THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Official Paper of the United States.

SATURDAY, : : JANUARY 8, 1876.

THE retiring City Council of Albany leaves $1,300 in the City Treasury.

A LEADING editorial in the Albany Democrat, reads thusly:

Much has been said against the pin-back style, but it saved a man in Iowa. He came very near marrying a woman with a wart on one of her knees. He saw it in time.

"EMPEROR" NORTON is reported actively recruiting his Company of Major Generals, and it will probably require several months for him to fully realize that the Indian war of the Wallowa is at an end. He will probably be ready when the next war breaks out—the date of which we cannot now fix.

A PAPER printed in San Francisco and afterwards receives some trifling additions in Union county, Oregon, says:

The managers of the Granger Ball placed us under obligations for complimentary tickets. Our Junior hopped on the proposition; our Senior was laid up for repairs.

In the language of Judge Strong, "the public catch the "idea" on that "repairs" business.

JOKING.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, at Portland, on the 10th of February next. They will make arrangements to go through the forms of convention and canvass, when no such performance is necessary. Gov. Watkinds can play the farce alone, just as well, and save a large sum of expenses which members from the outside counties will necessarily incur by attending.

GEN. BROWN has some ill-feeling toward Mr. Seevers, of Iowa. That Republican gentleman is about to be appointed to a responsible office, and the Albany Democrat comes in with a *recommendation*. Why the General should attempt to injure our old friend in that way, we cannot understand. In time of war men should not become excited, nor should they allow any personal ill-feeing to induce them to attempt to injure old neighbors.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Some Democratic politicians are endeavoring to bring President Grant into difficulty by charging him with being in partnership with some of the parties who have been recently convicted of defrauding the revenue. It is simply a political scheme, through which the thinest mind can see, and no one can be deceived. The President, very properly, gives the subject little attention. As far as convictions have been secured a large majority are Democrats and no honest man or newspaper will attempt to make party capital out of it.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The STATESMAN has repeatedly called the attention of General Mart. V. Brown to the importance of a complete organization of the Oregon Militia, as a matter of safety against incursions of outside barbarians, and scalp hunters within our borders. But the General seemed too busy, or from some cause neglected to move in the matter. Just when our enterprising militiamen were drilling with broomsticks, and only useful on dress parade the great Wallowa Indian war broke out. Our artillery seemed to have been moulded into cheek for Democratic State officials and all the small arms abandoned in the lava beds of the South. In this great exigency we had reason to expect prompt action on the part of Gen. Brown; and, taking advantage of the immense circulation of the only religious daily on the coast, he forwards the following dispatch, which will doubtless be cheering information to the women and children which Gov. Watkinds' Mercury is about to scalp in that Wallowa country. The dispatch reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE SADDLE,

YOU CUSS:—I expect to have arms for that militia company in time for a parade at the Philadelphia Centennial, and want the editor of the only religious daily on the coast to act as Chaplain.

Happy New Year.

MART. V. BROWN.

Our readers will observe that the Gen. spells knas with a C, but such little inaccuracies in orthography, probably grew out of the great haste in writing the dispatch and does not alter the sense of an official dispatch in time of war.

The prompt action of the General in this matter elicits praise from all quarters. While at the Centennial he hopes to make arrangements to procure McClellen spades, which he will supply to the people who escape the Mercury raid, up to that time, among the Wallowa Indians.

The position of Chaplain which the General offers is most respectfully declined for the same reason assigned by A. Ward, Esq., for resigning when he was drafted. There are others more deserving the honor, and we cannot, on account of extreme modesty, afford to accept.

HUNTING HOMES.

Almost daily, parties are calling at our office inquiring for vacant lands. We desire to call the attention of this class of the community to the vast extent of unsettled country in Eastern Oregon. The superior climate, the richness of her soil, the vast amount of grazing country, the splendid opportunities to locate State lands and buy for a trifle the nicely improved farms, are inducements for emigrants to examine that region of country. The man who holds land in Eastern Oregon ten years, will get for it $25.00 per acre, which land to-day would not sell for $5 per acre. The cause of the cheapness of these lands is the low price of produce which is kept down by reason of the poor facilities for transportation. But the work is already begun. Who of us may not reasonably expect to see that country supplied with railroads?

There is a bill now pending in the 44th Congress of the United States, which provides for the construction of a canal at the Cascades, on the Columbia river, which bill of course will pass, and, when carried into effect, will secure to the people of Eastern Oregon, cheap transportation. Locks at the Cascades means a railroad to Salt Lake. No one great American enterprise would so tend to build up this country as a railroad. Railroads are the great civilizers of the world: they annihilate time and distance, and unite all countries in one.

Especially would we call attention to Grand Ronde Valley. This magnificent valley has an area of four hundred and fifty square miles, nearly every foot of which is land that will produce forty bushels of wheat, or four tons of hay per acre. This valley is settled by as good people as the United States can boast of, who have built more churches and school houses than race tracks and groceries. The Blue Mountain University at La Grande, under the management of Rev. H. K. Hines and Hon. Daniel Chaplin, is fast nearing completion, when Grand Ronde Valley can boast of as good schools as any portion of the State. We advise persons hunting homes to prospect that country before locating.

JUDGE HAYDEN is attending the Supreme Court and at the same time looking after his chances for election to the United States Senate. His record as a Democrat is certainly good, but the people prefer a Republican and will have one to fill the seat of retiring Senator Kelly.

THE BRIDGE.

The Salem Lumbering Company will give one thousand dollars to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Willamette at Salem. Who comes next? This matter should receive especial attention and work commence soon.

A DISTINGUISHED old Judge not far from Hubbard Station, says: "The Oregonian is straddle of the political fence." He certainly does not read that sheet very carefully; or he would know that it is contesting the matter of leadership of the Democratic party with Gen. Brown's Albany Democrat. Where that concern stands politically, is certainly plain to all careful readers and observers of passing events.

OREGON RAILROADS.

Oregon needs a direct railroad communication with the East and our people anxiously look forward to the time when it will be a matter of fact, or the long wished for consummation will be realized.

The North Pacific Railroad, as originally designed, would open up a vast extent of country, in Eastern Oregon and benefit the entire State largely thereby. A Portland exchange says: "Through a letter received from the East we learn that the management of the Northern Pacific Railway Company expect soon to raise the funds to complete their line to the Yellowstone, a distance of about 200 miles from the present terminus at Bismarck. When this point is reach the people of Montana propose to build the remainder of the road, or assist in building it, to the city of Helena the center of the mining region. It is believed that when this point is reached the road will pay a handsome profit on its cost, and there will be no difficulty in completing the rest of the line. The Directors themselves and their friends, who have already a large amount of money invested in the road, propose to contribute largely to the fund. This will be gratifying news to the friends of the enterprise."

INDIAN TROUBLES IN WALLOWA VALLEY.

The Mountain Sentinel of January 1st has the following in relation to the threatened Indian troubles in the Wallowa valley:

From A. C. Smith, who has just returned from a visit to Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians, at present located on the Nimnaha, on the east side of the Wallowa valley, we learn the following particulars in regard to the threatening attitude of these Indians. Mr. Smith went in about ten days ago with a band of cattle, and on arriving learned that the Indians had driven all the cattle off the Nimnaha range, and threatened and menaced one of the boys engaged by Mr. Smith, with a pistol. Mr. Smith went to the camp to talk with the Indians, and was told in the most positive language that the whites could not use the Nimnaha range this winter; that the country belonged to the Indians, and the whites must keep their cattle on the creeks this side, and allow the Indians the Nimnaha range for their horses, as they had never parted with the country and were determined to hold it. The next day Mr. Smith, accompanied by Messrs. Sugette and the Masterson Brothers, went and had a talk with the Indians, last nearly all day, during which time they persistently claimed that they were determined to hold the country and keep the whites from using the grazing grounds. Mr. Smith then came to Union and laid the matter before Judge Brainard, who at once telegraphed to Gov. Grover the full particulars. The Governor at once telegraphed to Gen. Howard.

"The prompt action of the Governor and Gen. Howard deserve the warm congratulations of our people. Mr. Smith informs us there were about 1,600 head of cattle in the Nimnaha valley, all of which the Indians had driven out on range that is entirely eaten out, and the cattle would undoubtedly want for food. The soldiers will be in the valley in a few days and we hope matters may be 'amicably adjusted,' without the loss of an Indian."

In compliance with Gen. Howard's orders two companies of cavalry, H and I, under command of Capt. I. G. Trimble, with Lieuts. Pamell, Upham and Bomus left Walla Walla last Friday morning for Wallowa valley by way of Grand Ronde. A packtrain, consisting of 75 animals in charge of Frank McMahan, has also started for the threatened scene of hostilities to carry all necessary supplies. Dr. J. E. Bisham, Assistant Army Surgeon, accompanies the expedition. According to instructions from Gen. Howard to Col. Otes, Capt. Trimble proceeded to Union in advance of his command, to acquaint himself thoroughly with the facts and necessities of the case. Monday Gen. Howard telegraphed to Capt. Trimble to use all diligence in inquiring into the difficulty, to place himself in possession of all the facts; learn whether or not there are any reasonable grounds for apprehending an outbreak by the Indians; what was necessary to be done by the military, etc., and to apprise him at the earliest practicable day. As yet nothing has been received from Capt. Trimble, but Gen. Howard expects to learn all particulars of the trouble today.

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1875.

To the editor of the Philadelphia Item —Dear Sir:—I have just seen your paper of yesterday, containing a report of an interview. The statements, as made, are generally correct, but in two points the reporter certainly misapprehended me:

1. I did not say that the majority of the Methodist ministers are Democrats.

2. I did not say "that should President Grant be re-elected the people will have done wisely."

The reporter did not ask my opinion, nor did I either directly or indirectly express any judgment on the subject. He did not ask how the ministers of Philadelphia stood upon the subject, as I replied that I had not heard any general expression of opinion. But I supposed that Methodist ministers and people would be divided upon that, as on other political questions.

Will you do me the kindness to insert this note? Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

A BRIDE and groom went down the Danbury road, Wdnsday. When the conductor came along the groom handed him a single ticket.

"Is this for yourself or lady?" asked the conductor.

"Whyah; why!" he bewildering exclaimed, turning around to his bride, "did'nt you get a ticket?" Then suddenly realizing his position, he flushed scarlet as he passed over the money.

Seest thou much snow lett on the flagging; verily it is in front of the house of the slothful man. He sitteth by the fire to keep himself warm; neither will he depart for a scuttle of coal, when the housewife crieth aloud for a pail of water, he hath not his boots on. In the day when the storm falleth he secludeth himself. He saith to the shovel, "Ha, ha; let us rest in peace." So his sidewalk is an abomination in the eyes of the people, and his name is in every man's mouth.—Rome Sentinel.

The new road from Weston, intersecting the Meacham road this side of Foster's, will soon be finished. The N. W. Stage Co. will then run their coaches over this route, crossing the Umatilla at a point where the lower bridge on the old Thomas & Ruckell road used to be. This will make Weston a home station, and obviate the necessity of going round by Cayuse, to get to Pendleton, and will place the latter town in direct communication with Walla Walla.

GATHERING autumn leaves was formerly a fashionable amusement, but since the adoption of the pin-back dress the gathering has been confined to the boys.

A FELLOW who got drunk on election day said it was owing to his effort to put down the "party spirit."

FEVER—VITAL ACTION AND HEAT.

Having shown that fever of the entonic or high type, is excessive vital action, and a correspondingly increased bodily heat, and that all the phenomena witnessed in the human body, whether in health or in disease, are directly referable to the life principle or vital force, let us consider for a moment this mysterious power which is the cause of all growth, from the lowest vegetable organism to the highly wrought body of man. Though there have always been a few to deny the existence of an independent life principle, claiming that the phenomena referred to it, may be attributed to peculiar manifestations of unintelligent cosmic force, as represented in light, heat and electricity, yet medical men of all times have recognized this mysterious power, but unfortunately under two names: Vis Conservatrix Naturæ and Vis Medicatrix Naturæ. Seeing a very different class of phenomena when the vital force was contending against a specific poison, from that manifested in health, they concluded that something was wrong with the vital force and called it the Vis Medicatrix, to distinguish it from the Vis Conservatrix Naturæ. Notice here, the effects of their error. While they would abhor the idea of stimulating or narcotizing a well man with agents which are known to be deadly to one in health, they do not hesitate to do both, to the sick man, because they conceive in his case that the vital force is running riot, and needs regulating, controling or even fighting. Now there can be no such thing as the Vis Medicatrix Naturæ in any sense as differing from the vis conservatris, for it is self-evident that it is the same vital principle under all circumstances, from the moment of conception until the last pulsation of the heart in old age. This life force is conserving or protecting all the time, whether it meets bread or arsenic in the stomach; the scent of roses in the nostrils, or the effluvia from one in the last stage of confluent small-pox. And the vital action is the same, differing only in intensity. The same power that causes the heart to beat seventy times a minute under the influence of health agencies, causes it to beat a hundred and forty while expelling the yellow fever poison. The vital force will last a hundered years, perhaps, in driving the human machinery while wholly under hygienic influences, but it does not last a week, contending against certain specific poisons. We saw, in a former communication, that excessive vital heat destroys life, because it converts impurities in the blood into poison of the same character as that which causes the vital disturbance and that nature calls for water of such temperature as will keep the blood at its normal standard of heat. If nature's demand is supplied, it follows that it is impossible for a person to die of fever, because abnormal heat constitutes a part of the fever, and water, cool or warm, controls that, making water an infallible remedy for fever. But might not people die, though the vital heat should be perfectly regulated with water? Undoubtedly; and this is why: There may be so much poison in the blood, though there be no conversion of impurities by heat, that the vital force is all used up in getting clear of it. Organic life then may work itself to death, so to speak, under some circumstances, and to prevent that, without injury, after regulating the vital heat with water, is where the physician comes properly in with his therapeutic agents, medicines. But we will consider this matter in another chapter.

VITAL ACTION AND HEAT.

We saw, in former communications, that fever consists of increased vital action and its consequent excessive heat. We saw that nature provided for the excessive heat by the instinctive desire for water both to drink, and to bathe in. We saw that the vital principle is liable to destroy itself by overaction while contending against whatever is obnoxious to it. Let us see how this is. Under the influence of health agencies, the life force causes the heart of a sound middle-aged man to beat about sixty-eight, and his lungs to contract and expand twelve or fifteen times in a minute, while in a state of rest. But suppose, instead of wholesome food, something be taken into the stomach which is not adapted to sustain life, but rather to destroy it, (for every substance in nature has its own peculiar properties, and some are congenial while others are offensive to this vital force) the heart and lungs are roused up to extra exertion, to get clear of the offensive thing through the depurating organs, viz.; the skin, lungs, bowels and kidneys; and it makes no difference whether the offense cometh through the stomach, through the lungs, as in poisonous effluvia, or through the retention of refuse matters that are, in health, regularly cast out through the waste gates of the system, the vital force rushes against it with throbbing heart and panting lungs. This extra action of the heart and lungs is plainly nature's way of driving through the depurating organs whatever is offensive. Now what does common sense teach us is the duty of the physician? To remember the vital force never makes a mistake, but always indicates with unerring certainty what his work is, in a given case. Does he find that his patient has by his will power, overtasked the organic vital force, and thereby induced typhoid fever of the most serious type? He will first see that he has pure air to breathe. Next he will attend to regulating the vital heat, keeping it at the normal standard in the great vital organs of the trunk by pouring tepid water over that part and the head, and warm water on the extremities. This can be done by the use of a double bottomed fever-cot, so constructed that the patient can lie on the upper bottom, made of canvas, through which the water drops into a bottom of rubber cloth, which conducts it into a tub placed at the foot to receive it. He will find that the use of water on this principle not only regulates the vital heat, which is the first thing to do in all therapeutic treatment, but that it serves other very important purposes in unlocking the waste gates of the system and quieting nervous irritability. It is fact a well known to all medical men that when there is fever or inflammation in any organ it cannot perform its normal function. Now, as has been shown, if the abnormal heat is abstracted with water at a temperature below that of the blood, an essential part of the fever is gone—the excessive heat. Nothing then remains of the fever and inflammation but the abnormally excited vital action, and common sense teaches we should not lessen that by the use of narcotic drugs, because it is nature's way of driving off poison and eliminating impurities.

G. W. KIBBEE, M. D.

REPUBLICAN HONESTY.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

If the Democratic majority in Congress can do more in the way of investigating, exposing, and punishing frauds on the part of Republican officials than the Republican party itself has done, it will be kept pretty busy during the winter and spring. The fact is, there never was a party in power that did so much hard, honest work in the way of purging itself of corruptionists, as the Republican party. For this it deserves credit, and in this way it has merited public confidence. It would have been better had there been no corruption to expose, but, unfortunately, this was not the case; but no man in office, guilty of crime or misconduct, was too high to be brought to the bar of justice or the bar of public opinion and dealt with as he deserved. The latest evidence on this point is the indictment, under the direction of a law officer, appointed by the President, of the President's Private Secretary—a man who has been very close to him and very high in his confidence. The Republican party might have covered up the faults of its officials, but it preferred to expose them, and retire to private life or send to the penitentiary those who abused their trusts or violated public sentiment. This is not the way Democrats do things. Take the salary grabbers, for example. These were rejected by Republicans, but Democratic grabbers are not in disfavor in the Democratic party. One of them was a candidate for Speaker of the House, but was not objected to on that ground. Another was elected Clerk of the House. Had these things been done by Republicans, there would have been a great fuss made about it, and very properly, too; but on the part of Democrats it is accepted as a matter of course.

THE Postmaster-General dares to say of the ladies in his department: None of them ever marry, or die, or resign. In fact, the Dead Letter Division is a sort of mausoleum of buried affections—a place not governed by natural laws—for those who enter its charmed portals seem to lose all the motives and hopes and aspirations which sway and govern the denizens of the outside world. I regret that it is so, but so it is." The fact probably is that it is demoralizing to read other people's letters—especially such letters as would be likely to find their way to our official epistolary Greenwood.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Very Latest News Reports.

A Letter Extraordinary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Capt. Fraviche, of the steamer Salier, arrived yesterday. He was the bearer of a letter to the German Consul here and has instructions to permit no one but the proper authorities to board or leave the vessel until the Consul had read the letter. It was written by the Bremerhafen authorities during the intense excitement after dynamite explosion under the impression that possibly some traces that would lead to additional facts in regard to the explosion, might be obtained on the Salier. Nothing has been discovered. One passenger speaking of the explosion, says: I was leaning against the mast of the Moselle, enjoying the scene, when suddenly I fell flat on my face and heard a terrific noise. I thought the boiler of the Moselle had exploded, and then imagined it must have been the boiler of the steam tug. Pieces of wood, iron, glass and parts of human bodies were falling around and upon me. The scene was awful.

Charles F. Mueller, of Milwaukee, who was on the Moselle at the time of the explosion, says he was blown down the stairs of the cabin, and on recovering went forward. He saw the deck covered with dead bodies and pools of blood. The bodies were mostly stripped of their clothing; some were perfectly naked. I covered several of the dead, both men and women and saw a Hebrew on a trunk stripped of his clothing and apparently wounded. His head was falling back and he appeared to be suffering. I took some bed clothing out of a trunk which had been burst open by the explosion and made a comfortable seat for him. A few minutes after he died. A sailor kindly brought him some water, but he could not drink it. I then attended a young lady who was screaming for help, and who was denuded of all her clothing from her waist. I covered her with some sheeting. She was wounded in the back, where she had been struck with a bar of iron.

Survivors of the Deutschland.

The steerage survivors of the Deutschland were each presented with $6, balance of subscription in London, to-day, and will land and leave for their destinations.

A Fatal Celebration.

UTICA, Jan. 3.—Christopher Van Stycke while celebrating the Centennial, New Year's morning, shot and killed his daughter, aged 17.

Suspension of Work.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 3.—Work was suspended at Hallenback Works No. 3, and in Diamond Shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co., for the purpose of repairs. The mines will not be idle over ten days. There will be no suspension at any of the works except for repairs.

Alarm of Fire and a Panic in a Church.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—While about 1,000 children were attending Sunday School in the basement of the Catholic Church yesterday the drapery of the statue of the Virgin Mary took fire. Some of the children raised the cry of fire and a panic seizing them they rushed for the door to escape. The teachers promptly closed the doors of the school and the burned drapery having been torn from the statue, the fire was extinguished and the children resumed their exercises. Meanwhile the alarm of fire in the basement reached the congregation worshipping above and with one accord the people rushed to two doors which open into the porch. These choked up instantly as did the narrow stairs leading from the galleries. Many persons in the galleries leaped from the windows, many women fainted and it was not until the largest part of the congregation escaped to the street that the cause of the panic was ascertained and quiet restored. There was no loss of life, but there were severa casualties.

Killed by his Wife.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., Jan. 3.—James Buzell, of Cheaver, was fatally stabbed by his wife yesterday. Buzell assaulted her, and in the struggle the wound was inflicted.

English Press on the United States and Spain.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent writes as follows on the subject of Spain, Cuba and the United States: I have been furnished with what purports to be the substance of America's Cuban note. I believe it is correct, though I don't pretend to give its exact language. It recites that the general interests of humanity and commerce demand the cessation of the struggle which has been waged in Cuba for seven years. The United States are great sufferers; but are unwilling to act without the concurrence of other powers, including Spain. The continuation of the attempt to govern Cuba from Madrid will be fatal to hopes of the restoration of peace. Nevertheless, Cuba belongs to Spain and a great share of the population is opposed to separation. In these circumstances a solution of the question might be found in establishing a confederation in the West Indies similar to the Canadian. Cuba and Porto Rico might be constituted a confederation, with local independent rights, and a Governor-General to be appointed by Spain. The powers are asked to join the United States in proposing such a confederation, and to aid Cuba to establish it. The abolition of slavery would, however, be a necessary condition, and such pressure must be brought to bear as would make the insurgents cease warfare. This would be difficult, but it could be accomplished. Secretary Fish is emphatic in denying that the United States desires the acquisition of Cuba. They only wish peace established, slavery abolished, and commerce allowed to resume its course. The powers are asked to express their opinion of the proposed means or accomplishing these ends.

Archbishop Ledochewsky to be Liberated on the 3d of February.

A special from Berlin says: Archbishop Ledochewsky's imprisonment terminates on the 3d of February next. The Catholics of all Germany propose to celebrate the day in a suitable manner. Deputations from the Reichstag and Landtag will wait upon him and tender their congratulations. The Archbishop persists in his refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court, or the validity of his deposition. It is expected that the Government will confine him, as it did the Bishop of Paderborn, unless he prefers leaving the country. The whereabouts of the Archbishop of Cologne are still secret. The Volk's Zeitung invites diocesans desiring to be present with their New Year's felicitations, to leave their cards at its publishing office for transmission.

Workingmen's Riots.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—Disturbances broke out among the striking miners in Leonoire district. The rioters used firearms, and a portion of the garrison, at Mons, had to be sent to quell the disorder.

Free Press in France.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The new press law has been promulgated. Several prominent journals which were suppressed, or forbidden to be sold in the streets, have resumed.

Grain Trade in Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Mark Lane Express in review of the grain trade says 1875 has unfortunately proved a year of general deficiency and inferiority. Barley has shown the best yield of the season, being only slightly below the average, but its color has been so generally affected that its value for malting purposes is greatly reduced, perhaps 8s to 10s per quarter. Sales have been unusually dull. Oats and beans are below average, but better prices paid for the latter compensate for the defect. The wheat crop has suffered most, only one-eighth reaching average, while five-sixths sink below it. Whatever dullness now prevails and may for a period continue, our large deficiency will become more evident as the season advances. Should we have a bad spring an important advance must ensue.

Capt. Sawyer Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Capt. Sawyer of the bark Orpheus, which was wrecked on Copper Island, after having been in collision with the steamer Pacific was arrested this morning at Los Angeles on a complaint made by six seamen and the steward of the bark, charging him with wilfully casting away the ship. The penalty is death. It will be remembered that the cause Captain Sawyer assigned at the time was that he mistook the light on Cape Beale at the entrance to Barclay Sound for Cape Flattery light, which is some 30 mile further north. The examination will take place before the United States Commissioner at 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday.

Arrested on Suspicion of Having Committed Murder.

Michael O'Day was arrested to-day on suspicion of having murdered a Russian sailor belonging to the schooner Behring on Saturday night. O'Day who keeps a saloon near Main street wharf, let the sailor through the wharf gate. A few moments after the mate of the Behring recognized a voice in expostulation and heard a splash in the water. The sailor has not been seen since. O'Day told contradictory stories about the occurrence and was locked up on suspicion.

Murder and Suicide.

PHOENIX, A. T., Jan. 2.—Geo. Young shot Louis Bailey through the window of a bar-room on the morning of the 1st with a shotgun loaded with buckshot, the charge entering Bailey's forehead, killing him instantly. Young had been ejected from the room by Bailey for being drunk and boisterous, and returning awaited outside the window until Bailey approached the window, when he fired. The murderer was found hanging to a tree at daylight.

Blunder in the Postal Service.

VICTORIA, Dec. 29.—The mails sent from here on November 11th by the steamer Dakota after remaining in the postoffice at San Francisco for about ten days, were returned here by the City of Panama, which arrived at 11 o'clock last night. Great inconvenience is caused and much annoyance felt from this blunder.

Charley Ross.

ST. ALBANS, Vt. Jan. 4.—The Charley Ross sensation is still the absorbing topic, and bets of $500 to $50 are offered that the boy is the real Charley Ross. The authorities will hold the boy until the identification is established, and have offered to pay Mr. Ross' expenses to come and see him. A Philadelphia gentleman saw the boy to-day, and avowed he was sure it is Charley Ross.

Gov. Tilden's Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Gov. Tilden, in his message to the Legislature, advocates the continuance of reduced tolls on canals. He says a good word for the Centennial, without favoring an appropriation of any public money. He discourages the policy of building palaces for the insane, saying few families can afford to pay such house rent as is paid by the State for insane persons. He dwells at length on the financial condition of the country, holding that the remedy for existing evils is in a return to the sound principles of government; that prosperity must rest on the old foundations.

Meeting of Erie Stock and Bondholders.

A cable dispatch to the News Company in Wall street reports that a meeting of Erie stock and bonholders was held this forenoon, when it was announced that suits had been commenced against McHenry, Biscoffsheim and others. A proposition was made for Gov. Tilden to preside over the American court of arbitration where all differences could be submitted for adjustment. A warm discussion ensued, the tenor of which was in favor of the proposition.

At an adjourned meeting of Erie bondholders, which took place to-day, to consider the proposition recently made by Commissioner Watkin, Sir Edward Watkin moved that the scheme of the committee be adopted in principle, subject to such modification of details as the committee may think necessary or expedient, after consultation with President Jewett and the American bond and stockholders. A resolution that a committee be appointed and empowered to execute the scheme and that Governor Tilden, of New York, be invited to act as referee and decide all questions that might arise in its completion and execution, was adopted unanimously.

The President and Secretary Bristow to Testify.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Times' Washinton special says it is announced that President Grant and Secretary Bristow have been summoned to testify in the case of Babcock, at St. Louis. This was so unexpected and indicates so unmistakably the extent to which the whisky prosecutions have gone beyond the expectations of those who began them, that the partisans of the President are thoroughly alarmed, and are striving to throw legal impediments in the way. So soon as the rumor reached the street that President Grant would be summoned, with Secretary Bristow, it was met by a counter report that the law did not permit the President to appear, nor authorize a court to summon him as a witness. A diligent scrutiny of authorities, however, reveals the fact that any official of the government may be summoned in cases where the government itself is concerned. Babcock's counsel have summoned the President to testify in his behalf, and it is understood that Gen. Grant is willing to do what he can to save the perilous fortunes of his Secretary. Why Mr. Bristow should be called upon is not known. His knowledge of the whisky ring is confined simply to hearing the revelations of inculpated distillers and the reports of detectives who have examined cases in this city and at the scene of operations. It is surmised that Bristow has been summoned by the United States Prosecuting Attorney, and that Grant has been subpenaed on the part of Babcock's counsel, although the story, as it now stands, is to the effect that both the President and Secretary Bristow have been summoned by the counsel for Babcock.

State Dinner at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President and Mrs. Grant gave a State dinner to-night. Their guests were: Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Belknap, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Jewell, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Chandler, the Attorney General and Mrs. Pierrepont, Vice President Ferry, Senator Morton and wife, Senator Allison and wife, General and Mrs. Hunter, Admiral Porter, Montgomery Blair, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Lowery, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. and Mrs. Boutwell, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Williams and ex-Secretary Delano and Mrs. Delano.

Mysterious Box.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Capt. Kennedy, of the ninth precinct, was informed to-day that a wooden box of a very mysterious character was found in the store room on pier 52, North river, occupied by the White Star line of steamers. The Captain investigated and learned that the box had been brought here on board the steamer Celtic, which arrived at this port from Europe on the 24th of October. The steamer left Liverpool for Queenstown and New York on the 14th of that month, and on the day before she sailed, Wm. K. Thomas, who caused the terrible disaster to the Moselle, and who had engaged passage on the Celtic, had brought the box on board at Liverpool, representing that it contained $30,000 in gold coin, and wished to effect insurance on the box for its full value. He was told that insurance was not necessary; that it would be placed in the special room where it would be kept safely. He was also informed that before insuring the box it would be necessary to have it opened for inspection. To this he demurred, and it was placed in the special room where it remained undisturbed during the whole voyage. Thomas came here as a passenger on the Celtic and when the box was brought on shore he represented to the Custom House Inspector that it contained cartridges which he had brought to this country for his own use, as he was going on an extensive hunting tour through the Western States. He asked leave to place the box in the storeroom on the wharf and he would call for it in a few days. He left it there, but never called for it again and it has remained undisturbed until to-day, when the curiosity of the officials of the steamship line was aroused by the Moselle catastrophe and they opened the box which was found to contain a smaller one, four bags of bird shot and an oiled canvass. The box was lined with steel about one-eighth of an inch thick and was of pine wood. It was nailed down securely and fastened with strong iron. The smaller one contained two bags of shot and two other bags were lying on the bottom. The bags were marked "Walker, Parker & Co., London; best shot, No. 2." There was no address or mark on the box. It was ascertained that Thomas took a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Oct. 24th; and remained three days when he left. He is supposed to have sailed for Europe, his project for the destruction of the Celtic having failed. The box is now in the hands of the police.

Austrian News.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Vienna dispatch says the reason for the coronation of the Archduke Rudolph as King of Hungary, is that the Hungarian government has resolved to make a great demonstration of loyalty, by which it hopes to gain the support of the Imperial court in the impending negotiations with Austria, for a revision of the relations between the two halves of the empire. The feeling in Vienna is very bitter; all the journals declare the complete separation of Austria and Hungary is preferable to compliance with Hungary's demand for the forced circulation of Hungarian bank notes in Austria, and the bankruptcy which would inevitably ensue. The trouble may lead to the resignation of the entire Cis-Leithan cabinet, of which Prince Auersperg is President.

A dispatch to the Times says it is stated that the French government has expressed a desire to act in accord with England on the subject of Count Andrassy's note proposing Turkish reforms. The correspondent adds: I do not think, notwithstanding the alleged moderate tone of the note, that adhesion to Austria's propositions should be looked for. I am assured that the note is about to give rise to prolonged exchanges of communications between the Great Powers.

The Cuban Question in Europe.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The Spanish Cabinet learned from a confidential quarter, in the middle of December, the contents of the circular note of the United States to the European Powers regarding Cuba. Spain thereupon instructed her representatives to explain to the various governments that the Cuban question was not only of American but European interest, and that complications between the United States and Spain might have incalculable consequences for Europe, as they would encourage Carlists to make a prolonged resistance and revive the hopes of Federalists, Repubicans and Socialists. The Austrian government received these declarations in a friendly manner, and will not reply to the long American dispatch, which was only read to Count Andrassy, and which not only repudiates any intention of annexing Cuba, but in realty contains no definite conclusion.

The German Government Approves of the American Circular Note.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Berlin says the German government is reported to be favorable to the propositions contained in the American circular, in relation to Cuba, German commerce being seriously prejudiced by Cuban disorders. The German merchants settled in Havana, recently presented a memorial to the Reichstag asking for redress through the intervention of Germany. It is reported that the Spanish Minister at Berlin has notified the German government of the dispatch of Spain in reply to the American proposals and of its contents.

Official Complication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The complications between the officials who have the appointment of license collector and the Board of Supervisors has virtually suspended operations of all ordinances relating to licenses. The Board at present refuses to confirm the nomination of Sturdevant, so that he cannot enter upon the duties of the place, and meanwhile the office of license collector remains closed, preventing people required by law to take out licenses from receiving them. Some arrests have already been made of parties who have been unable to procure licenses.

Attempt to Murder.

Wm. Melsnacs was arrested to-day on a charge of attempting to murder his wife. He attacked her in a piece of swampy land near St. Mary's College, beat her insensible and partly buried her in the mud, taking all her money, some $140. She was taken to the county hospital severely injured, but will recover.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and Wm. A. Pierce, of Portsmouth, for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions favor specie payment; revenue tariff, with incidental protection; reconciliation of our Southern brethern; unaltered opposition to the third term; that freedmen have a fair, full and free exercise of every right of citizenship; that a just and forbearing policy towards the South be observed and that the present administration meets with the highest approbation and commands undivided support. The ninth resolution asserts that our free public school system is the bulwark of American liberty; we approve, therefore, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States declaring that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of the public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be placed under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominatons. The eleventh resolution is as follows: "That we cherish gratefully the services of the Union soldiers and hereby express our unqualified abhorence of the action of the Democratic party, in the National House of Representatives, in removing from places of employment about the Capital maimed Union veterans and filling the places with those whose claim on the majority is that they fought to destroy this Union."

Reduction of the Army.

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—The Post- to-morow, will contain a report of a long interview with Gen. Morrow on the proposed reduction of the army. The General thinks to reduce the army much below the present strength, would end in detriment to the service; would involve future large expense from Indian wars; would leave some of the Territories practically undefended, and by leaving miners unprotected, would largely reduce the production of precious metals. He thinks with the present force the cost of transportation could be reduced to one-half, and other expenses somewhat cut down. He favors turning the Indian Bureau over to the War Department.

Defaulter Returns.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—Joseph Bork, the defaulting City Treasurer, returned to-day and gave himself up. He was arraigned and bailed by his friends in $50,000. He claims that, if allowed, he can pay all claims the city has against him.

Attempted Suicide.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 5.—J. L. Mitchell, Receiver of the Land Office for this District, attempted suicide here to-day by shooting himself in the head. The ball did not, however, penetrate the skull, and he will recover. He is under indictment for defalcation, and had been required to give bail for his appearance at the next term of Federal Court.

Nominations Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Sargent yesterday requested the President to make the following nominations: H. G. Rollins to succeed Stratton as Surveyor General for California; W. R. Wheaton, of San Francisco, formerly city assessor to succeed Rollins as register of the San Francisco land district. These nominations will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Bills Introduced.

The bill introduced by Luttrell relative to fruit brandy was drafted by the California Wine growers Association. The same bill was introduced by Booth in the Senate, omitting the section proposing the reduction of the tax; this he thinks cannot be obtained.

Camp Cady Military Reservation.

A letter received from the Secretary of War invites attention to his communication of April 1874, relative to Camp Cady military reservation in California, and asking authority to relinquish it to the custody of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mail Route Agents Appointed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Postmaster General has appointed Thomas Fraser, of Portland, and Harrison Lineville, of Buena Vista, Oregon, mail route agents on the special train on the Oregon and California Railroad from Portland to Albany.

Louisiana State Democratic Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon in St. Patrick's Hall. Hon. R. H. Marr, Chairman of the State Central Committee called the convention to order. Judge A. Voorhees was elected president pro tem. A committee on credentials was appointed, which stated they will allow no proxies for delegates unless the proxy resides in the parish he represents.

Episcopal Rebuke.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Times' Vienna correspondent writes that the Grand Metropolitan of Mostar, following the example of his Catholic colleague, issued a pastoral letter in which he upbraided his clergy for fermenting the insurrection, and requiring them to leave their evil ways and return to their duties on pain of punishment, according to his apostolic powers.

The Prince of Wales at Benares.

A dispatch from Benares reports the arrival of the Prince