DAILY RECORD-UNION

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 13, 1885

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122 for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 85½; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 108½.

Silver in London, 49⅞d; consols, 99 13-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125¼; 4½s, 115⅞.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84½@86 cents.

The San Francisco stock market opened yesterday with rising prices, Hale & Norcross reaching $4 80. The outside stocks were very quiet.

Wm. Edgington, a pioneer of 1846, died near Napa yesterday, aged 68 years.

This month $47,000 worth of Napa county bonds will be redeemed.

An earthquake shock was experienced yesterday at Gibraltar.

A severe gale prevailed yesterday along the whole of the British coast.

A hurricane in Spain yesterday completed the ruin of many places which suffered by the recent earthquakes.

General Grant has quit smoking.

Fire in Yonkers, N. Y.; loss, $200,000.

Professor Henry L. Eustis, Dean of the Harvard Scientific School, is dead.

Mrs. General Grant positively refuses to accept the offer of Vanderbilt in regard to her husband's debts.

Duncan C. Ross will wrestle no more, unless it be with the devil, as he has decided to become a clergyman.

A heavy failure of Liverpool cotton brokers is announced.

China and Japan have agreed to submit the Corean question to arbitration.

Gladstone's health is rapidly improving.

A Toronto (Ont.) special announces the discovery in that region of "the best gold mine in America."

Moody, the revivalist, is meeting with great success in Richmond, Va.

Bishop & Schafer, druggists of Salt Lake, have assigned.

A libel suit growing out of the late war has been instituted by Ben. Butler against the Boston *Herald*.

Sullivan, the slogger, is still indulging in his drunken brutalities at "the hub."

E. A. Wilson, a mysterious Californian, has created a sensation in Ainsworth, Ga.

Belva A. Lockwood petitions Congress to have the votes counted which were cast for her at the late Presidential election.

In a wrestling match at Butte, Mont., between Carkeek, of Michigan, and D. A. McMillan, of California, the former won.

The health of John Kelly, late Tammany Chief, is better, and he will soon leave New York for the South.

Several American horses are entered for the coming English races.

A dry-goods palace, unequaled in this country, is soon to be opened in Brooklyn.

Twenty prisoners escaped from the jail at Denton, Tex., Saturday night.

Dr. Carver, the marksman, is endeavoring to break 60,000 pieces of coal in six days at New Haven Conn., or an average of 500 shots an hour.

Colonel E. E. Rice, formerly United States Minister to Japan, died in Washington Sunday night, aged 64 years.

An old teapot, containing over $3,000 in English gold and silver, has been unearthed by a well-digger, near Defiance, O.

There were forty arrests in New York Sunday for violating the excise law.

The New York *Star* has suspended publication.

A duel with swords has taken place on the Belgian frontier, arising out of the acquittal of Mme. Hugues, in Paris.

General Gordon attacks the rebels in the Soudan on every possible occasion.

The reports regarding the house which Mrs. Mark Hopkins is to build at Great Barrington, Mass., are ridiculously exaggerated.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem yesterday, and both Houses organized.

A meeting of the Trans-continental Association of Railroads opened in San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

A PITIABLE DEVICE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, in a labored editorial, urges the establishing in that city of a great museum, and discusses the details. This is right, but the reasons the *Chronicle* advances are in keeping with the reasons that journal advances in support of very many propositions, since in the main they are weak and shallow. That paper says:

> San Franciscans must beware of regarding this project as of trivial consequence. It is of the very first importance. Merchants do not need to be reminded that the completion of the Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific have taken a great deal of trade from this city. Something must be done to offset these mischiefs, and the first thing in order is to make San Francisco more attractive than it is. We must tempt people to come here. If we can get them to come to see the show a good many will stay to trade and live.

Abstractly this is true, but to be advanced as a means of retaining the importance of a great commercial city it is trivial and confesses a lack of resource and energy that is lamentable. If San Francisco's commerce is endangered, and her metropolitan standing menaced, a dozen museums will not save her. Moreover, museums grow—they are not made. They are of slow growth, also, and must be something better than mere curiosity shops, to be attractive. It is all very well for San Francisco to establish a museum, but while she is doing so, and it is attaining that position which will bring to the city great numbers of people, she may sink into the most sluggish slums of trade, and decline to a very low plane of commercial importance. A better policy to pursue is to apply the money and energy a museum will demand, to fathoming the causes of San Francisco's commercial retrogression and applying remedies. These made effective, a museum will be in order. Instead of appealing to capital to establish a great peep show, let San Francisco cease its discouragement of capital and assaults upon its investment; devote its energy to undoing the mischief of the past, to opening up new avenues of trade, labor to develop the resources of the interior, and foster every legitimate scheme to augment the importance of our home market. The city of San Francisco needs to take broader views of men and things, and get out of the grooves in which the mere shop-keeper moves, who looks no further into the future than the end of his nose. If, in her present emergency, San Francisco can find nothing better to do to save herself than the establishment of a "big show," her condition is pitiable indeed. If the emergency, to which the *Chronicle* confesses, suggests no more heroic remedy than that, then indeed have the brains of San Francisco gone wool gathering. Let that city, instead of pottering about on the sidewalk soliciting, go to work making consumers, and do something toward the building of a State. We confess we had some idea of the sad strait of the metropolis—we had a revelation of it when her journals and merchants petitioned the railroad companies to so discriminate against the interior that people would be driven to abandon the markets of Sacramento, Los Angeles, Stockton and Marysville and come to San Francisco to trade, at greater financial punishment—but we never so fully realized the desperate condition of San Francisco until now, when the *Chronicle*, assuming to voice public opinion, turns to the establishment of a show to draw sight-seers, as a patent remedy for failing trade.

THE RIGHT WAY.

It is understood that medical scientists will ask the Legislature to aid the State Board of Health in making chemical analyses with a view to exposing and preventing adulterations in food and drugs, and also to aid it in making critical examination of the mineral waters of the State. This is well and in a right direction. So, too, it is expected that the Bureau of State Mineralogy will desire means to enable it to make chemical analyses of mineral deposits, to aid discovery and investment, and thus add to material industries and wealth. This is also well, and in a right direction. Again, chemical analyses it is expected will be necessary for the Viticultural Board in aid of the viticultural interest generally. For each of these, and for others, a laboratory will be needed, fitted in a manner to render the work thorough. No laboratory for the purpose can be established short of an expenditure of from $5,000 to $8,000 for each. Then, too, special chemists must be employed, and this will augment the cost. Now, instead of having three or four separate laboratories and three or four salaried chemists, it appears to us that the work can be accomplished at the State University. At that point all these needed scientific researches can be best conducted. There the State already has a sufficient laboratory, which would need but slight reinforcement for the purposes named. At the University is a competent salaried chemist who will only need to be styled the State Analyst. Thus there will be no new offices created, no new salaries established, no money laid out for laboratories, and no dissipation of energy or division of labor. As a pure matter of economy, the proposition must commend itself. But above this consideration is this other, that the State University is the proper place for the conduct of these examinations. It will add to the value of the scientific course for the students, and will give the results an authoritative character special chemists cannot impart. Let the law authorize the Board of Health, State Mineralogist and Viticultural Association to call upon the University to make all necessary chemical analyses, and all needed assays; let the chemist at the University be created State Analyst, and with the force about him and the Faculty to aid him, and such small financial aid as the State may find necessary for additional apparatus and materials, we shall have better and more impartial results than are possible to be attained by a number of special agents. In entomology only will it be impossible to send to the University, since that institution is not yet supplied with an entomologist, a chair for which, by the way, in the interest of horticulture, viticulture and agriculture, should be provided and filled by the very highest skill the State can obtain.

CONTEMPORANEOUS EXPRESSIONS.

SO LONG as she does her work willingly and in a business fashion, and avoids that carelessness and "insolence of office" which are so frequently characteristic of the minor "public functionary," she is certain to command respect, and to do a better work for her sex than a dozen lecturers and agitators.—[Philadelphia Record on Women as Clerks in Public Offices.

EVERY departure from recognized religious standards in the direction of a more intimate relationship between God and man seems to tend directly toward the most vicious fanaticism. The prayer cure notion, which has been a matter of interest to many, may have to be discouraged by the ecclesiastical authorities if it is to lead to such horrors as that in Denver.—[Chicago Herald.

EMINENTLY practicable and sensible.—[Napa Reporter on the Sacramento Democratic resolution, that it is folly to send a delegation to Washington.

WE cannot see the policy or equity of any such bill. Why the State should be asked to pay the amount stolen is not plain.—[El Dorado Republican on relief of Treasurers from January's steal.

THE only trouble with the report is that, while the statistics may be very interesting as curiosities, they do not seem to possess other value. The number of Indians in Missouri, for example, or the price of sausage in Germany, may furnish good reading to some, but cannot be regarded as improving the condition of the California laborer.—[San Francisco Report on the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE trouble about Dakota is that the Territory is Republican. That is the only reason that there is any objection made to admitting her into the Union. There is no use dodging the issue.—[San Francisco Daily Post.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

MONDAY, January 12, 1885.

People vs. Thomas H. Reynold—Argument of demurrers continued until Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

People vs. D. M. Burns—Same order as above.

People vs. Charles Dodge—Taken under advisement until Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

John T. Cardwell vs. —— McKinnon—Motion to strike out and disallow cost bills argued and taken under advisement.

I. A. N. Cloak vs. D. R. Brownell et al.—Continued until Friday for argument.

H. McCann, Sr., in insolvency—J. W. Wilson appointed assignee on filing bond in the sum of $300.

E. C. Parsons, in insolvency—Order filed vacating appointment of Charles Robin and appointing Henry Kahn as assignee, and also authorizing him to sell certain property.

People vs. Jake Martin, grand larceny—Demurrer allowed and sustained. District Attorney directed to file a new information against the defendant within three days.

People vs. Edward Doheny—Demurrer overruled. Defendant pleads not guilty.

People vs. Henry Denny—Demurrer overruled. Defendant pleads not guilty.

People vs. Richard Elliston, burglary—Defendant sentenced to two years in the State Prison at Folsom.

People vs. W. H. Murphy, grand larceny—Defendant sentenced to four years in the State Prison at Folsom.

People vs. Henry Lowe, burglary—Prisoner sentenced to ten years in the State Prison at Folsom.

People vs. Luke Pierce, burglary—Defendant discharged from custody.

People vs. Jack McKenna, attempt to commit rape—Continued until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

People vs. W. McCanis, disturbing the peace, on appeal from the Police Court—Continued for two weeks.

McGrath vs. Wallace et al.—Defendants given thirty days from date to serve statements on motion for new trial, and all proceedings on executions herein stayed until determination of said motion for new trial. Order entered without prejudice to rights of plaintiff.

People vs. Simon Raten, murder—Prisoner sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead, on Friday, February 27th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Estates of W. Ashby and Calista Ashby, deceased—W. F. Ashby granted letters of administration on filing bond in the sum of $8,000 in each case. F. Griswold, H. G. Hays and W. E. Wise appraisers. Notice to creditors in RECORD-UNION.

Estate of P. Sullivan, deceased—Notice to strike out certain portions of contest; and also, application for allowance to widow, opposition to be filed in three days. Continued. Citation to John T. Carey dismissed.

Estate of John A. Fox, deceased—Petition for order of sale of real estate granted.

In the matter of the Paris minors—Continued for two weeks.

Guardianship of Susie S. Milliken, a minor—P. Bohl, George G. Davis and F. S. Mott appointed appraisers.

Guardianship of H. O. Beatty, Jr.—Petition for leave to sell real estate granted.

Estate of Lavinia Hobbs, deceased—Order granted settling final account and distributing estate.

Estate of —— Provost—Continued until March 2d.

Estate of A. T. Driver—Continued two weeks.

Estate of Ripley C. Kelley, deceased—Amy Kelley appointed administratrix. Bond, $500. Appraisers, J. H. Atkins, Edward Healey and John Winkleman.

Estate of William Kleinsorge, deceased—Continued for two weeks.

Estate of Sarah Gallagher, deceased—Order entered that due notice to creditors has been given.

S. H. Pugh, in insolvency—Continued until 1:30 P. M. to-morrow.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

MONDAY, January 12, 1885.

People vs. Thomas J. Clunie—Defendant allowed twenty days additional time to prepare, serve and propose statement on motion for a new trial.

Mary A. Mead vs. H. H. Mead—Lincoln White substituted as attorney for plaintiff. Case continued until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

D. O. Mills & Co. vs. Porter Bros.—Continued until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Quong Sun vs. A. Mouton et al.—Continued until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Ida E. Andrews vs. O. R. Runyon—Continued.

People vs. Thomas J. Clunie—Motion for new trial and to re-tax cost bill continued until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Alice Van Bouden vs. J. H. Reid—Demurrer overruled.

Diagory Hobbs vs. Amador and Sacramento Canal Company—Continued for one week.

Lizzie Chenneau vs. Charles Chenneau—Continued for one week.

Mary S. Jones vs. Norman J. Stewart—Demurrer overruled.

Sacramento Bank vs. Nichols, Atkinson et al.—Continued one week.

Isaiah Rendell vs. J. H. Scott et al.—Motion to strike out part of amended answer and cross-complaint submitted.

HOME AND ABROAD.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.—The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution heretofore offered by Hawley, calling on the President for a copy of the historic statement concerning the public policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate States, filed at the War Department by General Sherman.

Harris said that if Hawley thought any action of the Senate was proper with regard to the paper or papers referred to, he would not object to the call, but if no such action was to be taken, Harris could see no object in the call for the papers. They were in the possession of the War Department, and would appear in the rebellion record. Harris had examined the papers at the War Department. They consisted of a somewhat voluminous argument by General Sherman of his side of the personal issue made through the newspapers between himself and Jefferson Davis.

Hawley said he presumed that the papers would find their way into publicity, and he had desired a complete and not a partial edition published.

Harris had not the slightest objection to the broadest publication of the papers, but saw no reason why they should be sent to the Senate, to be merely printed as an executive document and then slumber there.

Hawley said the papers related to the last year of the war, and would not probably be published in the rebellion record for a couple of years to come.

Harris doubted the propriety of calling for the papers.

Vest regretted the introduction of the resolution, not that he would oppose the largest publication of the history of the Confederate States, but because the Senate would be making itself, indirectly at least, a party to a controversy that has been going on in the public press. His feelings toward General Sherman were of the kindest character, and he believed that he was his personal friend.

The debate on Hawley's resolution grew warm before it ended, Conger, Ingalls and Sherman characterizing Davis as a conspirator and traitor, while Lamar and George said he was no more so than a number of Senators on the floor.

The matter went over till to-morrow.

Among the petitions presented was one by Hoar from Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, praying Congress to see that the votes cast for her in the late Presidential election be counted.

Van Wyck, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably, with amendments, the House bill to prevent the unlawful occupancy of public lands. The principal amendment proposed is to authorize the President to use civil and military force to remove and destroy illegal fences.

The Chair laid formally before the Senate unfinished legislative business, being the interstate commerce bill, but this yielded to a motion for the consideration of executive business.

The naval bill, just passed by the House, was first, however, laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A joint resolution, providing for the meeting of both houses in joint convention February 11th to count the electoral vote, was also laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Rosecrans—For the establishment of a branch Soldiers' Home in California.

By McComas—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Commanders Schley and Coffin and Lieutenant Emery, and the officers and men of their command, for the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and surviving comrades.

By George—Authorizing the transfer of one vessel of the Greely relief expedition to the Treasury Department for a revenue cutter, and the retention of the other two for service in the navy.

By Browne of Indiana—Referring to the present controversy between the United States and Venezuela in regard to the award at Carseas in 1868.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Wilson of Iowa in the chair) on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Hill moved to restore to the $3,500 class the Consulship at Hankow, China, which in the bill has been placed in the $1,500 class.

Hill's motion was lost—48 to 67.

A point of order was made against the paragraph appropriating $12,000 to meet the necessary expenses attendant on the execution of the Neutrality Acts, and the point was maintained by the Chair.

Cannon appealed from the decision, and being of the opinion that he had been unfairly treated by the Chair, raised the point of no quorum on a vote to sustain the Chair's decision. No quorum was present. Adjourned.

The Grant-Vanderbilt Correspondence.

NEW YORK, January 12th.—Vanderbilt's last letter to General Grant has evoked the following replies:

NEW YORK CITY, January 11, 1885.

Dear Sir: Your letter of this date received. Mrs. Grant and I regret that you cannot accept our proposition to retain the property which was mortgaged in good faith to secure a debt of honor, but your generous determination compels us no longer resist. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

To W. H. VANDERBILT.

POSITIVE AND FINAL DECLINATION.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1885.

My Dear Mr. Vanderbilt: Upon reading your letter this afternoon, General Grant and myself felt it would be ungracious to refuse your princely and generous offer, hence his note to you. But upon reflection, I find I cannot I will not accept your munificence in any form. I beg you will pardon this apparent vacillation and consider this answer definite and final. With great regard, and a sense of obligation that will always remain, I am, yours very gratefully,

JULIA D. GRANT.

The Question of Grant's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.—The published correspondence between General Grant, Mrs. Grant and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, relative to the loan made the ex-President by the millionaire, has attracted the notice of Senators and Representatives. An opportunity is simply needed to secure the passage of the bill to place Grant upon the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General. Southern representatives, as a rule, favor the adoption of such a measure. The manly refusal of the ex-President to accept the relief proffered by Vanderbilt has revived the attention of Congress to the propriety of placing the General of the Union armies upon the retired list. That the bill presented at the present session will be passed seems now more than ever probable. Had Grant accepted Vanderbilt's offer, nothing would have been done in the premises by the House.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.—The Senate was in executive session nearly three hours to-day, discussing the Nicaragua treaty. Nothing was done with it, and the debate brought out no new features in connection with the subject.

A Cold-Blooded Forgery.

TOPEKA (Ks.), January 12th.—The *State Journal* this evening prints an interview with Jas. A. Legate in relation to the letter published to-day, purporting to have been written by him to R. C. Kerens of St. Louis. After reading the letter carefully, Mr. Legate said: "This letter is a cold-blooded forgery. I never wrote anything of the kind to him or anyone. It is a wilful and malicious lie from beginning to end. I never knew Mr. Kerens, and never met him but once. I rode with him from Cincinnati to Columbus some ten days before the October election, when he told me the method of the campaign in Cincinnati." Mr. Legate also declared that he never made such a proposition, written or oral; that Governor St. John had never talked to him on the subject; had never offered to make any terms with the Republicans, and that St. John had never authorized him to make any proposition, and that any charge that he had done so was a willful lie, gotten up to injure St. John and ease down the men who have been lying on him.

CLARKSON'S VIEWS OF LEGATE'S DENIAL.

DES MOINES, January 12th.—The report of an interview with Legate at Topeka this afternoon reached here to-night, and was shown to Mr. Clarkson. He said that his denial now that he made any overtures will be met by the sufficient contradiction of Karens, Plumb, Dudley and others, to whom he discussed the overtures made on behalf of St. John, and that his denial today also finds ample contradictions in his own admissions, as made on the 9th to reporters of the Chicago and New York *Tribunes* and St. Louis *Republican*, that he did make such overtures. Clarkson added: "The letter of introduction that he brought me from Senator Plumb showed that he had talked freely to Plumb about it, and this letter I still have. Legate's declaration that his letter to Karens, as printed by the *Globe-Democrat*, is a forgery, will not live long. The letter will be photographed, engraved and printed, and as his writing is characteristic and well known in Kansas, the identity of the letter and his authorship of it will very soon be proved."

A Mysterious Californian.

NEW YORK, January 12th.—The *Tribune's* Ainsworth, Ga., special says: Some time ago there arrived here E. A. Wilson, who represented himself as wealthy and a Commissioner from California to the New Orleans Exposition. He claimed to be the Wilson who left New Orleans thirty-five years ago, leaving his young wife and babe, through jealousy of his wife's popularity. He found his wife dead, after having married a second time, but his son had grown up, married, and was still living. The father gave the young man money to fix up his mother's grave, ordered him to sell out his possessions and go to his father's home in California. These stories have filled the measure of public excitement here, but the mysterious failure of Wilson to return at the appointed time for his son has not been explained. When these facts were first published they gave rise to curious developments. Not less than thirty different Wilsons, living in widely separate parts of the country, have written to various business men and officials here making inquiries about the mysterious Wilson, claiming that their fathers had disappeared in the same way, and seeking a clue to them. The latest letter is addressed by Joshua Wilson, of Canada, to Postmaster Rooney, making explicit inquiries.

Sullivan's Drunken Freaks.

NEW YORK, January 12th.—A *Herald's* Boston special gives the following as another of Sullivan's drunken freaks: Early this morning Sullivan grew very hilarious, and started out to conquer something. He had not journeyed far before he espied a Tremont-street car laden with young women on their way to work. Sullivan at once boarded the car, knocked out and put off the driver and conductor and began at once to assume the duties of both. His fair passengers, frightened out of their wits, rushed out of the car pell-mell. Sullivan urged the horses on, and he was not at all particular about keeping his car on the track. He drove through several streets, in fact, in which tracks have not yet been laid. After his fun had become monotonous, he left the car and horses in a very precarious condition. This, it is said, will be one of the charges of cruelty that will be brought against him when he appears in Court. Sullivan, it is supposed, settled for the damaged car and horses with the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

A Modest Petition.

WASHINGTON, January 12th.—Mrs. Belva Ann Lockwood, the candidate of the Equal Rights party for President in the late campaign, in a petition to the Senate, through Senator Hoar, asks that the votes for her in New York, New Hampshire, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Maryland and California be counted, and that the electoral vote of Indiana be given to her. She charges that the votes cast for her were "fraudulently and illegally counted for the alleged majority candidates, the same being antagonistic to the letter and spirit of the law and subservient to every principle of equity and justice." She also asks that the Senate refuse to receive the electoral returns of New York, or count them for the "alleged majority candidate, for, had the 1,336 votes polled in said State for your petitioner been counted for her and not for one Grover Cleveland, he would not have been awarded the majority of all the votes cast in said election in said States." As a reason for asking that the electoral vote of Indiana be cast for her, she says that after the Electoral College of that State had cast its vote for the aforesaid Grover Cleveland it changed its mind, as it had a legal right to do, and did cast its united ballot for your petitioner.

West Point Students Plucked.

NEW YORK, January 12th.—A *Times'* West Point special says: The result of the semi-annual examination at the Military Academy, which has been in progress since January 2d, creates much excitement in the corps, as the number who have terminated their military career abruptly is very large. The fourth class alone loses twenty-five per cent. of its membership, and five from the third class were returned to the fourth class. Cadets Alexander of the third class and Young of the fourth class, both colored, and hailing from Ohio, are doing fairly well, the former ranking about 19 in a class of 70, and the latter in the neighborhood of 50 in a class of 76 members. The list of slain shows that high official stations do not protect incompetent students. Butler in the third, and Williams in the fourth class, the former a son of Senator Butler, and the latter a son of General Williams, of the Adjutant-General's Department, Washington, both failed.

Order of the Holy Cross.

NEW YORK, January 12th.—The progress of the Order of the Holy Cross, one of whose numbers recently took upon himself, at the hands of Assistant Bishop Potter, a vow of celibacy and poverty, is watched with much interest by the church people. The ground has been broken for a place of worship, to cost $35,000. It is in the center of a densely populated tenement-house district. On behalf of the Order, it is claimed that the additional vows taken do not in the least conflict with those they took when admitted to holy orders. Even these have been taken only that they may be better qualified and more free to carry on their work. It not wanted in New York, they desire to have it understood that they will at once go elsewhere, where an opening may be provided.

Boss Kelly's Affairs.

NEW YORK, January 12th.—Justice Gorman told a *Sun* reporter yesterday: "Kelly is now so much better that he will soon leave for the South, but only a two-day's journey from New York. Twelve or fifteen years ago he was similarly troubled, and was then compelled to take a three years' vacation in Europe. He has not been below Fourteenth street since his illness began, and has not visited Tammany, either. In the matter of the *Star*, he thought it best to give up now, when the paper was in a good financial condition, than to wait with the possibility of its losing money. The negotiations with McLean were satisfactory, but the latter concluded that journalism in Cincinnati was paying better at present than in New York. Kelly used to receive, every morning, a report of the financial condition of the *Star*."

H. A. Gumbleton said: "Kelly has no intention of going out of politics. When he returns from his Southern trip he will pitch in heavily."

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines' Two Wills.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12th.—Attorneys representing Mrs. Maria Perkins, wife of W. R. Evans, opened the succession of Myra Clark Gaines, and offered for probate a will dated January 8, 1885, naming Mrs. Evans administratrix of the estate. Mrs. Gaines leaves property in this State and Washington city. This will, the Clerk stated, was in Mrs. Gaines' handwriting. Soon after the above proceedings, an attorney appeared in Court with another will, naming William H. Wilder and James Y. Christmas executors. These parties were astonished to hear that the succession had already been opened, and asserted that Mrs. Gaines could not write January 8th, being too ill. The will they offered, dated January 5, 1885, is under her private signature (her mark), made in the presence of five well-known citizens, who signed as witnesses. After making a few bequests to others, Mrs. Gaines wills her estate to be divided equally between her six grandchildren.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A French Duel.

PARIS, January 12th.—A duel with swords, arising out of the acquittal of Madam Hugues, has taken place on the Belgian frontier. The Madam's champion severely wounded his adversary.

Have Come to an Understanding.

LONDON, January 12th.—The *Standard* understands that Germany and Russia have informed France that they are not prepared to join in the guarantee for a new Egyptian loan.

A Serious Revolt.

PARIS, January 12th.—It is learned from semi-official sources that a serious revolt, headed by a brother of the King, has occurred. The revolutionists have obtained complete possession of a number of French posts, and murdered the garrisons. It is supposed that Chinese intrigue is at the bottom of the uprising, and a general massacre of the French at the military posts is feared. The King telegraphed that he is powerless to resist the revolutionists, and a force of French troops has been ordered in readiness to proceed from Saigon to aid the King in restoring order and punishing the offenders.

A Vigorous Campaign.

LONDON, January 12th.—A message from Khartoum says: General Gordon attacks the rebels upon every possible occasion.

SUAKIM, January 12th.—Osman Digna has become alarmed at the British advance to Shendy, and is vainly trying to rally the rebels to oppose then.

Severe Gale on the English Coast.

LONDON, January 12th.—A severe gale prevails along the whole of the British coast. Dispatches from points where the telegraph lines have not been prostrated report numbers of vessels wrecked and many lives lost.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Sharon Divorce Cace—Nellie Brackett Swears that Her Testimony Was False.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12th.—The matters of findings and plaintiff's motions for alimony and counsel fees in the Sharon divorce case came up for hearing before Judge Sullivan at 10 o'clock this morning in Department One of the Superior Court. Neither plaintiff nor the defendant was in Court, but the room was uncomfortably crowded by spectators, including many lawyers. An affidavit of Nellie Brackett was read, in which she swears that her testimony on the trial was a tissue of falsehoods. Other affidavits were read, including one of ex-Senator Sharon. The scene in the Court-room at times was most exciting. The matter went over until 10 A. M. Friday.

The Transcontinental Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12th.—A meeting of the Transcontinental Association of Railroads opened in room 190 of the Palace Hotel this afternoon. A meeting of the association occurred here a little more than one year ago. An agreement was entered into at that time as to the proportion of receipts for Pacific coast business each interested road should be allowed. Since that time the association has held meetings in the East. One occurred recently in Chicago. The Central Pacific Road at the recent meeting demanded a larger percentage of the gross receipts of the association than was allowed in 1883. To consider this demand was one of the purposes of the present session, but not the only purpose, as there are several conflicting interests. The recent resignation of Commissioner Ristine has made the election of a new Commissioner one of the considerations. The Acting Commissioner is L. G. Cannon. As a possible successor the names respectively have been mentioned of John Muir, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and P. P. Shelby, of the Union Pacific. It was to-day considered contingent on a failure to agree, that there might be a war of freight rates overland. Several railroad men, who were questioned at the Palace Hotel, said that passenger rates might also be discussed, but that this matter would probably play only a minor part in the conference.

It was at first thought that the opening session would occur at 11 o'clock this forenoon, but owing to the non-arrival yesterday of the gentlemen expected, the opening was necessarily deferred until this afternoon. The representation of various outside roads, although some of the representatives may not arrive until to-morrow, is expected to be as follows:

Atlantic and Pacific—George W. Ristine, Traffic Agent.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—Traffic Manager, J. F. Goddard; General Passenger and Freight Agent, W. F. White; General Freight Agent, J. P. Leeds.

Union Pacific—Traffic Manager, T. L. Kimball; General Freight Agent, T. L. Shelby; General Passenger Agent, J. W. Morse; General Traffic Agent, C. S. Stebbins.

Denver and Rio Grande—Receiver, W. H. Bancroft, and General Freight and Passenger Agent, S. W. Eccles.

Northern Pacific—General Freight Agent, J. M. Hannaford; General Passenger and Freight Agent, Charles S. Fee; Vice-President and General Manager, T. F. Oakes.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company—General Freight and Passenger Agent, A. L. Stokes; Vice-President and General Manager, C. H. Prescott.

Burlington and Missouri—General Ticket Agent P. S. Eustis and General Freight Agent Thomas P. Miller.

Many of these gentlemen arrived Saturday and Sunday. Some had not arrived at noon to-day.

The overland train to-day brought Messrs. P. P. Shelby, J. W. Morse, C. C. Stebbins and Thomas L. Kimball, representing the Union Pacific road, and also G. M. Wicker, of Chicago, Commissioner of the Freight Bureau of Chicago, an organization made by Chicago merchants. Mr. Wicker was not in the meeting, but it was said that he came here in the interest of Chicago shippers. Although nearly all the representatives of the roads in the Association had arrived this afternoon, the opening session did not begin at 2 o'clock, because comparatively few of the railroad men appeared on time. Commissioner Cannon was present to call the gathering to order. The Central Pacific road and Sunset route were represented by General Manager A. N. Towne, Freight Traffic Manager Stubbs and General Freight Agent Gray.

At about 3 o'clock the Association regularly began deliberations, with Commissioner Cannon in the chair, and the doors were closed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12th.—Owing to the absence of Messrs. Miller and Eustis, representatives of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, the meeting adjourned, without doing any business, until to-morrow. The gentlemen arrived in town during the evening.

The San Francisco Shrievalty Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12th.—The Shrievalty recount terminated to-day. Hopkins' plurality over Patterson is eight votes.

Napa County Bonds.

NAPA, January 12th.—The Treasurer of Napa county will this month redeem $47,000 worth of Napa county bonds.

Death of a Napa County Pioneer.

NAPA, January 12th.—Wm. Edgington, aged 68 years, a pioneer of Napa county, died this morning after a short illness. Mr. Edgington came to California in 1846, and was a member of Fremont's battalion. He has resided near Napa since 1848.

Items from Redding.

REDDING, January 12th.—Thompson's stage commenced this morning regular trips to Copper City.

Jones, Dickson, DeWolf & Co., lessees of the Winthrop mine, have purchased the buildings, machinery, stables and sawmill that the old Extra Mining Company used. There is much life in the old camp. Much excitement prevails here in regard to quartz mining.

Men are arriving here every day on their way to New river by way of Weaverville.

C. C. Bush, H. J. Johnson, James McCormick, E. A. Reid and R. G. Dunn were elected to-day Directors of the Bank of Shasta County. The Directors elected C. C. Bush President, James McCormick Vice-President, and appointed Fred. Grotefend Cashier. The bank has been doing business nine months, with very satisfactory results to its stockholders.

Rainfall to date, 17.71 inches.

ARIZONA.

Trouble Imminent—Small Fire.

TUCSON, January 12th.—Ominous signs of trouble exist between the settlers living within the outer boundaries of the San Rafael de la Zanja grant, in the southwestern part of Pima county, and parties holding the grant. Some two years since the grant came into the possession of a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, who are now carrying on an extensive stock-raising business theron under the immediate supervision of Colin Cameron, a nephew of Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Public sympathy is manifestly with the settlers, as the claims of the owners of this grant to that portion of the lands occupied by the settlers are not generally recognized.

A fire here this morning in the wholesale liquor store of Hill, Avondale & Co., Wm. Kane, agent, resulted in a loss on stock of $2,500; fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

UTAH.

Business Failure.

OGDEN, January 12th.—Bishop & Schafer, druggists of this place, have assigned. Liabilities, $15,000—mostly Eastern; assets, $10,000.

Heavy Failures—Two Men Drowned.

SALT LAKE, January 12th.—John W. Lowell & Co. and John W. Lowell's assignment was announced to-day. Assets, $265,000; liabilities, $155,000—preferred creditors secured. J. L. Lyons, of Detroit, Mich., is the assignee. The parties are heavy dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, etc.

A. F. Bailey was drowned at Grand Junction, Col., while getting a bucket of water from Grand river.

At Fruita, western Colorado, A. M. Crilley was drowned while herding stock near Grand river.

The Recent Visit of Mormons to Sonora.

SALT LAKE, January 12th.—The following is official from the leaders of the Mormon Church: "The recent visit of prominent Mormons to Sonora was for missionary purposes only, the object being to introduce the Book of Mormon, recently translated into the Spanish language, into the Yaquis tribe of Indians, and send missionaries who would instruct them in the arts of peace and civilization, as has been successfully done elsewhere by them. The Mexican authorities on the boundary line were fully cognizant of the purpose of the Mormon missionaries, and were anxious to have them carry out their intentions from their previously known success in that section, giving full support thereto." The Mormons claim to be satisfied with Utah, and only leave it as forced by lack of room, to settle in the States and Territories adjoining. The missionaries did not see Chief Cajozme, and the whole story of a treaty, defensive, offensive, or of colonization, is entirely false.

NEVADA.

Legislative Proceedings.

CARSON CITY, January 12th.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day to allow County Treasurers to deposit county funds in the banks. The House resolution to adjourn in forty days reached the Senate today, and after much jocularity was referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

OREGON.

Opening of the Legislature.

SALEM, January 12th.—The Oregon Legislature met to-day and effected a temporary organization by the election of G. W. Ruddle Speaker of the House and William Waldo President of the Senate. The House was organized permanently by the election of W. P. Keady, of Benton, Speaker, L. S. Howlett Chief Clerk, J. T. Gregg Assistant, J. C. Booth Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Wreck of the Abbie Cowper.

ASTORIA, January 12th.—The result of further inquiries from the crew of the Abbie Cowper shows unmistakably that Captain Ross, probably unaware of the strong current which sets in shore on a flood tide along this coast, approached too close to land on a light breeze, and before he was aware he had lost the wind and the current carried him in and landed his vessel on the sand. The night was clear and calm, and neither fog nor stress of weather apparently had anything to do with the misfortune.

Died in His Mother's Arms—Suicide.

PORTLAND, January 12th.—At Cathlamet, below this city, yesterday, a young son of David West, while playing up stairs, fell on a broken bottle, cutting the jugular vein. His mother, hearing a noise, went up, and her son bled to death in her arms in ten minutes after the accident.

This morning, three miles south of Portland, Henry Schroeder was found dead in his cabin, with a pistol lying by his side. He was last seen on the 8th of December opposite his cabin. He had nailed up a cross and attached a black flag thereto.

Moody's Meetings.

RICHMOND, January 12th.—The meetings held here during the past week by Moody, the revivalist, have been largely attended, and hundreds were unable to get into the hall. So great has been the desire to hear Moody that persons remained in the building from one meeting to another, afraid to leave the hall lest they should be unable to gain admittance upon their return. Some brought lunches with them. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has attended several, and manifested much interest in his success. The largest gathering of colored worshipers ever seen in this State was present at one meeting, and thousands could not get in. Moody's services will close Wednesday.

Ridiculously Exaggerated.

NEW YORK, January 12th.—The *Post* says: It may be stated on the best authority that reports concerning the house which Mrs. Mark Hopkins is to build at Great Barrington are ridiculously exaggerated. The house will be a plain stone house, without pretension, costing thousands instead of millions of dollars.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

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