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THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT.

"Independent in all Things; Neutral in Nothing."

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E. F. MULLEF,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
OAKLAND, - - - - OREGON
Office in Dr. Page's Drug Store.

Canyonville Hotel,
D. A. LEVINS, - - PROPRIETOR
HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE Canyonville Hotel, I am now prepared to furnish travelers with the best of accommodations. Feed and stabling for stock. D. A. LEVINS.

W. D. WOODCOCK. H. W. CHURCHILL.
Woodcock & Churchill,
MYRTLE CREEK, - - OREGON
TEAMSTERS FROM JACKSONVILLE and the residents in Myrtle Creek will find the best horseshoers at this establishment. In this line we claim to do work equal to any in the State. New work manufactured and repairs made on the shortest notice. Give us a trial, and if we cannot suit you none can.
WOODCOCK & CHURCHILL.

JAS. THORNTON. JACOB WAGNER.
W. H. ATKINSON. E. K. ANDERSON
Ashland Woolen Manufacturing Company,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
White & Colored Blankets
Plain and Fancy Cashmeres, Doeskins, Flannels, Etc.—also,
OVER AND UNDERWEAR CLOTHING
Made to Order.
W. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y
ASHLAND, Jackson County, Oregon.

H. C. STANTON,
Dealer in
Staple Dry Goods!
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of
EXTRA FINE GROCERIES,
WOOD, WILLOW AND GLASSWARE!
ALSO
Crockery and Cordage
A full stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS
Such as required by the Public County Schools
All kinds of STATIONERY, TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES
To suit both Young and Old.
BUYS AND SELLS LEGAL TENDERS furnishes Checks on Portland, and procures Drafts on San Francisco.

Metropolitan Hotel,
ROSEBURG, - - OREGON.
Perkins & Headrick, Prop'rs.
The Only First-Class Hotel in the City AND.
Depot of the C. & O. Stage Co.
WELL FURNISHED SLEEPING APARTments, the best of beds, and the most attentive housekeepers, and a table supplied with the best of everything.
STAGES FOR REDDING
Leave the house every day on the arrival of the cars from Portland.
The traveling public, and all who favor us with their patronage, can rest assured that they will be entertained in the best possible manner.
HEADRICK & PERKINS

MAHONEY'S SALOON.
Nearest to the Railroad Depot, Oakland.
Jas. Mahoney, Prop'r.
The finest of wines, liquors and cigars in Douglas county, and the best
BILLIARD TABLE
in the State kept in proper repair.
Parties traveling on the railroad will find this place very handy to visit during the stopping of the train at the Oakland, Depot. Give me a call.
JAS. MAHONEY.

SALEM
Foundry and Machine Shop
B. F. DRAKE, Proprietor.
SALEM, - OREGON.
Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Reapers, Pumps and all kinds and Styles of Machinery made to Order.
Machinery repaired on Short Notice.
Pattern making done in all its various forms, and all kinds of brass and iron castings furnished on short notice. Also manufacturer of Enterprise Plainer and Matcher, and Suckers and Sharpers.

PATTERSON'S
SAW MILL
Jas. H. Tipton, Prop'r.
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
Including
Sugar Pine,
Cedar, Fir,
Pine and Oak
Lumber.
Always on hand,
And Orders promptly filled on the Shortest Notice
All kinds of dressed lumber constantly on hand. Lumber furnished at any point in Roseburg without extra charge, and by application to me it will be found that
My Lumber is not only the best but the cheapest in the market. Try me and see. Address all letters to
TIPTON BROS., Patterson's Mills, Or

BLACKSMITHING,
WADKINS BROS.
Would inform the public that they have leased the large Blacksmithing shop lately occupied by George Mickle, and that they are prepared to do
All Kinds of Blacksmithing
In first-class style,
And at prices lower than the lowest. They have many years' experience in the line of
Horse Shoeing!
And claim, on this point, in the trade, they are competent to do the best of work to the satisfaction of patrons. All kinds of Machinery repaired, Plow Work, Etc.
Give them a call. Shop opposite S. Mark & Co.
ROSEBURG, - - OREGON.
20tf.

JOHN FRASER,
Home Made Furniture,
WILBUR, - - OREGON.
Upholstery, Spring Mattrasses, Etc.,
Constantly on hand.
FURNITURE. I have the best stock of furniture south of Portland And all of my own manufacture.
No two Prices to Customers
Residents of Douglas county are requested to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Furniture Store!
JOHN GILDERSLEVE
HAVING PURCHASED THE FURNIture Establishment of John Lehnherr, is now prepared to do any work in the
UPHOLSTERING LINE.
He is also prepared to furnish
FURNITURE!
In all styles, of the best manufacture, and cheaper than the cheapest. His
Chairs,
Tables,
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Washstands,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Are of superior make, and for low cost cannot be equalled in the State. The
Finest of Spring Beds
And the
Most Complete Sofas
Always on hand. Everything in the line furnished, of the best quality, on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.
COFFINS MADE AND TRIMMED.
And orders filled cheaper and better than can any other establishment.
Desiring a share of public patronage, the undersigned promises to offer extra inducements to all patrons. Give me a trial.
JOHN GILDERSLEVE.

J. JASKULEK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER.
Roseburg, Oregon.
NO MORE USE TO SEND YOUR FINE Watches to Portland for repairs. A fine assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles and Eye-glasses always on hand.
The only reliable Optometer in Roseburg for the proper adjustment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, which will preserve and strengthen the eyesight.
All work warranted.

DEPOT HOTEL.
OAKLAND, OREGON.
Richard Thomas, Prop'r.
THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED for a number of years, and has become very popular with the traveling public. First-class
SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.
And the table supplied with the best the market affords. Hotel at the depot of the Railroad.

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
DRUGGISTS
Chemists and Pharmacists!
Patton's Block, State Street,
SALEM, - - OREGON.
Particular attention given to prescriptions, and all orders by mail or express filled promptly and accurately.
Physicians and country dealers will save money by examining our stock, or procuring our prices, before purchasing elsewhere. 46tf

Oregon and California
STAGE LINE!
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO
FOUR DAYS.
THE QUICKEST, SAFEST AND EASIEST ROUTE.
STAGES LEAVE ROSEBURG
Every Day at 7-30 P. M.,
Making quick connection at Reading with the cars of the C. & O. R. R.
For full particulars and passage apply to
PERKINS & HEADRICK,
Agent.

MAMMOTH
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
This establishment is the
Best in the State!
and connected with it is a large
Wagon Yard and Shed Room!
Capable of accommodating any number of horses and wagons.
Best of Hay and Grain
always in full supply and at living prices.
and no one is allowed to go away dissatisfied. Don't fail to give us a call, for we are determined to suit you in quality, quality and price.
WHIGHAM & ATKINSON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOM IT may concern that the undersigned has been awarded the contract for keeping the Douglas County paupers for a period of two years, all persons in need of assistance from said county must first procure a certificate to that effect from any member of the County Board and present it to one of the following named persons, who are authorized to and will care for those presenting such certificates: Button & Perkins, Roseburg; L. L. Kellogg, Oakland; Mrs. Brown, Looking Glass. Dr. Woodruff is authorized to furnish medical aid to all persons in need of the same and who have been declared paupers of Douglas County.
W. B. CLARK.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
SEEDS!
ALL KIDS OF BEST QUALITY.
ALL ORDERS
Promptly attended to and Goods shipped with care.
Address, Hachesney & Beno
Portland, Oregon.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN.

The Villainous Utes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Correspondence sent to the senate by Secretary Schurz to-day in regard to the Ute Indian trouble is extremely voluminous, covering hundreds of pages. Much of it has already been published, but a portion is now made public for the first time. On November 4th last, Commissioner Adams, who was then at Denver, telegraphed Secretary Schurz that the examination under oath of the late captives disclosed most brutal treatment of them, in which Douglas and Johnson were implicated, and which was unknown and unexpected to Commissioner Adams, and as he believed to Chief Ouray also; that he feared that with living witnesses against the Indian would not obey Ouray's orders. He also expressed an opinion after hearing these witnesses, that troops would probably have to be used against them soon. He closed his dispatch by advising a forward movement of cavalry at Fort Garland to Indian creek. On November 5th, Secretary Schurz replied that he had conferred with General Sherman about the movement of troops, and says that both himself and General Sherman agree in the opinion expressed in the dispatch which General Sherman had just received from Colonel Mackenzie, in which he says: "My own experience and judgment lead me to believe that any such movement, until the peace commission has entirely completed its labors, will be particularly objectionable."

Secretary Schurz also says in this dispatch, "Your apprehension that Douglas and Johnson with living witnesses against them will not obey Ouray's orders, and will make the use of troops necessary, seems to leave out of accounts the circumstances that those witnesses were in their power, and they surrendered them unconditionally." The future location of the Utes will be calculated to somewhat mitigate the punishment of the guilty parties.

On November 28, Commissioner Adams telegraphed the secretary that Agent Stanley at Los Pinos was interfering with the work of the commission by keeping up business with Chief Douglas and other White River Utes. On the 30th, Agent Stanley was ordered by Secretary Schurz to report to Washington.

Fraud and Remorse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Fraud on the Produce Exchange to the amount of $310,000 have been discovered. The defaulter was Benjamin C. Bogert, who had been treasurer of the Exchange for many years, and was a highly respected merchant, in whom general confidence was felt. Bogert did not appear at the Exchange or at his office after the discovery was made, and died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the house of a friend in this city. It is thought that he was unable to bear his disgrace. He may have committed suicide. The disclosure of the defalcation was due to the determination of the finance committee of the Produce Exchange to transfer the account of the Exchange from one bank to another. Bogert is supposed to have used the money which he took in his private business.

A Probable Business.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Boston *Transcript* says: The recent rise in the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe railroad stocks has been looked upon by many as unprecedented in the history of the Boston stock market, and is therefore unwarranted. This is a very superficial view of the case. The fact is that the increase of the earnings of this road in 1873, over 509 miles, was $1,216,000, and in 1879 over $115,270. A cash dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared on the stock, which is the second cash dividend, the first having been paid in August last.

The *Evening Post*, in its financial article, says: New York has very little interest in this company, but the fact that an agreement to build the new Pacific railroad has been made between it and the Lake Shore and San Francisco company, the securities of which are mostly held here, or have been until lately, makes whatever concerns the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe of interest on this market.

New Orleans' Great Day.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a solemn mass at the cathedral, parade of the military and the firing of salutes. Flags were displayed throughout the city.

Deadwood Barely Escapes Devastation.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 8.—The escape of Deadwood from being totally destroyed by fire a second time this morning was most miraculous. About midnight the timber on the hillside on Shoemaker Gulch caught fire from a miner's torch, and was fanned by a high wind, spread through that gulch into the "black tail" over the divide into City Creek and Forest Hill and inside the city limits, where by the superhuman efforts of the firemen and citizens, it was got under control with loss of only a few cabins and some cordwood. The wind blew almost a hurricane and did considerable damage in different parts of the city. All stores were cleared of goods and if the fire had continued it would have burned empty buildings. The damage to property by hasty removal was great and will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Georgia Races.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9.—The dash of one and an eighth miles was won by Gabriel, Ben Hill second, Aaron third, time 1:59½. Mile heats won by Round Dance, Leroi second time, 3:49, 3:45.

A Compliment to Thurman.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 9.—The democratic caucus agreed to vote for Thurman for senator.

The Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The butcher's union held an open air meeting at Dexter Park this afternoon, which was attended by all the strikers and workingmen from all parts of the city, the aggregate attendance being about 100,000. The meeting was addressed by the prime movers in the strike, and was enthusiastic and unanimous on the question of continuing the organization. A vote of confidence in the officers was passed and all the speeches were in favor of holding out. There was was an underlying sentiment which looked strongly to compromise with the packers on any basis short of giving up the union. It is reported that a man was shot in a quarrel growing out of the strike No particulars.

Death of Emperor Norton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Emperor Norton, one of the best known characters of San Francisco, died suddenly to-day. He was walking along Dupont street and fell to the pavement. He was assisted to his feet and placed against a building to rest, when he died without a struggle.

The Con. Va. Mine.

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Mining Company, this afternoon, 430,753 shares were represented. The officers remain as heretofore. The secretary's report showed receipts during the year of $2,963,617, of which $2,481,358 was the gross yield for 1879. The balance on hand is $67,750. A resolution was passed indorsing the acts of the board of directors during the past year.

Crop Prospects.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says that the agricultural outlook for 1880 is as favorable as could be desired. Its crop correspondent in reviewing the situation says that farmers, encouraged by the prevailing high prices, are increasing their grain acreage, and are determined to grow a better crop than ever before.

Jim Keene buys Some Blooded Stock.

James R. Keene has purchased eleven thoroughbred blood mares in England, the nucleus of his future stud. He has not yet decided where he will locate.

Bogart's Defalcation

The defalcation and death of Bogart, for 18 years treasurer of the Produce Exchange, is the sensation to-day in financial circles. Bogart kept his own bank account and that of the Exchange at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank: His private account with the Bank had not averaged more than $1000, and the Produce Exchange not more than $10,000, while of late the latter had not been more than a few hundred dollars. Bogart's death was, it is said, caused by laudanum. J. B. Bogart and Henry Meyers Bogart, sons and partners of the late Benjamin C. Bogart, filed an assignment to-day for the benefit of the creditors.

Atrocious Boings of an Insane Man.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9.—A special from Cambridge says: M. A. Seay, a man supposed to be insane, went to the residence of J. N. Ladd, ten miles east from here, and shot Ladd dead without the least provocation. He then went to Samuel Tubbs' house and shot him five times. Tubbs is not expected to live. Seay then went to Logan's farm and informed Logan what he had done. Before he could be prevented he placed the pistol to his head and blew his brains out.

Quick Work.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9.—Allen Mathias, (colored) was hanged here to-day for the murder of Reuben Herren. Within 25 minutes from the time the drop fell his body had been cut down, the funeral services held and the remains were on the way to the potter's field for interment.

Railroad Readjustment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The suit of James G. Stephens and others against the New York and Midland Railroad Company and others, has at last been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and a deed to the property has been executed to Conrad N. Jordan, cashier of the Third National Bank of this city, who represented the bondholders of the defunct corporation and the holders of receivers' certificates. The consideration expressed in the deed is $4,600,000, of which $100,000 is cash and the balance consists of bonds, receivers' certificates and past due coupons. The purchasers intend to form a new company—the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company—with a capital of $10,000,000, of which $200,000 is to be used to pay outstanding bonds and receivers' certificates. The $10,000,000 stock is to be devided as follows: $2,000,000 preferred to stock holders of receivers' certificates, and the balance, $8,000,000, common stock of bondholders.

The Irish Agitators in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Parnell and Dillon received to-day delegations from various associations and listened to the reading of addresses.

An Ohio Colored Man.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—George W. Williams, a colored representative to the general assembly from Hamilton county, was refused his dinner at L. Breck & Co's restaurant to-day on account of color. Mr. Williams has stated that he will bring suit under the civil acts bill.

Ships Loading Slowly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Vessels loading for Portland are doing scarcely anything, as deliveries of railroad iron are very slow.

San Francisco Collectorship.

There is a brisk contest going on in the senate over the nomination of Morton to the collectorship of San Francisco. Booth opposed the confirmation with much vigor. He bases his objection mainly on the ground of the want of sufficient residence to justify such an important appointment. There is a strong disposition among friends of the late Senator Morton, without regard to their relations to party or to the administration, to vote for the son's confirmation. Meanwhile, Booth stands on his rights as a senator, and claims that the courtesy usually extended to senators in case of obnoxious nominations, shall be extended to himself and his democratic colleague whom he has induced to take sides with him. Some of the particular friends of Morton have also been among those who have often claimed the same thing in the name which Booth now asks, and have always received consideration, and the present contest places them in an embarrassing position.

Bills in Committ e.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The house banking committee has agreed to report Page's bill authorizing the conversion of national banks.

The senate committee on appropriations has agreed to recommend an increase of $500,000 on the amount voted by the house of representatives for the preservation and repair of fortifications; but to vote down the recommendation of a subcommittee for increase of the amount appropriated by the house ($270,000) for their armament.

The committee will also report for passage the bill of Senator Davis to relieve the U. S. treasury and several states from any further accountability for moneys deposited with the states under act of June 23, 1826, making that disposition of surplus revenue then accumulated in the federal treasury.

U. S. Treasury Notes.

A petition for the withdrawal of the legal tender power of U. S. treasury notes presented in the senate to-day by Kernan, is signed by over 1500 individuals and firms of New York City and state, representing all classes and parties.

Discharged from Office.

Major William Sweet, chief of the internal revenue division, in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury department has been dismissed for extravagent expenditure while traveling on the government account. This is the gentleman who traveled in a style "befitting an employee of the grandest republic on the globe"

The Chinese Immigration Bill to be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The California delegation has resolved to push action on the Chinese immigration bill and run the chance of another presidential veto. The bill is more moderate than the one vetoed. No attempt is made to abrogate the existing treaty with China. Some members of the delegation have had interviews with the president about the measure, but he declines to intimate what he would do if the bill is presented him for his signature. On account of the prolonged absence of Minister Seward from his post during the past year, Secretary Evarts says that he has been unable to consummate negotiations for the modification of our treaty with China.

Leeds, an Ute Indian.

WASHINGTON Jan. 17.—Leeds was before the commission about two hours. He assigned among the reasons and causes for disaffection, the failure of the Indian bureau to send to the Indians subsistence supplies and agricultural implements as it had agreed to do; prohibition by the department of the sale of arms and ammunition upon their reservation; leaving them under the necessity of traveling ninety miles to obtain the necessities of life, as without means and ammunition for hunting they were unable to sustain themselves upon their reservation; the delay of the department in furnishing their supplies to the starving White River Utes, and notice given in two successive annual reports by Indian Commissioner Hayt that he proposed their removal to the Indian territory without making any mention of any proposition to compensate them for their lands. He attributed the disaffection of the Utes to the utter inattention of Commissioner Hayt to their condition, claims and necessities.

Active Work on the Southern Pacific.

The Southern Pacific is making extensive preparations to extend their road eastward from Casa Grande, and during the week a great deal of camp equipage, provisions, etc., were sent forward. Next Tuesday a detachment of 500 laborers will leave here for Casa Grande, to be followed by others until two or three thousand are put at work. Fifty miles of steel rails and 200 miles of ties are now collected at the point where track-laying will commence.

A Blow at the Chatteau Scheme for Free Wine Importation.

Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, expects to get the floor in the house of representatives to morrow to offer his resolution declaring that any and all commercial treaties providing for changes in the rates of tariff duties, must receive the approval of the house as well as the senate before they can go into effect. This resolution which is aimed at the Chatteau project, will be offered for adoption under suspension of rules, and Kelly is sanguine of its receiving the necessary two-thirds vote, and perhaps considerable more. Leon Chatteau is again in Washington industriously distributing documents in support of his project, and apparently prepared to "fight it out on this line if it takes him all summer." It does not, as yet, appear that the scheme has made any progress in Washington since Chatteau was here last year, but it will doubtless be unsafe to assume that no progress is being made because none is visible in a matter of this sort, as the movement is to a large extent, likely to be conducted under the surface.

Bound Over to Answer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Lucy Walton alias Rhett Horton, who shot John H. Morgan, has been held for $1000 for action before the grand jury.

Indian Commission Church.

The board of Indian commissioners called upon the president and after discussing the Indian question with him, offered a recommendation that religious bodies be permitted to select agents for the Indians. A conference was held between the members of the board and Secretary Schurz. The charges of mismanagement preferred against Indian Commissioner Hayt were considered, and a committee appointed to investigate them and report to the board to-merrow.

Justifiable Homicide.

FRANKLIN, La., Jan. 14.—To-day, Sidney Cole, aged about 19, owner of three-fourths of the Chatworth plantation, rode up to the gate of C. B. Wafford, manager of the plantation, and informed Wafford that he had come to kill him. Wafford expostulated in vain. Cole dismounted and advanced, pistol in hand, toward the house. Mrs. Wafford, realizing the danger of her husband, called out to him to arm himself, which he did by seizing a shotgun, and stepping out confronted Cole, who continued advancing said, "I have to kill you, d—n you; I mean business;" whereupon Wafford remarked to him, "If you mean business, here it is," at the same time discharging his weapon, the load taking effect in Cole's breast killing him instantly. Wafford immediately came to town and surrendered himself to the sheriff, but was afterwards discharged from custody, the coroner's jury having returned a verdict of excusable homicide.

Barksdale Stayed

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 14.—The democratic caucus was resultless. Barksdale is ahead.

Outrages by Strikers in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—There was considerable excitement at the stock yards this morning, owing to assaults made by union men, who, unable to secure their old places in packing houses, busied themselves in going about the yards abusing non-union men, stoning them and striking them with sticks as they passed in.

Railway Matters.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Chartering of vessels for grain storage continues; but there is still a scarcity of storage as receipts are heavy. There is beginning to be serious talk of a reduction in the excessively high charges on grain from Chicago to the eastern cities. It is complained that if rates keep up until spring most of the grain in storehouses will go forward to Buffalo by lake, and that one or two roads will get all the transportation from there to the seaboard. For this reason the other roads begin to agitate 20 or 25 per cent. per 100 lbs., or about half per cent. rate. The joint executive committee of the trunk lines meet in New York on the 26th, when a reduction in freight rates will be considered, and it is predicted that it will be ordered on about February 1st. At present all the western roads are suffering greatly on account of slackened business in grain. A railroad war of some proportions is brewing among western roads, over the apportionment of the Colorado business. The Northwestern road having set up a claim for a partnership in the pool which carries Colorado freight to Missouri river points; and that request having been refused, it has threatened a large cut in rates to Chicago and Rock Island, by declaring the lines open between Chicago and St. Paul for business. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul have also joined in the fight against the Northwestern, and it is intended to force the issue and its settlement immediately. Pending the settlement a general western railroad war is probable. Commissioner Fink has been informed of the situation.

Tehauntepec Railway.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says a cable dispatch received at the office of the Tehauntepec Company in this city, dated January 10th, says that the consulting engineer and chief engineer had arrived at the City of Mexico and were cordially received by President Diaz and members of his cabinet. Arrangements were being made to send engineers to the isthmus under escort of government officials, who were instructed to give every aid in the prosecution of the work in hand. The dispatch also stated that the former railroad staff previously sent out had arrived in safety, and that the work was progressing most favorably. President Learned is convinced that there will be no difficulty whatever in securing all the money required to complete the enterprise, as he believes the railroad is bound to be a success, and will open up the most direct route from Great Britain to Australia, as well as China and Japan and the Indian possessions. He has not much faith in the Nicaraguan canal scheme, and says that even should it be finally constructed, the Tehauntepec railroad could put down rates to such a low figure that it would not pay to send business by canal.

So far there has been over $500,000 subscribed by private parties to carry on the work. The entire amount to be raised is between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and the balance required will be obtained by the issue of preferred certificates, or 7 per cent. bonds and mortgages. It is believed that more than $3,000,000 will be required to complete the road should the Mexican government pay the subsidy agreed upon in the charter, namely, $12,000 per mile on the completion of each three miles of the road. It is estimated that a good portion of the road can be built for that sum per mile. It is also calculated that the harbor of Goalzacolas will be completed within the next twelve months so as to admit vessels drawing 25 feet of water, and with wharfage accomodation at the mouth of the river measuring over 2000 feet face. It is then intended that steamers shall ply between New York and ports in Great Britain and Goalzacolas direct, and also to have branch steamers running along the coast. At Goalzacolas steps are now being taken for surveying and arranging for a harbor on the Pacific side which will be the means of a canal into the lake at that point.

Railroad Consolidation Scheme.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Sun* says that it transpired about noon yesterday, that the Boston directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, were here holding a session in conference with Jay Gould in reference to a consolidation of the Union Pacific with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. It is learned that the consolidation in its essentials was practically decided upon three months ago, and only details remained to be settled. These details were the subject of discussion yesterday, but apparently final action was not taken upon them. Probably the stock of the two companies will be taken up on equal footing as they are selling at nearly the same price in the market, but the arrangement of debt will cause more trouble. A prominent director in both companies ventured a remark that there was some grounds for reports about consolidation, but he was not at liberty to speak upon the subject until details are formally agreed upon.

An Important Railroad Project.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A new railroad project was launched here to-day, the Pueblo & St. Louis Railroad, to build from Pueblo, Colorado, down the Arkansas valley to the great bend in the Kansas 340 miles; to which point a short connection is in the meanwhile to be built by the Kansas Pacific Company from its various extensions at McPherson, and by the Missouri Pacific from Wichita, Ka., which is expected to be reached by the latter during the coming summer. The portion of the line in Colorado, 150 miles, it is understood, will be built by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, and the cost of the line is estimated at $10,000 per mile. A peculiar feature is that it is contemplated to build the road by the issue of stock without bonds. The primary object of the line is to supply the large demand of emigration in the treeless valleys of the Arkansas for coal and timber from the foothills of the Rocky mountains, and a counter demand for hay, grain and provisions for the mines of Colorado. By the connections named the line becomes a short central line from St Louis to Pueblo, and puts the Denver & Rio Grande and the mountain lines of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah into connection by a water grade across the plains with the Missouri & Kansas Pacific and the rest of the Gould system in the east.

The S. L. K. & A. R. R.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan. Jan. 14.—At the annual meeting of the directors and stockholders of the St. Louis, Kansas & Arizona Railroad here to-day the following officers were elected: S. H. H. Clark, president; A. A. Talmage, vice president; C. G. Warner, secretary; O. L. Garrison, treasurer.

PACIFIC COAST.

Death from Narcotic Poison.

Mrs. Mitchell, widow of the late William Mitchell, tax collector, died last evening. The death of Mitchell a few months ago so upset the nervous system of Mrs. Mitchell that she had been induced to resort to the use of a narcotic to quiet her nerves. At 10 o'clock last night it was noticed by the members of her family that she was laboring under the influence of narcotics to a dangerous degree, having evidently taken an overdose. Dr. O'Neil, who resides close by, was summoned, but pronounced the case hopeless, the drug having found its way into the blood. She died in about an hour afterwards.

Gov. Perkins' Inauguration.

Governor Perkins was inaugurated at Sacramento to-day at 1 o'clock, with great ceremony. The procession was large and imposing. The Governor delivered his inaugural in the assembly chamber.

Fatal Explosion at Virginia City.

VIRGINIA CITY, Jan. 8.—This afternoon an old boiler which had been prepared as the receptacle of compressed acid, was being tested at the Ophir works, its head blew out, striking J. W. Sonunstine in the breast. He cannot live. James Brown, chief engineer of the mine was cut in the head, but not dangerously, and Thomas Woly was also hurt.

Dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Bodie declares a dividend of 25 cents.

Deaths in San Francisco.

Richard Sullivan, a well known writer and journalist, an brother of T. D. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin Nation, died here to-day.

Senora Maria Madrez de Montafar, wife of the minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala, visiting this city for her health, died to-day. Senor Montafar has for many years been engaged in a feud with the society of Jesuits, he being a prominent Mason, and was twice exiled from Guatemala by Jesuit influence; but finally accomplished their expulsion. In recognition of his devotion to the craft, Masons will attend the funeral en masse to-morrow.

Contributions for Ireland.

The Irish relief committee will to-morrow remit $1500 to Dublin. Mayor Kalloch has tendered the Metropolitan Temple and his services as a lecturer on Ireland for the benefit of the fund. Los Angeles contributes $600, and Stockton $1000.

FOREIGN.

A Direct Insult.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—*Hamburger Correspondence* publishes a story of a fearful quarrel at Kalisch Poland, between Russian and German officers. The officers of a Russian regiment stationed at Kalisch invited the officers of the Russian regiment stationed on the other side of the frontier to dinner, and in the course of political argument the Russians used insulting language towards the Germans. Bloodshed was averted by a Russian colonel sending home the German officers under escort.

Germany wants Russia to Explain.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A Berlin dispatch says that the Russian officers who became involved in a quarrel with their engineers at Kalisch, immediately communicated the incident to the military authorities at Berlin, who were much shocked at hearing the news. The German ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to ask an explanation from Russia. Doubril has given most assuring explanations to Emperor William regarding the concentration of Russian troops in Poland.

A Disgrace to the Military Profession.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The quarrel at Kalisch Poland, between the officers of the Russian officers and their German guests, is regarded here as a striking revelation of the present tone of Russian military circles.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—Baron Von Heimerl, president of the council, in the course of a long statement upon foreign questions before the budget committee of the Austrian delegation to-day, said that the understanding between Germany and Austria was as firm as if it were in writing.

A Denial.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The *North German Gazette* publishes an article denying certain statements of the French press that Germany has interfered in the internal affairs of France.

THE WAGES OF FARM HANDS.—The Department of Agriculture has been collecting some figures of wide interest regarding the rate of wages paid for farm laborers in different parts of the country. The statistics show that, with the exception of Minnesota and some States and Territories still further West, the average monthly rate of pay declined from 3 to 15 per cent. during the year ending last April. But this decline in was more than compensated for by an equal reduction in the expense of living so that the relative condition of the laborer improved during the year. The pay of farm laborers in New England on yearly engagements, without board, averages $20 31 per month, and the average cost of living $8 02. The average for the Middle States is $16 60; the South Atlantic States $11 19; and Gulf States, $15 80; in the nine inland States east of the Mississippi, from $49 50; south of the Ohio to $29 90 in North. West of the Mississippi the present average is $23 81 per month, a slight increase over a year ago, while the price of subsistence has fallen off. In California and Washington Territory, the increase has been still larger, and now reaches $38 25, but is more than offset by a much greater increase in the cost of living. There is almost everywhere a good demand for labor, and there seems no doubt that the condition of the agricultural class is steadily improving along with the rest of the country.

The plumber fell twenty-six feet in a house in Washington and lay for ten hours in an unconscious condition, and the owner of the house had to pay for it at the rate of twenty cents an hour.

So many societies for the promotion of things are established that Johnnie wants to know why somebody doesn't get up a society for the promotion of boys in schools, without making them study so.

Professor: "Can you multiply together concrete numbers?" The class are uncertain. Professor: "What will be the product of five apples multiplied by six potatoes?" Pupil (triumphantly) "Hash!"

Mme. de Maintenon as a School Mistress.

The only character in which Mme. de Maintenon becomes really lovable is as a school mistress. Her first foundation at Rueil was chiefly for poor children, and to do her justice, she loved and tended them as carefully as ever she did the young ladies of St. Cyr; but in the end the greater and more aristocratic establishment swallowed up the less. Her children are to be well fed; to have as much bread as they can eat. This she insists on several times. They are to be warmly clad, in uniform, if possible, for Mme. de Maintenon loves order in all things; but if the expense would be great she will be content with a partial one—as that all the girls should wear the same headdress and aprons, or handkerchiefs of the same cut and color. She wishes them to be gayly dressed, and indeed this element of brightness and cheerfulness is a leading feature in her scheme of education. "I think the black aprons very ingubrious," she writes to Mme. de Brinon; "let's give them green or blue serge." St. Cyr was brilliant with light and color and song. Madame has a hearty contempt for "the meannesses and littlenesses of convents." She wishes her dear children to grow up to be "reasonable persons." They are to live in the world, and accordingly even their school frocks are to be cut in the fashion and their "coiffuir" to be that of the day. When the so-called "reform" took place at St. Cyr she thought it very hard that "the tailors" were henceforth excluded. We find muslins and ribbons and even "a trimming of lace" as part of the uniform. Nay, pearls and girdles were not unknown. The education was as unconventual as the dress. "A solid piety, far removed from the trivialities of the convents, perfect freedom in conversation, an agreeable spirit of raillery in society, elevation in our religious feelings and a great contempt for the ways of other schools." The young ladies read Moliere and Scudery; the religious world held up his hands in holy horror. There was a reaction for a time, but the blow had been struck; a new ideal rose before the world, and the sable throne of Ignorance and Routine received a shock from which it will never recover. Madame is always writing little notes to Mme. de Brinon. Now it is to beg a holiday, now to announce a sudden visit and to ask "for some little treat for our Sisters of Charity. Let me see them dine properly." When the children were ill she sends M. Fagon, the first physician in Europe, to prescribe for them and a whole list of curious remedies for their disorder. When they are well she despatches by bearer "one pot of butter and eight pots of jam," but the careful soul begs to have her jam-pots returned, and the "demoiselles" are to get twice as much jam as the little peasants, for is not noble blood to be respected in all things? No wonder the children were free with her, as she boasts with pardonable pride. She has a special fondness for the naughty girls. "I don't too much dislike," she says, "what are called naughty children—I mean self-satisfied, boastful, quick-tempered children, a little wilful and obstinate, for these faults may be corrected by reason of piety." However, they won't get these rosaries they are so anxious for, if they are not "better than they were Monday at work-time." They must have been better behaved when Madame wrote to the school mistress, "Haven't you some pastrycook, Madame, or Bailly whom you can help to a job when your children are to have a collation?" The woman who habitually wrote and thought in this strain cannot have been altogether bad and heartless, as her enemies would have us believe. It is in trifles like these, where there can be no hope of publicity and no desire to deceive, that we can best discern the natural working of Mme. de Maintenon's heart. "These things which seem nothing and which are nothing really mark character too much to be overlooked." This pregnant sentence from her arch foe must be our apology, and with it we close our article on one of the most interesting characters in modern history.—

The English Country Gentleman.

The English country gentleman—not necessarily noble, not rich, not clever, yet proud, respectable, doing his duty, whether as Sheriff or as member of Parliament, or as county magistrate, with a sigh, grumbling at his hard fate, yet who would not change places with the king of any other country—not only exists there, but he has existed amid various vicissitudes of fate for six centuries, and possibly for twice that period. His counterpart is the equally persistent constituency which goes on from century to century, preferring, though with recurring fits of willfulness, to repose its confidence in the representative of the old stock rather than go afield for the new lights of some new order of things. His people came in with Hengist and Horsa, with Ella and Cissa, with Cedric and Cynric, and where they sat down, there they stuid, and there they are still. "*J'y suis j'y reste,*" was and is the motto which they share with Marshal MacMahon, but with the difference that they have kept their work for some three times as many centuries as he took years to run away from his. Here and there the names are changed, here and there the blood. But, like the celebrated knife, shaft and blade may come and go, but the class, the folk, the position to be filled, are the same. From it are recruited at once the orders socially above and below. The squire grows into an Earl, or degenerates into a yeoman, only to rise again, and perhaps to go up higher. A few families retain the lands their fathers won from the Romanized Briton, a few those which came to them from the gift of William the Norman; but, in the majority of instances, lands have not been held in any one place by any one family for any great length of time, but have been transferred by marriage and barter from family to family; one going down in the world and another going up, yet all, as it were, floating in the same temperate zone of the stream of time. In the House of Commons we have to-day men whose ancestors were in the House of Lords six centuries ago; and, on the other hand, we have men in the House of Lords, and even on the bench of Dukes, whose forefathers were yeomen under Henry III. The burgesses have become squires; the squires have become burgesses. There has been a constant interchange between town and country—the town seeking to the country for position, the country seeking to the town for wealth. London drew its supply of Mayors and Aldermen from the younger sons of the same families that sent their elder sons to Parliament. The younger became squires in their tur