DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 17, 1884

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123¼ for 4s of 1907; 113¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 86; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 107.

Silver in London, 49½d; consols, 99 7-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 126; 4½s, 117.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86¼@87 cents.

In the San Francisco mining-share market yesterday, although business was dull, the prices of the middle and other Comstock shares were very steady. All the north end stocks were steady at the old black-board rates. The outside stocks showed no particular change. After the Board the same steady feeling continued.

Details of Emperor William's escape from death from dynamite are given this morning.

The House of Representatives yesterday afternoon passed the bill making the Agricultural Department executive. This bill makes the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer.

A railroad from Cheyenne, Wy. T., to Hudson's Bay is projected.

No California minerals are as yet on exhibition at New Orleans.

The New Jersey Steel and Iron Works at Trenton have reduced wages 10 per cent.

Orth H. Stein, the escaped Kansas City murderer, has been captured in Chicago.

A general suspension of all the coal mines on the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers in Pennsylvania is probable next Monday.

The Blaine-*Sentinel* libel suit was dismissed at Indianapolis yesterday by the plaintiff.

A serious railroad accident occurred yesterday near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

All kinds of business is greatly depressed in Pennsylvania.

John B. Hoffman was hanged at Cincinnati yesterday, for the murder of his son.

The "Snug" saloon at Port Costa was burned yesterday morning.

Three men have been arrested for robbing the stage recently near Milton, Calaveras county.

Two boys perished in the flames of a burning house near Lostine, Or.

In addition to cutting off their pay for extra work, the Detroit operators are informed that the time of a day's work has been increased half an hour.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Newport, Ark., yesterday.

Admiral Courbet telegraphs that his forces killed or wounded 200 Chinese in a recent engagement.

Mrs. Sallie Sprague shot and killed a burglar who had entered her house at Rockville, Long Island.

The season's work on the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake was finished yesterday.

Rain fell generally throughout the State yesterday.

The Pope has written a pontifical letter to Cardinal Parrochi, strongly denouncing divorce.

An explosion of 25,000 pounds of powder occurred Monday night at Seacaucus, N. J.

Incendiaries attempted to burn the City Hall at Atlanta, Ga., Monday night.

Near Chico, Monday, a man called "Dutch Frank" had his back and right arm broken by a fall from a tree.

At Cheyenne, Wyoming, yesterday, Boneto Duran shot Mrs. Adela Sanchez and then killed himself.

The bill admitting the southern portion of Dakota Territory into the Union as a State passed the Senate yesterday by 34 to 28.

At Fresno, yesterday, George Scott shot and mortally wounded Jesus Lopez.

S. S. Beatty, a pioneer merchant, was struck with paralysis in Santa Fe, N. M., yesterday.

The wife of Judge David S. Terry died in Stockton last evening, aged 56.

The President yesterday opened the New Orleans Exposition by electricity from the White House.

THE MILITARY ARM.

There is noticeable special activity in the organized militia at this time. The members of the National Guard, besides locally building up the commands, have been holding conventions in San Francisco, and counseling together as to the best means of advancing this arm of the public service. It is to be regretted that such councils were not long ago had. Now that they have been entered upon, however, it is to be hoped the whole ground of reform will be traversed. There is need for broader recognition of the National Guard by the Legislative Department, and more serious consideration of the importance of the organized militia on the part of the people. The day has passed when it is tolerable to sneer at "holiday soldiers." The wisdom of the fathers of the country becomes every day more significant. It was their advice to the people of the Republic to foster the militia arm, to preserve it in good organization, and to insist upon its being well disciplined. The men of the National Guard give their time in peace to learn the soldierly art that they may, in time of peril, form a nucleus around which the unorganized militia may rally. That the spirit moving them to this end exists is the chief assurance of peace. The existence of these organized bodies, besides being promotive of peace, and conducive of good order, insures observance of the laws, and the protection of the personal and property rights of the people. The people, therefore, should encourage the young men of the country to learn the art of arms as an accomplishment as well as stimulant to patriotic sentiment. Every effort to elevate the character of the Guard, and to place it upon a higher moral and intellectual plane, is an effort to give greater security to the permanency of free institutions. The cost of the organized militia in the United States is but about three per cent. of the cost of standing armies to the people of Europe, who, in large part, are forced to serve in addition in the army for some of the best years of life. That is to say, we expend but three cents for military maintenance where in Europe one dollar is wrung from the people, in addition to years of compulsory service. The soldiers of Europe are direct drafts upon the industry and productive capacity of Europe; the citizen soldiery of America represents in large degree the industry and productive capacity of the country. It is no small sacrifice for the young man to acquaint himself with military duty under the militia system. He is offered no reward; scarcely his expenses are borne, and nothing whatever is returned to him for the hours he gives to the duty. He obligates himself to stand between our rights and their assailants; to be the first to resist the shock of revolt or insurrection; to render it unnecessary, except in great emergencies, for the citizens to be called from their vocations to arms. He therefore bestows a benefit upon the community it does not repay. The very least it can do is to recognize his service and to render him material aid in the effort to perfect the organization and bring it up to a high standard. In precisely that direction the councils now being held in San Francisco tend, as do the local efforts in regimental and brigade jurisdictions to elevate the standard of membership and bring the service up to the requirement which Washington insisted is needed for the preservation of our liberties. We cannot but regret that in the most recent council held the proposition to make the offices of Brigadier-Generals non-political was defeated. It was lost by a bare majority, but as a motion to reconsider has been made it is to be hoped the proposition will yet prevail. Every reason fortifies the suggestion that these commanding officers should be chosen by the system of popular selection by the vote of the brigade officers. Such a system would awaken a spirit of commendable emulation, open the door of promotion widely, secure for the places men known by the guardsmen to be qualified, and would add dignity and importance to the rank. As it is now, the places are filled by mere political favor, and it is the regular order, on a change of administration, to appoint political partisans to the brigade commands—a practice, we submit, directly at variance with the sentiment underlying the whole milita system.

A FEEBLE BLOW.

The Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics is about to report adversely to the sericultural interests. He does this on the ground that silk-growing in California can only be conducted profitably by the employment of cheap labor, which would be injurious to the industrial classes.

The Sericultural Association, which the State has liberally aided, and will still further assist to get upon its feet, will not be slow to expose the fallacy of Mr. Enos' reasoning. The growing of the silkworm is to be encouraged, for the precise reason that it will give employment to a large class not now employed, and which cannot and never will compete with other industrial interests. It is an industry that is best prosecuted by a great many people each in a small way, and especially addresses itself to the physical ability of women and children of rural sections, without in any respect taxing their strength or withdrawing them from the duties of every day life. Thus, it has been demonstrated that a mother with three or four children, from 7 to 15 years of age, can grow cocoons from the food supplied by one acre of trees. They can attend to the feeding of the worms, cleansing of the trays and maintaining of the proper temperature of the rooms, and finally gather and ship the cocoons and store the eggs for another season, without drawing the children from school or largely increasing the duties of the housewife. It is a light and pleasureable industry, requiring only a nominal capital and the smallest outlay of physical exertion, yielding on that basis a good return. It has been fostered in this State for the precise reason that it gives home employment of a light character and does not come into competition with the regular trades. Mr. Enos is decidedly "off" in his conclusions, or else all the representations of the Sericulture Association are false and misleading. The idea that the feeding of silk worms, the growth of the mulberry and the sale of cocoons to silk manufacturers here, instead of driving them to buy the product of the cheap labor of China and Japan, will produce want, squalor and misery in the homes of our people, is a phantasy of the Enos brain. He cannot be more ardent than we in favor of a high wage and an independent plane for the industrial classes; no more ardent than we that the cheap and degrading labor of China shall be excluded; but his idea that sericulture necessitates the employment of coolie or similar labor is a forced conclusion and a feeble blow at an infant industry.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Escape of Emperor William.

LEIPSIC, December 16th.—The names of the anarchists, besides Reinsdorf and Bachman, whose trial began yesterday, for attempting to cause an explosion at the unveiling of the Niederwald monument to Germany, are Knechen, Rupsch, Holzhauer, Sachtagen, Rheinbach and Toeliner. The trial will last a week. Four counsel are employed for the defense.

Rupsch has confessed that Reinsdorf ordered him to fire the mine. This consisted of a large stone jar and a glass bottle filled with dynamite and furnished with percussion caps. To these a fuse was attached, and the whole placed in a drain which crosses the road about two minutes' walk from Niederwald. He was ordered to fire the train when the Emperor William's carriage was about fifty feet distant from the drain by applying a lighted cigar to the end of the fuse, placed at the side of the roadway. Rupsch asserts that he was unwilling to effect the explosion, and only applied an unlighted cigar. Knechten upbraided Rupsch for his failure, and the latter gave as an explanation of the failure that the fuse was wet and failed to light. Knechten then told Rupsch to place a new tinder fuse and explode the mine when the Emperor was returning. Rupsch returned to the drain and fastened fresh tinder to the fuse, but cut the fuse two meters from the charge. When the Emperor returned to the proper spot, Rupsch applied a burning cigar to the fuse and walked away. Knechten was very angry at the second failure, and when the road was clear of people he removed the dynamite to the Grand Pavilion at Rudesheim, where a concert was in progress. Knechten thereupon sneaked away. Rupsch exploded the dynamite ten paces from the Pavilion and ran away. He declares that he only wished to see the unveiling of the monument without expense, and he intended from the first to frustrate the murderous plan.

Two Hundred Chinese Killed or Wounded.

PARIS, December 16th.—A dispatch from Admiral Courbet, dated Keelung, Saturday, December 13th, says: "We dislodged the Chinese from the works they had thrown up menacing our position. Two hundred Chinese were killed or wounded."

The Pope Denounces Divorce.

ROME, December 16th.—The Pope has created a sensation in clerical circles by writing a pontifical letter to Cardinal Parrochi, strongly denouncing divorce as a flagrant violation of the sacraments of the church. The Holy Father makes a most vigorous appeal against the divorce bill now being discussed in the Italian Chambers.

A Royal Lady's Unfaithful Spouse.

NEW YORK, December 16th.—A special to the *Sun* from London says: Tremendous efforts are being made in court circles, both in Russia and Germany, to stifle a scandal concerning the domestic misery of the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, and his bride, Princess Elizabeth Alexandria Louise Alice of Hesse. The fact that the Princess had begged for a divorce leaked out last week. The reason given is the Grand Duke's "liason" with a Paris beauty.

The Congo Conference.

BERLIN, December 16th.—The absorbing interest taken in the proceedings of the Reichstag yesterday prevented the progress of the Congo Conference. Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German delegate, is absent on account of illness. The proposed scheme for a railway from Vivi to Stanleypool is regarded as shelved. Sir Edward Malet finds it impossible for him to resubmit his proposal to restrict the importation of spirits into the Congo country, and he will rest content in merely recording the proposal for a protocol.

Fined for Breach of Contract.

LIMA, December 16th.—A company of bull-fighters were fined 1,000 soles for furnishing sport inferior to the specifications of their contract.

Report Denied.

PARIS, December 16th.—The *Figaro* announces that Minister Morton resigned because of the election of Cleveland. Morton denies the story.

WIRED WORDS.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION OPENED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Railroad Accident in New York—Execution for Murder—The Blaine Libel Suit.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Dismissal of the Blaine Libel Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16th.—Blaine this morning dismissed his suit against the *Sentinel* in the United States Court. The principal ground was that he could not get justice in Indiana. It was set for trial on the 23d instant.

BLAINE'S REASONS FOR DISMISSING THE SUIT.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16th.—Following is Blaine's letter to his attorneys, instructing them to dismiss the case:

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1884.

Messrs. Harrison, Miller & Elam, Counselors at Law—GENTS: When I requested you in August last to bring suit against the publishers of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* for libel, I did so in the belief that the wrong done me by that paper, being entirely of a personal and domestic character, could be fairly tried without undue influence from political consideration. I confess that I was profoundly amazed to find the matter at once taken up and the libel reproduced with all possible exaggeration in every Democratic paper in Indiana. Except from three members of the Democratic party of that State, I never heard that a word of dissent or disapproval was spoken, while a great many of the Democratic speakers repeated the libel from every stump in Indiana with vituperative rancor, with gibe and ribald jest. It was thus made, so far as any matter of the kind can be made, an issue in an exciting political campaign, and the Democrats of that State were thoroughly poisoned in their minds in regard to a question to be decided at law. Under such conditions, it is simply impossible that I can have a fair trial, or that I can expect any result than that which uniformly attends a political libel suit growing out of an exciting campaign in this country. If I were unfair enough to desire a jury composed of my own partisans I could not have it. A properly constituted jury in Indiana would be composed of members of both political parties in about equal proportions. When I visited Indiana in October, I was repeatedly advised that six Democrats could not be found in the State who, in a political suit, would give a verdict against their leading party organ. This did not necessarily convey an imputation upon their personal integrity as citizens, but simply that the blinding of party prejudice would utterly prevent an impartial consideration of the evidence submitted. I am perfectly able to fight the *Sentinel* newspaper in an Indiana Court, but I would stand no chance whatever against the consolidated venom of the Democratic party of the State. With these surroundings, and with this prospect, it is idle for me to go through the trouble and annoyance of a trial. The questions propounded by the bill of discovery have already been substantially and fully answered by me, and I am willing to leave my written statement and answers under oath to the judgment of the public. I do not choose to have the case indirectly concluded by a technicality, or suffered to die in silence. I prefer to make this frank and open statement of the reason which induced me to believe the prosecution of the case would be utterly fruitless. Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

A Witness with a Bad Reputation.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.—A number of witnesses were examined to-day by a sub-commission investigating alleged irregularities in the First Comptroller's office relative to the reputation of J. J. Barker for truth and veracity. E. W. Ayers, correspondent for the Kansas City *Times*, said Barker's reputation was bad, and he would not believe him under oath. He said he volunteered testimony against Senator Ingalls in the investigation of that gentleman's election to the Senate several years ago, which proved to be a lie from beginning to end. Ayers continued:

"A great many Kansas people come here and want to know where that liar Barker is. The papers have denounced him as 'the universal and mastodonic liar of the age.'"

"What do you think of me, Mr. Ayers?" asked Barker.

"I think you are the grandest liar of the age," was the answer.

Ex-Governor Crawford, of Kansas, said that for ten years past he had spoken of him in unfavorable terms, and he considered his reputation for truth, veracity, honesty and integrity to be bad, and he would not believe him under oath.

Barker produced a letter written by ex-Governor Crawford to the Secretary of the Interior, in which the writer said Barker was an applicant for pension examiner, that he was a good lawyer, and he thought he would do the work satisfactorily.

"Why did you write that letter, if you knew my reputation to be bad?" asked Barker.

"I said in that letter that you were a good lawyer. I did not say that you had a good reputation. I wrote the letter at your pleading, and because of your family, and because I thought you were trying to reform and become an honest man instead of a thief."

"Do you know me to be a thief?"

"You know your reputation in Kansas. One man said you ought to be in prison."

Mr. Irving, a messenger of the House of Representatives, said one prominent Kansas man had pronounced Barker to be "one of the d——est rascals out of jail." The witnesses all testified that Barker's reputation was bad.

Proceedings in Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 16th. — Ingalls presided over the Senate to-day.

The bill making a temporary provision for the naval service was reported by Hale from the Naval Committee. He gave notice that he would endeavor to call it up to-morrow.

Lapham presented a remonstrance against the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty.

Sherman raised the point that the treaty was executive business, had not been ordered published, and remonstrances should therefore be presented in executive session.

Lapham thereupon withdrew the resolution.

A resolution was agreed to calling upon the Secretary of State to communicate to the Senate all accessible information regarding the extent and character of the foreign trade with Mexico, and the Central and South American States of Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo.

The Dakota bill was then taken up, and the question was on the adoption of Garland's substitute for the bill reported from the Committee on Territories.

On coming to a vote, Garland's substitute was lost by a party vote—ayes 27, noes 31—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative.

The bill was then voted on substantially as it came from the Committee on Territories, and passed, also by a party vote—ayes 54, noes 28—the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative.

The bill now goes to the House.

Callom called up the interstate commerce bill, and it was laid before the Senate so as to become unfinished business for to-morrow.

Platt gave notice that on the disposal of that measure he would move that the Senate take up the bill to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Tacoma.

The bill for the admission of Dakota provides for a division of the Territory on the 46th parallel of north latitude, part of the north line to remain in the Territory under the name of Lincoln; the people of the southern portion to hold a Convention and adopt a Constitution not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, which proceedings and the Constitution shall be reported and submitted to the President of the United States by the Governor of the Territory, whereupon the President shall, by proclamation, declare the new State admitted into the Union. The bill provides elaborate details as to the methods of its execution. Twenty thousand dollars are provided for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 16th. — The House was called to order by Springer of Illinois, as Speaker pro tem.

The bill passed amending Section 3940 of the Revised Statutes relating to the forwarding of mail matter. [It authorizes Postmasters to forward mail matter of the second, third and fourth class, on which postage has not been paid in full, and this rule is now in force in regard to mail matter of the first class.]

The interstate commerce bill was taken up.

Clardy favored the strictest inhibition of the pooling system, but characterized as unjust the proposition to prohibit a railroad from charging more for a shorter than for a longer distance. He did not indorse the ornamental portion of the committee bill—the provision for the appointment of a Commission.

Reagan took the floor to close the debate. He replied to the criticism made against his substitute, and pointed out what he considered the weak points in the arguments, in opposition to which he reviewed the whole subject of interstate transportation exhaustively, and congratulated the House that it was at last to be given an opportunity to vote upon the question.

A vote was taken on the substitution of the Reagan bill for the first seven sections of the committee bill, containing remedial provisions, and it was agreed to—ayes 143, noes 97.

The remaining sections of the committee bill, for the appointment of a Commission, known as the Reagan substitute, was read by sections under the five-minute rule.

O'Neill of Pennsylvania offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to the waterways of the country.

Reagan opposed the amendment. The waterways were free channels of commerce, and competition over them would regulate it.

O'Neill said there were associations of men engaged in carrying freight on the water-ways which might become as great monopolies as the railroad companies.

The amendment was lost—9 to 117.

Hopkins offered an amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to persons or companies engaged in the transportation of property by pipe line or lines. Agreed to.

O'Hara offered an amendment, providing that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one State to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded equal facilities and accomodations as furnished any other persons holding a ticket of the same class, without discrimination. O'Hara said it was indisputable that Congress had a right to say how property should be carried on railroads and how cattle should be carried. Who could doubt, then, that Congress had the right to say how persons traveling on railroads should be treated? He held that all citizens of the United States were entitled to equal protection. This was not a question of caste or color. It was a question of dealing fairly with all persons.

Reagan did not doubt the power of Congress in the premises, but the question of transportation of persons had not been considered in committee, and he thought it too important a matter to be legislated upon without examination.

The amendment was agreed to—ayes 135, noes 97.

The announcement of the result was received with applause on the Republican side.

Blount, who had voted in the negative, just before the announcement changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

This motion having been made, was met by O'Hara with a motion to lay the motion on the table.

Pending this, Reagan moved to adjourn, which was carried—ayes 139, noes 98.

The New Orleans Exposition Opened by the President.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.—The invitations sent out by the Secretary of State in the name of the President, for the ceremonies in Washington connected with the opening of the World's Exposition at New Orleans, named the hour 12:30 P. M., as the time when the formal exercises at the Executive Mansion would begin. Before that hour this afternoon 150 or 200 invited guests, comprising some of the best-known people of Washington, and including a large number of ladies, assembled in the spacious east room of the Presidential residence, where the ceremonies were to take place. No attempt had been made to decorate the room, and it appeared precisely as usual, except that on the eastern side, near one of the central widows, stood a small mahogany table, bearing a tejegraph instrument, and behind it, on an easel, was a large picture of the New Orleans Exposition buildings and grounds, beautifully framed in fresh rosebuds and cartoons, interwoven with smilax and maiden-hair ferns. The frame was surrounded by a floral scroll, composed mainly of white carnations, upon which the words, "To the President" appeared in red and blue immortelles. This was a token presented by the Board of Management of the Exposition.

At the telegraphic instrument table sat M. Marean, manager of the Western Union office, who had been arranged with for the occasion, and who was to manage the telegraphic part of the ceremonies. It was expected that the signal from New Orleans announcing all in readiness would be given promptly at 1 o'clock, Washington time, or noon by central meridian time, which is used in New Orleans. A few moments before that hour nearly all those present grouped themselves around the little table, leaving the operator a passage way by which the President could approach from the main corridor. Everybody stood thus in an attitude of expectancy for fully half an hour, while the Marine Band played national airs and the operator at the instrument table questioned the New Orleans operator as to the situation. At half-past 1 Marshal McMichael, who acted as master of ceremonies, announced that a steamboat, with the managers of the Exposition on board, had not yet reached the Exposition grounds in New Orleans, and that after its arrival there would necessarily be a further delay of ten or fifteen minutes. At half-past 2, in answer to a lively clicking of the telegraph instrument, Mr. Marean threw open the key and took as rapidly as he could write a message that covered half a dozen large-sized sheets of buff colored paper. It was the address of President Richardson of the Exposition, announcing the opening, and presenting the Exposition, through the President, to the people of the United States. When this message was received, Commissioner Morehouse read it in a loud, clear tone of voice to the President, who immediately adjusted his eyeglasses, took from the table before him a small roll of manuscript, and read his congratulatory reply. At its conclusion, when he declared the Exposition open, he reached forward and placed his hand upon the telegraph instrument. The operator pressed the key, and the ceremony was at an end. After the President delivered his address Senator Logan, representing the joint committees of the two Houses, appointed to be present at the ceremonies, delivered the congratulations of Congress, which were immediately telegraphed to New Orleans.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16th.—At 1 o'clock Dr. Talmage advanced to the front of the stage in the Exposition building and made the opening prayer. Courier's military band of Cincinnati then gave the "Grand Exposition March." Director-General Burke, when the applause which greeted him, and the repeated cheers of the people had subsided, made a short and eloquent speech, surrendering the Exposition into the hands of its management. After the Mexican band had rendered some selections, concluding with their national air, the audience standing meantime, President Richardson, of the Exposition Association, delivered his address, which was wired to Washington, and then read President Arthur's address, which had just been received by telegraph. When he concluded the sentence declaring the World's Exposition open, at the same moment the President in Washington closed the electric current, and the machinery here was put in motion. A large portrait of President Arthur was placed in position on the center of the platform, and was greeted with round after round of applause, amid which Mayor Guillotte briefly and feelingly welcomed the visitors to New Orleans.

The Looseness of Our Divorce System.

NEW YORK, December 16th.—The subject of the loose divorce system is again attracting the attention of the press and public. Rev. James Chamber, of Calvary Presbyterian Church, said yesterday: "The statistics of divorce for the past few years show that the Americans are rapidly falling into the errors that ruined ancient Rome. San Francisco divorces one couple, out of every six that it marries," and then wittily remarked, "in regard to San Francisco, the absorbing question there is other men's wives and what to do with them. Chicago has one divorce in every nine and a half marriages. We need a uniform or national divorce law, so that it would be impossible for a man who fails to shake off his wife in New York to get a divorce in a Western State."

The Philadelphia *Times* says: That more than 700 divorce suits should be pending in the Courts of this city at the present time is a startling fact. This record shows one divorce for every 250 families. If to the large proportion be added the vast number of persons who have already secured divorces, some idea may be formed of the social ramifications of this evil.

A Preacher Drifting Off.

NEW YORK, December 16th.—The *Sun* says: When Dr. Buel was asked yesterday if he had read the published abstract of Newton's Sunday sermon on "Messianic Superstition," he replied that he had. "Is there anything in it to call for action by the Church?" "You had better ask the Bishop about that," he replied. "I won't do anything more about it. Newton is evidently going off into broad infidelity. He is becoming an infidel according to the teachings of our Church, but it is not now my duty to take any steps."

Civilizing the Heathen Chinee.

NEW YORK, December 16th.—Fifty young Chinamen in Mott-street costume sat in the front pew of Calvary Chapel last evening. They were pupils belonging to the Chinese classes of St. Thomas Chapel and Calvary Chapel, and they were to show a large congregation and about 100 of their fellow-countrymen what Chinese pupils could do. The exercises were mainly in English, and they were complimented by Assistant Bishop Potter and others on their correct pronunciation.

Depressed Condition of Business.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16th.—The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association says he just returned from an extended trip to Pittsburg and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, and must frankly confess that he found most branches of business in a very depressed condition, although there is a notable absence of the hopeless feeling among people which prevailed in the years following the panic of 1873.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 16th.—Stocks were firm this morning, except Lackawanna, which broke to 97¼ on a reported cut in coal prices. Other active shares show an advance from ⅛ to ¾. The market is quiet.

Stocks were firmer after 11 o'clock, and prices showed a further fractional advance. Near midday the selling of Lackawanna was renewed, and it broke to 96¾, the lowest point yet touched. The stock was affected by the unfavorable reports regarding the coal trade.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 118; Central Pacific, 33½; Denver and Rio Grande, 8½; Northwestern, 85⅜; Rock Island, 106; St. Paul and Omaha, 26½; Union Pacific, 48⅜; Western Union, 60⅛.

Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), December 16th.—The Atlantic express, bound south on the West Shore road, crushed into a slide of rocks half a mile north of the highland opposite this city, at 5 o'clock this morning. The train was composed of an engine, baggage-car, smoker and two day coaches. The baggage-car and the smoking-car were burned. Fireman James Gorman's right leg was broken, and the passengers on the smoking-car were badly injured. The rest escaped with slight bruises. Both tracks are obstructed and trains delayed.

A Woman with Nerve.

HUNTER'S POINT (L. I.), December 16th. A report from Rockville Center says: Mrs. Sallie Sprague shot dead a tramp or burglar who entered her house last night, demanded money, and threatened her. The story is that when the man demanded money she went to a bureau, got her pocket-book in one hand and a revolver in the other, and, while handing him the pocket-book, shot him.

Hanged for Murder.

CINCINNATI, December 16th.—John H. Hoffman was hanged this morning in the jailyard for the murder of his son in January, 1882. He wept while listening to the death warrant, and begged piteously not to be "downed in the papers." He had to be held while being handcuffed, and was supported on the scaffold by two men while the noose was adjusted. He made no speech.

Murder and Suicide.

CHEYENNE (Wyo.), December 16th.—Boneto Duran shot Mrs. Adela Sanchez here to-day, and then shot and killed himself. Mrs. Sanchez and her husband came here from Colorado six months ago. The husband was employed on a sheep ranch. Duran worked as herder on a neighboring ranch, was on intimate terms with the family and fell in love with Mrs. Sanchez. He came to town last night, and it is thought tried to induce Mrs. Sanchez to elope with him. She declined, and he shot her through the back. The ball perforated the right lobe of the lung, and death is expected at any moment. Duran's death was instantaneous. Both are Mexicans.

Pugilist Charged with Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16th.—James Mitchell, a pugilist, has been arrested on a charge of murder. It is alleged that there was a fight between Mitchell and Muldoon near Yardleyville, Bucks county, a year ago, and Muldoon died of his injuries.

Incendiaries in Atlanta.

ATLANTA (Ga.), December 16th.—At attempt was made by incendiaries to burn the City Hall last night. It contains records involving $20,000,000. The floor was saturated with explosive substances.

A California Oarsman.

NEW YORK, December 16th.—Henry Peterson, the California oarsman, has returned from England, and will stop in this city during the winter. He will row in a New Orleans regatta in May.

A Terrible Explosion.

NEW YORK, December 16th.—An explosion of 25,000 pounds of powder occurred at midnight, at Seacaucus, N. J., ten miles hence. One man is missing. The loss is comparatively small. The detonation was heard within a radius of thirty miles.

"It Never Rains but it Pours."

DETROIT, December 16th.—In addition to cutting off all pay for extra work, to-day the Western Union notified the operators that the time of a day's work would be increased half an hour.

Destruction by Fire.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), December 16th.—A *Gazette* Newport (Ark.) special of 3 A. M. says: The town is in flames. Seven two-story brick buildings are burning. The *News* printing office is in flames.

Will They Succeed?

REDDING (Pa.), December 16th.—Several ministers and others at Welsh Mountains have started revival meetings, hoping to convert Abe Buzzard and his mountain banditti.

A MONUMENT TO ROUSSEAU.—Near the street in Paris now called after Rousseau it is proposed that a monument to Rousseau be set up. A new square, resulting from the rebuilding of the General Post-office, has been fixed upon as the site. The municipality of Paris will contribute 7,000 francs, and the State will furnish the bronze and marble. Rousseau's admirers in all lands are asked to contribute the remainder of the necessary funds.—[American Register.

Olive-growing is receiving some attention in Sonoma county. One farmer near Forestville has rooted 2,000 cuttings this year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Co. A, City Guards!—You are hereby ordered to return all State and Company Property, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 17, 1884. By order of T. W. STEVENS, Capt.
M. MULLANEY, O. S. d17-1t*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF MARY MILLER, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, MARY A. WIGHTMAN, Administratrix, of the estate of MARY MILLER, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits and vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the office of Freeman, Johnson & Bates, No. 920 Fifth street, Sacramento, Cal.
Dated Sacramento, December 16, 1884.
MARY A. WIGHTMAN,
Administratrix of the estate of Mary Miller, deceased.
FREEMAN, JOHNSON & BATES, Attorneys for administratrix and estate. d17-4wW

SUMNER POST.
REGULAR MEETING THURSDAY EVENING, December 18th, at Granger Hall, corner Tenth and K streets, at 7 30 o'clock. The Department Commander will be present. Warren Post, No. 54; Wm. H. Seward, No. 65, of Woodland, and E. D. Baker Post, No. 71, of Newcastle, and all sojourning comrades in good standing, are cordially invited to be present.
J. L. SKINNER, Post Commander.
G. B. CORWIN, Post Adjt. [B. C.] d17-2t*

PRIZES
TO BE AWARDED AT
Foresters' Masquerade!
JANUARY 8, 1885,
Now on Exhibition at
QUINCY HALL
Clothing House,
Southwest Corner Sixth and J streets. d17-3t

FOR SALE!
AWAY DOWN IN PRICE!
TO CLOSE OUT AN ESTATE!
TWO FULL LOTS, WEST FIFTH, Q AND R streets, each 80x160. Price, $250 each. Apply to SWEETSER & ALSIP, Real Estate Agents, No. 1015 Fourth street. d17-3p2w

AUCTION SALE
TO-DAY,
Wednesday.....December 17th,
BELL & CO., Auctioneers,
—WILL SELL—
AT SALESROOM, EIGHTH AND K STREETS.
At 10 o'clock sharp,
FURNITURE, BEDDING,
CHAIRS, LAMBREQUINS AND CORNICES; Stoves, Crockery and Glassware. Also, Anvils, Vises, Ax, Hatchet and Pick Handles.
Sale Positive. d17-1t

RELICS OF A DEAD INDUSTRY.
COMPARED WITH BENSON'S CAPCINE Plasters all others are crude and unsatisfactory. Price 25 cents. ja16-1yWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—IN THIS CITY, DECEMBER 16TH, A Package, containing several Handkerchiefs. Return to 716 Twelfth street, or this office, and be rewarded. d17-1t*

FOR SALE—ABOUT SIXTY-FIVE TONS OF baled alfalfa hay, belonging to the Billings estate, on the Cave ranch, Yolo. Bids may be left at the office of Young & Dunn until December 27, 1884. J. L. HUNTOON, Administrator. d17-2p9t

FOR SALE—40-ACRE RANCH, IN THE Celebrated Colfax District. Fruits and Vines without irrigation; partly cleared; good house and buildings all new; spring water; fine view; easy terms. Address "F. H. P.," Box 2115, San Francisco. d17-2w*

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF A NO. 1 rich level valley land, lying on the west bank of the Sacramento river, 60 acres of good grazing land situated about five miles from the city, together with twenty-five head of cattle and several head of hogs; good house and barn; price, $9,000, one-half down, balance on easy terms. For particulars inquire of GEO. F. PARKER, 1007 Fourth street, Sacramento. d17-1w

SOLE TRADER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that on MONDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will apply to the Superior Court of Sacramento county for an order authorizing me to transact the business of buying, selling and renting real property, and dealing in and buying and selling personal property in Sacramento county, as a Sole Trader. My husband's name is Joseph N. R. LaFrance. MARY LAFRANCE.
L. S. TAYLOR, Attorney for Applicant. d17-1aw4wW

GENERAL NOTICES.

Sir James Paget, President British Medical Association, says that 70,000 deaths are annually caused by nervous diseases in England, and that there is no more powerful and effectual nervous tonic than Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic, is evidenced by the emphatic testimony of the most eminent physicians. For malaria, debility, sick headache, dyspepsia, monthly suffering and biliousness it is incomparable. n19-1yWS.

Dr. La Mars' Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Mental and Physical Vigor, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions and all disorders caused by Over-indulgence, Indiscretion and Abuse. Dr. La Mars' Pills are no mere Temporary Stimulant, but a completely Restorative Tonic. They build up the whole system, strengthen and restore the sexual organs, and give a new lease of life—with power to enjoy it—to all who experience the blessed benefits of their potent power. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, or by Express, C. O. D. Address all orders, A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1952. n5-1m

E. Lamet, French Bakery, J street, between 12th and 13th. All kinds of Bread, Pies and Cakes. The only genuine French bread. 09-6m

Lundborg's Perfume, Edna.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.
mr8-1y

Come, and be cured—the Lame, Deaf and Blind, by the Great Magnetic Healer, MRS. DR. WILLIAMS, at the Oxygen Depot, 627 J street. Treatment free to the poor from 9 to 10 A. M. n29 1m*

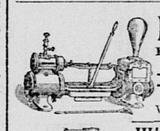
Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. d15-1yMWS

LIQUOR DEALERS.

EBNER BROS.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.
je25-1plm

CASEY & CRONAN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALER in WINES AND LIQUORS.
PROPRIETORS EAGLE SODA WORKS.
No. 50 K Street.....Sacramento.
fe8-4ptf

A. H. POWERS & CO.,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
WILCOX, POWERS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers.
NO. 505 K STREET, [jy1-4ptf] SACRAMENTO.


BOILER
Feed, Tank, Fire, Marine and Duplex
PUMPS
Of any capacity.
WARRANTED THE BEST.