

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, September 1, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Serbian war reports said to be cut and dried.

International chess tournament at Philadelphia.

Prize fight between Wedon and Walker. Walker dead.

How M. C. provide for their Washington servants during recess of Congress.

Speaker Kerr's will.

Jesse Pomeroy's sentence commuted.

Critical differences in British Columbia on the railroad question.

Cable across the Strait of Canso.

Lisbon money crisis subsided.

Mysterious shooting in Havana.

Seymour declines again, emphatically.

Concerning the new Sultan.

Election law circular to U. S. marshals.

Internal revenue rule.

Sixty-five Treasury dismissals.

International commerce and transportation commission.

Political conventions and nominations.

Yellow fever at Savannah.

Fatal boiler explosion at Cordova, Minn.

Hundreds of Sitting Bull's Indians raiding in the Black Hills. Eleven men killed.

Troops for Cheyenne Agency.

Cartridges for Constantinople.

Appointments.

Fire at Sandusky, \$55,000.

Moulton-Beecher suits.

Reduction of miners' wages.

Pioneers of California.

Senator Jones and silver coinage.

Senator Booth talks, Schurz also in English.

Indian raid in the Black Hills.

Crook and Terry on a trail of 10,000 bulls. Crook expects to strike Sitting Bull in a few days. The Snake allies have gone home.

The Indian commission leave Cheyenne to-day.

Fire at Morris, Ill., \$30,000.

Servia-Turkish war news. Russians helping the Servians.

An Italian Marquis tried for forgery and sentenced.

California fruit at the Centennial.

Sale of silk at New York.

Debt statement.

Redemption of 5-20 bonds called for.

Lackawanna miners have accepted a reduction of ten per cent.

Government survey of the U. S. and C. P. Railroads.

Mediation accepted.

Hungary detains Russian officers going through to Servia.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Italian residents of Philadelphia have had a monument to Columbus erected on the Centennial grounds.

The Mordant case is settled at last. Sir Charles and Lady Mordant's interests in each other's respective contributions to their mutual marriage settlement are extinguished. Lady Mordant is to have \$200 a year for life or until she remarries, and her daughter \$100 a year.

Ireland, the rainiest country in Europe, complains of drought.

The Chicago Times hits the nail on the head. It says, "What's the use of talking about Tilden's war record? He hasn't any. He isn't married."

Judge Whipper, of South Carolina, proposed to take possession of the Charleston (S. C.) Judgeship by force, and Governor Chamberlain issued a proclamation warning him and his abettors of the consequences of such an attempt.

The bronze statue of W. H. Seward was raised on its pedestal in Madison Park, New York, Aug. 19th.

The "Phelps Scandal" seems to be the chief political topic of the Missouri papers, Phelps being the Democratic nominee for Governor of that State, and the rumor being that he indecently assaulted some young ladies on a steamer. Phelps simply says it is not so.

The Catholics had a grand Centennial time, with pontifical high mass, etc., Aug. 25, at the Catholic Church, St. Louis, Mo., it being the centennial anniversary of the establishment of St. Louis parish.

Now that there are so many government clerks, masculine and feminine, about to be discharged, the latter class are said to entertain serious designs upon the matrimonial market. The Washington Republican says: "Several ladies in the Treasury, and, indeed, in some of the other Departments, disgusted with the false economy of the Democratic House of Representatives, are seriously considering the propriety of resigning their places in the government and getting married. The authorities who have to make up the list of dismissions are wishing that, at least for the present, this place could be a province of (Mormondom), and that some whole-souled loving masculine, either Jew, Gentile or Mormon, would come along and marry at least 200 of their lady clerks. It is rather a sad reflection that this can not be."

The Omaha Herald says of the Indian campaign, "It is a confessed failure. The whole war is a failure. It has been, we need scarcely add, a costly failure."

A New State law of Kentucky requires that all persons elected to office shall, before assuming the duties thereof, make oath that they have neither directly or indirectly bribed voters to secure their election. The statute will commence its practical application with the candidates just elected. What is the use of that law? Would a man who has bribed another swear he did not do it?

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Commissioners appointed to treat with the hostile Sioux Indians were interviewed by a reporter of the Omaha Herald when they were in that city, Aug. 25. As a result of the interview it appears that the main object is to have the Indians relinquish their right to the Black Hills country; that the western line of the reservation is the 10th meridian, and the Government wishes it to be changed to the 103rd, so as to leave the mining country outside of the reservation; that the Commissioners will leave the negotiation of a peace with Sitting Bull to the army, as they do not think they can catch that gentleman; that if they receive advice that peace with the hostiles is accessible they will notify the Government at once; that the law provides for the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory unless they accept the proposition to remove to the Missouri River.

The Commission consists of Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota; Rev. S. D. Hinman, of Minnesota; agency, Dakota; Ex-Governor H. G. Bull, of Iowa; Col. Geo. W. Mendenhall, of Washington; A. G. Boone, of Colorado; Newton Edmunds, of Dakota; A. S. Gaylord, of Michigan, Assistant Attorney-General of the Interior Department; Charles M. Hendley, of Washington; Gen. H. H. Sibley, Col. Manyenny is the chairman of the Commission, Mr. Hendley the secretary, Mr. Gaylord the legal adviser, Mr. Hinman the interpreter. Col. Manyenny was Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1854, when treaties were made with the Omaha, Missouri, Otoe, etc., Dr. J. W. Daniels, of Minnesota, formerly agent at the Red Cloud Agency, will accompany the commission.

The Commissioners are to proceed to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, accompanied by General Vandever, general Indian interpreter. On the completion of their business there, they are to return to Omaha, proceed to the Standing Rock agency, and thence up the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone, where it is expected, they will communicate with the hostiles.

All the members of the commission are practical men, and have lived among the Indians in an official capacity for years. Several of them are in the decline of life, and all are of marked ability.

At the late session of Congress a total of \$1,000,000 was appropriated for the Indians, and the appropriation was supplemented with the following provision:

"That none of said sums appropriated for said Sioux Indians shall be paid to any band thereof while said land is engaged in hostilities against the white people, and hereafter there shall be no appropriation made for the subsistence of said Indians, unless they shall have first agreed to relinquish all right and claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868 for said Indians, and also such of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the 103rd meridian of longitude, and shall also grant the right of way over the said reservation to the country through said reservation or other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri river, in all not more than three in number; and unless they will receive all such supplies hereinafter provided for and provided for by said treaty of 1868 at such points and places on their said reservation and in the vicinity of the Missouri river, as the President (designate) and, provided also, that no further appropriation for said Sioux Indians for subsistence shall be made until some stipulations or agreement shall have been entered into by said Indians with the President of the United States which is calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self-supporting."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL REUNION.

The reunion of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by a sort of Siamese twins arrangement, after thirty years of disputes and fightings, crimination and recrimination, appears to be regarded as one of the most notable events of the times.

The New York Herald is disposed to regard this reunion as an event of very great importance and of controlling influence in American history, judging from the following utterances of that paper:

"It was idle to talk of maintaining a Union of love when a body like Episcopal Methodism was split asunder on questions of national policy."

"As the division of American Methodism was the most significant fact in our history previous to the rebellion so reunion is the most significant event since reconstruction. Division meant war; reunion means peace. The separation of the churches occurred because the hearts of the people North and South were estranged. Methodism has come together again in one peace and powerful body, because sectional jealousies are breaking down. This event means political as well as Christian fraternalization. The sure sign which has yet been given that the South accepts the situation and that the whole country is once more united in love for the Union."

"If the people of the South still refused to accept the results of the war, if they were still rebels, as so many demagogues assert, American Methodism would still be as divergent in 1876 as it was thirty years before. It was sectional jealousies and the political which led to ecclesiastical disunion. The separation of the churches only preceded the endeavor to separate the States. A breach in Methodism meant a breaking up of the Republic. Fraternization now means the reverse of all this, and shows how based and baseless are the charges of political adventurers who would have us believe that the old spirit still alive in the South. With these men, whether they are in the Senate of the United States or on the hustings, the wish is father to the thought. If the southern people did not mean peace, political and social, this bond of fraternization never would have been sealed; and it is because reunion means so much in its national and political aspects that this event has such great significance."

"In taking this great step American Methodism has bound the Union of the States together by a bond which cannot be broken, for it has demonstrated that the hearts of the people are reconciled, and in consequence both the Christian

and the patriot will rejoice in this work which has been accomplished."

A special dispatch from Philadelphia to the Baltimore Gazette says:

"There is great rejoicing among Christians generally, and especially among the Methodists, over the publication of the address of the Cape May conference, announcing the union of the church north and south. Dignitaries of the church all agree that the commissioners on both sides are clothed with plenary powers in the premises, and have no doubt that the basis of union will be unanimously confirmed by the conference in rapid succession, and approved by the united general conference, which will meet as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged."

It is known exactly what concessions are to be made in regard to the ownership of church property in the future, and there will be no serious disagreements in the settlements and decisions. These will be governed by the ordinary canon and common law, so as to make perfect titles. It is understood that congratulatory messages are going forward from all the bishops to the clergy and commissioners at Cape May."

As an instance where the labors of the commissioners are not regarded with any great respect or sanguine expectation of wonderful resultant fraternity, we may quote the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Why ten eminent Methodists should have been appointed by the two General Conferences, and should have held a 'capitulation' session at Cape May in order to tell the Methodist world what it knew perfectly well before, and to prescribe rules, the object of which is so natural that no one would think of doing otherwise, is a conundrum which the Commissioners and the Conference only could solve. The societies now in possession of Church property would have held it to even had the Commissioners never been appointed; neither will any contesting society be likely to yield its claim to another community merely because the latter is larger in membership. The recommendation to carry out in good faith the decisions of a civil court is rather rich, particularly as processes of law are generally enforced whether the contesting party is willing or unwilling. The advice to 'love each other' is good enough, but as most Methodists can read it in their Bibles as St. John wrote it, the sending of ten men to Cape May as a preliminary proceeding seems a vain and superfluous step. In short, the Commission does not appear to have been a success. It has told the Methodist nothing that they did not know before, and has advised them to do nothing which they would not anyhow have done. The two Methodist Churches are gradually approaching union, but it is doubtful whether union will be hastened by any more such commissions."

It appears that during the war, principally in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, and the two Carolinas, old settlers moved out, new settlers moved in, and the church relations of many communities were broken up. Northern Methodist preachers followed in the wake of the Union armies, often occupied the deserted houses of the Southern Methodists, built up new churches and congregations, made various improvements on the property, sometimes exceeding in value the original property, remained in possession for years, and refused to give up the property, which resulted in divers squabbles and lawsuits to the great discredit of the Methodist name. Hence the rules agreed upon concerning property by the commissioners.

It is a good thing to see brotherly love continue and abound, among Methodists or any other people, but we may be excused if we respectfully inform the Episcopal Methodists of the north and south churches that if they really wish to be saved, they must believe in God, repent of their sins and their unbelief, be baptized for the remission of their sins, have hands laid upon them, by those having authority to do so, for the reception of the Holy Ghost, and continue to faithfully keep the commandments of God, and then they may read their title clear to an inheritance with the Saints in light, not otherwise.

By Telegraph.

P. R. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

The Chess Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 1.—The international chess tournament is closed. Mason wins the first prize, Judd the second, Bird the third, Elson and Davidson divide the fourth and fifth prizes, and Roberts wins the sixth.

Fruit for the Exhibition.

Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the California Fruit Growers' Association arrived yesterday with first car load grapes from California. Time from San Francisco nine days. Thompson has secured at his own expense main aisle in Pomological Hall for his exhibit.

About That Fight.

The Pennville prize fight has caused much excitement here, as both parties live here. Walker was barely twenty. They had fought once before, Weedon winning, and both have been in training for five weeks. Weedon is an Englishman, Walker of German extraction. One rough witness of the fight, who defied the Sheriff and eluded him at its conclusion. The whole affair was terribly brutal; the only participant in the fight arrested yet is John Clark, the chief promoter of it. It is reported Weedon is also dead from his injuries.

That Prize Fight.

NEW CASTLE, Del., 1.—Weedon and Walker, pugilists of New York, fought, sixty-two rounds on the New Jersey shore, near Penn., Weedon being declared the victor. The Sheriff was prevented from making any arrests, but notified the crowd that he would follow the principals, and such of their abettors as he could recognize, to Philadelphia, and prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

Seymour Emphatically Declines.

UTICA, 1.—The Evening Post special says, nothing can alter Horatio Seymour's determination not to permit the use of his name as democratic candidate for Governor. This morning he said he would listen to no more gentlemen who wish to urge the use of his name upon him, no matter who they are. He has been made sick by the interviews and excitement of the last two days.

\$30,000 Fire.

MORRIS, Ill., 1.—Sherwood's school furniture factory was burned to-day; loss from \$25,000 to \$30,000, insurance \$10,000.

Nominations.

CINCINNATI, 1.—The independent of the fourth Indiana district nominated Wm. L. Bright for Congress.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The President has appointed Chas. Rumby assayer and M. A. Myendorf melter, at the assay office of Helena, Montana.

Debt Statement—Redemption of Bonds Called for.

The debt statement shows a reduction during August of \$3,120,000; amount of coin in Treasury, \$80,511,956; currency balance \$11,886,865; special deposits of legal tenders held for redemption of certificates of deposit \$31,880,000; coin certificates \$23,969,800.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, to-day, called for the redemption of ten million of the 20 bonds of 1865, May and November, upon which interest will cease on the first of December.

Survey of the U. S. and C. P. Railroads.

By the direction of the Secretary of War Captain W. J. Tivling, of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., has been assigned to temporary duty in charge of the survey of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads between Council Bluffs and Iowa, and Sacramento, California, as contemplated by the resolution of the House of Representatives of July 19, 1875, and section eight of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the present fiscal year.

Captains W. H. Huer, Jas. F. Gregory, and First Lieutenants B. D. Green and Jas. B. Quinn, of the Engineer corps, have been ordered to the duty of Captain Tivling for the purpose of assisting him in the work.

The resolution of July 9th, above referred to, was such that in the House by Jenks, the preamble of which recites the allegation that the measurements of the distances of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railways, upon which bonds were issued by the Government to the companies owning said railways, was hastily and inaccurately made. The resolution then directs the Secretary of War to detail a sufficient force from the Engineer corps of the army to make a careful and exact survey of the distance of said roads between Omaha and Sacramento, distinguished between the sections of the route where different rates were designated, and report the result to the House at the commencement of the next session.

The 8th section of the legislative bill referred to in order, appropriates \$10,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the survey between Council Bluffs and Sacramento, instead of from Omaha to Sacramento.

Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—The democrats of the fifth congressional district have nominated R. P. Bland.

Nominations.

QUINCY, Ill., 1.—The republicans of the eleventh district, to-day, nominated Joseph Robbins to Congress.

Deaths from Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, 1.—The total yellow fever interments for two days has been seventeen. The weather is very hot.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Sept. 1, 11 a.m.

Con Va, 58 1/2 a

Alpha, 54 1/2 a

Overman, 73 b, 74 a

Cala, 59 1/2 a

Imperial, 52 s

Jacket, 31 b, 31 1/2 a

Point, 3 a

Ophir, 55 1/2 b, 54 1/2 s

G & C, 15 1/2 b

H & N, 12 1/2 b, 12 1/2 a

Caledonia, 81 b, 81 a

Mex, 34 1/2 a

Savage, 21 1/2 b

Eschequer, 17 1/2 b

Union, 11 b

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1876.

650 Ophir, 69 5/8; 59 1/2; 60 1/2; 61; 61 1/2

200 Mex, 38; 35 1/2; 35 1/2; 34 1/2; 34 1/2

35 1/2, b 5

430 G & C, 16 1/2

405 B & C, 51; 50 1/2

1005 Cala, 59; 59 1/2; 59 1/2

210 Cala, 59 1/2

455 Savage, 21 1/2; 21 1/2; 21 1/2; b 30; 21

1350 Con Va, 58; 58 1/2; 59; b 5; 58 1/2

58 1/2; 58 1/2; b 5; 58 1/2; b 10

355 H & N, 12 1/2; 12 1/2

119 Con Va, 58 1/2; 58 1/2; b 10; 58 1/2; 58 1/2

b 5

40 Point, 12 1/2; 12 1/2

3055 Jacket, 30 3/4; 30 1/2; 30 1/2; b 5

12 1/2 p. m.

985 Impl, 51 1/2; 51 1/2; b 5; 51 1/2

120 Impl, 24 1/2

120 Kentucky, 13 1/2; 14

435 Alpha, 52 1/2; 52 1/2

715 Beta, 53; 53 1/2

210 Confidence, 15

305 S Nev, 15 1/2; 15

180 Bullion, 47

160 Utah, 22

240 Eschequer, 17 1/2; 18; 17 1/2

750 Overman, 73; 72 1/2; 73; 73

390 Justice, 28 1/2; 28 1/2; 28 1/2

920 Union, 15; 14 1/2; 14 1/2

280 Surry, 5; 5 1/2

100 L Bryan, 45c

185 Julia, 8 1/2; 8 1/2

119 Caledonia, 81; 81

New York, 1.

Gold closed 95 @ 10; Money, dull.

2; Governments, dull, steady; Western Union, 70; Quicksilver, 18;

Pacific Mail, 42; Marconi, 100; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84; New York Central, 100; Erie, 10; Panama, 100; Union Pacific, 100; Central Pacific, 100.

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SUMMER GOODS AT Z. C. M. I.

Commencing Monday, July 17th.

RARE BARGAINS IN SUMMER FABRICS!

These Goods are to be Closed out at Cost, in order to make room for Fall Purchases.

Organdies Lawn, 15 Cts.,

Corded Jaconet, 15 Cts.,

French Lawns, 35 Cts.,

Figured Lawns, 12 1/2 Cts.,

Percales, 12 1/2 Cts.,

Grass Cloth, 15 Cts.,

Grenadine, 18 to 45 Cts.,

Dress Goods, 15 to 95 Cts.,

Lancaster, Renfrew

and Bates' Gingham, 13 Cts.,

Chambray, all Colors, 25 Cts.,

Newmarket R R Sheeting, 11 1/2 Cts.,

Awning Stripe, 32 Cts.,

Camel's Hair Dress Goods, 17 1/2 Cts.,

Horse Dusters, 50 Cts.,

Linen Pants, 75 Cts.,

Boys' Hats, 50 Cts.,

Paper Collars, 10 Cts. per Box,

Linen Coats, 75 Cts. to \$1.50,

Prints, 12 yards for \$1.00,

Prints, 14 yards for 1.00,

Cassimere, 1.25,

White Shirts, 1.00 Each,

Scotch Tweed, 1.00,

Ladies' Straw Hats, Trimmed Hats, Children's

Caps and Bonnets, Real Lace Sets, Artificial

Flowers, Ladies' Fans, Lace Curtains, Satchels,

Parasols.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

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GRENADINES, PARASOLS, EMBROIDERIES,

CORSETS, FANS, WHITE GOODS,

SUMMER CLOTHING.

CHOICE SEASONABLE GOODS

AT CLOSING OUT PRICES.

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We are offering New Japan Teas in packages of all sizes VERY CHEAP, our prices are the lowest ever known in this country. We shall receive this season new Teas by every Steamer during the season.

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