DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 23, 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 124½ for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89½; 104½ for 3s; silver bars, 102¼.

Silver in London, 46⅞d; consols, 99⅝d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 106; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 114¾.

Business was quiet in the San Francisco stock market yesterday, but prices were steady.

All hopes of recovering alive the entombed miners at Nanticoke, Pa., have been abandoned.

White female slavery is said to exist on the coast of Labrador.

Cholera has reappeared in the province of Venice, Austria.

A conspiracy to establish a republic has been discovered in Spain.

Peace has been concluded in Madagascar.

A gang of sixty swindlers has been captured in Paris.

The United States Pension agent at Cincinnati has recovered his 9-year-old boy, who was stolen from him two years ago.

Three hundred cigarmakers will leave New York on a special train, Saturday, for San Francisco.

Short & Co., private bankers of Syracuse, N. Y., have failed.

Calistoga, Napa county, is to be incorporated.

Trouble prevails at St. Helena, Napa county, over the Postmastership.

Serious charges have been preferred against Dr. W. T. Browne, Superintendent of the Stockton Insane Asylum.

It is thought the successor of the late Cardinal McCloskey will be either the Bishop of Boston or the Bishop of Baltimore.

Efforts are making in Baltimore to secure a National College for the Blind.

During the past year there were 7,500 arrests for crime in New York city.

Noonday religious services have been introduced in Boston.

An energetic movement in behalf of temperance reform is under way at Hollister, San Benito county.

The fire losses in Portland, Or., the past year were $55,400—the lightest in fifteen years.

Gus. Kreager, while out gunning, accidentally shot and killed himself near Shoalwater Bay, W. T.

Forty-two shoe factories in Brockton, Mass., closed for a long time, resumed operations yesterday.

Three Oaklanders had a narrow escape from drowning in the bay yesterday.

A snowslide near Silverton, Col., yesterday, swept everything before it, and caused the death of two miners.

Allen G. Thurman has been selected to act as umpire in the Ohio mining dispute.

THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

The Christmas season is near at hand, and such sermons as are to be preached from that text are timely now. The season itself, as a holiday event, has grown out of and beyond the doctrinal environment that once hedged it about. Yet it is not to be said that it has lost the Christian character in which it had its genesis. That which it now typifies is that which, from the first of its observances, marked it with peculiar characteristics. It is, perhaps, as strong a proof of the lofty principles and the sublimity of character which distinguish pure religion now as it ever was. The enduring quality of the festival itself testifies to the need for it on the part of mankind. That its influence is felt and acknowledged by men and women who do not accord to the doctrines of Christianity the verity claimed for them, is a powerful indorsement of the sublime code that preaches only good well to men, peace upon the earth and charity to all. As a people, it comes to us with much of promise, and benignant features smiling down upon us in all kindness, and with hopeful auguries that cheer the hearts of men and lift up the drooping spirits of the weary and unfortunate. In this week the whole Christian world bends the knee and does homage at the shrine of human charity, and does service at the altar of the loftiest of all the virtues. With all its early portents of ill, and all its discouragements and despondency, the year that the festival season closes has not been one to be regretted. That greater ill has not befallen us is cause for rejoicing. Other nations sit in sackcloth and ashes. In other lands the political sky is all overcast, and the social life of the people is one of unrest and trouble. The pestilence elsewhere has stalked at noonday, and printed upon hundreds of thousands of wan cheeks the tale of its fearful woes. With us, while there has not been abundance, there has not been biting want. Our scrip may be meager, but neither the visitations of plague nor awful convulsions of nature have been ours. The Christmas time is with us, spans our sky with a bow of bright promise, and wears the sheen of joy on all its robes. It invites the American people to thankfulness, to kindly remembrance, to rejoicing and to merry-making. It comes to draw closer hearts that may have been drifting apart. It comes to bid us to forgive and seek forgiveness; to extend and to expect mercy; to hear the cry of distress, and reach forth a helping hand; to listen to the plaint of the needy, only to assuage it; to minister with gentle palms and secret charity; to lift the drooping and uphold the faint and discouraged. It comes to us as a reminder of our duties to God and our fellow men. It tells us to renew old loves, and more tenderly than ever cherish the priceless treasure of the hearts that cling to ours. It is peculiarly the children's season, one that gladdens their hearts, fills their faces with the sunshine of a pure love, and glorifies their innocent natures with a reflection of the very light of heaven itself. He is more than wantonly cruel who at this season will do aught to cloud the brow of youth, or cause a single heartache among the little ones. They may not sit at groaning boards, or revel in the luxuries of wealth; they may taste biting poverty and sip of the bitter cup of want, but among them all there is not one who will not find and revel in its ray of sunshine, or fix upon some cause for joyfulness in this season of peace and love. Over all the land there is heard the note of preparation for the hour when the children shall raise the glad shout of rejoicing that ushers in a day breathing, be it in storm or from smiling skies, joy and peace and blessedness and love. Let us all do what we may to swell the carol that hangs even now trembling in expectation upon millions of childish lips. In that pure song of child-love we may hear a note from the choir of heaven itself, and in the gleam of these innocent countenances catch a glimpse of the resplendent radiance that emanates from the source of all power, and love, and goodness.

THE CITRUS FAIR.

There should be generous and unanimous effort on the part of the people of central and northern California to make the coming Citrus Fair, to be held in this city, a complete success. It must not fail. Failure would be worse than no fair at all. It is to be not a mere show, but an exhibition that will, in some respects at least, indicate the possibilities of all the central and north section in the growth of citrus fruits. But no such exhibition can be made successful by the efforts of the committees alone. The people must help generally. Each person having the opportunity should contribute from his or her orchard or garden-product oranges in all stages of growth, limes, lemons, olives, prunes and even almonds, etc., and all manner of semi-tropical fruits, nuts, etc.; and tropical and semi-tropical shrubs will be of advantage to those who come to see what others have done in testing the capacities of our climate and soil. So, too, there should be exhibits of the various preparations into which northern and central California citrus fruits have entered, that their cooking, preserving and other qualities may be exemplified; as, for instance, marmalades, jellies, etc., from citrus fruits.

A GOOD PLAN.

Why should not the President continue to do as he has done, and receive complaints from Republican Congressmen in private against appointments he makes? Is he to hear commendation only and be expected to arrive at the truth? The President's plan is unconventional, 'tis true, but it is wise. He wants to hear both sides. He knows very well how to weigh the testimony and to give partisan bias on one side and partisan dislike on the other their due value. The privacy of communication the President invites guarantees freedom of expression. It tends to inform the appointing power of matters it could scarcely hear of otherwise. It breaks the back of the spoilsman; it puts those who recommend candidates upon guard, and as a result will augment the caution of those who sign petitions and letters of approval. In any light in which viewed it appears a wise plan, and an excellent method of enabling the Executive to get at the truth.

A GREAT deal of reading has been given to the President's message. Not more, perhaps, than to other documents of that character issued in times of peace, but certainly not less. The press throughout the country bears testimony to the fact that the paper has had very general and thoughtful reading. Which is another proof that the American people are not indifferent to the policies of the Government nor uninterested in the conduct of the affairs of state. In the attention a people give to these matters resides the strength of a nation. The dangers of usurpation of power exist only where the masses are ill-informed concerning the authority that governs, and the measures that are taken for the public security and the general prosperity.

THE San Francisco *Examiner* has entered upon a hot war against O'Donnell, the mountebank of the sand lots of San Francisco. It is anxious that the Chinese shall go, but insists as a prerequisite that O'Donnell shall first go. It wants him deposed, and that forthwith, and will hear of no delay. The *Examiner* is, we fear, about to make a martyr of O'Donnell. The thing to do is to leave the fellow alone. Give him all the rope he wants and he'll soon hang himself.

ON Monday one thousand and four bills were introduced in the House of Representatives. Judging by the industry of the two preceding Congresses, this one will not reach twelve per cent. of these measures. It does look as if some plan should be devised for the sifting out of measures before introduction to cumber the calendar and clog the way to business that ought to be reached and disposed of.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

The Sacramento movement is entirely practicable. The only chance of defeat lies in the natural tendency to cease effort after a crisis has passed. Doubtless the movement will cause a reduction in Chinese wages which will tempt families to re-employ their old servants. There may be a little present profit in taking in a Chinaman to work for his board until the storm has blown over. In all communities there are people who keep a close lookout for their own interests. There may be those who will turn the movement to their personal advantage by employing discharged Chinese at greatly reduced rates. There is a way to reach all such people. Everybody has business or occupation of some kind which makes him in a sense dependent upon the public.—[San Francisco Call, on the anti-Chinese movement.

THE people of Sacramento, and of the Sacramento valley generally, are entitled, as we believe, to the sympathy of all good men everywhere in their efforts to stop hydraulic mining, and to stop it that it will stay stopped. It is an outrage that should not be longer permitted, and why it has been permitted so long as it has, can be accounted for upon no other hypothesis than that the individuals who compose the people of California, each looks out for himself, and lets everyone else do the same. It is safe to say that in no other State in the Union would such an outrage upon individual rights and public interests have been allowed for a day.—[Oakland Times.

THERE is in every city of any size a dangerous element to which the speech of the demagogue is as the match to the powder magazine. It is a large and an increasing element, and the time has come when it must be curbed.—[San Jose Mercury.

As Seen by the Public.

The continued attempt upon the part of our evening contemporary to cast reflections upon the City Trustees for performing their manifest duty in awarding the contract for city advertising to the RECORD-UNION, on the ground, as they did, that it would perform greater and better service, and at less cost to the city, is both ungenerous and unjust, to say the least. The following communication shows the manner in which the subject is viewed by the public, and is self-explanatory:

SACRAMENTO, December 22, 1885.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In answer to your inquiries, we would say that the statement made in your paper this morning concerning the exorbitant and unjust charges made last year by the *Bee*, under its contract for doing the city advertising, was correct except that the amount of that paper's bill, in a case you refer to, was even greater, and more outrageous than you gave it. It occurred in the publication of an ordinance in relation to the street railways. The same ordinance was published, or advertised, in both the RECORD-UNION and *Bee*. The RECORD-UNION, without previous contract or agreement, charged $35 for the service, while the *Bee*, although supposed to be limited by its written contract for doing the city printing at a given price, managed by using unusually large type and spreading it out to a length which was self-convicting of dishonesty, made their bill reach the enormous figure of $105 30, and so presented it. There were other bills of a similar character which were presented to the Trustees by that paper under its contract, and which, after being investigated, were cut down by the Board to a very much lower figure.

While the business public and the tax-payers are willing and desire that a fair rate be allowed and payed for our city advertising, they do not desire to have such expense augmented through spread-out advertisements and inflated bills.

With the experience of the past thus before the Board, its members will be most fully justified and indorsed by the public in awarding the present contract for advertising, as it has, to the paper that has charged uniformly and fairly when not under contract, and by which new contract, it is safe to say, a large saving will be made, as we believe, to the city. Respectfully,

R. S. CAREY & SONS.

HOME AND ABROAD.

CONDITION OF CRIME IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Nanticoke Disaster—Washing-ing Items—McCloskey's Successor—Foreign News.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Senator Miller's Illness.

WASHINGTON, December 22d. — Senator Miller's condition is regarded as most critical by his intimate friends, although his devoted wife seems confident that he will rally, as he has suffered previously from attacks almost as severe. The sickness of the Senator has set the political gossips busy arranging for the choice of his successor, and they have almost arrived at the conclusion that, in the event of his death, Governor Stoneman will fill the vacancy by the appointment of D. M. Delmas.

Germany and the United States.

WASHINGTON, December 22d.—The annual report of Jacob Mueller, United States Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, has been received at the State Department. He calls attention to the reactionary tendencies prevailing in that country on the industrial and commercial relations with the United States, which, he says, explains the ill-will of the official and ruling spheres against the United States. They dread, he says, American hogs, wheat, and American imports generally, but still more the importation of American ideas. Not only is a tendency to retrogression noticeable, he says, in the political, economic and religious species of life, but the barriers existing between mankind are also fostered and multiplied to such an extent that the spirit of caste is again becoming prominent, and the feudal system resurrected. He alludes to these tendencies as the principal reason for the prevailing anti-Americanism, and in order that the United States Government may be prepared not to anticipate from official Germany or Austria, hostile as they are to American liberty and prosperity, any gratuitous concessions.

Closing the Departments.

WASHINGTON, December 22d.—The Cabinet meeting to-day decided that in addition to closing the Departments on Christmas and New Year's, they would be closed only at noon on each of the days immediately preceding those holidays, and that, contrary to long-established custom, they would be open for business as usual in the interior.

The Rush of Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, December 22d.— In the House of Representatives yesterday, under the call of States, there were introduced 1,110 bills, joint resolutions and petitions, and only eleven States were called. Illinois presented the greatest number, 167, while Florida had only two to her credit. At the rate of yesterday, had the entire list been called, the number of bills, etc., would have reached 4,000.

Timber Cutting by Settlers.

WASHINGTON, December 22d.—A decision of the Land Office was approved by the Secretary of the Interior to-day, prohibiting homestead or pre-emption settlers from cutting timber for commercial purposes. They can cut for fuel, and to clear the land for agricultural purposes, but not to sell.

Silver Men Jubilant.

WASHINGTON, December 22d.—The silver men here are jubilant over the announcement that Senator Evarts, of New York, will assist them in their fight against the Administration. It is known that Mr. Evarts is preparing an elaborate argument against the repeal of the Coinage Act, which will be delivered after the holiday recess. Senator Teller said to-day that there was not the slightest chance of the success of the anti-silver men, a fact that he knew from the results of a careful canvass of the Senate and House.

The Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, December 22d. — Frank Wood, of Albany, Oregon, has arrived in this city, bringing with him a memorial stone from his State to be placed in the Washington monument in the niche left vacant for that purpose. Senator Mitchell and others visited the storehouse of the monument to-day, where the Oregon stone, together with those from other States, are awaiting to be placed in their respective positions in the monument, and after inspecting it, formally presented the same to the Monument Commission as a gift of the State of Oregon.

The House Committees.

WASHINGTON, December 22d. — The Speaker of the House is now at work arranging the committees. It is said they will be given out for publication as soon as completed, not waiting for Congress to meet. There is considerable uneasiness among the members, to know where they will be assigned. Their anxiety has kept many in Washington for the holiday recess. Had the committees been announced before adjournment, it is probable that most of the members would have gone home for their Christmas dinners, but under the existing circumstances only seventy-five have taken advantage of the opportunity, the remainder, or most of them, will stay in the city.

General Naglee's Present of Brandy.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—The *Sun*, this morning, asks: Where is President Cleveland's brandy sent by General Naglee of California months ago, to the care of District Attorney Dorsheimer in this city? and prints a story of Naglee carefully shipping the choicest sample of his cellar in an elegant package and waiting for a month for an acknowledgment from the President. A friend of Naglee's called on the President a few weeks ago and inquired the whereabouts of the package. The President, with laughter, said he had never heard of the brandy and supposed it had tickled the stomachs of Dorsheimer and his gastronomic friends. Yesterday Dorsheimer appeared in Washington and Mr. Bell called upon him and asked him the same question he put to the President. Dorsheimer replied that he had sent the barrel to Cleveland a few weeks ago.

The Colliery Calamity.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), December 22d.—Investigations at an early hour this morning show that the sand, rock and culm had fallen to such an extent that the mine, in which were the imprisoned miners, was now filled to the roof, and that the men are dead and beyond all human help. The second cave-in took place during the night, which was of very large proportions, and the real extent of the damage can hardly be estimated; but it is great. This fall brought with it volumes of black damp and sulphurous gases, which filled the mine and put a peremptory stop to all work.

At 6 o'clock this morning it was learned that the bodies of the victims cannot be recovered for at least a month, and since the news had been spread throughout the mining region the most intense excitement prevails. Every effort will now be made to work in towards the men from the stope. The clearing up of the gangways will be pushed as rapidly as possible. It is thought that the work will be long and tedious, as there is about 3,000 feet of gangway filled up and said to be packed to the roof.

The officials of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company are now going to sink a shaft directly over the stope where the imprisoned miners are supposed to be. It is thought that by doing this they can reach the victims in about four days.

Tremont Noon Services.

BOSTON, December 22d.—The announcement that W. Hay Aitken, the famous London clergyman, was to address a meeting of business men in Tremont Temple, at noon to-day, brought a very large attendance, not only of business men, who were present in large numbers, but women, who crowded the galleries long before the midday hour. It was a repetition of the scenes recently witnessed in Trinity Church, New York, with the addition of women auditors, who appeared in the preacher's forcible arraignment of business vices, as well as the men.

Crime and Its Nurseries.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—Judge Kilbreth, of the Court of Special Sessions, in an address last evening on the condition of crime in this city, said: "There have been 7,500 arrests during the past year for crime, which is one in twenty of the population. Of this number, over 3,200 were under 14 years of age. The worst criminals were between 16 and 22 years old. Eighty-five per cent. of the arrests were caused by liquor. The tenement houses are great breeders and nurseries of crime. Criminal life begins, in a large number of cases, at the cradle and ends only at the grave. A great number of the fallen women are not, generally speaking, victims of misfortune. Their first lessons were learned in tenement houses. The initial steps are taken through choice, inspired by fondness for display and dress. They chafe under the restraint of parental authority, and gladly exchange it for the apparent freedom of the street. At this season, when the fashionable streets and holiday stores are so crowded with Christmas shoppers, it was necessary to remind the rich and benevolent that a very large proportion of the crime and suffering of a great city was due to neglect and the wretched housing of the children of the poor."

Cardinal McCloskey's Successor.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—Bishop Wiggin, of the diocese of Newark, returned from his decennial visit to the Pope, yesterday, on the Alaska. He went immediately to his home at Seaton Hall, South Orange, where he was received by the faculty and students. The Bishop said: "I stopped at Genoa, where I was ordained in 1865, and from there proceeded to Rome and had an interview with the Holy Father. He seemed to be much gratified at the progress of the Church in America." In answer to the question, "Who do you think will be the successor of Cardinal McCloskey?" the Bishop said: "There is much interest manifested in that question in Rome. I think it will either be the Bishop of Boston or the Bishop of Baltimore."

A College for the Blind.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—A Baltimore special says: Private meetings have been held here recently to secure a national College for the Blind. Among the leaders in the movement are W. B. Wait, Superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind; Superintendent M. Anagnos, of the Boston Institute; Superintendent Hall, of the Blind Men's Working Home, Philadelphia, and Superintendent Morrison, of the Maryland Blind Institution. Baltimore has been selected for the site to be recommended for the college. A petition has been sent to Congress to pass an Act incorporating an institution for the higher education of the blind.

A Contraband Coolie.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—When the barkentine Moses B. Tower reached Boston from an Asiatic port, a few days ago, she had on board as cook Ah Kang, of Canton, China. Ah Kang is a contraband Chinaman. As soon as the Government officers ascertained that a Chinaman was on board a watch was set, and the vessel has since been under close supervision. Ah Kang was anxious to come ashore, but the Captain would not take any chances. The master of the barkentine is on the lookout for a vessel bound to the antipodes, and when such vessel is found Ah Kang will be put into a rowboat, like a bale of smuggled goods, and transported to it.

Modjeska's Son to Wed His Cousin.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—Ralph Modjeska, the only son of Mme. Mojeska, who is to be married to his cousin, Mlle. Felicia, on Monday, the 28th, arrived from Omaha last night. The dispensation from the Pope allowing Ralph Modjeska to marry his cousin was not received until Saturday.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell's Address on Gen. Grant

BOSTON, December 22d.— Ex-Governor Boutwell's discourse upon the life and character of General Grant before the Webster Historical Society, will to-day place the General upon a higher plane, both as a soldier and statesman, than that accorded by most of those who have pronounced eulogies upon him. Boutwell's most intimate relations with the deceased hero qualify him, above all living Massachusetts men, to deliver such an address.

Increased Railroad Earnings.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—The statement of the Southern Pacific Railroad system for October shows an increase of $118,000 in net earnings compared with October, 1884.

Shoe Factories Reopened.

BROCKTON (Mass.), December 22d.—The forty-two shoe factories here, which have been silent for a long time, opened their doors to-day for a week, under the terms of the award made by the board of arbitration between the manufacturers and employes.

Snowslide Disaster in Colorado.

SILVERTON, December 22d.—A snowslide came down the mountains into Minnesota gulch this afternoon, sweeping everything before it. The slide struck the mouth of the Prodigal Son mine, filling the 85 foot shaft, and burying Burke Hovey and J. M. Scales, working at the bottom at the time of the accident. The snow is packed so tight that it is impossible to move the bucket, which went to the bottom when struck by the snow. A rescuing party are working, but all hopes of reaching the imprisoned men alive have been abandoned.

Thurman as an Umpire.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), December 22d.—Allen G. Thurman was selected to-night as umpire before the Mining Arbitration Board. He was suggested by the miners, and readily accepted by the operators. The committee appointed to wait on him reported that he will accept.

Movement of Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—The absorbing topic here to-day among brokers, operators, bankers and financial men generally, was the reported arrangements for shipments of gold on Saturday next. The reports late in the afternoon were to the effect that about $2,000,000 in gold had been purchased for shipment.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 22d—11 A. M.—Stocks dull and weak; Pacific Mail declining 1⅛, with the remainder of the list ⅛@¾ lower.

NEW YORK, December 22d.—Central Pacific, 41½; Burlington, 136; Northern Pacific, 27½; preferred, 60½; Northwestern, 107½; New York Central, 102½; Oregon Navigation, 107⅞; Transcontinental, 33½; Pacific Mail, 64½; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 21½; Texas Pacific, 12½; Union Pacific, 54; Wells-Fargo's Express, 120; Western Union, 73.

NEW YORK, December 22d—3 P. M.—Stocks heavy. Lackawanna broke 2, and the rest of the active list declined from ⅜ to 1½. About 2 o'clock there was a slight rally, after which the market was weak until the close.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone's Scheme of Irish Home Rule.

LONDON, December 22d.—The modifications in Gladstone's scheme of Irish home rule are to-day generally known among the leading Liberals. Instead of an Irish Parliament, in the broader sense originally contemplated, the bill to be introduced will deal with the creation of a local legislature for Ireland, with its functions rigidly restricted to purely local affairs. The body will be elective, with a Ministry approved by the Queen. The Imperial officers will have no direct connection hereafter with the internal administration, except through the veto of bills passed by the local legislature and expenditures. The nature of the Imperial control over the national expenditures will be decided after further consultations, before the bill receives the Queen's signature. The supervisory jurisdiction of the local Government Board will, it is believed, be extended to Ireland. There is sure to be a bitter fight over this, and Gladstone and his colleagues may not at present be inclined to admit the possibility of such a safeguard being considered necessary; but an irresistible pressure will be brought to bear, and in the result of it will be found some sort of very effective control over the internal finances of Ireland, which will be insisted upon by the Treasury and provided for. The Legislature will be given power to raise money and levy rates for poor law purposes, public works, municipal and county purposes, education, highways, rivers, internal communications, and will enact its own laws relating to the local internal affairs of Ireland. The bill will make provision for the preportion of the national debt and Imperial expenditure to be borne by the Irish exchequer. Forts, barracks, dock yards and Imperial buildings will be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Legislature. The naval and military forces in Ireland will be exclusively under Imperial control, as well as the customs and internal revenue. The Legislature will not have power to make laws conflicting with the existing laws on the statute book. This makes a provision against tampering with the land and rent questions. No enactment can become a law until approved by the Crown.

Parnell's Plan.

LONDON, December 22d.—Parnell has sent a letter to his colleagues with reference to the party's programme. He says it would be unwise at present for the Nationalists to formulate their demands, and they will therefore play a waiting game and watch the course of events.

Fears for a British Bark.

LONDON, December 22d.—Fears are entertained that the British bark Mosshead, Captain Peebles, which sailed from Sidney, N. S. W., August 20th, for Portland, Or., has been lost.

Political Conference in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), December 22d.—General Gonzales is in the city, and, it is rumored, will take part in an important political conference to be held here.

Equal Rights in Turkey and the United States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 22d.—United States Minister Cox has begun negotiations with the Pasha for a naturalization treaty, by which citizens of Turkey and the United States will have equal rights in both countries.

A London Opinion of the American Tariff.

LONDON, December 22d—A. M.—The *Standard*, commenting upon the report of Secretary Manning, says the tariff sustained by the American people is a promoter of business dishonesty, and under it rascality and thieves flourish. All the manufactures exported from the United States, the *Standard* says, are shoddy.

Pasteur's Desire.

LONDON, December 23d—A. M.—Dr. Pasteur, of Paris, being assured yesterday that his cure of the Newark boys would create rejoicing in America, said: "If the Americans should desire to give me a reward, I hope it will take the shape of subscriptions towards the establishment of a special hospital for the treatment of hydrophobia. Nothing could reward me better or gratify me more."

Alleged Apparitions.

I imagine that the tendency in the minds of not a few among us is to ignore apparitions utterly and completely. They are supernatural, and that is enough; they do not conform themselves to the recognized laws of mechanics, optics, acoustics, motion. This is a rebound from the old facility in accepting tales of demonology and witchcraft in pre-scientific times, and it has much to say for itself. Nevertheless it is scarcely philosophical, and is in no wise demanded by the requirements of science and the conditions of scientific progress. A man may be perfectly orthodox in his physical creed, and yet may admit the weight of evidence in favor of certain alleged phenomena which will not square themselves with physics. Such alleged phenomena are not necessarily in contradiction to physical truth, they lie rather in another place; they are like two lines or curves in space, which do not meet, and therefore cannot cut each other. There are matters of the highest moment which manifestly do lie outside the domain of physical science; the possibility of the continuance of human existence in a spiritual form after the termination of physical life is, beyond contradiction, one of the grandest and most momentous of possibilities, but in the nature of things it lies outside physics. Yet there is nothing absolutely absurd, nothing which contradicts any human instinct, in the supposition of such possibility; consequently the student of physical science, even if he cannot find time or inclination to look into such matters himself, may well have patience with those who can. And he may easily afford to be generous; the field of physical science is grand enough for any ambition, and there is room enough in the wide world both for physical and for psychical research.—[Bishop of Carlisle, in Popular Science for December.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin disease, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A NEW METALLIC SHELL.—After months of experimental tests Colonel Silas Crispin, of the United States Ordnance Corps, commanding officer at the Frankford Arsenal, has wrought a valuable improvement to the metallic shells now in use in the United States Army. Hitherto, owing to the peculiar construction of the Springfield rifle, which was never more than a makeshift, being merely an alteration of the old muzzle-loader, the cartridge or metallic shell would not stand reloading more than twelve times as a maximum or four as a minimum. Then they would part about half an inch from the head when being ejected from the piece after firing. Brass shells would have answered for durability, but that metal could not be used because of a chemical action on the powder which rendered it impracticable for storing. Copper was the only metal available. By his method Colonel Crispin inserts at the base of the shell, inside, an adjustable metal cup of less diameter than the inside of the shell. This cup is filled with powder, which also forms a part of the regular charge. The ignition taken place in this cup, the flame is communicated to the other portion of the charge, and thus obviates the heretofore destructive, though very slight, rebound of the shell. Of course, the metal cup leaves the case with the balance of the charge, and is replaced at each reloading of the shell, which is done by hand machines furnished to the troops for that purpose. In this way the life of a shell is extended to seventy charges, and there is little doubt that the new method will be adopted by the Ordnance Department.

THE ARMS OF THE OCTOPUS, OR DEVIL FISH.—Wm. H. Dall, in a letter to *Science*, dated at Washington, D. C., November 3d, says: Professor T. Jeffrey Parker—*Nature*, October 15th, page 586—refers to an octopus of the New Zealand fauna, with arms 5 feet 5 inches long, as the longest seen by him, and as exceeding what Henry Lee calls the longest-armed octopus known—namely, that from Vancouver Island, which had arms 5 feet long. In 1874 I speared an octopus in the harbor of Iliuliuk, Unalashka, which was afterward hung, by a cord tied around the body immediately behind the arms, to one of the stern davits of the coast survey vessel under my command. As soon as the animal died and the muscles relaxed, I noticed that the tips of the longer tentacles just touched the water. On measuring the distance with a cord, I found it to be 16 feet, giving the creature a spread from tip to tip of the longest pair of arms, of not less than 32 feet. The arms toward the tips were all exceedingly slender, but rather stout toward the body, which was something over a foot long. The largest suckers were 2½ inches in diameter; the whole creature nearly filled a large washtub. Parts of this specimen are now in the United States national museum. Having heard octopi were eatable, and the flesh looking white and clean, we boiled some sections of the arms in salt and water, but found them so tough and elastic that our teeth could not make the slightest impression on them.—[Science.

YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION.—Some experimental yellow fever inoculations by Dr. Carlos Finley, of Havana, have been made in a somewhat curious manner, a mosquito being caused first to sting a yellow fever patient and then the healthy subject. A mild form of the disease resulted, which became more severe when two mosquitoes were employed to convey the poison. Of eleven cases of this inoculation six were efficacious, one doubtful and four negative. The period of incubation varied from five to fourteen days, and the fever lasted, as in the ordinary form, from five to twenty-one days. Dr. Finley believes that the artificial yellow fever produced by this method will effectively protect against the natural and dangerous form of the disease.

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The **Regulator** is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and **under no circumstances can it do harm.** It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will **promote digestion, dissipate headache and generally tone up the system.**

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AN EDITOR'S TESTIMONIAL.

A. M. Vaughan, Editor of the *Greenwich Review*, Greenwich, O., writes: "Last January I met with a very severe accident, caused by a runaway horse. I used almost every kind of salve to heal the wounds, which turned to running sores, but found nothing to do me any good until I was recommended HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. I bought a box, and it helped me at once, and at the end of two months I was completely well. It is the best salve in the market, and I never fail of telling my friends about it, and urge them to use it whenever in need."

fe24-1y&wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Y. M. I.—Special Meeting Branch No. 11, Y. M. I., will be held THIS EVENING, at Eintracht Hall, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Election of officers for ensuing term will take place.

D. J. LONG, President.
J. EGAN, Rec. Sec. d23-1t*

O. E. S.—Stated meeting of Naomi Chapter, No. 36, at Masonic Temple THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the Order cordially invited to attend. By order [d23-1t*] MRS. KATE BOYD, W. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A YOUNG Skye Terrier; had a leather collar with name (F. Werner) stamped on it; also, Tag No. 565. Any information or return of same will be rewarded. FRED. WERNER, JR., Tremont Hotel. d23 3t*

FOR RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, single or in suite, for gentlemen; also, one room, furnished or unfurnished, with use of small kitchen, at 916½ J street, between Ninth and Tenth. d23-1t*

FOR SALE—**$4,000**—45 ACRES PARTly improved Fruit Ranch, near Penryn, Placer county, Cal.; 11 head Horned Stock; 2 Mules; 3 Horses; Pigs; Chickens, etc.; Wagon and all Farming Implements go with place. **$1,200**—40 acres unimproved. For time, terms, apply to MRS. N. M. FRASER, 131 Post street, San Francisco. d23-1w*

Citizens' Association Meeting.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIAtion will be held

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,

In Banquet Hall of the Grangers' Building, corner Tenth and K streets, commencing at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. By order of the [d23-1t] PRESIDENT.

RAFFLE:

A GRAND CHRISTMAS TURKEY Raffle will come off at the EUREKA SALOON, 228 K street. JOHN BROWN, Proprietor. d23-2tned*

GRAND TURKEY RAFFLE.

A GRAND TURKEY RAFFLE WILL take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at NORTON BROS., 996 K street, commencing at 7 o'clock. d23-1t*

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