

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 103 1/2 for 4 1/2 per cent, 114 for 4 1/2 per cent, 103 1/2 for 5 per cent, 103 1/2 for 5 per cent, 103 1/2 for 5 per cent.

There was considerable increase in the amount of business at the stock board at San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices were generally sustained.

A heavy fog in New York yesterday seriously interrupted travel and the city was almost completely shut out.

The observance of the late Congressional Mackay, of South Carolina, were celebrated yesterday in the hall of the Representatives at Washington.

Within a radius of ten miles in England, 200,000 trees were blown down in the recent storm.

It is proposed in St. Petersburg to form a Russo-American company for erecting elevators.

The President nominated C. F. Roberts to be Register of the Land Office at Honolulu, Cal., and Richard Malone to be Postmaster at Anaheim, Cal.

The agrarian agitation continues in portions of Russia, despite the numerous arrests.

Navigation is wholly suspended on the upper Columbia in Oregon, the river being closed by ice.

East Portland, Ore., comes to the front with an "unknown" who is desirous of meeting Sullivan with gloves on.

The Mapleson Opera Company, which includes Patti and Gerster, will start for California March 1st.

The report that a plot had been discovered in Russia for poisoning the Czar, and for a general uprising of the peasantry, is denied from St. Petersburg.

The Government management of telegraphs in Canada has been unsuccessful.

The non-arrival of several Dublin and Liverpool steamers is causing great anxiety in London.

A number of Irish and Irish-American dynamite have been recently arrested in Paris.

A fire at Lauenburg, Norway, destroyed sixty-two buildings.

The high-lights set in Fresno resulted yesterday in favor of the school-keepers.

The Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Leadville, Col., suspended yesterday.

Copy of Judge Johnson's anti-hydraulic decree have been served on all the defendants in the Woodruff case except one.

On a voyage from San Francisco to Victoria, Martin Kenner, a sailor, was killed by a fall from the rigging of the ship.

In Victoria, B. C., yesterday, the overturning of a cart killed Duncan Cameron.

The mines in Cariboo are reported to be yielding finely.

J. F. Quirk, of San Francisco harbor frauds fame, was arrested yesterday in Astoria, Ore.

Homer Lane, of San Francisco, the wrestler, was defeated in a collar-and-cuff match at Minneapolis, yesterday, by a Minnesota wrestler.

The long strike of window-glass workers at Pittsburgh has ended, and the men, 2,500 in number, will resume work immediately.

A steamer has been wrecked near Cardiff, and the Captain and ten men are missing.

Rev. F. D. Seward, of the Presbyterian Church at San Bernardino, was thrown from a buggy at that place yesterday, and seriously hurt.

A strange and fatal cattle disease has broken out in Texas.

William Masley was killed and three other men badly hurt last evening at Leadville, Col., by a collision of cars.

The San Francisco Art Association has split in two, and a new association, under the title of the California Palette Club, has been formed.

Mullion has been challenged by Whistler to write a Greek-Roman match for \$1,000 a side.

An Oakland butcher, Frank Sullivan, cannot knock him out at his own game.

It was reported in Paris yesterday that the French recently stormed Berlin, and had been repulsed.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Citizens' Association of Sacramento has thus far done good work. It has proved conclusively that municipal affairs can and should be conducted on business principles, and without the intervention of political party agencies.

For instance, how much more direct, reliable, clear and satisfactory is the report of Messrs. Flint, Mc-Guire, Lakin, Mc-Neill and Carle on our levee system and its needs than would be the action of a political Convention, the overruling and advancing motive of which must be the advancement of party ends and the securing of party triumphs. These same men, set apart in their respective parties, would not be able to treat the levee system in any such satisfactory manner through party agencies or methods of expression. Nor would their report command the same respect, since citizens know very well that, as politicians, they would not be permitted by party managers to say anything in a report that would not make capital for the party. For this reason it is clear to the unprejudiced that municipal management should be divorced from political control.

Again: Can any one for a moment entertain the belief that Messrs. Knox, Neilson, Waterhouse, Milliken and Grunsky could, in a political Convention or committee, present and bring to adoption any such intelligent and dispassionate report on the drainage problem as that they have presented to the Citizens' Association? Certainly not. That report is the work, as was the other, of careful study and long deliberation by men who had no partisan ends to advance, no convention to "handle," and no candidate to be "bumped up."

Precisely the same is to be said of the Committee of the Association on Protection from Fire, composed of Messrs. Hall, Carey and Wittenbrock. Through this committee the Association has accomplished an economic reform, which, if attempted by political methods, would have divided this entire community upon petty issues, and have set the political rings of both parties by the ears.

What the Association has done is but a warrant for further good work. Let it go on with it. At the outset it was assailed, because its purposes were misrepresented; perhaps it would be more charitable to say misunderstood. Now that its motives are known to be disinterested, non-partisan and solely to secure municipal economy and community prosperity, the people repose confidence in it.

These men, judging by their work thus far, are giving of their time and money for the public good, irrespective of party ascendancy, and we venture to say have not in the slightest degree affected party interests one way or the other. In short, they have demonstrated that the divorce of politics and municipal management is possible and wise, and that municipal control is not a vital necessity to party organization. When they shall go beyond their legitimate purposes, enter partisan fields or trench upon party jurisdiction, none will be more prompt to protest and rebuke than the RECORD-UNION.

THE SUDAN AND COLONEL GORDON.

Colonel Gordon's opinion, prior to his departure from England for Upper Egypt, was that if these reasons and answers are not sufficient a clause in the treaty covers the whole ground, for it provides that "if either party to it shall admit other countries to the privileges granted in this treaty the other party may thereupon give notice of the termination of this treaty, which shall terminate in six months after such notice," with Canada.

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It is evident that the English Cabinet indorsed this view; the sending of Gordon to Egypt must be taken as approval of his explanation.

The reason for his belief Colonel Gordon expressed fully. It was not the fact that the False Prophet will move forward, but that he believed to be altogether improbable; but the danger resides in the fact that the spectacle of a conquering Mahomedan

power established upon the new Egyptian frontier will exercise an influence upon the population of Egypt of the most demoralizing character.

Then we reflect upon the powerful forces that will be set on foot at this distance, will fully realize the force of Colonel Gordon's reasoning. As he puts it, if the False Prophet is allowed to hold the country south, all the cities of Egypt will feel that they may, by seizing the opportunity when it presents, do as El Mahdi does. Not only would England's hold be liable to be shaken, but, as the far-seeing soldier says, the Turk will be menaced; for, even as it is, the successes of El Mahdi have inflamed Arabia and Syria, and in Damascus placards have been posted calling on the long-armed Soudan to be relinquished to the long-armed boatman of Dongola, the Ashab tribes on both sides of the Red Sea will, as Colonel Gordon puts it, "take fire."

The plan of this wise and experienced soldier, he explained to a reporter of the Pull Mail Gazette, to defend Khartoum at all hazards; give Nubar full support in Egypt; proclaim to the Soudanese that a permanent Constitution will be granted them, by which no Turk or Circassian will ever be permitted to plunder the inhabitants, and that no immediate emancipation of slaves shall be permitted.

Thus far the plans of Colonel Gordon have been carried out. The task before him is the greatest of his life, but he sincerely loves the Soudanese and pities them. This they well know, and no man living can do more with them. We may reasonably look, therefore, for his success.

There is trouble among the Democrats of Ohio. The party went into power pledged to the majority of the voters of that State to repeal the Scott law. But now, being in the saddle, the leaders declare it inexpedient to lose stirrup-leather by further antagonizing the temperance element. Wise leaders, or, rather, discreet ring-masters, if you cannot at the same time ride two horses moving in opposite directions, you show the courage of resolution in making the attempt.

These men are so blinded by temporary success as not to entertain the thought that such of the temperance element as opposed them in October last will be grateful to them for keeping "hands off." It is magnanimous, and all that, but we mistake the situation sadly if it is all to the advantage of these generous politicians. The truth is, an out and out radical Ohio teetotaler is not to be deceived by this rubbing of hands and this bewitching display of smiles.

The Democracy went into power pledged by all moral obligations to repeal the Scott law. If it fails to keep the letter of its bond, it will be because it believes it can hold the file of the party in subjection by disciplinary methods, and make it take good for the benefit of the party stomach whether it will or not. The hope is to thus win the gratitude of the conservative, or at least modify the radical temperance vote. Accordingly the Democratic legislative caucus, held at Columbus on the 23d instant, resolved to shear but one lock of the Scott law by repealing the local option clause. The dispatches significantly add: "The caucus decided to do nothing radical preceding the Presidential election, so that the Democrats can carry Ohio in 1884." Precisely; but for all that there will be trouble in Ohio.

The San Francisco Examiner declares that while the Democrats in Congress are determined to reduce the mounting expenses of Government, it is clear that the Republicans intend to oppose it. There is no warrant for this statement. It is off of the piece of petty demagoguery by which the Democracy is striving to "whoop up" for the Presidential campaign. It is quite time for such sweeping and characterless journalism to cease. Proofs cannot be adduced in support of the allegation of our contemporary. Wherever true economy can be practiced the Republicans of the nation will be found favoring it. There is, however, a vast difference between the loud-mouthed party of a party seeking to gain control and true economy. Nothing is easier than to raise the cry, "Retrench, cut off, shut down," but it is more difficult by far when the time comes to reconcile economy with the necessities of the Government. The fact is, that the Republican party has economically administered the Government, and there has been less running to waste during its incumbency than at any other period in the history of the country. With the growth of the nation, and the consequent enlargement of its expenses, and of the volume of income and outgo handled, there has been placed upon the Republican administrations responsibilities to say nothing of the war debt—such as Democratic administrations were never called upon to assume. Let the Examiner go to the records; the Republican party has no reason whatever to fear their examination.

"THE MOST FAVORED NATION" CLAUSE. Considerable stress has been laid upon the supposed fact that if the treaty with Mexico should be confirmed Germany, and other countries having covenants with Mexico, under the "most favored nation" clause, will come in and enjoy all the benefits of our compact.

Even if this were true it would constitute no reason for rejection of the treaty, for it is a base argument and one insulting to a neighboring Republic. But it is not true, for reciprocity treaties, as the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald makes clear by undeniable authorities, have never been, and are not now, general commercial treaties, but are "special" conventions and without the pale of the "most favored nation" clause. The only parties to this special compact are the two who make it, and others never have and cannot now claim favor under it. Thus, Spain has never attempted to enter Cuban sugar with us free, because of our reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Government. Nor did any nation ever claim privileges under our reciprocity treaty with Canada.

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Then we reflect upon the powerful forces that will be set on foot at this distance, will fully realize the force of Colonel Gordon's reasoning. As he puts it, if the False Prophet is allowed to hold the country south, all the cities of Egypt will feel that they may, by seizing the opportunity when it presents, do as El Mahdi does. Not only would England's hold be liable to be shaken, but, as the far-seeing soldier says, the Turk will be menaced; for, even as it is, the successes of El Mahdi have inflamed Arabia and Syria, and in Damascus placards have been posted calling on the long-armed Soudan to be relinquished to the long-armed boatman of Dongola, the Ashab tribes on both sides of the Red Sea will, as Colonel Gordon puts it, "take fire."

The plan of this wise and experienced soldier, he explained to a reporter of the Pull Mail Gazette, to defend Khartoum at all hazards; give Nubar full support in Egypt; proclaim to the Soudanese that a permanent Constitution will be granted them, by which no Turk or Circassian will ever be permitted to plunder the inhabitants, and that no immediate emancipation of slaves shall be permitted.

Thus far the plans of Colonel Gordon have been carried out. The task before him is the greatest of his life, but he sincerely loves the Soudanese and pities them. This they well know, and no man living can do more with them. We may reasonably look, therefore, for his success.

There is trouble among the Democrats of Ohio. The party went into power pledged to the majority of the voters of that State to repeal the Scott law. But now, being in the saddle, the leaders declare it inexpedient to lose stirrup-leather by further antagonizing the temperance element. Wise leaders, or, rather, discreet ring-masters, if you cannot at the same time ride two horses moving in opposite directions, you show the courage of resolution in making the attempt.

These men are so blinded by temporary success as not to entertain the thought that such of the temperance element as opposed them in October last will be grateful to them for keeping "hands off." It is magnanimous, and all that, but we mistake the situation sadly if it is all to the advantage of these generous politicians. The truth is, an out and out radical Ohio teetotaler is not to be deceived by this rubbing of hands and this bewitching display of smiles.

The Democracy went into power pledged by all moral obligations to repeal the Scott law. If it fails to keep the letter of its bond, it will be because it believes it can hold the file of the party in subjection by disciplinary methods, and make it take good for the benefit of the party stomach whether it will or not. The hope is to thus win the gratitude of the conservative, or at least modify the radical temperance vote. Accordingly the Democratic legislative caucus, held at Columbus on the 23d instant, resolved to shear but one lock of the Scott law by repealing the local option clause. The dispatches significantly add: "The caucus decided to do nothing radical preceding the Presidential election, so that the Democrats can carry Ohio in 1884." Precisely; but for all that there will be trouble in Ohio.