DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 18, 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 123½ for 4s of 1907; 113⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 86; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 107⅛.

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.

The middle stocks opened firmly in the San Francisco mining share market yesterday at Tuesday's closing prices. Hale & Norcross was higher, with sales at $2 80. Outside of the middle stocks very little interest is taken in the market by dealers.

The household effects of the most magnificent residence in Louisville, Ky., were yesterday sold by auction.

The death of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is reported in London.

War is brewing between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The total earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the quarter ending September 30th were $7,317,000.

The Peiho river in China is freezing, and navigation will soon be closed.

Sergeant Bates, who carried the United States flag over most of the world, is in poor health and at the point of starvation in Saybrook, Ill.

Atlanta, Ga., is excited over a supposed attempt to blow up the city school building with powder.

Sullivan and Greenfield, the pugilists on trial in New York for violating the law in regard to prize fights, were declared not guilty.

In the trial of Richard Campbell, at Auburn, for murder, the jury yesterday disagreed and were discharged.

General Cervantes has been appointed Governor pro tem. of the State of Coahuila, Mexico.

Mrs. Kennedy, who killed her husband, was held to answer on a charge of murder in San Francisco yesterday, with bail fixed at $10,000.

William Jacobs, of the firm of A. Lusk & Co., died in San Francisco yesterday.

In the conflagration Tuesday at Newport, Ark., two men, two women and a child were burned to death.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins was given a dinner in New York yesterday by Mrs. S. C. Harriott.

Thomas Lloyd, a prominent citizen and pioneer, died yesterday in Grass Valley, of erysipelas.

B. Platt Carpenter, of New York, has been nominated by the President for Governor of Montana.

The Methodist Conference at Boston closed yesterday.

The "old liberty bell" of Philadelphia is to be taken to the New Orleans Exposition.

In a collision of trains at Thistle station, Utah, yesterday, an engine and four cars were badly wrecked.

The gambling-houses in the City of Mexico have been relicensed.

The rain-storm continues throughout the State, and great good is anticipated therefrom.

A HERO.

Great emergencies develop heroes. We do not know until the moment of action who among our fellows are the truly brave. They arise out of ranks where we last look for them, and characters crown themselves with bays from whom the least heroic acts are expected. The other day, in San Francisco, a threadbare street vendor, a sallow, weakly man, moving low down in the social current, the very last of all whom the street crowd would select as the leader of a forlorn hope, elbowed his way through a nerveless group of strong men looking down into a pit to see a fellow-man die. He realized *his* duty, and possessed that measure of nerve and self-sacrifice and love for humanity of which heroes are made. Without an instant of hesitation, he plunged into the death hole, lifted up the dying man, a stranger to him, and, at extremest peril to himself, bore him to the upper air and life, just as his own strength failed and the fatal gas had overcome his heroic vitality. The hope of reward, the expectation of public plaudits, will not make more men heroes, or in any appreciable degree enlarge the number of those who place their lives at hazard to save others. Nevertheless, there should be in every community some organization to formally recognize such deeds of heroism and place upon the breasts of such men the badge of honor. In England, France and Germany there are State organizations to this end, and in our great Eastern cities humane societies deck the victors who snatch life from peril. Now and then Congress votes a medal to some hero who, by his daring, saves life at the peril of his own on the occasion of great disasters. But the heretofore unknown street vendor who last week went down into a black pit to face death that another might live, was as grandly heroic as any of those who have battled with waves or flames for a like purpose. That his act will receive no more fitting tribute than passing newspaper notice, is a reproach to the humanity of the citizens of our metropolis.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The simple and impressive ceremony with which the World's Cotton Centennial Exhibition was opened at New Orleans by the President of the United States and the local Committees of Management was in strong and pleasing contrast to the similar events in monarchical countries. The great exhibition is now fairly under way. It promises in the fruit to fulfill all the expectations entertained of it. There appears to be no doubt but that in material importance, and as a representative exposition, it will surpass the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. There is a large display of the products and industries of the country, and a much broader representation of the varied interests of our own land. It is gratifying to know that California is so favorably represented. She was the last of all the States to act, but we are assured that she will stand among the first in the novelty, value, variety and suggestiveness of her exhibits. Had the action been taken that was urged by this journal a year and a half ago, California would have led all her sisters. As it is individual and philanthropic effort, self interest and the public spirit and broad liberality of the great railroad corporations of this State have secured for us a creditable exhibit. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that unless the railroad companies had come forward, canvassed the State, secured exhibits, encouraged local effort, and liberally contributed money and transportation, this State's exhibit at New Orleans could have been packed in so small a corner as to have shamed us. It is simple justice that the credit be given precisely where it belongs, and that no concealment be made of the fact that but for the efforts referred to, we should not have had even a passably fair display of our products at the World's Fair.

PREPARING EARLY.

What are known as aggressive Republican Clubs are being formed at the East to labor for the unification of the party and its proper disciplining for the compaign of 1888. At no previous time in our history has time's forelock been so early seized in political matters. While a very enthusiastic spirit is now manifest—all the more surprising because vital in the face of recent defeat—we fear that it will decline very much before the four years have elapsed. But the organizations can do no harm. They will serve as monitors to the Democratic administration, and can be made useful helps in broadening the liberal sentiment at the South where there is need for proselyting efforts. The Republicans, by reason of their long continuance in power, had become negligent of proper organization, and had allowed the party business to degenerate into the hands of managers who in many cases adopted a policy opposed to the best interests of the party and antagonistic to political purity. They cannot now depend upon office-holders. If the organization is to be purified, compacted and strengthened, it must be by the efforts of those attached to the party from principle, and willing to adhere to it for the sake of the fundamental truths of which it has been the champion. Such organizations, however, will fail of their object if they are to be used as whips to sting and annoy the incoming administration. Watchful, manly and open, and not carping criticism is desirable, but there will be no profit in mere captious and technical assaults. The Republican organization now becomes the party of opposition, but it will gain nothing by making that opposition mere fault-finding. It must rise superior to such methods, assail faulty principles, oppose dangerous doctrines, and expose un-American and uneconomic systems and schemes.

A NEW science or ism is being noticed in France, called the Pilographic. It is the art of reading character and leading traits by the beard. Thus, close growing hair indicates a vigorous temperament and a decided temper; coarse hair, obstinacy; fine hair, refinement and erratic tendencies; curly beards appertain to brilliant and sprightly but superficial persons; harsh, to amiable but cold natures. The character of a man is variously indicated according as he wears his hair, beard, mustache, etc. All this is twaddle and worse than nonsense. As a matter of fact, within the experience of all men, some of the worst deceptions possible to conceive of would result from the application of any such rules. That fine hair indicates refinement, for instance, does not accord with fact. Some of the coarsest of men and women, with no natural refinement of character whatever, are blessed with fine and silken hair.

THE merchants of San Francisco replied to the gnashing of teeth on the part of the San Francisco *Chronicle* regarding the Hawaiian treaty with the crushing force that is delivered by commercial statistics. Thus they show that the commercial intercourse between California and Hawaii is closer than that with any other foreign country, Great Britain excepted. In proof they submit the following list of countries and the value of their exports thereto during the first six months of 1884, compiled from the records of the San Francisco Custom-house:

United Kingdom	$7,866,934
Hawaiian Islands	1,490,095
New York	1,262,523
Hongkong and China	1,073,118
British Columbia	981,855
Mexico	851,562
Belgium	842,202
Australasia	645,918
France	398,500
Tahiti	202,636

It testifies in the strongest manner to the moral sentiment of this people that in a few moments yesterday sufficient money was obtained by mite subscriptions—large ones being refused—to take the girl held as a witness out of prison and place her, in custody of an officer, in a private family. The amount asked was small, but the spirit of the givers manifested in the highest degree the vitality of the sentiment that the weak should have the protection of the strong—that the weakness of woman should constitute her chiefest defense and be a shield and protection. At the same time any amount of money was offered to aid in evolving the truth, whatever it may be, that it shall not be said the people of Sacramento are indifferent to the shame.

THE *Alta* is very happy at times in pointing to the moral of vicious assaults upon the material interests of the people. For instance it yesterday declared that "not only was California as a whole lost to the Democrats in the November election, but in every municipal election held since, the Republicans swept the decks. The results of party demoralization, caused by mismanagement, go deep."

IT was assumed that with the close of the campaign the vulgar assaults and calling of names would cease. But the San Francisco *Examiner*, which esteems vituperation to be strength, is still shouting about "turning Republican rascals out."

THOSE who talk of disfranchising the State of Nevada, and reducing her to the plane of a Territory, forget that it is a settled principle of the republic that no State can be deprived of its sovereignty save by the votes of its people.

The Transcontinental Railway Association.

CHICAGO, December 17th.—At the meeting of the Transcontinental Association today, most of the afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of a resolution by the Central Pacific that the members define their position in regard to the action of the seaboard trunk lines in refusing to concur on the basis for rates to the Pacific coast. The resolution was defeated. It was finally decided to instruct Commissioner Ristine to telegraph Commissioner Fink, suggesting a truce till January 31st, next. A majority of the Association opposed a continuance of the subsidy of 6 per cent. on San Francisco business to the Northern Pacific, to prevent the competition therein. They also opposed a like subsidy to the Central Pacific, for its Oregon Short Line to Portland. It is believed, however, that both subsidies will be granted, but that the allowance will be less than 6 per cent. The entire day having been consumed in the discussion, the Central Pacific offered a resolution that the Auditor be instructed to settle up the business of the Association to December 31st, the meaning being that the Association go out of existence at that date. The resolution was carried unanimously. This action is looked on in railway circles as merely a "bluff," as it is not believed that there is any serious intention of dissolving the pool. They meet again to-morrow.

Deplorable Condition of Sergeant Bates.

BLOOMINGTON (Ill.), December 17th.—Sergeant Bates, who carried the United States flag over a good part of the earth, is in poor health and at the point of starvation at his home in Saybrook. To-day his army saber, which clanked at his heels in his travels, was levied on and sold for debt. He has a family.

HOME AND ABROAD.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Proceedings in Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to the recent resolution offered by Vest, which inquired whether any surveying party had been or was about to be sent to Nicaragua to survey the route of the proposed canal, and, if it had been sent, under what authority of law. The Secretary's reply is as follows:

Dear Sir: Responding to the resolution of the Senate, I have the honor to state that orders have been issued to Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, Engineer R. E. Peary and Ensign Washington I. Chambers to visit Nicaragua, in order to make a survey of the route for the proposed Nicaraguan canal. The orders have been issued in the exercise of the general power of this Department, under the President, to issue such orders to all officers of the navy as may be deemed for the public interest. The arrangements which have been made contemplate a revision of the survey made on former occasions by Civil Engineer Menocal, and an investigation of any change in the route which has been suggested as possibly available for shortening the canal and diminishing its cost. The cost for the arrangement made and contemplated, in addition to pay and mileage of naval officers, is expected to be $1,000 for an outfit, and about $1,000 per month during the stay of the party in Nicaragua. WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

On Vest's motion, the letter was laid on the table. He said he would call it up at an early opportunity, with the view of discussing the proposition advanced by the Secretary of the Navy, that the right is vested in any department of the Government to order such an expedition without action by Congress.

Dawes presented a petition, which was referred, against the proposed lease of 3,000,000 acres of the Crow reservation to a syndicate of cattlemen. Dawes said no information concerning the lease existed in the Interior Department, and to quiet the fears of the people of Montana, the lease could not exist without the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior, and he (Dawes) did not think the Secretary could possibly sanction such a lease.

A large number of remonstrances against the ratification of the Spanish treaty were presented and referred.

The Senate went into executive session, and the nomination of McCulloch to be Secretary of the Treasury was taken up.

Riddleberger continued his speech in opposition to his confirmation, and began reading the last annual report of McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, and incidentally mentioned that he should, upon its conclusion, read the two previous annual reports.

After an hour's debate, consideration of the nomination went over until to-morrow.

The Chair laid before the Senate the interstate commerce bill, and Slater submitted a proposed amendment to be moved by him, embodying the provisions of the Reagan bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 17th. — The House resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday adopted the amendment offered by O'Hara.

The motion to reconsider was tabled.

Crisp offered an amendment providing that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons.

Breckenridge offered, as a substitute for Crisp's amendment, an amendment.

A lively discussion, partaking of a political character, ensued, Reed of Maine being especially prominent.

In the course of the debate Henley said the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina had been brought in for the purpose of defeating a measure intended to relieve the people from the aggression and exactions of the railroad companies. He appealed to the friends of the people not to be led aside by such a proposition.

Brumm asked Henley his objection to having the amendment on the bill.

Henley—Because it creates enmity to the bill.

Brumm—The enmity comes from your color line.

Henley—Have you and your side favored the bill?

Brumm—I have, and a great many on my side have, and if you are honest, you will not kill any bill simply because there may be a color line in it.

Breckenridge's amendment was then adopted, as a substitute for Crisp's amendment, by ayes 138, noes 127, and Crisp's amendment, as so amended, was agreed to—ayes 137, noes 131.

Mills offered an amendment prohibiting any railroad company from charging to or receiving from any person who is to be conveyed from one State or Territory to another, any sum exceeding three cents per mile for the distance to be traveled.

The amendment was adopted—ayes 189, noes 121.

Goff moved to amend by adding to the provision adopted on motion of Breckenridge, the words, "provided that no discrimination is made on account of race or color." Agreed to—ayes 141, noes 103.

Goff moved to reconsider and lay on the table, pending which Reagan moved to adjourn, pending which the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution asking his opinion whether the eight-hour law applies to letter-carriers. Referred.

Adjourned.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.—The *National Republican*, which is understood to be now in almost absolute control of Secretary Chandler, and can therefore be regarded as speaking in a sense for the Administration, said this morning of the Nicaraguan treaty: It calls for the expenditure of a large sum of money, involves the acquisition of foreign territory, appeals strongly to our national pride and will beyond doubt be regarded with jealous and resentful eyes by the Government, under the force of grave considerations of traditional American policy, and the necessity for immediate action to prevent the work from falling under transatlantic control. How to deal with this question is the great problem confronting the Democratic party in Congress. The Senate, it is thought, will ratify the Nicaraguan treaty. A two-thirds vote is required for such a purpose and it is certain that a very large majority favors ratification. To carry the instrument into effect, however, an appropriation is necessary, and to the granting or withholding of money, the House will assert all its powerful influence. There is hardly a doubt but that the House, even if the treaty is ratified, will flatly refuse to vote a dollar to build the canal. Meantime a magnificent diplomatic field is opened to the new Administration for the discussion of the intent of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the true meaning of the Monroe doctrine, with the Governments of England and France.

Bayard and Cleveland's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.—Senator Bayard says that all the Cabinet gossip which gives him or any other member of the Democratic party a place among Governor Cleveland's advisors, is purely speculative. "I never saw Governor Cleveland until I visited him a few days ago," said the Senator to your correspondent to-day, "and he impressed me as an able, courageous and self-reliant man."

"Do you look for radical changes in the distribution of patronage under the new Administration?" asked the correspondent.

"Although I know little of his purposes I don't expect that President Cleveland will attempt to make sweeping changes among office-holders such as will excite the suspicion and distrust of the country. There has been, during the past two or three years a very healthy awakening on the part of the people to political affairs. Men who do not take an interest in politics for the sake of the rewards which we have been taught to believe follow the victors in political contests, are watching keenly the progress of political affairs. It has happily become fashionable for gentlemen to take an interest in a subject which affects the welfare of the country. I do not think Governor Cleveland will do anything to outrage the public sentiment in favor of civil service reform. If changes are made in the public service, as they undoubtedly will be, it will be for reasons that will satisfy all thoughtful men."

NEW YORK, December 17th.—Besides the allusions in the Senate yesterday to Bayard as the coming Secretary of the Treasury, the *Tribune* has it from a former Democratic member of the United States Senate, that Bayard has sent a note to President-elect Cleveland accepting the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Its informant said that Bayard is as hungry and starving as any of the rank and file. He is a poor man with a large family.

The Deputy United States Marshals in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.—The special committee appointed to investigate the alleged misconduct of Marshal Lee Wright, in the Ohio election, met this morning. Frank P. Morgan and Hiram T. Doyle, newspaper reporters, were the principal witnesses examined. They testified that the deputies were generally roughs, and in a number of instances were non-residents.

Howgate and Greely.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.—Secretary Lincoln to-day said to a *Star* reporter that the recent publications made it useless to continue at present the search for Howgate, and he believed they were made in the interest of that defaulting official. "It is intimated," suggested the reporter, "that Lieutenant Greely was an accomplice of Howgate." "I have had no such suspicions in the matter," replied the Secretary; "but Lieutenant Greely was unfortunate in allowing his own name to be used as giving out information which was rendered useless by being published, and if he is correctly reported in making a remark as to his friendship for and willingness to assist Howgate, which implied that he regarded him as an unfortunate man rather than an escaped criminal, I say that was unfortunate, in that it tends to give a color of suspicion to the friendship felt and the aid rendered Howgate by persons formerly with him in the Signal Service."

The New Governor of Montana.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.—B. Platt Carpenter, of New York, who has been nominated by the President for the Governorship of Montana, is a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 50 years of age, and a lawyer. He ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Judge Folger, when the latter was beaten by Cleveland. He belongs to the stalwart wing of the party, and was recommended for the place by the President's most intimate political friends.

The Sloggers in Court.

NEW YORK, December 17th.—The trial of the pugilists, Sullivan and Greenfield, attracted such an enormous crowd to the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning that a platoon of police had to be sent for to clear the hall and stairways of the County Court-house. Inside the Court-room brokers, clubmen and city officers mingled with bar-tenders, local sparring celebrities and well-known sporting men. The ground taken by the lawyers for the defense proved a genuine surprise to everybody. Superintendent of Police Walling, called for the State, admitted in cross-examination by the prisoners' counsel that he had gone to a saloon with friends after the fight, and given his opinion as to the merits of the sloggers pretty freely. He said that Sullivan could knock Greenfield out in one round, and that he ordered the fight stopped, for fear that harm would be done. Captain Walling, in his cross-examination, said he was President of the Police Athletic Club, and had frequently seen fiercer fights and more blood drawn by members of the police force than in the Sullivan-Greenfield contest. He maintained that the latter affair was not a fight, but simply a scientific sparring exhibition, much to the discomfiture of the District Attorney, who had called him as a witness for the State. Counsel for Sullivan and Greenfield are conducting the case as carefully as though the men were on trial for murder, and are making vigorous efforts to prevent the authorities from interfering with such contests in the future. It is rumored that they intend placing Roscoe Conkling, Herman Oelrichs, W. R. Travers, and other well-known patrons of boxing, on the witness-stand.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 17th.—John L. Sullivan and Alfred Greenfield were in the Court of General Sessions to-day, with a great number of associates and a crowd of spectators. Sullivan and Greenfield were on trial on a charge preferred by the police that their meeting in Madison Square Garden was a violation of law. Greenfield deposed that he had not struck Sullivan any harder blows than he had given pupils, and with not the slightest ill feeling. Sullivan testified that he neither gave nor received blows that hurt. The jury were out eight minutes, when they returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The Attempt to Convert the Famous "Buzzard Gang."

READING (Pa.), December 17th.—Efforts are being made by Rev. J. S. Lane and other Methodist clergymen in the vicinity of Abe Buzzard's hiding-place to bring him back to his former life and habits before he became an outlaw. They visited the haunts of Buzzard and his friends. At first they were regarded as detectives and exposed to some danger. At length they overcame the suspicions, were kindly received, and held religious meetings in the midst of the bandits, which were generally attended, Abe Buzzard being present, though disguised. Several hundred women and children were present. Most of the men were armed, fearing an attack by the detectives. The outlaw's father was a brave soldier in the war, and a great prayer-meeting man. Abe says he takes after the old man. The Methodists intend to carry on a series of missionary meetings in the Welsh mountains, with a view to making the people better, and possibly stopping much of the petty thieving.

A Missing Son.

NEW YORK, December 17th.—The Jersey City authorities are anxious to learn the whereabouts of Jacob Fors, son of the Finlander who was brutally beaten and robbed by hoodlums last Sunday morning. He came here five years ago and settled in California. About nine months ago, losing his reason, he was sent to an asylum. His father, a well-to-do farmer, went to California and started to take his son back to Finland. In Philadelphia the son escaped from him, and was found by the police eight days after. It is supposed that, frightened by the attack on his father, Jacob ran away, and may have been picked up as a lunatic. It is hoped that the son, when found, may be able to identify his father's assailants.

Household Effects Sold at Auction.

LOUISVILLE, December 17th.—The palatial Fourth-street residence of George C. Buchanan, now sojourning in Canada, charged with duplicating whisky warehouse receipts, was thrown open to the public to-day, and the sale of household effects begun by the auctioneer of the Trust Company. The house is the most magnificent in the city, and is furnished to a degree approaching splendor. The walls are designed to imitate metal, leather, majolica and porcelain panels, and contains all the luxuries and artistic appointments money could buy. Buchanan's family still occupy the house. They locked themselves in a room, and during the sale the sobs of the wife were frequently heard. The articles offered brought good prices.

Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, December 17th.—The report of the Union Pacific for the quarter ending September 30th, shows the total income to have been $7,317,000; net surplus, after the payment of all fixed charges, including the Government requirements, $1,602,000—or equivalent to two and six-tenths per cent. upon the capital stock of the company.

Chickens Coming Home to Roost.

NEW YORK, December 17th.—The *World*, referring to the rescue of Mary Halsey from a low Chinese den, says: People in New York will be pardoned for feeling something of California's hatred of certain Chinese innovations when they read the account of this young and beautiful girl found in an opium-joint by her father, who was compelled to ask the aid of the police to rescue her. The picture of this white-haired, respectable father shedding tears in Court, over the dazed and beautiful wreck of his child, opens a new field of horrors to the modern imagination.

Five Persons Burned to Death.

NEWPORT (Ark.), December 17th.—In the conflagration here yesterday James Conner and Pleasant McNutt, of Independence county, and Mrs. Devona and another lady and child, of Jackson county, were burned to death. Their charred remains were found this afternoon.

Atlanta Excited Again.

ATLANTA (Ga.), December 17th.—Two kegs of powder have been found concealed under the gate of the city school building. The motive which led to the powder being placed there is unknown. Taken in connection with the incendiary attempt to burn the Court-house, this has created considerable sensation.

Methodist Pastoral Address.

BOSTON, December 17th.—At the afternoon session of the Methodist Conference, a pastoral address, prepared by the committee of Bishops, was read. It congratulates the various branches of Methodism on the harmony and sympathy which had characterized all the proceedings of the Conference, and gave advice as to the conduct of Methodists in the future for the promotion of morality and the spread of the gospel. A love-feast closed the proceedings of the day, and the Conference.

Participation Prohibited.

NEW YORK, December 17th.—The Board of Education refused to allow the public school children to participate in entertainments in the school-houses in aid of the Bartholdi statue pedestal fund.

Conduct Unbecoming a Gentleman.

NEW YORK, December 17th.—Broem, Danish Consul here, and a Trinity Church vestryman, resigned the latter office recently, having been detected in writing anonymous letters to August Belmont's family. He has been a member of the Union Club since 1859, and also a member of the Knickerbocker Club. He will probably be expelled from both for conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

A War of Words.

NEW YORK, December 17th.—It was reported yesterday that Marquis De Lenville and General Sickles had two encounters in front of the Academy of Music, over a lady and a denial by Sickles of Lenville's titles of nobility. It seems, however, to have been a mere war of words, which the police squelched.

A General Invitation.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.—The Congressional Committee to arrange for the dedication of the Washington monument invites, through the medium of the Associated Press, all civil and military and naval organizations in the United States to attend the ceremonies, which will be held at the base of the monument on the 21st of February. Any organization accepting this invitation is requested to notify General Sheridan, Marshal of the Day, of the number of persons in such organization, whereupon he will assign to it a proper position in the procession provided for by the committee.

Dinner to Mrs. Hopkins.

NEW YORK, December 17th.—Mrs. S. C. Harriott of West Twenty-third street, will give a dinner to-day to Mrs. Mark Hopkins of California.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Wintry Weather in China.

PEKIN, December 17th.—The Peiho river is frozen, and navigation will shortly be closed, when the residents of Pekin and Tientsin will be virtually imprisoned till March. The populace of Pekin is orderly, and on good terms with foreigners. The Ministers of America, England, Germany and Russia will remain during the winter.

To be Deported.

PARIS, December 17th.—It is rumored that the resides viests will be deported to the French islands off Madagascar.

Reported Death of Kossuth.

LONDON, December 17th.—It is reported that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is dead.

Confession of an Anarchist.

LEIPSIC, December 17th.—In the Anarchist trial to-day, Reinsdorf confessed that he was connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor of Germany at Neiderwald, and referred in the most vehement manner to the condition of the working people. The Judges were frequently compelled to interfere and rebuke the prisoner. Reinsdorf continued, saying the task of obtaining freedom devolved upon the workmen themselves, and the contests at the polls were absurd and irrational. The Anarchist programme of action would alone do any good. The end sanctified the means. There was no good in being sentimental, and he had done his duty as an Anarchist. He admitted that he had persuaded Rupsch and Kuechler to join him, and he gave them the necessary introductions as to handling and placing the dynamite, adding boldly, that if he had not been ill he himself would probably have committed the assassination at Niederwald.

The London Press and the Nicaragua Treaty.

LONDON, December 17th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the proposed Nicaragua treaty, says: Granville opposed the attempt of Secretary Blaine to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and, therefore, it is hardly likely that Granville will consent to the proposal now.

The *St. James Gazette* says: The powers now assembled at Berlin have obviously a stake in the proposed Nicaraguan canal, and they are likely to co-operate with England to oppose the project. In that case, it continues, they would find a strong auxiliary force opposing America, which would make it difficult for that country to carry out the project.

Spanish Financial Matters.

PARIS, December 17th.—The *Bourse* announces that a syndicate of French and foreign capitalists have taken £1,000,000 in drafts issued by the Spanish Minister of Colonies, payable in one year. Orders are said to have been issued to postpone the financial operation in behalf of Cuba until it is known what effect the treaty of commerce between Spain and America will have on the province of Cuba.

Trouble Between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

BALTIMORE, December 17th. — Captain Forbes, of the bark Albemarle, arrived at this port yesterday from Rio Janeiro. He says that when he left Rio Janeiro on November 12th there were numerous war rumors between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The Brazilian authorities are conscripting for the army. An American gentleman, who arrived at Rio from Buenes Ayres, told Forbes that the Argentine Republic had 120,000 men ready to throw across the frontier as soon as war was declared. The Brazilian navy is being gotten in readiness for active service.

The Nicaragua Treaty in England.

LONDON, December 17th.—The *Times* says: The Nicaraguan treaty will excite amazement in England and America. If the published version is correct, it will undoubtedly elicit a distinct protest in both countries. It is a direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—a more distinct violation than Blaine ever contemplated. The Americans will not suppose that Englishmen deprecate the treaty owing to an alarm of an extension of American dominions, or that they mistrust that the treaty will be abused to the injury of British trade; but they cannot approve of the example of one State purchasing the control of such water-ways for personal advantage, and not as a trustee for the world. The summary of the provisions of the treaty, as cabled to England, contains no provisions in behalf of the world's trade. A navigable highway between two oceans is not a petty matter for sale and barter between a couple of States.

A Military Governor.

SALTILLO, December 17th.—By order of the National Government, General Cervantes, commanding the military department composed of the States of Duango, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Tampaulipas and Nuevo Leon, has been inaugurated Governor pro tem. of the State of Coahuila, to continue in office until a new State election can be held some three or four months hence. This not only settles the dispute between the contending Governors, Carrillo and Tale, but insures peace and security to the State, for neither party has the temerity nor inclination to oppose the Federal authority. Cervantes would permit no public inaugural display and declined several proffered serenades. He has ordered all the drinking-houses closed at 10 o'clock at night and the immediate arrest of any one found intoxicated.

Gambling-Houses Relicensed.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 17th.—The gambling-houses of this city, shut by the authorities on the entrance of the new administration, have been relicensed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A special meeting of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 18th, at 7 o'clock, for work. Sojourning Master Masons cordially invited. J. H. MOORE, W. M. JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary. d18-1t*

WANTED—A No. 1 YOUNG MAN; GOOD Salesman; no other need apply. Address "T. P.," this office. d18-1t*

Grocers' and Produce Dealers' Protective Union.

THE ABOVE-NAMED ASSOCIATION TAKE this method of informing the public that they will not give any "holiday presents" this year, but that they will donate, instead, a liberal sum to the charitable institutions of this city. P. H. RUSSELL, President G. P. U. A. A. TARTE, Secretary. d18-1w*

Grocers' and Produce Dealers' Protective Union.

AUTHORIZED PARTIES TO COLLECT FOR the Howards, Protestant Orphan Asylum and Sisters of Charity are hereby respectfully requested to call on the Treasurer, F. A. Jones, of T. H. Cook & Co., and receive the amounts voted to them. P. H. RUSSELL, Pres. G. P. U. A. A. TARTE, Secretary. d18-1t*

—THIRTY-FIRST—

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BALL!

—GIVEN BY—

SACRAMENTO TURN-VEREIN,

AT ARMORY HALL,

Thursday Evening, December 25, 1884.

d18-td COMMITTEE.

WHERE TO BUY!

CARVING KNIVES AND FORKS, FINE Table Knives, Plated Spoons and Forks, Extra-fine Pocket Knives, Razors, Ladies' Scissors, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Cheap, at the HARDWARE STORE,

No. 512 J street, Sacramento.

d18-1plm CHAS. ZEITLER.

FOR SALE,

About 65 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

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDINANCE No 8.

An Ordinance to Amend Ordinance No. 7, entitled "An Ordinance to Fix License Taxes in the County of Sacramento, State of California."

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Sacramento do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 12 of said Ordinance No. 7 is hereby amended to read as follows, viz:

"Section 12. All license taxes provided for in this Ordinance are due and payable in advance, at the office of the License Collector of said county; and whenever any license tax provided for in this Ordinance shall be due and unpaid, it is hereby made the duty of the License Collector to demand and collect the same without unnecessary delay; and he shall also demand and collect of the person so delinquent, in addition to the amount due for such license, the sum of one dollar, which he shall pay into the County Treasury. The License Collector must on the first Monday in each month make a verified report to the Board of Supervisors, showing the amount collected for licenses and the names of the persons delinquent."

SECTION 2. Section 13 of said Ordinance is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

"Section 13. The County Auditor must prepare and have printed blank licenses of all classes mentioned in this Ordinance, for the term of three, six and twelve months, and for such shorter terms as are herein authorized to be issued, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the License Collector when sold."

SECTION 3. Section 14 of said Ordinance is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

"Section 14. The County Auditor must number and sign all licenses, and from time to time deliver them to the License Collector in such quantities as may be required, taking his receipt therefor, and charge him therewith, giving in the entry the numbers, the classes and amounts thereof."

SECTION 4. Section 15 of said ordinance is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

"Section 15. The Auditor must keep in his office the stumps of all licenses by him delivered to the License Collector, and a ledger in which he must keep the Collector's account for all licenses delivered to him, sold, or returned unsold by him; a correct statement of the Collector's license account must be certified to the County Treasurer each month by the Auditor."

SECTION 5. Section 18 of said ordinance is hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. Section 19 of said ordinance is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 19. The License Collector must make diligent inquiry as to all persons in his county liable to pay license tax, as provided in this ordinance, and must require, under oath or affirmation, the probable amount of business which he, or the firm of which he is a member, or for which he is an agent or agent, or the association or corporation of which he is President, Secretary or managing agent, will do in the next succeeding three months; and thereupon such person, agent, President, Secretary or other officer must procure a license from the License Collector for the term desired, and the class to which such party is liable to pay. And in all cases where an underestimate has been made by the party applying, the party making such underestimate, or the company he represented, are required to pay a license tax for the next quarter double the sum otherwise required."

SECTION 7. Section 21 of said ordinance is hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. Section 22 of said ordinance is hereby repealed.

SECTION 9. Section 23 of said ordinance is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 23. Immediately after the passage of this ordinance, and every two years thereafter, the Board of Supervisors of said county may, elect a License Collector thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor is elected and qualified; and upon such election the said Board, by its President, shall enter into a contract with the person elected to perform the duties of License Collector for the period of two years, at a salary not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. Such Collector shall give a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by said Board, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. On giving such bond he shall become License Collector of said county, and shall perform all the duties and possess all the powers herein required of or granted to the License Collector of said county.

SECTION 10. This ordinance shall take effect in fifteen days after its passage.

WM. MCLAUGHLIN, Supervisor Second District.

December 16, 1884.

Adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Steinman, McLaughlin, Blair, Gottlieb, Christy.

Noes—Bailey, Smith.

J. M. SMITH, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

[SEAL.] Attest: CHAS. M. COGLAN, Clerk. d18-4p6t

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. [R. C.] d17-2t*

CORRESPONDENC