SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXII.--NO. 91. SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1889. WHOLE NO. 12,023.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Men's Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats - - $4 50.
Men's Heavy Ulsters in dark check designs - $4.

CLOSING OUT A LOT OF

MEN'S SUITS

In broken sizes. Cassimeres, Fancy Satinets and All-wool Cheviots, frocks and sacks, sizes 33 to 42, dark, light and medium colors. There is extra value in all these suits. Price, $4 50 to $12.

All Kinds of Holiday Goods Now in Stock.

A handsome Gold or Silver-head Umbrella makes a desirable and useful present. Two hundred different styles of handles to choose from. Cotton, Gingham, Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas, 37c and up.
A good time to select your Holiday goods is when the assortment is unbroken.

FOR GOOD, WARM GENTS' UNDERWEAR

Here is the place to buy. You can get any goods or kind you wish, from the cheapest to the best.
Half-wool Undershirts, scarlet mixed, 50 cents.
Heavy Gray Merino Underwear, 50 and 75 cents.
Heavy Scotch Wool Undershirts, 85 cents.
Heavy Camel's-hair Shirts and Drawers, $1 25, all wool.
Fine grades of Plain and Fancy Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, $1 75, $2 and $2 25.

SEE THE ELEGANT VARIETY OF LADIES' FINE Toilet and Manicure Sets, Jewel Caskets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes we now have on exhibition.

A RAINY OR DRY WEATHER COAT!

Reversible Cloth and Rubber make. Are neat overcoats to wear at any any time. The regular price is $8. The sizes being broken, will close the balance (sizes 36 to 38) at $5.

Rubber Goods of all kinds--Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

RED HOUSE,
J Street,
SACRAMENTO.....CAL.

THE NONPAREIL THE

CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

BUY

The Nonpareil Satins!

FORTY DIFFERENT SHADES.

WHITE, CREAM, MARS, CANARY, LIGHT ORANGE, DARK ORANGE, OLD GOLD, GOLDEN BROWN, NILE GREEN, TILLEUL, ABSINTHE, APPLE, LIGHT OLIVE, MEDIUM OLIVE, DARK OLIVE, ROSE PINK, SHELL PINK, SALMON, LIGHT OLD ROSE, MEDIUM OLD ROSE, DARK OLD ROSE, DREGS OF WINE, WINE, GARNET, CARDINAL, SULTAN, SEAL BROWN, LIGHT BLUE, MEDIUM BLUE, TURQUOISE, SAPPHIRE, GOBELIN, RESEDA, TERRA COTTA, COPPER, EUPHRATE, HUNTER'S GREEN, LAVENDER, BLACK, HELIOTROPE.

50 CENTS! WORTH 75 CENTS.
50 CENTS! WORTH 75 CENTS.
50 CENTS! WORTH 75 CENTS.
50 CENTS! WORTH 75 CENTS.
50 CENTS! WORTH 75 CENTS.

Chenille, 16 cents a dozen.
Arrasene, 14 cents a dozen.
Rope and Wash Silks, 4 cents a Skein.
Harris Flax, 4 cents a Skein.
Sonora Saxony, 12½ cents a Skein.
Starlight Yarns, 35 cents a Hank.

THE NONPAREIL,
CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

NEW TO-DAY.

Advertisements of Meeting Notices, Wants, Lost, Found, For Sale, To Let and similar notices under this head are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time and 3 cents per line each subsequent time. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.

Sumner Corps.—Regular Meeting at Grangers' Hall THURSDAY, at 2:30. Election of officers and delegates.
ALICE STEPHENSON, President.
CAROLINE HANCOCK, Secretary. 1t*

Sumner Post, Attention.—At the regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING the annual election of officers will take place. A full attendance is desired. Post convenes at 7:30 o'clock in Grangers' Hall, Tenth and K streets. Visiting comrades invited.
J. W. REEVES, Post Commander.
W. B. MAYDWELL, Adjutant. 1t

Califia Parlor, No. 22, N. D. G. W.—Regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 5th, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp. Election of officers. 1t*

Y. M. I., No. 11.—Regular meeting this (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.
WM. F. GORMLEY, President.
J. J. O'CONNOR, Secretary. 1t*

Business meeting of Woman's Christian Temperance Union TO-DAY, at 2 P. M., in Y. M. C. A. parlors.
MRS. R. G. HART, President. 1t*

Ladies' Museum Association.—Regular monthly meeting at Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, between J and K, TO-DAY (Thursday) at 2:30 P. M. sharp. MRS. E. C. JORDAN, Pres.
MRS. E. B. WILLIS, Secretary. 1t*

Rising Star Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Election of officers.
EMMA DODGE, N. G.
GEORGIA GUTHRIE, Secretary. 1t*

Annual Meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 5th, at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers.
1t* W. A. POTTER, W. M.

Regular Meeting of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, A. O. F., THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall. L. W. SMITH, C. R.
JOHN MORRIS, R. S. 1t*

WANTED—A NEW COTTAGE, CENtrally located; five to seven rooms. Inquire at this office. d5 3t*

WANTED—TO LEASE MY FENCE AND Lath Machine, on account of removal. E. HAWES, Twelfth and B streets. d5-1w*

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM; seventeen boarders; central location; price, $150, worth $400. No brokers. Address 35, this office. d5-2t*

FOR SALE—A BARBER SHOP IN A GOOD locality. Apply at this office. 1t*

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 921 Sixth street, between I and J. 1t*

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

$60 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADvance allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address, with stamp, BAFER & CO., Piqua, Ohio. d5-20tTT

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wages $10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address, with stamp, MRS. MARION WALKER, Louisville, Ky. d3-20tTT

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid; permanent position; money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O. n21-TTS30t

$150—PARTNER IN PATENT; BIG MONEY; come and see. 1210 J street. d4-3t*

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS ENGlishman and wife, a situation on a ranch—man a good farm hand, wife a practical cook and house-woman. Address FARMER, 222 M street. d3-4t*

WANTED—BY A JAPANESE, A SITUATION to do cooking and housework. Address F., this office. d4-2t*

PARTNER WANTED IN MANUFACTURING business; something new; will pay large profits; rare chance for right man. Call at 1210 J street. d4-3t*

WANTED—TO LEASE, FROM 1,000 TO 3,000 acres of bottom land in Sutter, Yolo or Colusa county. Address J. W., this office. n30-7*

WANTED—ENERGETIC CANVASSER, $3 to $7 per day commission; experience unnecessary. SCHELLENGER, 922 M st. n29-6t*

WANTED—PARTIES TO BORROW MONEY on their city and country property. Plenty of money to loan. Address MONEY LOANER, P. O. BOX 93, Sacramento. n8-tf

WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS, FARM hands, milkers, cooks, waiters, twenty women and girls for general housework and cooking. None but sober, steady people need apply. At EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets. Telephone 232.

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FRESH MILCH COW. For price and description see bulletin at 1000 K street. J. B. WELTY. d4-3t*

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE TO START housekeeping. Being about to leave this city I will sell the entire contents of a newly-furnished house much below the original cost; the purchaser to have the preference of renting this centrally located cottage. Apply at this office. d3 5t*

TO LET—A FRONT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on J st. Apply at 721 J st. n30-tf

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—WITHIN THREE miles of State Capitol; 17 acres, all in vineyard and orchard; raisin grapes, Bartlett pears and almonds, all bearing; fair building; fine water; price and terms reasonable; would sell five acres. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 317 J street, Sacramento. n26-10t&2tw*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IF YOU ARE looking for choice suburban property, here are several very desirable tracts; 27 acres, mostly vegetable land adjoining Oak Park; has good frontage on graded street, and is only four minutes' walk to Central Street-car line; 12½ acres in New Ramona Colony, only three miles from city limits, on line of S. P. R. R.; frontage on graded avenue; richest kind of vineyard land; 13 acres in same Colony; 4½ acres in same Colony. Not a single foot of waste or poor land in any of above tracts. The first will be sold for one-third cash and the last three on most favorable terms to parties who will improve; or, will exchange last three for city property. Parties will be shown this land free of charge by applying to M. J. DILLMAN, at Bell Conservatory, Tenth and Y streets. Telephone 155. n26-1m

FOR SALE—ONE NORMAN DAPPLE-grey stallion, seven years old; also one thoroughbred Kentucky jack, six years old. Inquire of J. S. FOSTER, RECORD-UNION office. 1m

TO LET—NO. 1115 L STREET, BEING FOUR rooms, one pantry, one kitchen and a barn. Apply to FABIAN BROS., cor. Ninth and J. n18tf

FOR SALE—200 HEAD FINE, YOUNG horses; also a few mules; all broke. Apply at MOXON & ACKLEY'S, 911 and 913, 2d st. n11-tf

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT DE WITT House, corner Third and J. This house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is first-class. Transient custom solicited. n6-1m*

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRable city property, a wheat ranch of 1,290 acres near Williams, Colusa county. Address WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO., Sacramento. o28-tf

TO RENT—ONE TENEMENT OF THREE rooms, also one suite of two large unfurnished rooms, both suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; also one large unfurnished room, and three furnished rooms (with or without board). Apply to D. GARDNER, Wood-yard, Fourth and I streets. mr7-tf

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT MATHUSHEK Piano; cost $1,000; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. fe28-tf

GENERAL NOTICES.

What's the Use of Talking?

There is no denying that SOZODONT is the best preparation for the mouth and teeth. Preparations, like snow-flakes in number, have appeared, but the public faith is still strong in the virtues of SOZODONT. Its use grows yearly.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Masonic Hall Association of Sacramento, California, will be held at the Masonic building, southwest corner Sixth and K streets, on MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1889, at 7:30 o'clock.
n29-10t WM. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

Sonoma Wines of best qualities are sold at FABIAN BROS., Ninth and J streets, cheaper than anywhere. Gallon prices are: Hock, 50 cents; Riesling, 75 cents and Gutedel, $1; Claret, 50 cents; Zinfandel, 75 cents, and Burgundy, $1. Also on hand, different kinds of Port and Sherry, Sweet Muscat and Angelica. n23-1m

Decker Bros.'—The artists' piano. Write o KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco. n25-3m

Lewis Winter, Wood Engraver, 637 J. tf

Dr. La Mars' Seminal Pills cure all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and the many ailments arising from excess, indiscretion, and abuse. A complete restorative. Price, $2 50 a bottle, sent by express C. O. D. A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, 504 Washington street, San Francisco. P. O. Box 1952. my6-6m

WASHINGTON CULLINGS.

Expirations of Terms of Senators From the New States Fixed.

THE NEW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—List of Bills Introduced in the Senate.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

Seating the New Senators in the Classes to Which They Belong.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.—After the opening of the Senate this morning the credentials of Pierce and Casey, as Senators from North Dakota, were presented, and the Senators took the oath of office.

Hoar reported back the resolution offered by him on Monday providing a mode for ascertaining by lot the classes to which the Senators from the three new States—North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington—shall be assigned as to their respective terms of service.

Cullom thereupon presented certificates from the two Houses of the North Dakota Legislature, designating Pierce as Senator for the long term.

Hoar contended that the Legislature had nothing to do with the matter, which expressly devolved on the Senate.

Gorman remarked that identically the same case had been presented in regard to the first Senator from Minnesota, when the Legislature designated Rice as the Senator for the long term, and the Senate decided that the action could not be regarded by it.

The resolution was agreed to, and a drawing by lot (as provided by it) was proceeded with. The result was that of the two Senators from the State of Washington Squire was assigned to the class of Senators whose terms expire March 3, 1891, and Allen to the class expiring in March, 1893. Of South Dakota, Senator Moody got the short term and Pettigrew the long term. Of North Dakota, Senator Pierce got the short term and Case the long one.

A petition presented by Cullom of the Short Horn Prodncers' Association favors subsidies for steamships to South and Central America, and favors Chicago as the site of the proposed World's Fair in 1892.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Five hundred and five bills were introduced during the day, among which were the following:

By Cockrell—Of Kansas City Commercial Exchange in favor of St. Louis as the site for the World's Fair, with Chicago as second choice. Also in favor of one cent letter postage.

By Sherman—To make and alter the regulations as to the time, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress.

By Reagan—To define trusts; for the free coinage of silver; to repeal the Act for the sale of bonds; to redeem legal tender notes.

By Dawes—Extending the pension laws (a bill prepared by a committee of the G. A. R.)

By Stewart—To provide for free coinage of both gold and silver, and for the issuance of coin certificates to circulate as money.

By Morrill—To refund direct taxes collected under Act of 1861.

By Spooner—Two bills as to the election of members of Congress. Also a bill to regulate commerce by telegraph.

By Manderson—To grant pensions to ex-soldiers incapacitated for manual labor; to prevent the summary cancellation of pension certificates, and provide for the hearing in cases relating thereto.

By Vance—To repeal the civil service law.

By Evarts—Several bills to increase the salaries of United States Circuit and District Judges.

By Voorhees—For payment of arrears of pensions from the date of death or discharge.

By Cullom—To equalize the rates of pensions in certain cases.

By Farwell—To perpetuate a national banking system.

By Call—Making it unlawful and providing for the forfeiture of vessels owned by subjects of foreign Governments fishing within three leagues of the coast of the United States or within any of the bays or headlands of the United States.

By Paddock—To exempt railway mail employes and Postoffice Inspectors from the operations of the civil service law; to provide for the disposal of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation in Colorado and Nebraska to actual settlers; to permit the organization of national banks with a capital of less than $50,000 in towns of less than 6,000 population.

By Morgan—A bill from last Congress referring the Lorba claim to Court of Claims for a final adjudication.

By Mitchell—Extending the Mexican Pension Act to all who served thirty days or more in any war since 1845.

By Turpie—Granting a pension of one a month for each day's service in the army during the late war.

By Dolph—That the States of Oregon, Washington and Montana shall constitute the Tenth Judicial Circuit, with a new Circuit Judge; also, a bill for the forfeiture of a part of the Northern Pacific grant; also, to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws; also, appropriating $1,000,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase necessary sites for fortification at such points where such sites have not been purchased or acquired.

By Mitchell—Appropriating $2,000,000 for the construction of a boat railway at the Dalles and Celio falls, and at Three and Ten-mile rapids, on the Columbia river, Oregon.

By Wilson of Iowa—Amending the Interstate Commerce Act, so as to provide that any article of commerce manufactured and the sale of which is prohibited in any State, shall not be transported and delivered within that State by any transportation company.

By Reagan—Giving all the holders of silver bullion of the value of $50 or more the privilege of having the bullion coined into silver dollars.

Cameron introduced the subsidy steamship bill introduced by him in the last Congress.

Dolph introduced a bill providing for fortifications and other sea-coast defenses, as recommended by the Board appointed by President Cleveland to select ports at which fortifications are most urgently needed. Among the ports selected are San Francisco, the lake ports, New Orleans, Galveston, Portland, Oregon, and San Diego. The bill appropriates for the purpose $126,377,800, to be expended over a period of twelve years. The guns for the batteries on the Pacific coast may be constructed at the Government gun factory to be erected on that coast at a cost not to exceed $1,000,000.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of War, to increase the efficiency of the infantry of the army. Each regiment shall be composed of twelve companies, with one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, one Adjutant and one Quartermaster. The bill also provides the number of enlisted men of the army shall be increased to 30,000.

Senator Cullom introduced a bill for the disposal of all the public lands of the United States in California, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota, and in other States that may be formed out of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Alaska, which have not been otherwise disposed of or reserved before the acceptance of this Act by the States and their ratification by Congress. It provides that those lands shall be ceded to the States in which they lie on condition that the States shall convey not more than 80 acres susceptible to remunerative irrigation to any one settler. If the State shall elect to sell the lands, the proceeds shall be used for the irrigation of such of the lands as may be made remuneratively productive. If the land is given to settlers, it is to be taxed and the proceeds applied to irrigation purposes.

By Wilson of Iowa—Subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the law of the several States.

By Davis—Granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors incapacitated for manual labor and to dependent relatives.

By Mitchell—To prohibit objectionable foreign immigration, encourage desirable immigration and defend American labor; also for the admission of Idaho as a State.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures up to June 30, 1889.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day submitted his annual report to Congress. The ordinary revenues of the Government, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, were:

From customs	$223,832,741 69
From internal revenue	130,881,513 92
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays	10,165,264 79
From sales of public lands	8,038,651 79
From fees (Consular), letters patent and land	3,398,063 59
From tax on National Banks	1,536,087 16
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,321,124 53
From customs fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures	1,113,020 78
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways	663,764 72
From Soldiers' Home permanent fund	592,457 25
From sales of Indian lands	446,258 19
From tax on sealskins	317,100 00
From sales of Government property	295,539 42
From immigrant fund	236,166 50
From deposits for surveying public lands	95,818 63
From depredations on public lands	65,434 28
From sale of condemned naval vessels	22,582 75
From revenues of the District of Columbia	2,523,950 69
From miscellaneous sources	1,584,127 15
Total ordinary receipts	$387,050,058 84

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were as follows:

For civil expenses	$23,566,181 05
For foreign intercourse	1,897,625 72
For Indian service	6,892,207 78
For pensions	87,624,779 11
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors and arsenals	44,435,270 85
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	21,378,809 31
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenues	47,951,637 75
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	5,248,669 92
For interest on the public debt	41,091,484 29
Total ordinary expenditures	$281,996,615 60

Leaving a surplus of $105,053,443 24, of which there was used in the redemption of notes and fractional currency and the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund the sum of $47,583,311 65, leaving a net surplus for the year of $57,470,129 59.

As compared with the fiscal year 1888, the receipts have increased $77,839 84, the largest increase being from internal revenue receipts, $65,846 41. There was a decrease in the amount received for the sales of public lands of over three million dollars.

There was an increase in ordinary expenditures as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$7,711,803 46
Increase pensions	7,336,270 34
War Department	5,912,834 74
Navy Department	4,462,371 66
Indians	642,899 91
Total	$26,056,180 11

There was a decrease in the interest on the public debt of $371,352 34.

The revenues for the present fiscal year are estimated at $385,000,000, and expenditures at $293,000,000, leaving a surplus of $92,000,000, or after the sinking fund is supplied, of $43,678,883.

SURPLUS AND REDUCTION.

Of the surplus and means of reduction the Secretary says: "The accumulation of money in the Treasury beyond the necessities of the Government endangers legitimate business, leads to excessive and wasteful public expenditure, and to encourage extravagance in private affairs. In the presence of such conditions it is a manifest duty to wisely guard against a future needless accumulation with its fruitful train of evils. If a portion of the surplus revenues can be used to enlarge our foreign markets, and thereby advance our commercial and productive interests, it is the part of wisdom to so apply it. The strengthening of our coast defenses and the building up of our navy, subjects of national concern, offer further opportunity for wise expenditures that would return money directly to the people. But after making provision for such expenditures as may be proper and reasonable for these purposes, a large annual surplus will still remain, under the operation of existing laws.

"The reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the Government by the purchase of bonds is an expedient resorted to for returning part of this surplus to the channels of trade, and is the only means now open to the Secretary of the Treasury for the use of this money. To require from him this measure of responsibility and discretion is of doubtful wisdom. The possible successful appeal to this discretion tempts individuals to rush business undertakings, in the belief that the money in the Treasury will be used to avert a threatened disaster. In the absence of such discretion in the Secretary, the possible use of this money would cease to enter into the calculations of the business world. It is manifestly wrong to take money from the people for the cancellation of bonds to the saving of only about 2 per cent. of interest, when it is worth to them perhaps three times as much in their business. It is rather through a reduction of customs receipts and internal taxes that the unnecessary accumulation of money in the Treasury should be avoided."

The Secretary then recommends the abolition of taxes on tobacco, making a reduction of $32,000,000, and of the removal of the tax on alcohol used in the arts, making a further reduction of $5,400,000.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

Treating of the tariff question, the Secretary depreciated the tariff for revenue as follows: "The tariff for revenue only contemplates such an adjustment of duty as will yield the largest amount of revenue at the lowest rates. It means the largest possible quantity of importations consistent with the amount of customs revenue required to defray the expenses of Government. If under the protection of the tariff $300,000,000 of importations would pay an annual revenue of $100,000,000, to produce the same amount half the rates under the tariff for revenue only would require $600,000,000 of importations. The results of this policy, in the case supposed, would be to take from the American producers their home market for $300,000,000 on products and transfer it to their foreign competitors, while it would thus deprive our workmen of employment. It would also deplete the country of gold to pay for foreign labor and material, which should be supplied at home."

The Secretary goes extensively into the subject of tariff inequalities and recommends legislation for the improvement of customs administration. Fixed salaries are recommended for Collectors of Customs. The imports during the year amounted to $745,131,652 and exports to $742,401,375.

SUBSIDIES TO VESSELS.

Subsidies to American vessels are recommended. The Secretary says: "American vessels running between San Francisco and Asiatic ports and receiving mail compensation of say $14,445 32 a year, have to compete with the subsidized ships of England and other countries, and especially with a new line recently established for the express purpose of preying upon our commerce, both on land and sea. This latest and boldest attack upon our transportation interests is backed by subsidies of $300,000 per annum on the line between Port Moody, in British Columbia, and China and Japan, and $500,000 on the Atlantic line between Liverpool and St. Johns, New Brunswick. The railroad which forms a connecting link to these two steamer lines, and thus gives a through route from Liverpool to China, has been aided to the extent of $16,554,804, as stated in the annual report of the Pacific Railway Company. During the past fiscal year we paid to foreign steamers for carrying our mails $396,583 81, and to our steamers $109,828 14.

SILVER PROBLEM.

After thoroughly discussing the silver question, the Secretary recommends the following plan: The issue of Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of silver, or in gold at the option of the Government, or in silver dollars at the option of the holder, and the repeal of the compulsory feature of the present Coinage Act.

The Secretary desires to call special attention to this proposition, believing that in the application of its principles will be found the safest, surest and most satisfactory solution of the silver problem, as it is now presented, for the action of this country. In explaining the proposed measure, at this time, it is intended to deal only with its general features; but if desired, a bill embracing the details believed to be necessary to its satisfactory operation will be prepared and submitted for the consideration of Congress.

WOOL-GROWERS.

Columbus Delano Makes a Strong Speech on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.—At the National Wool-Growers' meeting, a committee to prepare an address to the wool-growers of the United States was appointed. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, President of the National Association, delivered the annual address. He said both food and clothing should be produced at home, not purchased from abroad, when the people who consume them have facilities for their production.

"Influenced by the Act of 1883," he continued, "wool-growing languishes throughout the United States, and, without relief, must soon perish. In Texas the wool clip of 1883 was valued at $9,228,234. In 1887 it was $5,016,674, showing a loss of $4,211,560. Is it desirable to extinguish the industry best adapted to this vast section under the cry of 'free trade' or 'free wool?'

"Under the influence of the Act of 1883 our annual clip has been reduced 55,000,000 pounds, while it should have increased at the rate of two per cent. annually to keep pace with the natural growth of the country. To those who favor 'free trade' as our true policy, I add no protest against free wool. If it be 'free trade' as a system, let us have it pure and simple, without adulteration or duplicity, under the name of 'incidental protection.' Let us do one thing or the other, and have an economical policy that is entitled to an honest and correct name. A 'tariff for revenue,' with incidental protection, is a delusion and a fraud. We need a national policy on this subject, honestly named. If 'protection,' let it be general and uniform, embracing every American interest that can be profitably pursued by our people."

At the conclusion of the address the meeting adjourned and the delegates in a body called on the President and Secretary Rusk. Their brief interview with the President, as well as that with the Secretary of Agriculture, is said to have been very satisfactory.

JUDGE BREWER.

President Harrison Sends His Name to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.—President Harrison to-day sent the following nomination to the Senate: Justice David J. Brewer, of Kansas, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:

[David Josiah Brewer was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. He studied at Wesleyan University and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1856; studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city; was graduated at Albany Law School in 1856; was admitted to the bar in New York city; engaged in farming in Stockbridge, Mass.; in 1858-9, removed to the West and practiced his profession in Kansas City, Mo., and afterward in Leavenworth. In 1861-4 he was a United States Commissioner, in 1862-5 Judge of Probate and Judge of the Leavenworth County Criminal Court, in 1865-9 Judge of the First Judicial Court of the State, and at the same time Superintendent of Public Schools; in 1869-70 City Attorney, and in 1870-81 Judge of the Kansas Supreme Court. He filled the office of Vice-President and subsequently that of President of the Board of Education. In 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur United States Judge for the Eighth Circuit.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Officials Favor the Accomplishment of the Great Project.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), November 12th.—Menocal, of the Nicaragua Canal Company, and the Nicaragua Government Canal Commissioners, have been cordially received by President Sacasa and Cabinet, and the details of the canal boundaries are settled satisfactorily. The party will start on their return journey to Greytown tomorrow.

The work along the line of the Nicaragua Canal progresses favorably. It is expected that by March next dredges can open the harbor and excavate the same. Reinforcements on the Atlantic side of men and material are constantly arriving. The health of the construction party is excellent. President Sacasa says: "I am heartily in favor of the accomplishment of the Nicaragua Canal. I will do all in my power to assist."

Several of his Ministers also pronounced themselves in favor of the enterprise.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Liberals Request a Popular Vote on the Question.

LONDON, December 4th.—The session of the liberal federation at Manchester, was continued to-day. A resolution was adopted to demand the urgency at the coming session of Parliament for a bill embodying the "one man one vote" principle.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the shortening of the duration of Parliament; a reduction of the period of residence enabling a man to vote to three months; compulsory powers to acquire allotments; abolition of duties on tea, coffee and cocoa, and to direct a popular vote on the liquor traffic, and disestablishment of the Church of England.

Gladstone was given a non-partisan reception in the Town Hall.

He made an address, in which he dilated upon the value of municipal institutions as among the best guarantees of social security.

This, he said, was demonstrated by the improvement they have effected in the life and the condition of the great masses of the people.

STANLEY AT BAGAMOYO.

The Arrival of His Party Causes a Profound Sensation.

ZANZIBAR, December 4th.—Stanley has arrived at Bagamoyo, accompanied by Emin Pasha, his daughter Frisa, Captain Casati, Lieutenant Stars, Nelson, Jephson, Dr. Parke, Bonny and 260 women and children. The remainder of the party, about 350 men, are coming leisurely down the coast to Bagamercole. All are well.

Stanley's arrival has made a great sensation here. Business is entirely suspended. Several dhows have started to meet the expedition.

Trouble in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, December 4th.—In the House of Deputies to-day a Radical deputy, Cara, denounced the Government for dismissing Chief Detective Gautier, whom, he said, had been made the "scapegoat." The Government itself was responsible for the employment of agents to provoke and to lead excited men into crime. There was a great crowd assembled during the discussion, and many collisions with the police took place outside.

Appealing to the Kaiser.

BERLIN, December 4th.—Two hundred thousand miners employed in the Treasury coal mines in Saar district have petitioned the Kaiser to intervene in their behalf. They complain that even unmarried men cannot live on the wages they get, as rations are very dear.

Hard Times in the Faderland.

VIENNA, December 4th.—The city is snowed up again. Provisions are from 15 to 25 per cent. dearer on account of impeded communications. The postal service is done on sleighs.

Fully 60 per cent. of the shoe and leather houses of Lynn were burned out by the recent fire. The number of shoe factories that went up in smoke was eighty, while fifteen sole-leather cutters and sixty dealers in shoe-tops and stiffenings and other shoe findings were burned out. The aggregate losses to those branches is over $2,200,000.

THE genuine Angostura Bitters cure indigestion and restore the appetite. Every druggist keeps them. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons sole manufacturers.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Funerals of the Unfortunate Telegraphers Igoe and Mills.

YOUNG LADY FORGER CAPTURED.

A Moonshiner Kills an Officer and is Himself Fatally Wounded—A Missing Family.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Passenger Rates East of the Missouri to be Raised.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—The Burlington and Northern and Minneapolis and St. Louis railroads announce that they will withdraw from the Western States Passenger Association at the meeting in January, 1890.

The failure of the other members of the Association to file copies of contracts affecting the competition of passenger business is assigned as the reason.

At to-day's meeting of the General Passenger Agents a committee was appointed to confer with the transcontinental lines on the subject of a division of through rates. It was agreed that the Missouri river eastbound lines will raise rates from river points on December 15th, based on $21 50 for first-class and $19 for second.

NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—The General Managers' Interstate Commerce Railway Association spent the day in a futile effort to adjust the basis of rates on the Kansas City and Nebraska business. A further effort will be made to-morrow.

FORGER ARRESTED.

A Young Lady Who Raised $25,000 by Forging.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—Ella C. White, the handsome young teacher of Elmira, N. Y., who suddenly disappeared a couple of months ago after the discovery of the fact that she had fraudulently obtained about $25,000 by the forgery of other people's names and spent the money in speculation, was located in Chicago several days ago, and to-day was taken to Elmira on a requisition. Since coming here a couple of months ago, she has been speculating in bucket shops, and this resulted in her discovery, descriptions having been sent out by the Elmira police.

GROVER WOULD NOT HAVE IT.

The Pope Made Overtures Which Were Not Considered.

CHICAGO, December 4th.—The *News'* Washington special says: It is true, as stated by Dr. McGlynn in his sermon at New York last Sunday, that the Pope made overtures to President Cleveland about two years ago with reference to sending a Papal Nuncio to this Government.

Cardinal Gibbons, who resides at Baltimore, was the intermediary, and took occasion to sound the President in an interview about a year ago last March, after he had discussed the matter at length with Secretary Bayard.

The Secretary, it is understood, looked favorably upon the proposition, and arranged an interview between the Cardinal and the President on the subject, but Cleveland immediately repudiated the idea, and told the Cardinal, in a diplomatic way, that any communication the Pope might have to make to this Government would be received through him with quite as much favor as if it came through a commissioned envoy.

POLITICAL TRUST.

Leading Prohibitionists Seeking to Establish a Trust Fund.

NEW YORK, December 4th.—The draft of a certificate of incorporation by the leading Prohibitionists of the United States has been submitted to Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court for his approval. It was proposed to incorporate what should be known as "The Prohibition Trust Fund Association." The object was declared to be "to secure the prohibition and suppression by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, and to that end to hold in trust for the National Prohibition party all property that it may receive or acquire, and to pay the same, as the income thereof from time to time may accrue, to the Treasurer of the National Committee of the party, or to such person as said committee may designate."

The names of the proposed incorporators are: William T. Wardwell, W. Jennings Demorest, Horace Waters, John Lloyd Thomas, Roswell S. Cheves, Isaac K. Funk, William J. Groo, Francis Crawford, Samuel Dickie, Clinton B. Fisk, John P. St. John and A. Hopkins.

After carefully inspecting the document Judge Lawrence declined to approve the certificate. "The Act of 1875," he stated, in giving his reasons for the refusal, "does not authorize, in my opinion, the incorporators of a society to receive and hold property in trust for a political party, nor to pay over the income of such property to the Treasurer of the National Committee of such party."

A STEW ABOUT OYSTERS.

Suggestive Telegram From Governor Lee to Governor Jackson.

BALTIMORE, December 4th.—Upon legal advice Governor Jackson has decided to temporarily withdraw his proclamation throwing open the oyster dredging grounds on Hog Island flats to the dredgers of Maryland and Virginia, which threatened to create trouble with Virginia. Governor Lee, of Virginia, has telegraphed to Governor Jackson as follows: "Come down and dine with me. Over an oyster stew we can discuss this question, as the Governors of North and South Carolina used to do."

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

A Mysterious Case Reported From Little Rock, Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), December 4th.—The mysterious disappearance of an entire family is reported from Nelville. John Morris, living near Summerville, Mo., sent his wife and three children, under the care of Joseph Graves, to Jasper, Ark. The party traveled overland in a wagon, and Graves returned to Summerville and reported that he had left Mrs. Morris and the children at Jasper. When Morris himself reached there he found that his family was not at that town. Murder and robbery are suspected.

Funeral of Igoe and Miles.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 4th.—The funeral of the two operators, James F. Igoe and Walter E. Miles, of the Associated Press, took place this afternoon. Four fellow-operators from the Associated Press, four from the Western Union and four from the North American Telegraph Companies acted as pallbearers.

Commercial editor Millman's funeral was also held this afternoon and the body was to-night sent to Broadhead, Wis.

All day to-day the Coroner's inquest continued, the jury hearing the evidence as to the deaths of the different persons in the building, and efforts to secure better fire protection and other matters pertaining thereto.

National Trotting Association.

NEW YORK, December 4th.—Before the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association to-day, the application of Dan De Noyelles for one-half of the winnings of the trotter Nelson in the $10,000 race at Hartford last summer was heard, and will be decided in the executive session.

Regarding the fraud alleged to have been committed in the Balch stallion race for $10,000,