GENERAL NEWS.

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DOMESTIC.

The Mexico and Guatemala Affair—Correspondence on the Subject.

BOSTON, February 10th.—The *Transcript* to-night contains the correspondence called for by the Senate in the matter of the tender of the good offices of this Government in the settlement of the question of boundary between Mexico and Guatemala. The official text of that portion of this correspondence published by the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs has been received here. The latter of Mr. Blaine, as retranslated from the Spanish, will differ somewhat in language from the original, but its tenor remains unchanged. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1881.

To Philip H. Morgan, Esq., etc.—Sir: In my instructions of the 1st instant and to-day I have so closely explained the friendly spirit which animates this Government toward that of Mexico, that I am sure there cannot be any doubt about the sincerity of our sentiment. Thinking that such friendship, and the frankness which has always distinguished the policy of this country towards its neighbors, authorize it to give friendly advice when any occasion presents itself, and considering that it is our province to give such advice, both on account of our well-known impartiality and the position of the United States as the founders, and, to a certain extent, the supporters and guardians of republican principles on the American Continent, it seems proper to send you now certain instructions on a subject in which we are naturally interested. I refer to the question of boundaries and territorial jurisdiction now pending between Mexico and Guatemala. In the time of the Empire, Iturbide's forces overrun a great portion of the territory that to-day constitutes Central America, which has just separated itself from Spanish domination. Changes of fortune during the war caused the Mexican troops to abandon the greater portion of that region, excepting the impor ant provinces of Soconusco and Chiapas, which remained in their power. Since then no boundaries have ever been established in a satisfactory manner between the two countries. When Mexico became a Republic, she did not desist from claims founded on the Imperial policy of conquest and absorption, while Guatemala resisted the progress of the Mexican arms, and disputing step by step the ground already conquered, never has reached a settlement with her more powerful neighbor in regard to the relative extension of their jurisdictions over the disputed zone between the Gulf of Tehuantepec and the peninsula of Yucatan. Under these circumstances the Government of Guatemala has formally addressed itself to the President of the United States, asking his good offices, to the end that good relations between the two republics may be established. This appeal has been made in a frank and conciliatory manner, addressing itself to the natural protector of the rights and national integrity of those countries with a republican form of government which lie so near our shores, and to which we are bound by so many historical traditions and material interests. This Government could not but attend, in a friendly and considerate manner, to the appeal of Guatemala, as readily as it would have done if Mexico had appealed to it on account of its interest to have justice done and harmony restored. The events which the present generation of Mexicans remember—events which occurred when the moral and material aid of the United States, notwithstanding they were then engaged in a desperate civil war, lent itself generally to avert the danger with which a foreign Empire threatened the national existence. If such is a satisfactory proof of the good faith and kind disposition with which is regarded everything which concerns the well-being and existence of the sister republics of the continent, why is it considered, on the part of Guatemala, that the diplomatic efforts which have been made to reach a settlement with Mexico have been fruitless? That there is preliminary and partial work begun to investigate the true boundaries, and that the Guatemalan exploring Commissioners, sent to study the ground in order to prepare a basis for a final arrangement, were imprisoned by the Mexican authorities? That Guatemalan agents charged with taking the census of the territory in question have been treated in the same manner, and finally, that the Mexican Government has cautiously, but constantly, invaded the border region, which has, up to this time, been in possession of Guatemala, replacing local authority, and thus enlarged the area of the disputed territory? Is it not incumbent on the United States to express an opinion about the right which Mexico or Guatemala may have to that region? This Government has not constituted itself an arbitrator of the destiny of either country, or both. In this matter it is only an impartial friend of both, ready to give frank and sincere advice upon whatever may disturb the peace and prosperity of its neighbors. It anxiously desires, above all, to do every act tending to strengthen the natural union of the republics of this continent, in opposition to the tendencies of other distant countries, with different forms of government, to influence the internal affairs of Spanish America. It desires especially, while observing this lofty policy, to see the Central American republics united more firmly than in the past, so that they may be able to protect their common interest, which, so far as their foreign relations are concerned, are identical in principle with those affecting Mexico and the United States. This Government thinks that whatever may diminish the good-will and harmony, so desirable among the republics of the Isthmus, must finally disastrously affect their mutual well-being. The responsibility for the conservation of this attitude, common to all, to form a union that may strengthen them, belongs to all, in the opinion of the President, to the powerful States no less than to the weaker ones. Without consequently prejudicing in any way the question between Mexico and Guatemala, and acting as the disinterested adviser of both, the President deems it to be his duty to express to the Government of Mexico his conviction of the dangers which the principles so signally and successfully defended by Mexico would incur if it should look with contempt upon the boundaries which separate it from their weaker neighbors, or if they should appeal to force to make good their rights upon the territory in dispute, without due justification of legitimate title to it, and the President would especially consider it as an act of unfriendliness to the praiseworthy plan of consolidating republican government in America, if Mexico, who ought to distinguish itself in the case by its power, as well as by its generosity, should look for, or allow, any discord with Guatemala, when the peaceful putting an end to the difficulties is so simple and of such imperious national necessity. You are authorized to have an interview with Mr. Mariscal, with a view to communicating to him the tenor of this note. In doing it your sound judgment and diction will have a large field to dispel any misunderstanding on his part concerning the friendly spirit which has dictated this proceeding. If Mr. Mariscal shows himself disposed to know more intimately the President's opinion after your verbal explanation, you are authorized to read this dispatch to him, and if he desires, to give him a copy. I am, etc., J. G. BLAINE.

To this letter the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations replied at length. The following are extracts from the published memorandum, under date of July 25, 1881: He would confine himself to showing that neither force nor conquest had at any time been the foundation of the right which Mexico claimed to that portion of her territory which Guatemala disputed, as has been proved on another occasion. The complaints of the Guatemalan Minister are not sincere, and General Barrios knew how different the facts were from those presented to the Government at Washington. The fact that Mexico has tried repeatedly to accurately determine the boundary by means of engineers appointed from both countries, will show two things to Mr. Morgan—first, that the Mexican Government desires to bring about a just and pacific settlement of the boundary question; second, that it is not possible even to say at present whether that question, or any part of it, can be submitted to arbitration. Mexico has repeatedly protested that its right to the State of Chiapas, with the department or district of Soconusco, which has been in its possession for so many years, cannot with propriety admit of that question. Among the pretensions of Guatemala, the only questions which it could discuss was regarding the boundaries of Chiapas and Soconusco from the direction of Guatemala, and it is because of this that the frontier has been explored and mapped out. Mexico will never forget the generous moral support of the United States when it was being invaded by a foreign army. In the note of Mr. Blaine, it is said that when the forces under Emperor Iturbide occupied a great part of Central America, changes in the fortune of war caused them to abandon all that territory excepting Soconusco and Chiapas, and that when Mexico constituted itself a Republic it did not desist from the claims founded in the Imperial policy of absorption and conquest. There are some historical errors in this, and one especially, arising, as before stated, from impassioned statements, or because unfortunately the history of Mexico is not known even during the Empire of Iturbide. It was not conquest, but the free will of the people of Soconusco and Chiapas, which determined their annexation to Mexico, and this also determined the annexation of all the province of Central America, excepting Salvador. The latter, taking advantage of that same liberty, separated from Mexico and formed a Republic with Guatemala. This did not include Chiapas and Soconusco, which, when Mexico became a republic, reiterated their purpose of remaining incorporated with this last nation. All efforts to fix the boundaries by means of diplomacy have emanated from Mexico. The omissions and errors of General Barrios, in his information to the President of the United States, in reference to the question of boundaries, confirmed, and from others, we are authorized to believe that the Government of General Barrios, in addressing itself to the United States, has not proposed, as it would have it appear, to secure arbitration to settle the question of boundaries. The object in pretending to desire arbitration has been only to gain time (as on a former occasion) to continue its partial invasions, and to weaken the action of the Mexican Government in the simple defense of its national territory.

The Washington Shooting Affair.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—Soteldo, who was shot last night, is to-day in a dying condition, but has regained consciousness sufficiently to make an ante mortem statement. It is generally conceded that the ball which hit him was fired by his brother, although, of course, aimed at Barton; but this cannot be positively determined until the ball is extracted and compared with the caliber of the pistols used by Barton and the younger Soteldo. The primary cause of the affray was the publication of an article in the *Republican* describing an alleged disturbance by Soteldo in a house of ill-fame. This article, it is said by Soteldo's friends, was sent to Soteldo's wife, and caused her to separate from him. She is with him to-day, however, and much sympathy is expressed for her and their two children. There is also considerable sympathy expressed for Soteldo himself, as he possessed many attractive qualities, and his errors are mainly attributed to his inability at times to resist excessive strong drink. He was for several years, and until a few weeks ago, the Washington correspondent of a San Francisco paper. His wife is the daughter of John Clements, a millionaire manufacturer of Cincinnati.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—Soteldo has made an ante-mortem statement and will. He says he has no further use for life, now that the *Republican* has ruined his reputation. He says he has broken his wife's heart, and expresses remorse for his past life. He maintains that Barton shot him, but forgives him.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—Mrs. Soteldo, wife of the wounded man, who is here, says her husband realizes his very dangerous condition, and that there is little ground for hope. He told her this morning that Barton fired the first shot. Baton admits this, but says that he shot low and missed, and is positive that Soteldo's brother shot him. Barton will soon recover. Three men state that they heard Soteldo threaten yesterday to kill Barton.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—R. C. Soteldo was arraigned in the Police Court today, charged with an assault with intent to kill his brother, Antonio M. Soteldo. He was committed to jail to await the result of his brother's injuries. Soteldo has regained his entire consciousness, but is paralyzed from his head down, and his death is only a question of a short time. He carried a pistol for several days, merely for his protection, as he had been sleeping alone in a new house in a remote part of the city.

THE MATTER IN A NEW LIGHT.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—The shooting affair at the *Republican* office last night continues to be the topic of public interest here. It is charged that the articles published in the *Republican* to which Soteldo took exception, and which he resented, were inspired by the star-route ring, in retaliation for Soteldo's efforts to expose them. He was among the first who attacked the Brady administration in the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office. He published charges of fraud and corruption in the newspapers he had represented, and was active in encouraging the investigation. The parties accused of complicity in the star route frauds retaliated by charging Soteldo with a purpose to levy blackmail upon them, and the fight became bitter on both sides. Soteldo's friends now declare that the article exposing his visit to and fight in a house of ill repute, and the subsequent article charging him with an attempt to bribe an employe of the *National Republican*, were the work of the alleged star route conspirators, and were published to punish him for his crusade against the ring. They point to the well-known fact that until a few days ago General Brady was the chief owner of the *Republican*, and to the fact that it has been the persistent defender of the star route men, and has been recognized as the organ of these men. Barton, in justification of himself, has declared that he was obeying orders in publishing the articles which cost Soteldo his life, perhaps; that he was not, as has been alleged, venting any personal spleen, but that he was carrying out the instructions of his superiors, which he dared not disregard. This new phase of the matter, together with the publication of the fact that marked copies of papers containing the articles against Soteldo were sent to his wife, has considerably changed the tone of public sentiment in Soteldo's favor. At first he was generally condemned, but his friends have made it appear that he was ruthlessly pursued and goaded, even to attacking him in the affection and esteem of his wife. He resorted to every means to keep the knowledge of his misconduct from her, and it was the informing of his wife, through marked copies of the *Republican*, that goaded Soteldo to desperation. The paper he presented to Barton was a written confession that Barton, while in the employ of the District of Columbia Government several years ago, obtained money through forgery. Soteldo claimed that he had proof of this, and his purpose, so it is stated, was to compel Barton to acknowledge his guilt by affixing his signature to the paper. Then, so it is said, Soteldo intended to present the paper to the proprietors of the *Republican*, and demand, in the name of consistency, as they had been scoring him for his misdeeds, that they discharge Barton. Of course Barton refused to sign the paper, whereupon Soteldo struck him, and they grappled over Barton's desk. Barton is known to have said he was prepared for Soteldo, if he attempted to violently resent the article. There was an old feud between the men. Soteldo has been sinking all day and to-night.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—The Invalid Pension Committee recommended that all bills hereafter reported shall not grant arrears.

Beck said the principle had been announced that arrears of pensions could be given to pensioners of all wars, irrespective of their circumstances, and that if this was carried out, it would bankrupt the country.

The resolution was laid aside, and Frye made a speech upon the tariff.

When Frye concluded his remarks there was an executive session, and the Senate adjourned til Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—The first bill on the calendar was the one authorizing the President to appoint T. D. Kirby to be Captain in the army, and gave rise to a long discussion. [Colonel and Brevet General Kirby was cashiered from the army for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer.] The bill passed—ayes 97, noes 63.

Cravens of Arkansas introduced a bill authorizing the Mississippi, Albuquerque and Interoceanic Railway Company to construct a road through the Choctaw and Chickasaw reservation. Referred.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury gave the names of officers and employes of the Internal Revenue Bureau and Department of Justice, killed or wounded in the enforcement of the Internal Revenue laws. The number killed was 29; wounded, 50. The names of persons were also given, who were assaulted and wounded for supplying Internal Revenue officers with information.

Adjourned until Monday.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—Senator Lamar was knocked down last evening while crossing a street, by a pair of carelessly-driven horses.

The President this morning agreed positively to appoint Bruno Tzschuck, of Nebraska, Consul to Vera Cruz. Tzschuck has been urged by both the Nebraska Senators, but was opposed by Representative Valentine, a stalwart. Some Senators think this indicates that the President does not intend to favor the stalwarts more than others.

The delegation from southeastern Dakota this morning urged the President to remove Governor Ordway.

The Senate Committee on Territories today heard Paul Schulze, of Oregon, President of the Alaska Trading and Fishing Company, and M. D. Ball, of Sitka, in advocacy of favorable action on the bill introduced by Senator Grover and Representative George to provide a civil government for southeastern Alaska.

The committee then took up Senator Vest's bill to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. Several sections of the bill were discussed up to the hour of adjournment, and the measure then went over as unfinished business for the next meeting.

Burrows' bill defining the qualifications of Territorial delegates by excluding polygamists, which passed the House of Representatives last Monday, was not taken up by the committee to-day.

The Republican Senators, in a brief caucus to-day, determined to resist any motion to bring up Harris' resolution for the appointment of Neil Brown as acting Chief Clerk of the Senate, and said they believed it inadvisable to disturb the present arrangement. They also decided, in the event of Harris' resolution being brought up, that the Republicans will support an amendment substituting the name of Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have unanimously reported in favor of the passage of the bill introduced by Representative George, to authorize the auditing of Indian Department vouchers for supplies furnished and services rendered to the Indian Bureau. Large numbers of these claims are held in California, especially by San Francisco merchants. Recommendations for the enactment of this bill have also been obtained from both the Departments named.

Senator Teller to-day introduced a bill granting to the widow and daughter of the massacred Indian Agent, Meeker, one-quarter section of land each.

Part of the morning hour of the Senate to-day was consumed in a debate over a measure with the uncommonly strong title of "A bill for the relief of Sampson Goliath." This worthy was a high private in a regiment of Massachusetts colored volunteers, and the object of the bill is to relieve him of a sentence of dismissal on a charge of mutiny, and to give him back pay. Senator Maxey, of Texas, called up the bill and advocated it, but pending debate on the legal question involved, it went over.

Another curiosity in legislation came before the Senate yesterday in the shape of a bill to pay to one Lother, of Vermont, $84, as the proceeds of an unauthorized confiscation by the Customs authorities of two white-faced steers. This claim has been before Congress for ten years, and the Senate yesterday approved it.

The Secretaryship of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—Said a Pacific slope Senator to-day: "I had reason to believe that Sargent would be appointed Secretary of the Interior about February 1st. I have learned nothing to the contrary since; still it was not done, so I do not know whether there has been a change of programme or not." He did not speak in so confident a tone, however, as he did two weeks ago.

State of the Eastern Trade.

NEW YORK, February 10th.—The following is a review of the condition of trade in New York for the week ending to-day. A stronger feeling is noted in business circles, and the markets are recovering from the depression incident to the panic in London and Paris, the worst effects of which are known now. The money market has been easy all through this week, and in Wall street call loans are quoted at 4 to 5 per cent. Time loans for four months ruled at 6 per cent. There are no prominent features in the stock market, which has had its usual variations, the tendency appearing to be slightly upward. Wheat has been the leading feature of the grain market, and other grains have followed its course. The tendency of the market is steadily downward, the clique apparently being unable to uphold prices. At the close there was some recovery, which was lost at the news of the heavy failure of Preston & Co. The provision market has been very unsatisfactory, and the tendency downward; fluctuations were slight, however. In cotton the volume of business will be very large. There has been a sharp decline of one-half to three-quarters of a cent per pound during the week, and the market closes barely steady. In wool there has been a regular, steady business, a fair demand, and no material change in prices, but a good feeling on the part of holders as to the future. The petroleum market has been weak, and moderate business only doing. Freights are dull and unsatisfactory. Petroleum freights are in fair demand. The general dry goods trade still continues restricted. Buyers are here in large numbers, but their orders are not as large as was expected. They seem to be in no hurry to make up stocks for the spring. Prices generally are well maintained. In the leather trade there is a fair demand for most kinds, and prices rule firm, and stocks are not large. In boots and shoes the spring trade does not open with much spirit. There is a demand for immediate use continues fair, and manufacturers are supplied with orders for a little time ahead. The hardware trade continues satisfactory; prices are firm, with a tendency to advance. Manufacturers are busy and behind their orders in many lines of goods. Manufactured iron for building is in large demand. A fair amount of business is going on in American pig, and prices are firm. The trade is not so active as it was in January, but still satisfactory. There is a moderate demand for Scotch pig, and importations continue large and will be for sometime to come. Considerable business is doing in steel rails, but iron rails are neglected. The open weather has maintained a steady demand for building lumber, and the prospects for a still larger demand are good. Prices are very firm. The market for raw sugar is stronger, with an upward tendency. Refiners' stocks being light, fair refining sugar is quoted at seven cents. The tea market is quiet, and prices are very little changed. Sales at auction seem to meet the present wants of trade. There is more inquiry for Brazil grades of coffee, and prices are firmer, and with better distributing the demand is fair. Cargoes are nominally quoted at 9¾ cents, but no sales. In butter there is good demand for all best grades arriving. Prices generally are well supported. The cheese market is full, and prices are inclined to recede on unfavorable advices from abroad.

The Hawaiian Treaty Question.

NEW YORK, February 10th.—The *Graphic's* Washington correspondent says: An effort is being made to effect a termination of the treaty with the Kingdom of Hawaii. In spite of the resolutions passed in New York indorsing the movement there has been developed no element in Congress, that is known so far, which favors such action on the part of this Government, except from Louisiana. The question of sugar protection being vital to the leading industry of that State, Congressmen from that part of the country are unanimous in its favor, and Gibson has a measure looking to the accomplishment of its abrogation. It was expected, it is claimed by members from the sugar districts, that the Republican party would support their measures on the score of the tariff, but leading Congressmen on this side of the House have quite generally expressed themselves as opposed to the proposition in advance. There has been an attempt made to work up a hostile feeling against the treaty, on the ground that the Pacific Railroad corporations and the San Francisco importers have made a combination, the result of which was that transcontinental freight was put so high that Sandwich Island sugar could be sold at as high a rate as any other on the Pacific coast, if the absence of duty did not cheapen the article to consumers. Whether this is so or not, it does not seem to have taken hold of Congress, and apparently will not effect the action on the subject.

Death of John Wilson, the Actor.

NEW YORK, February 10th.—John Wilson, the actor, of the Madison Square Theater, died this morning at 5:30 o'clock, at his residence in this city. He was for many years connected with the California theaters. His last engagement was with the "Professor" company, with which he played last week.

[John Wilson was one of the best known actors of the Pacific coast. He was one of the old Metropolitan "stock," and later one of Maguire's Opera House "stock," San Francisco. He was a contemporary of, and played for years, with such men as Dave Anderson, Wm. Barry, Harry Edwards, Charles Thorne, Sr., Frank Mayo, and others. He married, many years ago, Kate Denin, and by her had two children, one of whom, a son of about 14 years, was with him at the time of his death; the other, a charming daughter, dying in San Francisco some years ago. Mr. Wilson and wife, and his stepdaughters and son, left here a year ago, and they all became members of the Madison Square Theater Company. He was aged about 46, was a genial, upright man, a kind father and husband, and was universally esteemed.]

Excitement on 'Change in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 10th.—The excitement on 'Change at the opening this morning was the most intense and demonstrative ever known. Most desperate efforts were made by both sides to control the market. The longs insisted on higher prices, and the shorts persistently attempted to hammer them down. Finally the excitement ran so high that a panic became imminent, and several of the principal shorts agreed to no more trading except in settlement. This almost entirely stopped trading, and the excitement subsided, greatly to the relief of everybody. At the 11:30-o'clock call a motion was put and carried, that all deals should be regarded as in settlement. Prices then advanced 1 to 1½ cents, and trading proceeded quietly and with decorum. No suspentions have been announced this morning, and no new rumors of trouble have so far been heard.

Lawlessness in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—The *Star* this evening says: One reason assigned for the reign of lawlessness in Arizona, and very likely the principal one, is, that the United States civil authorities there are unable to do anything for the want of means. The United States Marshal there cannot get any money to pay the expenses of his office, and therefore cannot make any arrests. The law requires all United States Marshals to turn into the treasury, at the end of every fiscal year, the Government money which they may have on hand. This the Marshal for Arizona has refused to do for the past two years. Until he does turn in such money, the First Controller of the Treasury will not recommend that any money for the expenses of his office be advanced him. When the cow-boy troubles were serious, a short time ago, some money was advanced the Marshal's office in Arizona, but it was not sufficient to do much good. The fact that the Marshal has not complied with the law has been laid before the President, with recommendations that a change be made.

Items from Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 10th.—Small-pox is gradually diminishing. To-days report shows only three new cases and two deaths. Out of about 150 cases in the small-pox hospital, 57 are from outside the city.

Sullivan will arrive from New Orleans to-morrow morning, and will give an exhibition sparring match in the evening.

At Brown's mills, Irondale, last night, six men undertook to repair some fallen smokestacks and were taken out nearly suffocated. Dan Fitzgerald died as soon as removed, William Runnells died this morning, and two of the others are not expected to live.

Another Embezzling Bank Official.

ST. PAUL, February 10th.—D. W. Vanderhoof, first bookkeeper of the First National Bank of this city, was arrested by the United States Marshal to-night for embezzlement of an amount variously estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. He has had charge of the books many years, and has systematically manipulated the accounts to cover his stealings. It is thought the money was absorbed in dissipation and grain speculation, in which he was very successful until he was caught in the recent bear movement in wheat.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. PAUL, February 10th.—President Upham, of the First National Bank, says the amount of defalcation of Vanderhoof was $48,000, of which $12,500 was covered by securities made over by him to the bank, leaving the loss at $35,000. Vanderhoof will be examined in the morning. He was an old and trusted employe, and very respectably connected. The bank will not be embarrassed by the loss.

Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, February 10th.—This afternoon, in the house of James Saretman, 1543 Michigan avenue, George Robinson, or "English George," a driver of an ice-wagon, shot a servant girl named Mary Bacon, inflicting a mortal wound, and then opening his mouth fired a bullet into his brain, and instantly fell dead at her feet. The girl had refused to marry Robinson, who is apparently 40 years of age, but is not well known here. Mary was of excellent character. She is not expected to live more than a few hours.

Losses by Fire.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), February 10th.—Benchten's chair factory was burned to-day. Loss, $10,000 to $15,000.

JACKSON (Mich.), February 10th.—A fire here this morning destroyed several stores. Loss, $17,000.

EL PASO (Ill.), February 10th.—The East Side Flour Mill, owned by L. Gasher, of Secor, was burned yesterday. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $13,000. Incendiary.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10th.—The carpet yarn mill of Thomas Scofield, at Manayunk, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of $40,000; insured.

BOSTON, February 10th.—Doe & Huntwell's furniture factory was damaged by fire to-night to the amount of $50,000; insured.

Hanged for Murder.

BROWNSVILLE (Texas), February 10th.—Gaitan, a Mexican, was hanged here to-day for the murder of another Mexican at a dance last August. He died game.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), February 10th.—Jessie Barber was hanged to day at Winsboro, for the murder of Mack Perry, his stepfather, on the 1st of August last.

Blaine Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—The *Post*, which some days ago strongly indorsed Blaine, and said if his policy were carried out they would prefer him to any Democrat they knew for President, to-day has a defense of him and his writings in the matter of South and Central America which is extremely favorable to the ex-Secretary.

Will Not go on Record.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—It is evident that the Democratic Senators are not likely to go on record for the repeal of the pension law, which was the idea of Ingall's resolution.

Guiteau's Case to be Again Brought up in Court.

NEW YORK, February 10th.—Scoville is here, preparing an argument for the March Court. He denies that Guiteau has become sullen and melancholy, more than any ordinary man would be while in solitary confinement.

Guiteau's Brother.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—John W. Guiteau left for Boston to-day. He says the assassin is very tranquil, but has little hope of a favorable decision from the Court in bank. John thinks Charles will go to the gallows with courage.

Grant Charges Eads with Deception.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—Grant has written a caustic letter to Captain Eads, withdrawing from the Directorship in the Ship Canal Company because of being deceived by Eads' statements.

The Hoodlum Students.

ITHACA (N. Y.), February 10th.—Five leaders of the Cornell kidnaping case have been suspended indefinitely, and required to leave immediately. Forty other students are yet to be dealt with. President White says hazing will be repressed, if it requires the expulsion of one or all the classes.

Killed in a Silver Mine.

BISMARCK (D. T.), February 10th.—Colonel Clendennen was accidentally killed yesterday by the caving of the Barker silver mine.

Fatal Schoolboy Quarrel.

KEOKUK (Ia.), February 10th.—A quarrel between two schoolboys at Unionville resulted in the death of one of them—A. T. Graham—who was struck with a billet and killed by C. Hopkins. Graham was aged 16, Hopkins 12.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, February 10th.—The Legislature to-day adjourned until Monday without organizing.

A Frightful Tumor.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10th.—The surgeon of the University Hospital removed from a lady to-day a tumor weighing 112 pounds.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, February 10th—Midnight.—Thermometer—Highest 41°, lowest 35°.

CHICAGO, February 10th.—Thermometer—Highest 42°, lowest 32°.

An Appeal for Reading Matter.

NEW YORK, February 11th—A. M.—Fanny Parnell writes to the *Sun*:

I have received an appeal from the Ladies' Land League in Dublin, requesting me to ask for contributions of magazines, both popular and scientific, pamphlets, weekly and daily newspapers, novels bound in paper (which must not, however, be English works reprinted in America), and anything else that the friends of the League can think of to send to Ireland, for the use of the political prisoner, in order to beguile the weary eighteen hours that they are every day condemned to pass in solitary confinement in their cells. Any parcels of this kind sent to me at Bordentown will be thankfully received, and transmitted at once to Ireland. The expressage need not be prepaid, as I have funds for these minor expenses.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone's Speech Creates a Sensation.

LONDON, February 10th.—Gladstone's speech in the House on Smyth's amendment declaring it impracticable, so long as the Irish are unable to define clearly where the local affairs end and the Imperial affairs begin, has created a sensation.

The *Times* considers this manner of meeting the demand of the Home Rulers showed an unfortunate departure from the settled practices of responsible politicians.

The *Standard* says the answer will certainly be construed as an encouragement to persevere in the agitation.

The *Daily Telegraph* declares that statesmen outside of the influence of the Treasury consider it an invitation to reopen the discussion.

The *Morning Post* says it is a direct incitement to the Home Rulers to persevere.

The *Daily News* contends that Gladstone's meaning is mistaken. There seems to be a very general impression that the Government will have the utmost difficulty in securing a majority for Gladstone's cloture proposal.

Various Items from London.

LONDON, February 10th.—Stillman, the *Times'* correspondent, reported murdered by the Arnauts, telegraphs: "Canard. All right."

It is stated that the Marquis of Huntley, who fled from England under charges of obtaining money by false pretenses, is proposing to leave Greece for the western section of the United States, for a prolonged residence.

The Lord Mayor's Jewish relief fund amounts to £43,000. The widow of Baron James Rothschild subscribed £1,200. A special grant from the fund of £5,000 was made to assist 373 refugees journeying from Hamburg to Liverpool, en route to America.

Affairs in Ireland.

DUBLIN, February 10th.—Cottrell, solicitor in the landed estates of the Commission Court, has been compelled to resign in consequence of inadvertently sanctioning the issue from the Commissioner's office of a pamphlet containing Land League doctrines. The affair caused much sensation.

Seventeen thousand three hundred and sixty one persons were evicted in Ireland in 1881. Of these, 10,632 were readmitted as tenants and care-takers. Seventeen hundred and twenty-four ejectment decrees were granted for non-payment of rent, representing arrears amounting to £47,000.

The Union Generale Bank To be Expelled—The Bourse.

PARIS, February 10th.—The official liquidator of the Union Generale has gone to Vienna to ascertain the exact relations between the Union Generale and the Vienna Bank, particularly whether the capital of both is the same.

Lavecoff, who started a Nihilist fund in Paris, will be expelled from France.

The Bourse closed heavy, and is likely to continue so for some time. The brokers are proceeding gradually in cases of defaulters, so as not to swamp the market.

First Trial of Strength.

PARIS, February 10th.—The first trial of strength in the Senate on the bill against domiciliary visits and expulsion from monasteries was 157 to 101, showing that Jules Simon's party no longer has the casting vote

THE METROPOLIS.

Items of Interest from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10th.—Simon Hingheimer, a drummer for Kane, O'Leary & Co., has been found guilty of embezzlement in collecting from customers without making returns to the firm, and sent to San Quentin for one year.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, which includes Arizona, Oregon and Nevada, will hold its annual encampment at San Jose on the 17th and 18th instants, and a very large attendance is expected. New officers are to be elected, and very important matters attended to. Many G. A. R. Posts of the State are passing resolutions commendatory of Senator Miller, General Rosecrans and Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, for their zealous action concerning the Pensions Arrears Act.

LAND LEAGUE.

The Wolfe Tone and Martha Washington Branch of the Irish National Land League held a special meeting this evening, for the purpose of considering the matter of having an entertainment in aid of the fund for the relief of the evicted tenants and the promotion of anti-landlordism in Ireland. The President, Mrs. Sheerin, occupied the chair. The meeting decided to have a party on the evening of the 21st inst., and committees were appointed.

CITY REPUBLICANS.

A meeting was held this evening by the Eighth Ward Republican Club in Washington Hall, which was well attended. Committees were appointed, and among other business transacted a resolution was adopted heartily indorsing the action of Senator Miller and the entire Pacific coast delegation in relation to the pending bill in regard to Chinese immigration.

THE VETERANS' HOME.

The Executive Committee of the Veterans' Home Association will issue an appeal to the people of the whole coast, asking them to celebrate Washington's Birthday with balls, festivals, raffles, shooting-matches, etc., and give the proceeds to the Veterans' Home. The total subscriptions to the Veterans' Home fund amount to $40,000, of which about $20,000 has been paid in and deposited in the Bank of California.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade met to-day and elected the following officers: President, Jacob S. Taber; First Vice-President, Jules Cerf; Second Vice-President, W. L. Merry; Treasurer, Moses Heller; Attorney, J. H. Shankland; Secretary, H. L. Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Gaelic will sail for Hongkong on the 18th.

The Mussel Slough cases have been referred to Judge Sawyer.

The Belvidere Mining Company levies an assessment of 25 cents per share.

The mortuary report for the week shows the total deaths to be 138; male 90, female 48.

The investigation of the County Hospital by a committee of Supervisors has ended in smoke.

The steamer Bothwell Castle will sail for Hongkong direct on Tuesday, February 14th, at 2 P. M.

The Bank Commissioners have examined the condition of the Pacific Bank, and found it solvent.

The steamer Australia will sail for Sidney on the 15th, or upon the arrival of the English mails.

The Colima sailed for Panama Thursday, carrying in transit to New York goods valued at $170,000.

On Monday next Judge Hunt exchanges benches for a couple of weeks with Judge Sepulveda, of Los Angeles.

The business of selling futures in wheat will be immediately commenced by the San Francisco Produce Exchange.

The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro has been withdrawn from the Hongkong route, and will sail for Panama on the 18th.

The British bark Isabel arrived in port Thursday from Ardrossan, Scotland, and reports that on October 24 John Tingberg, a seaman, and a native of Norway, was lost overboard.

The British bark Star of India, which arrived Thursday from Rio de Janeiro, reports that on the 7th instant, James Taylor, seaman, died, and was buried at sea. He was a native of the West Indies, aged 35.

William H. Parker, first officer of the American ship Valparaiso, was examined Thursday before United States Commissioner O'Beirne on a charge of maltreating one of the crew of said vessel on the high seas, and held to answer in the sum of $500.

Only one case of small-pox has been verified by the Health Officer within the past two weeks. There are ten small-pox patients in the Twenty sixth-street Hospital, all of whom are convalescent, and will probably be discharged from the hospital within a few days.

United States Circuit Judge Sawyer has sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bills in equity filed by C. P. Huntington in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad against the Tax Collectors of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego and other counties. These are the remaining suits wherein the question of rights of the State Board of Equalization were tested. The case upon which the matter was decided was that against C. E. Palmer, Tax Collector of Alameda county.

The case of Newton Morgan vs. Stewart Menzies et al. has been heard in the Supreme Court, on appeal from Judge Wilson's Court, where a judgment was rendered in plaintiff's favor for $15,000, on an attachment bond, signed on behalf of the city by ex-Supervisor Menzies, of the First Ward, and ex-Auditor Ashbury, in the proceedings instituted against certain mining stock purchased by Newton Morgan, which, it was claimed, was bought with the money obtained on forged poll tax receipts. The case was submitted on purely legal points, the special counsel engaged to represent the city having discovered that the ex-City and County Attorney, who appeared for the city in the lower Court, had failed to secure the benefit of exceptions to the Court's rulings during the trial.

It appears that the present Board of Trustees of the Veterans' Home Association have decided to disincorporate, with a view of immediate reincorporation on a more extended and liberal basis of operation. After mature deliberation it was concluded to have the incorporators number twenty-five, apportioned between the Grand Army of the Republic and the Veterans of the Mexican War in the ratio of twenty of the former to five of the latter. From among the twenty-five are to be elected the officers of the Home, which it will be endeavored to have formed on a self-supporting plan, by having the inmates, or such as are capable of doing so, apply themselves to some light and beneficial employment, directly connected with the Home. In conformity to this idea, a new series of by-laws and constitution have been adopted and printed, the idea being to vest the control of the management of the affairs of the Home in the delegates from San Francisco, the apportionment requiring that the minority of delegates be from the interior.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. O. U. W.—Union Lodge, No. 21, will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 11th, at Red Men's Hall, Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock.
JOHN BRADLEY, M. W.
CHAS. COOLEY, Recorder. [B. C.] fe11-1t

Capitol Council, I. O. C. F.—Regular meeting MONDAY EVENING, February 13th, at Pioneer Hall. A full attendance is desired.
J. D. KENT, Chief Council'or.
J. W. BERRY, Secretary. fe11-2t

Trance Speaking.—Mrs. P. W. Stephens will speak in trance, before the Spiritualists' Union, at Pioneer Hall, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Admission free. fe11-1t*

Notice.—Persons Holding Membership Tickets to the IVY SOCIAL CLUB are notified that there will be a VALENTINE and DOMINO PARTY on TUESDAY EVENING, February 14, 1882. Valentines furnished by the Club. Dancing at 9 o'clock. J. W. BOYD, President.
A. R. PRINGLE, Secretary. fe11-1t*

WANTED—A BARBER, AT STATE HOUSE Barber Shop. fe11-1t*

$5,500 WANTED FOR A TERM OF years; will pay 9 per cent. interest, clear of all taxes, and give a well improved farm of 700 acres as security. For particulars, inquire of CARL STROBEL, No. 321 J street. fe11 3t&w1tW*

FOR SALE—FULL LOT, CORNER TWENTY-third and I streets