THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 104¼ for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 107½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 118½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52 7-16; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 107½; 4½s, 110¾.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; trade dollars, 95 buying, 96½ selling; Mexican dollars, 96 buying, 96½ selling.

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 6d to 11s 3d for average California white, and 11s 3d to 11s 7d for club.

AN assessment of 25 cents per share was yesterday levied by the South Bulwer Mining Company.

IN the San Francisco mining share market yesterday prices were scarcely so buoyant as they have been, though in some cases they were a trifle higher than the lowest rates Monday. Generally speaking, however, values were off, and rather weak. Belcher was active at $9 75 down to $9, which is the lowest since the 15th, and shows a decline of $2 12 from the minimum rate Monday morning. Crown Point dropped to $4 90 after selling at $7. Yellow Jacket was $1 50 off, the stock failing to carry the assessment.

CONSIDERABLE damage and loss of life from a storm is reported from Tacoma, W. T.

THE anniversary of the birthday of General Lee was celebrated Monday at Mobile, Ala.

JULES FAVRE, the eminent French statesman, is dead.

THE Pope is indignant at Cardinal McCloskey's reception of Parnell in New York.

THE controversy between General W. T. Sherman and General H. V. Boynton is waxing warm.

MAJOR MORROW has had another fight with Victoria's band of Apaches, and among the killed was Lieutenant French, of the Ninth Cavalry.

THE steamer City of Peking, with small-pox on board, is still quarantined at San Francisco.

FIRE at Phœnix, A. T.; also at Los Angeles.

AN Indian of the Maricopa tribe, charged with witchcraft, has been killed, in accordance with the custom of the tribe.

AT Howland Flat, Sierra county, Monday, three men lost their lives by suffocation in a mining shaft, and a fourth, in attempting their rescue, was severely injured.

WANG FOOK, the Chinese murderer, who was to have been hanged at Portland, Or., yesterday, committed suicide in his cell by hanging.

A CHINAMAN was killed by a falling rock yesterday near Niles Station.

WILLIAM JONES died suddenly at Summit, Plumas county, last evening.

SEVERAL State officials have been indicted at Harrisburg, Pa., for attempting to bribe the Legislature.

IN the State Senate yesterday a large number of bills were introduced. The bill appropriating $45,000 for the State Printing Office was passed after considerable discussion.

IN the Assembly yesterday the Senate test b ll was read a first time and placed at the head of the file, and the bill continuing teachers' certificates in force was also read a third time and passed.

MORE PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

Assemblyman Braunhart has introduced a bill providing that all school text-books shall be printed by the State, and be furnished gratuitously to the people, and that no other text-books shall be used. The last provision is clearly in conflict with the Constitution, which (Article IX., Section 7), provides that the local Boards of Education and Boards of Supervisors and County Superintendents shall "adopt a "series of text-books for the use of common "schools within their respective jurisdic-"tion." As to the general proposition, it is a bad one, and altogether within the line of paternal government. To carry it out the State would have to go into the book publishing business on a large scale; would have to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in plant; would have to purchase the copyright of a series of text-books, at no one can say what outlay; and when all this was done the extravagance, wastefulness and inefficiency of the whole undertaking would be guaranteed by the absence of all personal interest from its management. The apparent idea of the framer of the bill, that the people would gain by having what is called "free" text-books, is fallacious. Every text-book would have to be paid for by the people, in the form of taxes, and the rational presumption is that they would cost a great deal more than they ought to do, because of the laxity which always pervades government industries. In fact, the proposition is to the effect that the people of California shall invent a machinery for the purpose of making their text-books dearer and poorer, and for adding to the already burdensome list of political offices which are regarded as the spoils of party warfare. Such a scheme, moreover, would be very apt to stand in the way of educational reform. The people are just learning that far too much reliance has been placed upon text-books in the past, and that the most effective education reduces their number considerably. We do not, at such a juncture, want any official and arbitrary reinforcement of the old methods. The project, indeed, is objectionable throughout, and it is in contravention of all enlightened governmental doctrines. It is desirable that governments shall do less than at present, not more. Over-government is one of the most insidious foes genuine freedom and progress have to fear. And it is no part of the functions of government to enter into competition with its own citizens in the manufacture of any staple.

JULES FAVRE.

Jules Favre, whose death is announced this morning, was a French statesman and jurist of national reputation, whose services to his country during the war with Germany gave him a wide notoriety. He negotiated the armistice with Bismarck outside the walls of Paris, and he was among the first to realize the futility of further resistance, though he had previously believed, with Gambetta, in the possibility of raising fresh armies and breaking the leaguer about the capital. Favre was a republican of the advanced type, a fervid and impassioned orator, and a statesman of considerable reach and power. He was not only a Senator but a member of the Academy, and he is said to have valued his reputation as a man of letters even more than his political fame. He was not a great man, but an able and industrious one, and a sincere lover of his country. His memory will be cherished by France, and his counsels will perhaps be missed in the near future, should the impending war-cloud break over threatened Europe.

THE CHINESE QUESTION AT WASHINGTON.

It must be confessed that the California delegation have good ground for questioning the inclination of Secretary Evarts to secure any modification in the Chinese treaty, and that they are justified in urging the question upon Congress. And it is evident that circumstances are such this year to give them a better leverage than they have ever had before, for the electoral votes of the Pacific States are concerned, and there is certain to be a rivalry between the parties for their possession. It is far more important to California that the Chinese question should be satisfactorily settled than that this or that individual should be elected President, and it is possible that the partisan needs of Republicans and Democrats at Washington may evolve a solution of this problem. One thing is certain, namely, that Congress must face the issue squarely.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

In the diplomatic appointments just sent to the Senate, President Hayes appears to have followed a more intelligent principle than has usually governed the filling of those offices. Instead of putting new and inexperienced men into the vacant missions, he has taken diplomatists of well-proved capacity. By this method he has secured probably the most efficient diplomatic service that can be had under this form of Government. If it is worth while to keep up foreign missions at all, it is worth while to keep them up well, and heretofore it cannot be said that this has been done. For the most part foreign posts have been given to politicians who had failed at home, and it has only been thought desirable to seek something approaching competency in one or two of the most important missions. Consulates have generally been reserved as a means of getting rid of people who had some claim upon the Administration, and who were considered ineligible for responsible positions at home. The incompetence of many of these officials has been much better known in Europe than in the United States, and not a few of them have caused scandals which have brought discredit upon the American name. It is certainly time that some effort should be made to secure efficiency in these appointments, and the only way to do so is to retain in office men who have demonstrated their capacity. Commonly our Ministers and Consuls have been removed about the time when they were beginning to understand the duties of their positions, and the new-comers have of course had to begin at the beginning and learn everything. The United States occupy far too important a place among the nations at present to be able to afford to let their diplomatic service continue in this chaotic state. If only out of self-respect this service should be carefully fostered, and a system should be engrafted upon it. In all other governments the diplomatic service is conducted with a view to securing the best possible results, and to this end faithful and intelligent conduct is rewarded by promotion. Diplomacy is made a career, and one result of this practice is that our Ministers are seldom fit to cope with their colleagues, because they lack the requisite training and experience. There has of late been more or less talk of abolishing foreign missions altogether, the argument in favor of this course being that the telegraph has practically superseded them. But so long as all the other Powers adhere to the present system it is clear that the United States could not abandon it without loss of prestige, and besides, there are frequent occasions where the need of a minister on the spot is strongly felt.

A just cause of complaint in this connection is the insufficiency of the income attached to the more important missions. It is evident that an American Minister at a foreign Court ought to have the means of presenting as liberal an appearance as his colleagues. To enable him to do this is purely a matter of national business, and no consideration of mere economy should interfere with it. A Minister who cannot live in the style common to the other foreign representatives at the Court to which he is accredited, is prevented from exercising the influence he should possess, and his country is humiliated through him. At present it is notorious that only a rich man can afford to take the Russian, English or French Missions, and then the Minister must spend out of his own resources about double what his Government allows him. This is all wrong, and Congress ought to put the leading Missions upon a better financial basis. The best available diplomatic talent is by no means always to be found among the richer class of citizens, but as the case stands no poor man, however capable, can take these positions. This is an injustice to the people, and it tends to make diplomacy the appanage of the wealthy alone. The republic is too rich to dicker over diplomatic expenses like some little South American Government. It ought to take a pride in sending some of its ablest men to foreign parts, and in maintaining them handsomely while they are abroad. It ought also to insist that the principle applied by the President to these new appointments shall be made the rule and not the exception, and that faithful diplomatic service shall hereafter be the guarantee of promotion and retention in office. We have all the uses for diplomacy that any Government has, and the probability is that we shall have more instead of less need for it in the future.

ANOTHER SAND LOT BILL.

Assemblyman Maybell has introduced a bill fixing the rate of interest at six per cent. What does he think such a law would do for his constituents? When a poor man stands in urgent need of money, he has to pay high for the loan, because the lender runs considerable risk of losing it. If the poor man has no good securities to offer he must pay an insurance on the lender's risk. Usury laws forbid the payment of that insurance, and in so doing they prevent the poor man from borrowing at all. The interest on money is regulated by the state of the demand for it. If interest is naturally high the effect of a law reducing it will be to drive capital into other channels, and thus to make the case of the necessitous borrower harder than ever. All usury laws are attempts to make water run uphill. The fact that they are retained on the statute books of many States only serves to show how slow the growth of intelligence is. It is, however, a safe assertion that no law of the kind ever relieved the borrower, or made it one whit the easier for anyone to obtain capital at need. Mr. Maybell probably has not studied political economy. Perhaps he thinks that all works on that science are written by and for "bloated monopolists," "gold-bugs," and people of that stripe. Nevertheless it might do him some good if he would step into the State Library and read Bentham's Letters on Usury. If, after that, he still thinks his bill a good one, we shall have to give him up, but we hope better things of him in the meantime.

THE PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

The proposal to reduce the pay of members of the Legislature to $5 *per diem* found no favor at the hands of the Assembly. The sincerity of it was open to question, but the sentiment of the Assembly on the subject was made perfectly clear. The Constitution allowed them $8 *per diem*, and they were determined to take all they were allowed. We have no fault to find with their resolve on this head, for we think it is what any legislative body would have done, and in fact what any average assembly of human beings under similar circumstances would have done. But we do think that it would have been more judicious to have simply voted the resolution down than to have attempted labored arguments to show that members earn their eight dollars a day. A cold-blooded examination of all the available data would, we are afraid, disprove this position. Taking Legislatures in the lump it is very doubtful whether they do not do more harm than good; whether the community would not save money by holding legislative sessions, say once in six years. The idea that every member is somehow advancing the general welfare we are compelled to characterize as in the main fallacious. Unfortunately a very large proportion of all the time occupied by any session is something worse than wasted. Nine-tenths of the debates had only serve to exhibit the ignorance, perversity and stupidity of the speakers, and the longest harangues are usually altogether demagogic, and of no possibly utility to the people. There are, moreover, always many members whom it would pay to pension off at the beginning of the session, while there are others who are never heard of at all, and whose votes are mere echoes of somebody else's ideas. It may be comforting to the members themselves to imagine that they are doing a great work, but if they draw upon their experience and memory they will recall the significant fact that the public always appear to utter a sigh of relief when a session expires, and that so long as it lasts everybody is apprehending some calamitous measures. Let members take all the Constitution allows them. They are sure to do it, in any case. But let them cultivate a little modesty, and not weary an indulgent and long-suffering public with boastful intimations as to what their services are worth.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Satisfactory Arrangement in Regard to the Piute Indians.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

A Physician Arrested in Colorado for a Crime Committed in New York.

THE SHERMAN-BOYNTON CONTROVERSY.

Presidential Preferences in New York and Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Exciting Scene at a Home Rule Meeting in Ireland.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, January 20th. — Senators Booth and Farley, at the request of the Senate Finance Committee, appeared before that body to-day and made oral statements of the grounds upon which, in common with all the other members of the California delegation in Congress, they opposed the confirmation of John M. Morton as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California. The grounds, as heretofore succinctly stated in these dispatches, are, first, that Morton has not sufficient experience and business ability to fill so important a position properly, and second, that he is not identified with California, and therefore should not be given an office which her people have a right to expect to be filled by one of themselves. In support of these assertions, Senators Farley and Booth informed the committee that only about four years ago Morton was appointed a Treasury Agent for inspection duty at the fur seal islands of Alaska, from Indiana, to which State, and not to California, he was credited in his appointment papers and in the United States official register, or "blue book." They further informed the committee that when Morton was nominated last spring for the position of United States Consul at Honolulu, which position, with its handsome salary of $4,000 per year, he still holds, it was only as a matter of special favor and upon Morton's personal solicitation that they consented to his being credited (or rather charged against) the quota of consular appointments allotted for California, for they did not then, any more than now, consider him identified with California in any true sense of identification or abiding citizenship. This consular appointment was made before his long term of office in Alaska as an appointee from Indiana had expired, and similarly, while holding the lucrative office at Honolulu. He had been nominated to their great surprise, as Collector for the extremely important district of San Francisco without a single request being on file from California for his nomination, and without one word of request or recommendation in his behalf having ever been received by any member of the California delegation until after his nomination, in the face of their united personal protest to the President, has been sent to the Senate. After hearing the California Senators, and asking several incidental questions, the committee proceeded with the other business previously pending, but before adjourning the Morton case was set down for consideration and action at the next regular meeting on the 27th instant. It was rumored about the Capitol to-day that this postponement of action (which is believed to favor Morton's chances by affording enlarged opportunities for the exertion of sympathetic appeals and Presidential patronage influences) was procured partly by the influence of Washington representatives of the Ohio whisky distillers and high wine manufacturers, who, it is said, expect to facilitate their long-standing efforts to monopolize the California trade by having the San Francisco Collector's office under the control of some Eastern man.

Representative Page, referring to the criticisms of some California papers that the passage of his joint resolution for the appointment of a Debris Commission would delay appropriations, says that while he would favor a direct appropriation, and work for one with all the energy he possesses, yet he is clearly of opinion that his measure will facilitate an appropriation in the only practicable way possible. So far as the debris argument is concerned, he says there has never been an instance in the history of this Government where an appropriation has been made, or even recommended, by a committee of the House in advance of a regular survey and estimate by the United States Engineers' Department. This fact was thoroughly proved by Chairman Regan, of the Committee on Commerce, during the debate on the new rules last week, but has long been well known by observers of Congressional action near at hand. Page's joint resolution will not preclude efforts to obtain appropriations for river improvements in the regular way, that is, in the annual river and harbor bill for improvement of navigation in the distinctive interest of commerce; but it is noticeable in this connection that the total amount of the Department estimate for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers is only $60,000, with no recommendation or estimate whatever for the San Joaquin river, or for any other streams or bays concerned in the debris problem, and that Congressional appropriations never exceed the estimates, but almost invariably fall very far below them.

News of Morrow's Fight with the Apaches Confirmed—Lottery Drawing—Serious Charge Against a Physician—Personal—Homicide.

DENVER (Col.), January 20th.—A special to the *Tribune* from Santa Fe states that on the 18th Major Morrow engaged the Apaches under Victoria in a fight in the San Mateo mountains, and routed them. Lieutenant J. H. French, of the Ninth Cavalry, was killed, and two Indian scouts wounded. The Indians' loss is not known.

The first single prize drawing of the Colorado State Lottery occurred here to-day. The number drawing the capital prize of $30,000 was 19 993; second prize, $10,000, by 73,554; $5,000, by 19,914; $2,500, by 42,624; $1,500, by 34,614.

Dr. Isaac D. Meecham, late of Bainbridge, N. Y., was arrested here to-day on a charge of procuring an abortion on and causing the death of Kate Belden last May. The story, as told by Sheriff Hill, of Chenango county, N. Y., now here, is that Miss Belden was a servant girl in the family of H. L. Horton, a prominent citizen of Bainbridge, and was by him misled and seduced. Hill starts east with his prisoner to-morrow.

Governor Pitkin starts for Washington to-morrow, where he goes to testify before the House Committee on Indian Affairs concerning the Ute outrage.

A special to the *Tribune* from Wallace, Ks., says that Joseph Chyrbra was killed there to-day by Albert Sheffrank, both Bohemians. Chyrbra accused Sheffrank of improper intimacy with his wife, and started out with a shot-gun to find the offender. Sheffrank hid in a corral, and when Chyrbra passed emptied two loads of buckshot into his body, killing him almost instantly.

The Ute Investigation.

CHICAGO, January 20th.—The *Times'* Washington special says that at the investigation into the Ute outbreak to-day General Clinton B. Fisk and Commissioner Hayt of the Indian Bureau were examined. General Fisk testified that in his opinion the outbreak was attributable to several causes of irritation, which have been operating upon the Utes for some years. Among these causes he enumerated the following: First, that the Indians were cheated out of a portion of their lands under the Brunot treaty; second, the failure of the Government to pay annually $25,000, which they were entitled to under that treaty; third, the failure to deliver supplies from 1876 to 1878; fourth, forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition on the White River Agency, which compelled the Indians to go off the reservation to get ammunition with which to kill game; fifth, the injudicious conduct of Agent Meeker, who, General Fisk says, was as unfit for his office as a man could be to deal with Indians; sixth, Meeker's threats to bring troops and the fact that troops actually were advancing.

The Sherman-Boynton Controversy.

CHICAGO, January 20th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: General W. T. Sherman, in a recent interview with the Cleveland *Leader*, is reported as making some objectionable charges against General H. V. Boynton, correspondent here of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the author of a review of Sherman's "War Memoirs." General Boynton publishes a card here to-day, in which, after stating that General Sherman may feel mortified at the publication of the fact that General Grant himself was the originator of the "march to the sea," he says: "As to Sherman's personal accusations, I ask the privilege of saying through your journal to General Sherman, and to so many of the public as take an interest in the matter, that I will select a tribunal and a form of action, which, without inflicting any personal indignity, will afford him ample opportunity to establish the truth of his charges, or if he fail, will exhibit him to all the world as a reckless slanderer."

The Presidential Question—An Index of Public Feeling.

CHICAGO, January 20th.—The Presidential question is absorbing a great amount of attention among newspaper men, and interviews with leading politicians are being held daily. Scores of summaries are sent in from the principal cities in the West, giving a pretty fair index, it is presumed, of the condition of the public mind on the subject of the nominees. This is principally true of the Republican candidates, for, as far as the Democrats are concerned, there seems to be a great deal of uncertainty. Tilden doubtless has the lead in the race as yet, with Thurman and Hendricks crowding him closely, and any number of "dark horses" in the immediate rear. The interviews give the following general results: Among the Republicans by far the greater number express a preference for Blaine, who is especially strong in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. The next strongest candidate is Sherman, who even in Iowa crowds Blaine pretty close, and in Wisconsin, in the heart of Illinois, in Indiana and Ohio, and in a number of the Western Southern States, has a following that is silently working with much more effect than noise. A surprising number also express a preference for Hayes, despite his declaration that he would not be a candidate. These were understood to be also for Sherman as second choice. Grant takes the third place in nearly every return. His strength seems to have been greatly overrated by his friends among the people at large, who have been misled by the honors paid him as a General and as a distinguished traveler into believing that the people were rising in a spontaneous demand that he be their President. In the West he seems destined to secure only a moderate support. Washburne has been named as a second choice for the Grant men, and undeniably has some elements of strength; but much less than his political adherents could wish. He is not regarded by the shrewdest politicians as a probable, or even a possible, candidate of any strength. Conkling gets barely a recognition in the interviews, as do also Edmonds, Garfield and others. Taking 30 as the number of votes in the West, the preferences indicated by the interviews might be expressed thus: Blaine 37, Sherman and Hayes 30, Grant 24, scattering 9.

Agreement Arrived at in Regard to the Piutes.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.—Secretary Schurz had a long conference with the Piutes to-day. It was definitely agreed upon in Council, first, that the old Chief Winnemucca should be permitted to return to the Malheu reservation in Oregon, with such of his people as may choose to go there; second, that upon their arrival the Indians are to take up land in severalty, each head of a family to select as a farm a particular tract of land, and third, that such of the Piutes as are now scattered throughout the white settlements at work satisfactorily earning their own living are to be permitted to remain where they are.

Deficit in a Rhode Island Postoffice.

PROVIDENCE, January 20th.—A Government draft upon Postmaster Brayton for $15,000 was dishonored Saturday, and he resigned. It is doubtful if this sum represents the full amount of the deficit, which will be made good by his bondsmen.

Homeless New York Children Sent West.

NEW YORK, January 20th. — Whitelaw Reid sent a party of thirty-five homeless children West this afternoon, under the care of an agent of the Children's Aid Society. Homes will be found for them in Iowa, chiefly among farmers. Mr. Reid expects to send another party of about the same size before spring.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 20th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 24th: E. F. Gammon and wife, Chicago; Geo. W. Johnson, J. A. Johnson and family, A. B. Johnson, New York; J. S. Groves, Mrs. Cochran, New Orleans; C. B. Johnson, Washington; Emma Schworm, Leclaire, Ia.; Mrs. Leavitt Burnham, two children and nurse, Omaha; J. A. Wakeman, Minneapolis; Lewis June, J. J. Kittell, New York.

Twenty two through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento January 27th.

Defalcation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.—Seth A. Terry, Secretary of the Territorial Savings, Building and Loan Association of this city, has defaulted in $25,000. Terry was for many years connected with the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under General O. O. Howard. While there he, with others, invested what money they could in buying the claims of colored soldiers, expecting to realize on them in a few mon hs. Subsequently he was a clerk in the Second National Bank, and it is supposed that while there his first financial embarrassments had their origin. He invested his available funds in what were known as 20 per cent. claims of messengers, Government printers and others, which claims, like the first named, have never been allowed. It is stated that the amount of claims he has on hand represents nearly $600,000.

The Presidential Question in New York.

NEW YORK, January 20th.—An Albany, N. Y., special says: The *Argus*, of this city, publishes reports of interviews with 24 Republican State Senators and a large number of Republican members of the Assembly on the Presidential question. Among the Senators 11 are for Grant, 10 for Sherman, 1 for Grant or Blaine, and 11 are non-committal. Among the members of the Assembly 43 are for Grant, 14 for Blaine, 3 for Sherman, 4 for Conkling, 1 for Garfield, and 18 decline to express preferences.

The Maryland Senatorship.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), January 20th.—Both houses voted to-day for the United States Senator to succeed Senator Whyte, whose term expires March 4th next in the Senate. Arthur Gorman (Dem.) received 48 votes, James A. Gary (Rep.) received 5—two Senators absent. In the House Gorman received 63, Gary 19—two members absent.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, January 20th.—The Fayette County Republican Committee yesterday elected delegates to the State Convention. They were not instructed, but two are for Blaine and one for Grant. The Republican Committee of Indiana county elected two Blaine delegates to the State Convention. The Convention meets February 4th at Harrisburg to elect a delegation to the National Convention.

An Octogenarian Burned to Death.

BLOOMINGTON (Ind.), January 20th.—David Gray, aged 84, was burned to death in his house last night. His wife assisted him to the door where he fell senseless from exhaustion, and to save her own life she was obliged to leave him and witness him burn to death before her eyes.

The Mississippi Senatorship—No Choice

JACKSON, January 20th.—The Legislature balloted to-day for United States Senator with the following result: Senate—Barksdale 14, Singleton 10, George 11, Bruce 1, Harris 1. House—Barksdale 36, Singleton 39, West 15, George 25, Bruce 3, absent and not voting 4. The Republicans voted for Bruce and the Greenbackers for West. No choice.

The Springer Heirs.

ST. LOUIS, January 20th.—Some 200 heirs to the famous Springer estate, involving the site of the city of Wilmington, Del., and a large money deposit in the Bank of Sweden, met this morning, and after a little preliminary business adjourned till this afternoon.

Probably a Sensational Story.

NEW YORK, January 20th.—Cardinal McCloskey says he has not received a dispatch from Rome relative to his reception of Parnell; that he knows of no reason why he should expect one, and considers the story sensational.

Murder in the Second Degree.

PETERSBURG (Va.), January 20th.—The jury in the case of John M. Young, who killed George Hinton in November last, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and fixing the punishment at ten years in the penitentiary. A new trial will be asked.

Pennsylvania Officials Indicted.

HARRISBURG, January 20th.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Representatives Rumberger and Petroff, State Treasurer Kemble and others, for attempting to bribe the Legislature.

Action Postponed.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day postponed action on Morton's nomination for Collector of Internal Revenue until next Tuesday's meeting.

Relief Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.—A largely attended meeting in aid of the destitute people of Ireland was held at Lincoln Hall tonight. Such a gathering has seldom been seen in a public hall in Washington. Chief Justice David K. Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District, presided, and upon the stage was a large number of prominent citizens and Congressmen.

Alleged Syndicate for Buying Railroad Stock.

NEW YORK, January 21st—A. M.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes the following: A syndicate of prominent bankers, which includes also persons largely interested in the Wabash and Union Pacific Railroad systems, has been formed, for the purpose of buying a large block of Central Pacific stock. Negotiations for the purchase of stock have been in progress for the last two weeks, but the contract was not completed until yesterday. C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Company, in behalf of himself and other owners of the road, has sold to the syndicate 50,000 shares of the stock, and has given an option on 50,000 more. The price paid for the stock is understood to be 75, but a higher price—understood to be 80—will be paid for the second lot in case the syndicate shall take the option. This privilege extends over six months, but it is believed by prominent members of the syndicate that it will be taken long before the time expires. Payment for stock is to be made in cash, and no change will be made at present in the management of the road. It is understood, however, to be probable that in case of the successful marketing of the stock the present transaction will be followed by others. No conditions in regard to the future purchases of the stock or management of the road have been included in the contract. It is purely a cash transaction. The owners of the road have been induced to part with the stock in order to share with others the control of the company, believing that this divided control will add to the value of the property. Almost the entire stock of the company has been held by the original builders—Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker and C. F. Crocker. It is said they consented to the sale of part of their stock in the belief that public attention would be attracted by this means to the value of the property. The members of the syndicate which has secured the interest in the Central Pacific are R. P. Flower & Co., Prince & Whiteley, Hatch & Foote, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Distress in Ireland—Another Appeal for Relief.

DUBLIN, January 20th.—The appeal of the committee to the people of the United States says:

It is now admitted that the distress is of an acute and unexceptional character, certain to involve actual starvation if extraneous aid be not promptly and liberally forthcoming. The distress daily increases in area and intensity, and it seems almost impossible to avert until the next harvest absolute famine in very many places. This central committee distributes its relief through local committees, of which the clergy of all denominations in the district, rich or poor, law and medical officers, must be members, and requires that relief be given only in supplies and not in money.

Whereabouts Unknown—State Prisoner.

CALCUTTA, January 20th.—Intelligence from Afghan Turkestan does not confirm the report of the arrival at Balkh of Abdul Rahman Khan, pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, and there is no news of his whereabouts.

Daoud Shah, late Commander-in-Chief of the army of the ex-Ameer, and now a prisoner, will arrive in Calcutta to-morrow.

Jules Favre Dead.

VERSAILLES, January 20th.—Jules Favre, the eminent French statesman and a Republican member of the Senate for the Department of Rhone, and also a member of the French Academy, died last night, aged 71.

Spanish Politics.

MADRID, January 20th.—Toreno, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be nominated President of the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. Premier Canovas del Castello provisionally administering the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Pope Surprised and Indignant.

LONDON, January 20th.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The Pope is surprised and indignant at Cardinal McCloskey's reception of Parnell in New York, and has ordered Cardinal Nina, the Papal Secretary of State, to telegraph Cardinal McCloskey for information on the subject. The Pope is indisposed.

Will Not Leave His Post—Railway Matters.

BERLIN, January 20th.—Count St. Villier will not leave his post until the question of remaining here has been settled.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet is discussing the purchase of the Berlin, Potsdam and Madgeburg Railway. The Minister of Public Works declares to-day that with the purchase proposed in the bill now being discussed, the Government would terminate its purchase of railways for the present, to await the effect of the operations of the measure.

England's Crop Prospects.

LONDON, January 20th.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says the farmers have made up a good portion of their lost time as regards wheat sowing. Generally speaking it is thought that the situation, if not especially promising, offers few grounds of anxiety at this early stage.

Germany and the Samoan Question.

BERLIN, January 20th.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a telegram from the German Consul-General at Apia, Samoan Islands, dated December 24th, announcing that the authority of Mailetorra has been recognized throughout the whole country, and the conflict is ended. In the Prussian Diet yesterday, Zero Bilter, Minister of Finance, referring to the attacks on the Government because of its participation in the establishment of the German Maritime Company of Samoa, a successor of the firm of Godefroy & Son, said Prussia could not oppose the Imperial Chancellor's aims. Its duty was rather to promote them. Public feeling on the subject, he said, was shown by the fact that subscriptions to the shares of the company exceeded the amount required. It was very essential, he declared, that the German interest in Samoa should be supported by German energy and resources.

German Exhibits at the Australian Fair.

BERLIN, July 20th.—Herr Rouleaux, German Commissioner at the International Exhibition at Sydney, N. S. W., reports to the Minister of Commerce that Germany was never before so creditably represented at any exhibition. A greater part of the German exhibits are, he says, above the average, a considerable number fairly up to the average, and very few below the average. Consequently the prejudice against German workmanship is disappearing, and the general impression is very favorable. The furniture, linen, woolen and flannel industries are specially commended.

Scene at a Land League Gathering.

NEW YORK, January 19th.—A London dispatch says: On Sunday an unusual scene occurred near Balla, in the County Mayo, at a meeting of tenant farmers to join the Balla tenants in defense of the Association. After mass three members attempted to explain the purpose of the Irish National League Association. While the rules were being read, the parish priest, Father Sheridan, entered in a rage and called on the people to disperse. He said he would not allow their interference in the parish, nor allow any secret organization. A gentleman said it was not a secret organization. "These are the rules of the National Land League," he said. "I represent it, and so does Charles Stewart Parnell." Greatcheers were given for Parnell and Devitt. The crowd was excited. The priest said that the gentleman was a blackguard, and wanted to extort money from the people. The priest vainly commanded and begged the people to disperse, and finally went away discomfited. The meeting then chose delegates. The delegates were escorted by large crowds.

The French Wine Deficiency.

NEW YORK, January 20th.—Commenting on the great deficiency in the French vintage of 1879, the London *Standard* thinks more attention should be paid by England to American and Australian wines. "It is far from unlikely that the time is coming when we shall be compelled to look for a large portion of our regular wine supply outside the limits of those regions whence we have too exclusively derived it, to the fertile soil of the new world beyond the Atlantic, and to our antipodean dependencies." The yield of wine is said to be, by the *Bulletin de Statique*, 30,000,000 hectaliters under the average of the ten preceding years.

Meeting of Home Rule Members of Parliament.

DUBLIN, January 20 h.—A meeting of thirty-three Home Rule members of Parliament, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, passed a resolution calling upon the Government to institute reproductive relief works. A resolution to move an amendment to the address if the Queen's speech contains nothing touching the Irish distress will be adopted. A. M. Shaw said the Government willfully shut its ears to the distress in Ireland. Mitchell Henry said that if the demands are not complied with they must force a compliance by constitutional action or otherwise. Daniel O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, announced that he would in future act with the Home Rulers.

Shaw condemned the Government relief measures as tardy and utterly inadequate. Mitchell Henry pointed out that the Irish members should not permit the attention of Parliament to be diverted to a foreign policy, as doubtless will be attempted on the first night of the session, until after the affairs of unfortunate Ireland have been put in proper position.

DUBLIN, January 20th.—The Home Rule meeting passed resolutions in favor of a fixity of tenure and peasant proprietary. The Lord Mayor, who presided, refused to receive the resolution expressing sympathy with the peasantry of west Ireland in their present struggle to retain their holdings, on the ground that the struggle has assumed the aspect of physical force. During and excited debate Biggar declared that Shaw was not a leader of the Irish people, but that Parnell was. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday.

Nomination Approved.

MADRID, January 20th.—A meeting of members of the majority to-day, Canovas del Castillo presiding, unanimously approved the nomination of Toreno as a candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier, in the course of a speech, said he desired to find honorable means for enabling the minority to take a part in the debate on the election of a President.

MADRID, January 20th.—King Alfonso has signed the decrees nominating Canovas del Castillo as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Toreno as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

MADRID, January 20th.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the articles of the bill for the abolition of slavery, which will be voted on definitely to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The actress Maud Granger fainted during the play at Niblo's, New York, Monday night. The audience was greatly excited, but the play proceeded, and the lady was taken home.

Two probable homicides occurred in New York Monday night. Charles Murtagh, was accidentally shot by Robert Simpson in Beekman street, while the latter was shooting rats, and Frank Nolte was kicked into convulsions in Columbia street by a gang of young roughs. Both were removed to the hospital and their ante-mortem statements taken.

A Montreal dispatch says: The Caughtnawaga Indians will petition the Government for full rights of citizenship.

A company has applied for an act of incorporation for lighting Montreal with the electric light.

At Mobile, Ala., Monday, the Lee Association celebrated the anniversary of General Lee's birthday by a grand parade, in which the foreign Consuls and city officials took part.

A Paris dispatch says that there is good authority for the statement that Article VII. of the Ferry Educational bill is certain to obtain a majority in the Senate.

The Greek Ministry of Education has been reconstituted as follows: Cormaundouous, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Anglerinos, Minister of Education; Popamichalopulo, Minister af Finance; De Lyinnis, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Valomakes, Minister of Justice; Bouboulis, Minister of Marine; Vatlinos, Minister of War.

The Cabinet at Washington yesterday concluded to recognize the present King of the Samoan Islands. With this exception, the session was devoted to the consideration of business of a routine character.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company at Philadelphia yesterday the mortgage on the Rio Grande division was approved.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19, 1880.

6881—Gower et al. vs. Andrews—Motion denied.

In the matter of the class of applicants—Ordered that the members of the class examined on Friday, who have heretofore been admitted to practice in any of the District Courts, may present themselves for further examination on Saturday, February 21st, and the other members of the class may present themselves for further examination on the first day of the July se sion.

Victor H. Metcalf admitted to practice on motion of H. P. McKoon and license from the Supreme Court of New York.

6916—California Furniture Company vs. Hon. Charles F. Halsey, Judge of the Tenth Department of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco—On motion of E. F. Preston and petition on file, ordered that an alternative writ of certiorari issue, returnable before Department No. 2, on Wednesday, January 21, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Theodore Z. Blochman admitted to practice on motion of W. H. L. Barnes and a license from the Unit d States Supreme Court.

6281—Davis vs. Hogan—On motion of Tilden for appellant, ordered that the appeal herein be and the same is hereby dismissed without prejudice.

6604—Bowdoin vs. Sanford—On motion of Bergin for respondent and Clerk's certificate and notice of motion on file, ordered that the appeal herein be and the same is hereby dismissed.

5411—Felton vs. Robinson—Motion of Bergin for appellant to hear cause in banc submitted.

6618—Pickett vs. Wallace et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal on Clerk's certificate and notice of motion on file argued by Wilson for respondent and Pickett in *propria persona* for appellant, and cause submi ted. (McKee, J., and McKinstry, J., not sitting.)

5898 and 5899—Board of Education of San Francisco vs. Kernan et al.—On motion of Cope for appellants, both cases ordered to be heard in Department No. 1.

5882—Durkee vs. Central Pacific Railroad Company—Cause ordered to be heard in Department No. 1.

Ordered that all cases on the criminal calendar be heard in banc.

6566—Robbins et al. vs. Hope et al.—On motion of Pringle cause ordered on the San Francisco term calendar.

6897—Robinson vs. Dibble et al.—Motion of Pringle for appellant to hear the cause in banc submitted.