, Grand Central Hotel, B. C. 11-11

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