

The Grant County News.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT
CANYON CITY, OREGON.

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TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN.

Fast Time from Sydney to London.

New York, Oct. 13.—The steamship Arizona leaves at noon to-day. She takes Australian mails of the 9th ult., received at San Francisco by the steamship City of Sydney, and which were dispatched by special train a thousand miles at a cost of \$1000 to overtake the regular train which left San Francisco on Oct. 6th. This train, with the mails, arrived at Jersey City last evening at 10 o'clock. It is expected the Arizona will reach Queenstown in 7 days, making the time from Sydney to London 41 days. According to the last report of the postmaster general of New Zealand, the average time consumed in the voyage from Sydney via San Francisco has been 45 days and about 6 hours, and by way of Suez canal 46 days and about 4 hours. It will therefore be seen that the City of Sydney has reduced the time of voyage four and one half days.

Facts Bearing on the Isthmus Canal Project.

New York, Oct. 12.—The World has the following: The following communication is especially interesting in that it meets some of the objections to the inter-oceanic canal set forth by Chief Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, in his recent treatise on the subject, and will effectually set at rest all future objections of that kind:

U. S. Hydrographic Office.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1880.

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N. Sir—In accordance with your verbal request, I have caused to be compiled from records of this office the information which you desire, in reference to per cent of calms and variable winds which prevail in the vicinity of Panama and on the coast of Nicaragua respectively. From a total of 2353 observations in the bay of Panama, and of 1758 observations on the coast of Nicaragua, and in each case covering roughly about the same extent of ocean, it appears that calms and variable winds at the former locality amount to 11 per cent. of the whole number of observations, while at the latter they amount to five per cent. In order to reach the region of trade winds, sailing vessels from Panama bound to India, Japan, California or the northwest coast, in coming out of the bay and afterwards making necessary northing, will be obliged to make 600 miles through variable winds and vexatious calms before fixing themselves in as good position to make their westing as vessels leaving the coast of Nicaragua. Very respectfully,
J. B. P. DEKLEFFY,
Hydrographer to Bureau of Navigation.

Recovery of Bodies.

ST. ELLARON, Oct. 13.—It turns out that only six men are missing by the Fourth pit accident; of these Hugh McKilvie and Merie Benott have been got out alive, though small hope of recovery. They were badly bruised and had their clothes literally torn off them. Two dead bodies, James Conway and Chas. Bourne, were recovered. Up to a late hour last night no trace of the bodies of James Fraser, erroneously stated found in a previous dispatch, and Jas. Lyon were found. The accident was caused through working too close to the old Bye pit, abandoned 15 years ago.

English Confident of Indiana in November.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Mr. English pronounces the rumor about his withdrawal from the national ticket entirely unfounded. It has never even been mentioned to him, and he knows of no reason who it should be. He says he confidently expects to be elected, and that Indiana will go for Hancock and English in November.

Suicide.

Lewis Tallencher residing at 713 Valencia street blew out his brains with a shot gun this morning. Cause of the act unknown.

The Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, Oct. 14.—Indications are that the republicans have reduced democratic majorities in a number of counties, but the democratic majority will be not less than 8000. The greenbacks, who claimed 25,000 in the state did not poll half that. The republican candidate for governor led his ticket and beats the democratic candidate in his own home. The vote is very large.

10 P. M.—Only a few counties in this state have reported. No reports of any consequence have been received from the great Kanawha valley region, where the greenback vote is principally located. The result of the vote in the state is therefore the merest guesswork. If the greenback vote in the state does not go 75,000, Jackson's (democrat) plurality for governor will be about 10,000.

The democrats here are claiming the state by from 12,000, to 15,000, and the chairman of the republican committee concedes it by 8000. In 1876 the democratic majority in the state was upward of 14,000, and as returns from most of the counties thus far heard, show a republican gain in the majority this year, it is but natural to suppose it will fall considerably below these figures. Amendments to the constitution are adopted by a large majority. The legislature will be democratic in both branches.

The Ohio Majority.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—Townsend's majority will be about 19,000 and others on the ticket about 22,000. Those are the exact figures predicted by Foster on Tuesday evening. Townsend ran behind his ticket because of the opposition of liquor men and because he was traded.

A Narrow Escape.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Herald's Paris special says Hartmann, the nihilist, tele-

graphs to the Intertransigent to-day a full description of a mine which was to have blown up the imperial train of Alexander. He explains that the plot failed because an hour before the passage of the train a carriage came along the line and cut the wires connecting the dynamite with the battery. Hartmann asserts there are 13,000,000 organized radicals in Russia.

Registration in New York.

New York, Oct. 13.—Registration to-day 72,627, total for two days, 145,270, against 80,054 the first two days last year. There were 13 arrests of persons attempting to register on 1868 papers.

The Polygamy Question in the Episcopal Convention.

New York, Oct. 16.—The house of deputies of the Episcopal convention received a resolution from the committee on the state of the church, and placed it on the calendar, which recites that the cause of Christ is impeded in Utah by polygamy recognized as a religious institution; that polygamy is contrary to the law of God and to the law of the United States, and that it was the duty of every christian and citizen of this republic to use his influence with the government to bring about as speedily as possible the enforcement of this law, despite the many peculiar difficulties in the way thereof.

The Fast Horse's Time.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 16.—At Prospect Park yesterday St. Julien started on his trial to beat his own record at 3:30 p. m. He trotted the first quarter in 37 seconds; half-mile in 1:12; three-quarters, in 1:49; and one mile in 2:23.

St. Julien Against Himself.

New York, Oct. 16.—There is an immense crowd at Prospect Park to witness St. Julien's effort for a purse of \$2500 against his own time.

The New York "Sun" on the Southern Outlook.

New York, Oct. 16.—The Sun's Indianapolis special says the nomination of English, so far as it was intended by the wise men who made it, to operate beneficially on Indiana, has turned out to be worse than a mistake. This has been an open secret for a long time past. In the next breath the Sun says Indiana was carried by the republicans by fraud and corruption. Of Virginia politics and the south it says: The real position of Mahone ought to be understood by the democrats. He is not to be trusted for he has no political principles. He will trade with the side which he thinks will win. Virginia democrats know this and republicans also know it. There is no doubt that large sums of money are to be sent into those states, especially in Florida, where republicans are anxious to secure a successor to Senator Jones, whose term expires next March. Agents have already been sent to Florida and to North Carolina. As to Virginia, the republicans expect to make a bargain with Mahone.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Steamer "Dakota."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—It is reported that the steamer Dakota has been sold to the Pacific Coast Navigation Co., and that she will continue in the British Columbia trade.

Shooting and Mining.

TUCSON, Oct. 12.—Thomas F. Britten was shot at Harshaw last Thursday by a man named McPhune. He died in six hours. A man named Merritt was shot last night at Charleston. He died immediately.

To-day New York parties purchased the Belmont & San Antonio mines for \$300,000, and the Washington Pool for \$200,000, all of Harshaw district.

The Ute Reservation.

The secretary of the interior has decided that no claim will be recognized by any miner or settler to any mineral or other land upon the Ute reservation which is based upon settlement or occupation previous to formal opening to that reservation.

Arrests for False Registration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Warrants are being issued by hundreds for the arrest of persons charged with frauds in registration, but hardly more than five per cent are followed by arrests, as most of them prove to be founded on errors or frivolous grounds. Where any evidence of fraudulent intent is manifest proceedings will be had.

Murderous Chinaman.

TUCSON, Oct. 16.—This morning, as the train for Tucson was pulling out of San Simon, a large number of Chinamen boarded it. They had no passes and offered no money, but demanded passage. Mr. Martin, the conductor, demanded their fare, when they turned on him with clubs and he was forced to draw his revolver. At the first fire he killed a Chinaman. No arrests so far, as the act is believed to have been in self-defense.

FOREIGN.

Wants an Army Corps.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The shah of Persia telegraphs the sultan, demanding that a Turkish army corps be sent to the frontier to assist in quelling the Kurds.

American Grain in Europe.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—It is reported that in the next session of the Reichstag, a motion will be introduced for the reduction of duty on grain by about six cents. A report on the Swiss grain trade states that the presence of large imports of American grain and flour received by way of Rotterdam and Antwerp had a very reassuring effect.

An expert in the oil boring business was sent to this State by California capitalists to make search for indications. He went in various directions and made close examinations without success, until striking the coal, gold and limestone regions of Butte creek in Clackamas county, where excellent indications were found. It is probable a well will be bored to the depth of about 1200 feet as an experiment. That is a mineral section of the State, as soda and sulphur springs abound. Coal, limestone, gold, marble, etc., are also found in limited quantities.

Schwatka's Search.

The graphic accounts given by your correspondent, dated Hudson's bay, relative to the Schwatka search, have true points of value. In the first place they confirm the report hitherto made as to the fate of the memorable Franklin expedition, and in the second place show that the last season has not materially differed from previous seasons, and exhibit nothing, therefore, but what is favorable to the success of the American expedition now in the Arctic waters. The lowest temperature recorded by the Schwatka party, as reported by your correspondent, was 71 degrees below zero—a temperature not unusual in the experience of other Arctic explorers. Dr. Kane, for instance, encountered even a lower temperature; so did Capt. Parry and several Russian explorers, and, without serious inconvenience, I have traveled at 70 below. I allude to this merely to counteract a suggestion I have met that the winter has been exceptionally severe, and that the Jeannette was consequently in exceptional danger. The truth is that the Arctic seas are uncertain, like all others, but not in a general way more perilous. The expedition of Sir John Franklin stands altogether alone and would long since have been forgotten had it not been for the peculiarly romantic circumstances attending the fate of himself and crew. The expedition was sent out in May, 1845, with two ships, the Erebus and the Terror to accomplish a northwest passage to the Pacific ocean—the last of many similar attempts in the interest of commerce, and certainly in that interest the last that will ever be made. We know enough of its history to show that the two vessels, after passing through Baffin bay entered Barrow strait, wintered at Beechey island, sailed north through Wellington channel nearly to latitude 77 degrees, thence south toward the American coast (doubtless in consequence of their meeting impenetrable ice) with the evident expectation of finding there along the American shore, a passage from ocean to ocean, similar to that which Nordenskjold has recently found by the shore of Asia.

In its southerly course the Franklin expedition reached latitude 70 degrees, where, within a hundred miles, or indeed perhaps less, of water that had been previously navigated by Arctic explorers in boats, such as Franklin himself, Dease and Simpson, Back, Rae, Richardson and others, the two ships were beset in the ice and there frozen fast at the close of the season of 1846. From that time until the spring of 1848 the ice never broke up, but they drifted south about twenty miles, and in April, 1848, the vessels were abandoned when about fifteen miles from land, the crews reduced by death meanwhile from 128 to 105, betaking themselves to the ice, dragged the ships' boats mounted on sleds, to King William Land, an island about two hundred miles long, the coast line of which they followed, or the low lands of which they crossed, with the expectation of reaching finally at or about the mouth of Great Fish or Back's river, near latitude 68 degrees, as the evidence proves, the mainland of America. Then, it was their evident purpose to ascend Back's river, and then strike the outposts of the Hudson's Bay company. The distance that was traversed by the party in their retreat could have been as shown by the records of the Schwatka expedition, hardly more than two hundred and fifty miles, and yet during that distance every member of the party perished, and every record of the voyage was blotted out save a few buttons, spoons, coins, and other relics easily identified scattered along the shore or in possession of the natives. The first of these relics were found by Dr. Rae in 1853, and the Government award of £10,000 was accorded him for having solved the mystery. Dr. Rae's journey was made in the same general direction as that of Lieut. Schwatka twenty-six years later, though not over the same course. A great many relics were found by Dr. Rae, which are now in the British Museum; but Lady Franklin, not content with the decisions reached, sent out the Fox, under Capt. (now Admiral Sir Francis Leopold) McClintock, who found, in 1858, the only written record ever yet discovered. This record showed that Franklin died June 11, 1847, probably on shipboard, and thereafter the struggle for the release from the "thick-ribbed ice" devolved upon Capt. Crozier, who was Franklin's second in command. As to the fate of the expedition, a wide gap for inquiry lay between the points reached by Dr. Rae (from the mainland of America on the south) and by Capt. McClintock, who had come around by Barrow Strait and thence descended from the north through Victoria strait toward the American coast.

This extensive gap was somewhat filled in by our countryman, Capt. Hall, but it has now been completely covered by the spirited efforts of Lieut. Schwatka and his resolute companions. This expedition, although founded upon incorrect information at the outset, as would appear by the evidence furnished by your correspondent, has really performed an unparalleled journey, as to time and distance, in the history of arctic travel. The peculiar feature of the journey was that the party subsisted by the way, obtaining abundant supplies of food, such as reindeer, musk oxen, etc. Although they did not obtain the records of which they were in search, they have secured most valuable information, not only as concerns the Franklin expedition, but geographically. They have traversed regions entirely unknown, trusting to fortune for their daily supplies, which seem never to have failed them during almost a year of exposure through all the vicissitudes of a rigorous climate. A singular feature of

their journey would appear to be that a no inconsiderable part of it was made along shores and over lands traversed by Franklin's men, the latter dying from want, the former living in plenty. Perhaps this fact indicates a change of climate. There may have been at that particular period an unusual accumulation of ice in that quarter, where is generally supposed to be the pole of greatest cold. It may be that the party had become reduced in strength by sickness and over exposure; but it does seem strange, after reading the account of your correspondent, that one hundred and five men should, on comparatively so short a march, have been swept out of existence and left no trace by which the history of their expedition can be read. All who have taken an interest in this remarkable incident in the history of modern maritime discovery will thank Lieut. Schwatka and his courageous followers for the contribution they have made toward the final solution of a question which has for so long a time absorbed the sympathies of the civilized world.—N. Y. Herald.

Hysteria

Hysteria is by no means confined to women, for one of the worst attacks which I ever witnessed occurred in a man. This gentleman one day found he had lost his all, and on returning home, he became the victim of laughing and crying, until sheer exhaustion brought an end to the attack. This was quite involuntary. But it might be remarked that even in hysteria such a thing as fashion prevails, showing that a certain power of restraint may be used. When I was a boy, hysteria was the fashion; and if during conversation any remark was made to touch a lady's sensibilities, she would clench her hands, make a wry face; her eyelids would undergo a rapid vibration, she would give a sob or two, and sink from her chair. The cure was accomplished by throwing cold water over her face; and if this encroached on her neck or wetted her dress, the cure was very sudden and complete. During church service, it was the usual practice to have a young lady carried out; but I think as a rule she belonged to an inferior class, whose kind of work during the week did not allow them to play dress-making tricks with themselves on a Sunday; for if I remember rightly the cure was effected in their case by the call for a penknife. This was used to loosen the body-armor, when a loud explosion took place, followed by a deep sigh and a speedy recovery of the patient. So fashionable was fainting or hysterics in church that I have a lively remembrance of a young lady who had a weekly attack, and was often carried out by a gentleman in the next pew. As these two were afterward married, I apprehend that this was one mode of courtship. I am only too thankful to think, for the peace of other people, that this method of forcing matrimony has gone out.—[Chamber's Journal.]

LOVE STORIES.—It was, we think, with "Jane Eyre" that it began to be supposed that the hot encounter of two lovers, with all their juxtapositions and all their quarrels, heats and coolnesses, was the only object of fiction—a disastrous discovery which has done more damage in the world than many a more important mistake. Taking Shakespeare's example, however, we may say that a story which is pure love and nothing else must end in a catastrophe. It is an intolerable state, not to be supported by the great mass of human beings who are not in love; and its suddenness, and the overpowering brief current of its potency, the pity of the strange and tragic conclusion, the bitter sweet of that union which is ending, are component parts of its power over us, and justify its acceptance as the supreme romance, the one typical tale of youth and passion. There is no looking behind or after in that sudden rapture—it is all concentrated in the moment, the hour, the one point of everlasting duration, which to ordinary mortals is beat out upon the clock in the shortest spell of time. But when the youthful pair occupy their real position in a real world, the interest of their story not only gives zest to the study of more ordinary existence, but it gives the indispensable composition, the necessary beginning and ending which every tale requires.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The United States Fish Commissioner furnishes the following list, comprising thirty-three varieties, of the different species of fish observed in the waters of the Columbia and at its mouth: Spring salmon, blue back, silver side, hump back, brook trout, steel head, red spotted trout, silver smelt, eulachin, anchovy, shad, herring, flounder, sole, eel, lamprey, sturgeon, green sturgeon, porgy, club, minnow, seker, sculpin, tom cod and ling cod. Several of the above species are sub-divided into other species discernible only by the long Latin names given by the naturalist. The showing is an important one in its line, adding its quota to the exhibit which makes Oregon renowned for her varied resources.

A Baltimore heiress fixed herself up as a homely woman of middle age, and got into a street-car in which were four or five suitors. As one of them wanted to get off, he got up and let her have his seat. She supposed that he went to ride upon the platform, and of course accepted him when he proposed. Some men are born to luck.

A man at Kansas City could not win the girl whom he wanted, and therefore married her sister. The wife soon learned the truth, and advised that the mistake be rectified. The sister assented, and a divorce, followed by a marriage ceremony, has apparently settled matters to the satisfaction of all parties.

"Pearls of Thought."

A German author has made a collection of mixed metaphors, which he calls pearls of thought. Some of them are worth quoting, if only as a warning to high-flown orators not to allow their magniloquence to fly away with them altogether. "We will," cried an inspired Democrat, "burn all our ships, and with every sail unfurled, steer boldly out into the ocean of freedom!" Even that flight is surpassed by an effort of Justice Minister Hye, who, in 1848, in a speech to the Vienna students, impressively declared: "The chariot of the Revolution is rolling along and gnashing its teeth as it rolls." A pan-Germanist Mayor of a Rhineland corporation rose still higher in an address to the Emperor. He said: "No Austria, no Prussia, one only Germany, such were the words the mouth of your Imperial Majesty has always had in its eye." We have heard of the mouth having an eye tooth, but never before of the mouth's eye.

But there are even literary men who cannot open their mouths "without putting their foot in it." Professor Johannes Scherr is an example of such. In a criticism on Lenau's lyrics he writes: "Out of the dark regions of philosophical problems the poet suddenly lets swarms of songs dive up carrying far-flung pearls of thought in their beaks." Songs and beaks are certainly related to one another, but were never seen in that incongruous connection before. A German preacher, speaking of a repentant girl, said: "She knelt in the temple of her interior and prayed fervently," a feat no India-rubber doll could imitate. The German parliamentary oratory of the present day affords many examples of metaphor mixture; but two must suffice. Count Frankenberg is the author of them. A few years ago he pointed out to his countrymen the necessity of "seizing the stream of Time by the forelock;" and in the last session he told the Minister of War that if he really thought the French were seriously attached to peace, he had better resign office and "return to his maternal oxen." The Count had no doubt the poet's *paterna cura* in his mind at the time. But none of these pearls of thought and expression in Fatherland surpass the speech of the immortal Joseph Prudhomme on being presented with a sword of honor by the company he commanded in the National Guard of France. "Gentlemen," said he, "this sword is the brightest day of my life?"

The Press in France.

The peculiar position of the press on the other side of the Channel is, says the *Edinb. Mail Gazette*, being illustrated by fresh legal eccentricities. An individual having been convicted of defamation before a correctional tribunal, the court ordered the sentence to be published in three journals which were named. The conductors of one of these journals refused on the ground, among others, that they could not be compelled to execute a judicial decision in which they were not concerned, and that in any case publication ought to be paid for. Next day came a "sommatum" from the Procureur General, ordering the free publication of the sentence under one of the articles of a decree of 1852, by which it is laid down that the managers of newspapers are bound to publish at the head of the paper, and free of charge, all notices of authentic information sent to them by the depositaries of public authority. Again there a refusal, and the managers were summoned before the correctional tribunal. The case being dismissed, it was carried to the court of appeals, which confirmed the decision given in the court below. A further appeal to the court of cassation however, has resulted in the expression of an opinion that the journal in question was bound to make the insertion demanded, and that the depositaries of public authority were, by the decree of 1852, put in possession of a right of the mode of exercising which they are the sole judges. As is pointed out by more than one Parisian journal, if this principle is to be definitely accepted, the press will be more than ever at the mercy of an arbitrary administration. The meaning and intention of the decree of 1852, it is contended, was to give the depositaries of public authority the right of contradicting an erroneous report through the columns of the journal by which that report was originally circulated. As the law has been now interpreted, however, the way has been opened for most monstrous abuses. It would be possible to fill the front page of a journal day by day with "official prose," and ruin it both as a commercial speculation and as a political organ.

THE FEMALE NOVELIST'S HERO.—In the old times when literature was chiefly in the hands of men, women were elevated to a visionary pinnacle; but now it is the turn of the stronger sex, and there are few things which more surprise the male reader than the flattering picture which he finds presented to him of his own species in the shape of heroes who to him are very questionable specimens of the race. * * * Once more we repeat there is nothing so inscrutable as a woman's hero. Being perfect as he is, he may conduct himself like the basest hound, and nobody thinks any worse of him. He remains to all parties as high-souled and magnanimous as a being as ever, even after this extremely silly and futile attempt to lead the conscientious little heroine astray. * * * This unconscious homage ought to soften the gentlemen of the newspapers; but here, we fear, another principle comes in, and your critic, who feels himself in every way a more desirable specimen of humanity than the much lauded hero, but who knows that no such appreciation awaits him, becomes jealous of his imaginary brother.—[Blackwood's Magazine.]

Sin may be clasped so close we can not see its face.