DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 29, 1885

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.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123⅞ for 4s of 1907; 113⅜ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84½@4 86½; 108¼ for 3s; silver bars, 109⅛.

Silver in London, 47 7-16d; consols, 100 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127⅝; 4½s, 116½.

Although some of the Comstocks did not show up so favorably for holders when the boards met in San Francisco yesterday morning, the market for most of the mining shares had a firmer and a more active appearance. The outside stocks were especially lively, the leading Bodies recovering their lost ground very sharply. On the regular call the north-end stocks were strong features in the Comstock market, most of them securing a small advance. The middle stocks were also steadier. The activity in the outside stocks continued. Mono raised to $7 50. The Tuscaroras and Quijotoas were firm.

It is now stated that in the recent great storm on the coast of Labrador over 70 vessels and 300 lives were lost.

The rumor that King Theebaw, of Burmah, has been murdered, is discredited in London.

Lord Salisbury is now able to attend to his official duties.

The yacht Genesta arrived at Portsmouth, England, yesterday, from New York, having made the trip in twenty days and ten hours.

The steamship Great Eastern has been sold in London by auction for £26,200.

Martin Ryan was convicted in San Andreas, yesterday, of stage robbery.

The safe of the railroad company at San Fernando, Los Angeles county, was robbed yesterday morning.

The annual conference of the M. E. Church South began yesterday in Los Angeles.

Garrett Cavanaugh, tried at Jackson, Amador county, for the murder of J. B. Hodgden, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter.

Felix Cassady was found dead in his room, Tuesday evening, at Fresno.

A jury is still lacking at San Buenaventura, in the case of McCoy, accused of the murder of his wife.

Charles Reid, who was shot in San Francisco Tuesday morning, by Fred. Neil, died yesterday.

Virginia Republican leaders claim that Wise will have from 7,000 to 12,000 majority.

Emma Nevada sang in Boston Tuesday night.

Henry F. Weld, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Assayer at Boise City, Idaho.

A cave in the Croton aqueduct at Ardsley, N. Y., yesterday, injured one man fatally and four others dangerously.

In the trial of Ferdinand Ward, at New York, the case went to the jury at 7:25 last evening, who returned a verdict of guilty of larceny in the first degree.

T. S. Winston, of Chicago, is to be appointed United States Minister to Persia.

Another rich mining strike is reported from Grass Valley.

A contract has been awarded for building a Masonic Temple in Fresno.

A season of four days' racing began at Elenbrook Park, near Nevada City, yesterday.

The dam of the Milton Water and Mining Company, in Nevada county, was destroyed by fire Sunday night.

The three-mile single scull race on Lake Quinsigamond, in Massachusetts, yesterday, between Laing and Hosmer, was won by the former.

The giving way of a bridge at East Saginaw, Mich., last night, precipitated sixty persons into the river beneath, and several were drowned.

In Chicago, last evening, A. J. Burns shot and dangerously wounded two sisters—Mrs. Ray Good and Miss Lilian Walter.

At an Irish National League meeting in Philadelphia, last night, $12,000 was raised and sent to Parnell.

MR. BEECHER has a way of putting things that is inimitable. Recently preaching of death and resurrection, he concluded that we may safely leave to imagination the question of the sphere of the future. In spiritual art work we may paint as we please, and the pictures will be as diverse in their conceptions of heaven as there are men and women. But he added the saving clause, that all fancies of a heavenly state must be based within the limits of the highest affections, the purest love and the noblest aspirations. Regarding dying, he said it is not dreadful at all. If dying were going to Greenland, we might be afraid to die. As to the resurrection, he believed in a spiritual body to be raised up, and added, "Not this human body—that idea is deader than death." Here is a striking instance where the use of slang is more forcible and apt than the most choice and measured language.

IT is to be hoped that the hoodlum class generally will be as considerate in the future as two of its representatives in San Francisco were the other night. They waited until the dull hour of midnight before they engaged in pistol practice upon each other. Thus there was less risk of foolish people who will walk the streets by day and sometimes by night, being shot. The young fellows were also kind enough to do their shooting so thoroughly that there are hopes both will die, and thus rid the world of their undesirable presence and society of the necessity of supporting them in prison.

THE Democracy of San Francisco, which the *Examiner* declares is undivided and not disturbed by any dissensions, has resolved, through a sub-committee of the County Committee, to invite twenty-five prominent Democrats to consult together, with a view to restoring amicable relations between the factions of the *Examiner's* undivided and harmonious party.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* calls earnestly upon the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade to sign the memorial to the Federal Government for interference in the debris question. Right. And why not include the Supervisors of San Francisco also, as representing the whole people of that municipality?

THE President will now surely be cut off from the Democratic party, since he has resolved to deny to the Colonels of Missouri, the Majors of Georgia, the Bosses of New York, the Scrubs of Pennsylvania, and all the rest of the lobbying and office-seeking crowd, admission to his presence hereafter and forever more.

SAYS the *Alta*: "Why anyone but a Chinaman should want to smoke a Chinese cigar is a problem unanswered." Bless your soul, sir, you have smoked many a Chinese-made cigar—only you probably did not know it. The truth is, that seven-tenths of the California-made cigars are of Chinese production.

DEMOCRATIC papers are already beginning to nominate the Gubernatorial candidate for 1886. Put them up, gentlemen. It makes very little difference to the Republican party whom you present to be knocked out. For knocked out he will be.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says that the suppression of the vote in Ohio will be the keynote for the next political tune in that neck of woods. Yes, and for the whole country, too. The American people are heartily tired of boss-rule, and to that domination are the Ohio frauds attributable. The suppression of the vote in the South will be a keynote, too, for the country. There is a whole ocean of politics in John Sherman's idea to make Southern representation dependent upon the liberty secured to the voter in the South, to exercise the privilege of the franchise.

EXCELLENT, BUT NOT NEW ADVICE.

The effort is being made in certain quarters to treat the suggestion of an officer of the Dopartment of Justice as a revelation in the hydraulic-mining matter, and as advising something wholly new and heretofore unthought of. It is in order to point out the fact that good as is the advice, it had already been considered in California. Let us see: Zach. Montgomery, one of the assistants to the Attorney-General of the United States, expresses the opinion that if a certain showing is made to the Federal authorities, to their satisfaction, then it will be the plain duty of the Government to interfere to prevent the destruction of harbors and navigable streams. Very good for Mr. Montgomery. He might have said more—he could not well say less. But he has said nothing new. He has committed himself to a truism. He has repeated axiomatic expressions as old as the foundations of the Government themselves. We are glad he has said so much, though it is only an opinion, for it is precisely in line with the appeals of the RECORD-UNION, iterated for months to official bodies to send up memorials to the Federal Government, just as Mr. Montgomery now advises.

There was a time, and recently, when the RECORD-UNION stood alone in advocating precisely what Mr. Montgomery now advises; a time not remote, when not another journal in the State concurred in that which the RECORD-UNION laid down as a principle in government, and as the right line of action in the matter of securing the navigable streams of the State from destruction.

We quote only a few expressions among hundreds to show that not only have the people lost some months of time by not doing what is now agreed is the proper thing to do, but that what Mr. Montgomery advises is not new advice.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S ADVICE. FROM THE RECORD-UNION [July 29, 1875.]

As the people of California are themselves the parties most immediately interested in the action they seem to desire at the hands of the Government, it will behoove them to take the initiative by presenting to the War Department a specific statement of the grievances of which they complain, and over which the Federal Government may properly exercise jurisdiction. The matter could then in due course be referred to the Attorney-General for investigation and, if necessary, for legal action.

Of course, there may be many evils resulting from hydraulic mining, affecting the health and property of individuals and communities which of themselves can only furnish ground for relief at the hands of a State Court. But, whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the proper Federal authorities that the navigable waters of the Government are being seriously obstructed, or that her harbors are in the process of destruction; or that the utility of her arsenals or navy yards is being imperiled, it will evidently become the plain duty of those charged with the administration of the general Government, as the custodians of the public property and the guardians of the public welfare, to interpose their authority for the prevention of such evils.

[July 22, 1885.]

It is its (the Federal Government's) bounden duty to prevent the destruction of river navigation. * * * No one thinks for a moment of asking the Federal authorities to construct works to give a warrant for the continuance of the practices that have so grievously injured the valley.

[July 23, 1885.]

The Federal Government, as we yesterday said, may aid us most materially in stopping hydraulic mining. But it must be memorialized to do so, and now is the day and the hour to do it. Let the memorial represent that the navigability of the river is being destroyed by the deposition of mining slums, etc., etc.

[July 27, 1885.]

We believe that the true and final judgment will be that the river is the heritage of all the people, and as such it has all the time been the duty of the Federal Government to prevent damage to it. The Government long since should have issued the order to hydraulic miners, "Halt!" It has the authority to forbid the deposit of foreign matter in its navigable waters that tend to render them unnavigable; it has the power to enforce its order.

[July 29, 1885.]

Does not the suggestion (that all the people are interested) emphasize the demand for a general and earnest appeal to the Federal Government to heed the cry from Macedonia?

[August 25, 1885.]

Putting an end to the cause of the decline of the river need not and should not prevent our appealing at the same time to the Government at Washington to begin immediate inquiry into the situation, with a view of remedying it.

[August 27, 1885.]

What we then said (in 1875) we to-day say. The lapse of a decade has only confirmed our judgment—has only intensified the necessity for an appeal to the Federal Government.

[August 29, 1885.]

We want the counties interested to pursue diligently and unceasingly every legal remedy; to push suits begun, and at once to institute others where the evidences are clear—for we must have no failures—but in the meantime there must be an appeal to the Federal Government to interpose its strong arm, and to lay on an injunction that will be conclusive of the whole subject of the hydraulic mining that drains into the rivers or their tributaries.

[September 5, 1885.]

They simply ask the Washington authorities to interfere to the extent of preventing the destruction of a navigable river; to enjoin peremptorily the further building of sand and slickens dams in the Sacramento river to stop the work of diverting the stream; and when that is done to do something to restore the river to some semblance of its original self.

[September 10, 1885.]

It is therefore in order now, not a session later, to draw the attention of Congress forcibly to the remedies that must be applied, and above all to the absolute need *now* for action looking to river and bay preservation.

[September 11, 1885.]

The river must be saved: the Government must be its savior, and as one influence to prevent the "fattening of the land with slickens," and secure the river within its banks and the restoration of the same, Government interference must be invoked. When that is interposed and made effective, then, and not until then, will it be proper to begin upon works to restrain the descent of matter into the rivers and bays that is now out of and below the mines.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Single Scull Race—Miners Caved On—Disaster in Michigan—Ward Found Guilty.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Signal Service Men Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—About half the class of Signal Service men undergoing a course of instructions at Fort Myer, to be completed in January, are being tried by Court-martial, on a charge of insubordination. The men felt that they were being unjustly and harshly treated by their instructor, Lieutenant Frank Green, of the Signal Service, and when he added to this gross profanity, indiscriminately calling them names not to be repeated, they resolved to make an effort for relief. A meeting of the class was held, which resulted in a petition to the Chief Signal Service Officer, setting forth their grievances, and appealing for relief. The petition was answered by an order for the Court-martialing of all the men who had signed the petition, on the ground of insubordination. General Hazen said tonight that the men were being Court-martialed, not for expressing their grievances, but for holding a meeting and combining for that purpose, which, he said, was almost equal to mutiny. Lieutenant Green has been reprimanded by General Hazen for his conduct. The class is being defended by Congressman Butterworth and Henry Wise Garnett. It is expected that the Court will be over to-morrow, and the findings will be submitted to General Hazen. The subject will not come before the War Department unless it should be a sentence of dismissal, which is hardly thought probable under the circumstances.

The President's Difficulty in Reorganizing the Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—An intimate personal friend of the President who talked with him on the subject to-day, says he is experiencing much difficulty in his effort to reorganize the Civil Service Commission. He is aiming to secure for that service three men who are well-known to the country, and whose names would be received as an earnest of his purpose to give such character to the Commission as to give confidence to the friends of the movement that he regards reform in the civil service as one of the most important features of his administration. At the same time the President is seeking men whose appointment will satisfy the people, whether friendly to the movement or not, that it is in the hands of practical, reasoning men, who are not doctrinaries, and who will consider and suggest needed modifications to popularize the reform in the execution of the law without impairing its benefits. The salary of the position is only $3,500 per year, and few men of prominence, who possess the qualifications named, are willing to make the sacrifice. The reason why so many persons, whose names suggest themselves to the public in connection with the place are not appointed, is because they have already declined. No appointment has yet been determined upon. Among those who have declined an appointment on the Commission are L. Saltonstall and Charles Codman, of Massachusetts, and Judge Schoonmaker and C. O. Graves are among those whose names are under consideration.

The Discarded Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—Judge Vincent, recently removed by the President's order from the Chief Justiceship of New Mexico, arrived in Washington this morning. A reporter called upon him, but the Judge begged to be excused from making any statement concerning his removal, or the defense he proposes to make. "It would," he said, "be manifestly improper for me to say anything about the matter before seeing my superior in office. I would be glad, however, if you would state, as coming from me, that I have not had a word to say about the case for publication."

New Postal Regulations.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—The Post Office Department will, to-morrow, issue a new series of regulations in regard to the special delivery system, the principal features of which are that only mail matter of the first class, which comprehends letters, postal cards and sealed packages, is contemplated for special delivery by the law, and that mail matter of other classes cannot be specially delivered, even though they may bear the special delivery stamp; and that special delivery on Sunday, is at the option of the Postmaster.

Admiral Jouett's Little Bill.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—The accounting officers of the Treasury Department have consented to delay charging in his personal salary the amount expended by Admiral Jouett in entertaining visitors to the Tennessee at the New Orleans Exposition, according to the decision of the Second Comptroller, until the matter can be brought to the attention of Congress. The amount in question is only $400, but it is desired to have some definite action to serve as a precedent in the future.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—The acting Postmaster-General to-day appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters: Montana—Mussel Shell, Geo. W. Ives. Utah—Provo City, Jas. G. Kenny. The office at Provo City has ceased to be Presidential.

The Fish Commission car, which leaves to-night with carp for the supply of applicants in Montana, Oregon and Washington Territory, carries a large number of fish in excess of the amount required to meet the requests on file.

The President to-day appointed Henry F. Weld, of Massachusetts, to be Assayer in charge of the Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho. Mr. Weld was educated in Germany, and is a well known mining engineer and metallurgist. He has been in charge of mines and works in Mexico, Nevada, Montana and New Mexico.

J. S. Winston, of Chicago, has been selected for appointment as United States Minister to Persia.

The members of the Utah Commission, having presented their report to the Secretary of the Interior, have nearly all gone to their homes. They paid their respects to the President, and Governor Ramsay intimated that if it was desired by the Administration to change the complexion of the Commission, so as to make a majority of the members those of the dominant political party, he was very ready to be relieved.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Robert J. Mayfield, of Indiana, to be Chief of Division in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Lewis C. Bartlett, of Indiana, Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, has resigned, on account of ill health, resulting from old wounds.

Shocking Disaster.

EAST SAGINAW (Mich.), October 28th.—This evening a fire broke out on the tug McDonald, at the dock, about 100 feet south of the Genessee-avenue bridge, upon which a large number of people congregated. Suddenly a piece of the sidewalk on the bridge, five feet wide and forty-five feet long, gave way with a crash, precipitating sixty people into the river, fifteen to eighteen feet deep, with a strong current. The night was cloudy and dark, but miraculously the greater number were saved, though many were badly bruised. The river is now being dragged, and the body of Sidney Fallon, aged 8, has been brought up. It is thought several perished, as twelve or thirteen are missing. James Twaits was rescued, but is badly hurt. John Rothenburg was injured about the legs. Geo. A. Irvin was slightly injured. E. D. Cowles, managing editor of the *Courier*, was standing on the extreme further point of the bridge when it went down. He could not swim a stroke, and was dragged by the struggling people to the bottom of the river twice, but got clear, and drifting down, clung to a pile until rescued, sustaining but slight injuries.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

EAST SAGINAW, October 28th.—Owing to the large number of persons on the bridge, the darkness, and the fact that the people picked up along the river were hurried to their homes, it is impossible to tell to-night how many were drowned. Prosecuting Attorney Emerick was reported missing, but has turned up safe. The current is very swift, and it is thought some bodies may have drifted a considerable distance down the stream. John Bush, Chester Meeres, James Murphy and a lad named Sharp are among the supposed victims.

In Jail for Debt.

NEW YORK, October 28th.—A lengthy argument was heard to-day by Judge O'Gorman, of the Superior Court, upon the question as to whether Augustine R. McDonald, a subject of Great Britain, who has been nearly seven years in the Ludlow-street jail, should be released, and allowed to defend the suit upon which he was incarcerated. McDonald is 56 years old, and is a son of Captain J. McDonald, who, with 200 followers, left Scotland in 1772, to escape religious persecution. McDonald became bankrupt in 1869, though he had a claim against the Government for $2,000,000 worth of cotton destroyed during the war. He failed for $230,000, and when his assets were sold he purchased them for $20 through another party. The Claim Commissioners awarded him $297,000 for his cotton. He is incarcerated upon a claim made by the attorneys who secured him the money from the Government. The decision was reserved.

The Trial of Ferdinand Ward.

NEW YORK, October 28th.—General Tracy summed up the evidence of the defense in the case of Ward, this afternoon, and at 7:25 o'clock P. M. the jury retired.

WARD TO JOIN FISH.

NEW YORK, October 29th—A. M.—At 12:45 this morning the jury in the case re-entered the Court and rendered a verdict of larceny in the first degree. The penalty is ten years, within the discretion of the Court.

Ward gave evidence of a severe struggle as he stood up to hear the verdict. In response to the question, "Have you anything to say?" he replied: "Nothing." Sentence was postponed until Saturday morning. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. The jury first stood 8 for conviction, 4 for acquittal; on the second ballot it was 10 for conviction, and on the third it was 11 to 1.

Two Sisters Shot Down in the Streets of Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 28th.—Five thousand people blockaded Monroe street, from La Salle to Clark, at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and but for the dexterity of a couple of policemen, would have hanged A. J. Burns to a lamp-post. Shortly before the employes of the offices and printing establishments of the neighborhood were released from their day's labor, a young, well-dressed man entered the hallway of the building in which the offices of R. G. Dun & Co. are located, and leaned against the wall as though waiting for some one. He closely watched the employes streaming down stairs, until, catching sight of two young women walking arm-in-arm, he sprang forward, drew a revolver, fired two shots in quick succession, and dashed out. The street was crowded with people going home from business. An officer promptly seized him and walked back to the scene. The two women lay insensible on the sidewalk. At sight of the would-be slayer the people became furious, and attempted to take him from his captors, and somebody cried "Lynch him." The officers hustled the prisoner through an alley to the station, the crowd attempting to follow, but jammed itself fast in the narrow passage way. The wounded women were taken to the hospital, where it was thought the wounds were fatal. The shooting, it is alleged, was a cowardly revenge, taken by a former fellow-employe in R. G. Dun's office, on the two women, who claimed that he had insulted them a day or two ago and had him discharged. The young man, A. J. Burns by name, called at the office to-day, and was told if he would apologize to the women, who are sisters named Mrs. Ray Good and Lilian Walter, he would be reinstated. Burns left, and was not seen again until arrested. Mrs. Good was shot in the neck and her sister received a bullet in the side. Burns refuses to make any statement.

Gigantic Blackmailing Scheme.

BOSTON, October 28th.—The alleged murder conspiracy between Boston and Baltimore parties is stated this afternoon to be a gigantic scheme to blackmail a sorrow-stricken family. The story, as it now stands, is that Mrs. Coolidge, knowing of a skeleton in the closet of the wealthy Mollin family of Baltimore, conspired with James Donahue, alias John Bull, to get money out of Mr. Mollin. Then it is related that Boze Cobb got wind of the affair, and to curry favor from the police informed them of the plot. But John Bull suspected Cobb, and to save himself went to police headquarters and told the whole story. Then came a meeting between "John Bull" and Mrs. Coolidge, at which Inspectors were present, but unseen, and during which Mrs. Coolidge talked freely, supposing that "John Bull" was still acting squarely with her. John B. Hebron, who was to-day appointed counsel for Mrs. Coolidge, is reported as saying that he considers his client insane. Hebron maintains that Mrs. Coolidge has been fearfully victimized.

Races at Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, October 28th.—The weather was fine, the track fast and the attendance large to-day. Mile: Bahama won, Brunswick second, Banero third. Time, 1:45. Seven-eighths of a mile: Joe S. won, King Arthur second, Keokuk third. Time, 1:29½. Mile and a half, for all ages: Little Dan won, Taxgatherer second, Jenning third. Time, 2:37. Mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds: Waukesha won, Ernst second, Diamond third. Time, 2:12½. Three-quarters of a mile: Leman won, Santa Claus second, Navarry third. Time, 1:17¼.

Three-Mile Single Scull Race.

WORCESTER (Mass.), October 28th.—The three-mile single scull race on Lake Quinsigamond, this afternoon, between Joseph Laing, of Montreal, and George H. Hosmer, of Boston, for $500 a side, was won by Laing, in 21:15.

Whisky Pool to be Revived.

CHICAGO, October 28th.—The liquor manufacturers, in a stormy meeting here to-day, decided to revive the whisky pool known as the Western Expert Association, which recently went out of existence, and to make "Buffalo" Miller President. This restricts the production of the mills to one-third of their capacity, and advances the price of high wines to $1 09 per gallon.

Miners Injured by a Cave.

NEW YORK, October 28th.—A piece of the roof of the Croton aqueduct at Ardsley, on the New York and Northern Railroad, tumbled down yesterday afternoon upon five miners. The tunnel and shaft were lighted by electricity, which enabled the companions of the unfortunate men to see to dig them out. The men were hauled up in a bucket operated by a windlass. One was fatally, the other four dangerously hurt.

Title to Coal Mines Cleared.

DENVER (Col.), October 28th.—The Denver, Texas and Gulf Railroad Company, successor to the Denver and New Orleans Railroad Company, to-day paid over the money to clear up the title to the extensive coal mines near the Franceville depot grounds in Denver. Friends of the road are enthusiastic over the prospects of a reorganization and extension of the road.

Irish National League Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28th.—The Academy of Music was thronged to-night. The occasion was a demonstration under the auspices of the Irish National League in aid of the Irish Parliamentary fund. Governor Pattison presided. The principal speaker was Hon. A. M. Keiley, ex-Minister to Austria. Resolutions were passed conveying the greeting of the assembly to the people of Ireland in their struggle, and congratulating Parnell and his associates upon the results already achieved. A cablegram conveying the greetings and the intelligence that $12,000 had been secured was sent to Parnell.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 28th.—Stock opened strong, first prices generally showing gains over last evening's closing of ⅛ to ⅜. Since the opening the market has been feverish and irregular. In the early dealings there was a decline of ¼ to ⅝ above the opening. The market then became irregular, but generally weak. At 11 o'clock the market was moderately active and steady, generally, with small fractions below the opening figures.

NEW YORK, October 28th.—Stocks less active the past hour and the fluctuations have been within narrow limits. There was a slight advance after 11, and then the market became heavy and declined small fractions. Reading and Jersey Central were decidedly weak, declining each 1. At noon the market was active and steady.

NEW YORK, October 28th.—Central Pacific, 43¾; Burlington, 131¼; Northern Pacific, 25½; Northern Pacific preferred, 53¾; Northwestern, 109⅝; New York Central, 102½; Oregon Navigation, 96; Transcontinental, 27⅞; Pacific Mail, 55½; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 20¼; Texas Pacific, 21⅜; Union Pacific, 53¼; Wells-Fargo's Express, 116½; Western Union, 76½.

NEW YORK, October 28th—3 P. M.—Stocks strong after midday, but before 1 o'clock the market lost all its strength and made a fractional decline. At 2 o'clock the market became active and steady, and continued so until the close.

Treatment of the Colored People in Georgia.

ATLANTA, October 28th.—The libel case against W. A. Pledge, editor of the *Defiance*, the colored journal here that has exposed so many outrages against the Republicans and colored people of the State, was concluded to-day with a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment or a heavy fine, for having warned the colored people against dealing with a man who was discriminating against the colored people in business on account of their color. There was not a colored man on the jury, and this fact comes out to-day that in the make-up of the jury list since Cleveland's election, not a single colored man has been put in the jury-box. The colored people are indignant at the treatment received from the whites.

A Young Quartet.

PROVIDENCE, October 28th.—Mrs. J. Frank Gilmore gave birth to four children this forenoon, but all died within four hours. The mother is doing well, and the father is making expenses by charging ten cents for a view of the babies. Five hundred people visited the place to-day.

The Political Outlook in New York.

NEW YORK, October 29th—A. M.—The *Times* says: From all that could be learned last night, Davenport is looked upon as a certain winner by professional betting men, and they are giving large odds to such as are foolish enough to risk money on him. Bets of $100 to $65 that Davenport will be the next Governor are freely offered, and book-makers are willing to take all they can get on these terms. Bliss, of the firm of Kelly & Bliss, yesterday took $3,000 at these figures, in three bets of $1,000 each, against $650, and he said last night that he was ready to cover the money of anybody that came along on the same basis. Betting men are nearly all giving the same odds, and if any deduction can be fairly made from their position, it is that Hill has but a faint chance of succeeding in carrying the State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Terrible Storm on the Labrador Coast.

ST. JOHN'S (N. F.), October 28th.—The hurricane that raged on the Labrador coast was unprecedented even in that inclement region. Over seventy vessels and 300 lives were lost. The particulars are so far meager, there being no telegraphic communication. The bark Nellie has just arrived with 260 shipwrecked men, women and children rescued from the disaster. Several women died from exposure, and others were drowned. Over 2,000 persons are destitute and stranded on the coast. Five steamers have been dispatched to their assistance. The worst is not yet known.

The Genesta's Trip Across the Atlantic.

PORTSMOUTH, October 28th.—It is believed that the time of the Genesta's trip across the Atlantic (twenty days and ten hours) beats the best yacht record. The wind during the voyage was north, northeast, to west, with occasional strong, heavy seas, which greatly retarded her progress. Twice the Genesta was hove-to, and the whole trip was made under reefed trysails. The only mishaps was the breaking of the mate's ankle and a slight disarrangement of the steering gear. The best runs were as follows: On the 12th instant, 238 miles; 13th, 240 miles; 14th, 200 miles. The crew of the Genesta speak of their treatment in America with enthusiasm.

Riel not Surprised.

MONTREAL, October 28th.—A special dispatch from Winnipeg says: Riel has given out his latest manifesto, written part in English and part in French, much of it unintelligible jargon, but intended to indicate that all would come out right for himself and half-breeds. When Riel first heard of his case going before the Privy Council he said: "What has the English Privy Council to do with me? I look only to the Canadian Government for clemency." Thursday, when told of the Privy Council's decision by Father Andre, he replied that he knew it already; that the Spirit had told him. He said it was all he expected from John Bull, and was not surprised.

Irish Politics.

NEW YORK, October 28th.—The *Herald's* Dublin special, describing Hanlon's triumphal march, says: Thus, step by step, the old Irish seem to be winning back their power and wealth, driving out the Cromwellian and Williamite who have failed to conciliate the people among whom they were placed. As the Nationalist movement pushes north it is probable that the Orange Loyalists will resent the triumphal progress of the Parnellites, and will break the monotony of political acquiescence which hitherto has distinguished the campaign.

English Political Affairs.

NEW YORK, October 29th—A. M.—London specials say that England has been canvassed by competent judges, and the following results are expected in the general elections to be held next month: The Liberals are sure of a plurality in the next Parliament, but are not yet certain of a majority that is to overcome the Tories and Parnellites together. The internal divisions of the Liberal party are shown to have undergone a great change. In the past the Whigs have largely outnumbered the Radicals. In the next Parliament they will be almost exactly balanced. Accident may give a preponderance to either faction at any moment, and it is within the bounds of possibility that a Whig-Radical coalition may be disrupted by the dissolution of the former faction. In this case the landowning and conservative Whigs would go to the Tories, and the rest would amalgamate with the Radicals.

English Commonsense.

LONDON, October 29th—A. M.—The *Standard* says, on the amount of money wasted on monuments: In the case of General Grant, for instance, a feeling appears to be gaining among thoughtful people that it would be a great pity to place $1,000,000 worth of stone or marble over his remains, when there is so much to be done for humanity, and so many more useful ways in which the name of Grant could be handed down to posterity. One very excellent suggestion is that the money subscribed for the Grant memorial shall be devoted to the erection of an American Soldiers' Hospital, similar to the great institution at Chelsea.

THE CAMAS WILD MAN.—The Ketchum (Idaho) *Keystone* furnishes the annexed:

Quite a stir was caused in the streets of Hailey last Wednesday by the appearance of the famous "Camas Wild Man," who, after repeated efforts, was induced by Joe Jones to accompany him to a civilized community. They arrived in a light spring wagon, the wild man occupying a back seat, by himself. They no sooner reached town than they were surrounded by curious people, who were strongly convinced of the truth long since circulated in the press of the river. He is of medium build, and extremely coarse-featured, wild-eyed, dirty and ragged. A massive beard reaches about to his eyes, and his hair is long and knotted. The clothes he wears are scanty and well-ventilated, being tied together in every conceivable shape. His utter silence is the best evidence of the solitary existence and degenerating influence of the wilds he inhabits. He seems to be very uneasy, and Jones says makes known by signs, to which he is slightly accustomed, that he longs to be back alone in the hills. He was given some new clothes, and will probably be a little more comfortable during the coming winter.

A HEADLESS CHICKEN.—The Santa Cruz *Surf* is responsible for the following:

A great curiosity was brought to Lincoln's stable yesterday morning by James Murray, of Rodeo Gulch. A week ago he cut off the head of a chicken, expecting to have it for dinner, and went into the house leaving it lying in the yard. Shortly afterward he went out and found it missing, and at last discovered it, to his great surprise, walking about without its head. In this way it has survived for a week, and, to all appearance, has the usual length of a chicken's day before it, if not cut off in some untimely manner. The head was severed from the body in such a way that the tongue remains, and probably a portion of the brain. Upon the tongue is placed the grain with which it is fed, and of which it partakes with an apparently good appetite. It even makes some rather abortive efforts to crow. It is a partially game blood rooster, and that it is "game" to the last extreme is a self-evident fact.

SWINE BREEDERS' MEETING.—Hon. D. W. Smith, President of the National Swine Breeders' Association, calls the third annual meeting to be held Wednesday, November 11, 1885, in Chicago, Ill. All State and national organizations of swine breeders and the various record associations are cordially invited to representation, each being requested to send two delegates. A programme of unusual interest is arranged, and a number of topics of vital importance to swine breeders will be discussed. It is hoped there will be a full representation from all organizations concerned in advancing the welfare of the swine-growing industry in America. This association should receive the hearty and undivided support of every such organization, with a view to promoting the general prosperity of one of the greatest business industries of the world. The meeting will occur during the week of the great American Fat Stock Show, and will therefore be only one of several attractions which will draw breeders from considerable distances to Chicago.

G. H. Shivers, of Big Flat, Del Norte county, killed a large black bear the other day with no other weapon than a small pocket-pistol.

"RECORD-UNION" MELANGE.

A Mormon was accidentally killed over in Utah the other day, leaving sixty-seven children fatherless. They are not exactly orphans, however, as they have several mothers.

A San Francisco paper says: "Denis Kearney stood on a rock at Ocean Beach last Sunday and addressed a big crowd on the Chinese question." The sea lions are said to be much interested on the subject.

It is now said by the Atlanta *Constitution*, on authority received from Ohio, that it was not "the bloody shirt cry," but promise of State reforms, which gave the Buckeye State to the Republicans. That explanation is only adding insult to the badly injured spirit of the Bourbons of that commonwealth.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* does not seem to have any better opinion of the Ohio Democracy than have the Republicans. It says: "If Democracy, as interpreted in Ohio, is accepted as the genuine article, there is not a State in the Union which would not repudiate it. As it is, the similarity of names leads to confusion in the public mind, which should be removed."

At an early hour this morning, in New York city, the jury in the Ferdinand Ward case brought in a verdict of guilty of grand larceny. The only regret is that, under the law in that State, the Court can only sentence him to ten years in the State's Prison. If it could be made for life it would much nearer approach justice in the case, and the generally-expressed feeling of the people over the robbery perpetrated upon General Grant.

It is quite generally supposed that because the Chinese do not make much noise in driving the devil out of town on the present occasion, that Sacramento did not have a very large one on hand. But such is not the case. We have more devil here now to the square inch than usual, but the City Trustees refused to let his Celestial enemies fight him this year with bombs and crackers, which makes a still fight on their side; and a good portion of the Melican people are on too intimate terms with the old gentleman to wish to see him molested.

The Democratic papers supporting Hill for Governor of New York are beseeching the President to write a letter—just one short letter, saying he is a Democrat, if no more—to help Mr. Hill out in his campaign, but even this the President neglects to hear. A short time ago they expected and demanded him to indorse Hill, but this they have now given up, and only ask that he announce himself a Democrat, and without that, the New York *World* thinks, the jig is up. Such an announcement, the *World* says, would be worth 20,000 votes for Hill, and it freely confesses that he needs the 20,000.

There are about 3,100 saloons and places where liquors are sold in San Francisco. If that number were paying a reasonably high license, say $50 each per month, it would yield the snug little sum of $1,800,000. Or if half of them closed up because of such tax, there would be sufficient left to supply the wants of the thirsty, and still an income of $950,000, as against $208,540 received from the same source last year. By such reduction of numbers the worst deadfalls, where the criminal classes congregate, would be eliminated, and the result would be a great reduction of crime, and a less demand for police service. Sacramento can profitably study the same subject.

PRESERVE THE PURITY OF COURTS.—In his speech before the Supreme Court, upon the Chris. Buckley contempt case, Attorney-General Marshall uses these emphatic expressions for maintaining the purity of our Courts, as shown by report published by the San Francisco *Post*:

"As a citizen of the State, as a member of the Bar Association, as the law officer of this State, I look upon this as an extremely important case, and regard it as my duty to do whatever I can toward the punishment of what I conceive to be a clearly established contempt of the Court, and a most dangerous one. I consider, too, that among all the crimes possible in this country at just exactly the contempt charged against this time, the one most formidable is the party now under examination. I do not think that when one scamp shoots another scamp—especially when the shooter is hanged for it—that there is much harm done. I do not think that murder is the worst crime a man can commit. I do not think any influence is so flagrant in its tendency as that which tends to throw disrepute and suspicion around the highest tribunal upon which the whole fabric of our civilization rests. I believe that up to this time it is a fact that the Supreme Court of this State has escaped the foul, villainous effluvia of suspicion which has finally rendered life intolerable, no matter how pure an official's life or the ground against him. I think it is my interest and duty, and the duty of every citizen, to do what he can to keep one little portion of unstained life—a little, small surface in the whole complex system of California civilization—upon which no scoundrel will dare to blow his rotten breath."

THE DIVINING ROD.—We find the following in the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*:

During the past two years Richard Kirman, of Carson, formerly of this city, has been engaged with his brother-in-law, Mr. Norra, in searching for a rich mine which Norra's "divining rod" revealed the existence of in the western base of Mount Davidson. They ran a long tunnel, but not striking what they were after, they tried at another point, a mile or so distant, where the magical "mine indicator" said there was a rich gold ledge, although none show on the surface. They have sunk a shaft about 140 feet, and last week cut into a very rich vein. Nearly the whole bottom of the shaft is said to be in the rich ore, the width of which has not been ascertained, but all concerned in that and adjoining claims feel highly elated over the prospect. Work in the vein is suspended for the present, in order to erect better and more efficient hoisting works. If this "divining rod" or "mineral indicator" proposition proves to be the success that it promises to be, it may revolutionize mining.

AN EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.—The Portland *Oregonian* of October 21st prints the annexed:

C. B. King arrived here yesterday from Cœur d'Alene mines. On his way down to the mission he met twenty-four mule teams going in with freight. On the boat he saw seventy-five barrels of whisky going into the mines on an order from one man for one hundred barrels. This is given as evidence of the prosperity of the mines. The recent discoveries on the south fork are very extensive and active development is going forward.

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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