THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106½ for 4s of 1907; 163¾ for 5s of 1881; 109 for 4½s; sterling, $4 84½@4 87; silver bars, 113; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52 1-16d; consols, 98 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅞; 4s, 109¾; 4½s, 110¾.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 90 buying, 91½ selling.

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 3d@10s 10d for average California white, and 10s 10d to 11s 4d for club.

MINING STOCKS were again quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices showed but little change, though that little was generally in a downward direction. There was a sale of Alpha at $7 75, a decline of $1 25 from the last sale on the 14th. Confidence sold for the first time in a week, but at the old rate of $7. The decline in most Comstock shares was from 10c to 75c per share as compared with the values Wednesday noon. The outside stocks were quiet and steady.

FIRE at Albany, Or.; also at Waterbury, Conn.

THE Oregon Republican State Convention will meet at Portland April 21st.

THE Bishop of Autten, France, has ordered a collection taken for Ireland.

THE brigands who recently attempted to rob a train of Government treasure in Spain have been captured.

SIGNOR FARINI has been re-elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

REV. MR. HAYDEN, recently on trial for murder, is lecturing in Hartford, Conn., to raise money to defray the cost of his defense.

HENRY RALPH was accidentally killed in San Francisco yesterday.

FOUR persons were drowned at Providence, R. I., Wednesday night, in attempting to board a vessel.

THE Rhode Island Prohibitionists have nominated a State ticket, with Albert Howard for Governor.

WILLIAM THEISON shot and killed his divorced wife yesterday at Columbus, O.

MARTIAL LAW has been proclaimed at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINE BRUMADI, the fresco artist, died yesterday at Washington.

J. C. DICKEY, Sheriff of Linn county, Oregon, was arrested at Portland Wednesday on a charge of adultery.

THE lower portion of Nashville, Tenn., is flooded, causing the inhabitants to vacate their homes.

HENRY OSBORN killed his wife at Des Moines, Ia., Wednesday night.

TWO MORE of the injured by the distillery explosion at Peoria, Ill., Wednesday, died yesterday.

CHARLES PRESENT died suddenly at Los Angeles yesterday.

THE storm of yesterday and Wednesday night, according to our dispatches, was general throughout the State, and was granted a hearty welcome by the farmers.

THE terrible experience of the steamship California on the northern coast is narrated this morning in a dispatch from Victoria.

A DISTURBANCE occurred in County Waterford, Ireland, yesterday, in which a force of police were overpowered by a mob.

THE Lord Mayor of Dublin has preferred charges of libel against the publishers of the *Sporting and Dramatic News* of London.

THE Treasury Department at Washington yesterday purchased 494,000 ounces of silver for the San Francisco, New Orleans and Philadelphia Mints.

AN enthusiastic Blaine meeting was held last evening at Columbus, O.

IN the State Senate yesterday there was a long struggle over the insolvency bill. The Senate also passed to engrossment the Act providing for the rebuilding of the State Normal School at San Jose.

IN the Assembly the principal business done was the consideration of the Bank Commissioner bill, but no conclusion was reached.

A DREARY FALLACY.

A dispatch yesterday gravely stated that somebody in Ohio had "discovered perpetual motion," and that a jealous watch was being kept upon the wonderful invention. It is about time that the fallacy of perpetual motion was consigned to the limbo in which the universal solvent, the philosopher's stone, the quadrature of the circle, the elixir of immortality, and other old-world superstitions, properly belong. George Stevenson described the impracticability of perpetual motion as well as anyone has ever done, by saying that it was an attempt to lift oneself by the waistband, and carry oneself about the room. Perpetual motion never has been and never will be invented, for the one sufficient reason that the end sought is an impossibility. The Ohio persons will, of course, not get any patent from Washington, and in due time they will reluctantly realize that however well their machine ought to work theoretically, in practice it is a dismal failure. Not until it is possible to get more force out of a machine than is put into it, will perpetual motion become a possibility; and that will never happen while the universe is governed by the laws which are now in operation. It might be thought that telegraph agents would know enough to accept such stories as this Ohio one with circumspection, and at least refrain from sending them as though the discovery of perpetual motion were a thing to be expected.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

An attempt is being made to secure the removal of the State Normal School to Berkeley. The argument in support of this proposition is to the effect that hitherto the school has been of little or no use, because the grade of instruction given in it has been too low. The *Berkeleyan* asserts that the Normal School graduates could not pass the matriculating examination at the State University; that they learn only elementary matters; that the first-grade certificates given to them are therefore without value; and that the only way to utilize the Normal School is to remove it to Berkeley and practically incorporate it with the State University, adding a College of Pedagogics to the latter for the purpose of meeting the new demand for instruction in teaching. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the course of instruction pursued at the State Normal School to judge concerning the soundness of this criticism. If it is sound, however, it is evident that the Normal School course stands in need of reformation, and that it can produce no satisfactory results until a radical reform has been introduced to it. But it by no means follows that the school ought to be removed to Berkeley. A College of Pedagogics sounds well, no doubt, but the Normal School ought to be precisely that, and there is no good reason why it should not be made that, without moving it from its original position. The *Berkeleyan* has in short advanced some apparently good arguments for reorganizing the school, but none on behalf of its removal which will bear examination.

FOOL OR KNAVE.

There seems to be a good deal of doubt as to whether Acklin, of Louisiana, is a fool or a knave. His recent conduct in the House, when his own case was under discussion, appears to favor the former hypothesis. It is stated that when its reference to the Judiciary Committee was moved, he attempted to vote upon the motion himself, and that he evidently enjoyed the notoriety he had acquired. As the reputation he has gained is that of a drunken debauchee who insults unprotected women in the grossest manner, it seems scarcely possible that he would be proud of it if he were a knave. A fool, however, would be very apt to think it flattering, and in fact would be likely to behave very much as Acklin has throughout. It is thought now that he will be expelled. Not, we presume, because his character is too bad for Congress, but because he is too stupid to take any pains to conceal his bad character.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

It was inevitable that the first attempt to carry into effect the provisions of the new Constitution on revenue and taxation should result in a conflict of views, for it was clearly shown during the discussion which preceded the adoption of the instrument, that its framers did not themselves understand the doctrines they had laid down. The advocates of its adoption at once became engaged in a desperate endeavor to show that it did not mean what it said, and the most finespun sophistries were employed to allay the sharp suspicion of injustice which its plain letter engendered. If, however, it is to be interpreted in accordance with the construction put upon it by its supporters, it is clear that the revenue and taxation clauses must be so dealt with as to avoid double taxation. This has been the end sought by the majority of the Joint Committee on Revenue and Taxation, and their report is a particular cogent and closely reasoned argument in defense of the position they have taken. The mode of assessment adopted by the majority of the committee reaches every description of tangible property, but it does not, after assessing all actual property, proceed to assess certificates of ownership as if they were property in themselves, apart from and beyond the things for which they stand. The committee say in their report: "It is "apprehended that the chief ground of "opposition to the bill presented herewith "will be based on the fact that its first "section declares that no property shall be "subject to double taxation, and that its "subsequent sections are conceived in consonance with this declaration. The "double taxation which is thus sought to "be obviated arises mainly, if not exclusively, in reference to the taxation of "stocks in corporations formed and doing "business in this State, and moneys on "deposit with savings and loan corporations of the State. That to tax at its "full cash value the franchise and all "the real and personal property of "a corporation, is an effectual and "complete taxation of all the values "belonging to such corporation, whether "tangible or intangible, is beyond dispute. It is equally beyond controversy "that the stock issued to the stockholders of the corporation is but a certificate "showing the interest which the holder "has in the entire assets of the corporation, just as a deed is merely the evidence of the interest which the grantee "has acquired in the property described "therein." This is the gist of the argument, and nothing can be plainer than the fact that to assess the stock as well as all the actual property of the corporation, would be double taxation of the most open kind. In order to justify recourse to such a method it will have to be shown that double taxation was deliberately intended by the framers of the Constitution, and whoever takes that position vindicates the soundness of every objection made against the instrument, and confesses that it is a malignant engine of oppression and wrong.

The minority report advocates double taxation, and advances the extraordinary argument that "the adoption of the minority's system of taxing stock would increase the taxable property of the State "at least seventy-five millions of dollars, "and to that extent lessen the rate of taxation." Doubtless a system of assessment which went upon the principle of counting every item twice for purposes of taxation, would have the same ostensible effect in an even greater degree. But do the minority seriously believe that property can be *invented* for purposes of taxation, with any resulting gain to the community? If they really think that they have discovered a new economic principle here, they ought not to confine it to one class of property. If the rate of taxation can be lowered by counting property twice over in one case, how much more can it be lowered by counting everything twice over, or three or four times over? This novel and brilliant method of lightening the burdens of taxation deserves to be immortalized. "Tax everybody double on "stock and what it represents," say the minority, "and then the tax-rate will not "be so high." And yet, artful and ingenious as this proposition is, it seems to us that the same end might be reached with less elaboration. Once abandon the maxim of equality in taxation, and the road to confiscation is short and straight. If it is not wrong to impose double taxation on stockholders, it is not wrong to lessen the tax-rate upon the majority by decreeing arbitrarily that a minority shall pay half or two-thirds of all the taxes. If the primary object is to "lessen the rate "of taxation," and no consideration is to be given to the rights of the taxpayers, the simplest and most direct mode of confiscation strikes us as the most eligible. But the minority have failed to realize that lessening the rate of taxation, when sought by inequitable and oppressive methods, is apt to injure instead of relieving the State. A mode of assessment which imposes double taxation upon every depositor in a savings bank, and the tendency of which must therefore be to discourage the maintenance of such institutions, and so to promote habits of dissipation and unthrift, can hardly be regarded as in the line of a public boon, nor can it be believed that increase of the taxable property of the State by seventy-five millions would at all compensate for the injury done the body politic.

The assumption that the taxable property of the State can be increased in the manner proposed is, moreover, a delusion. It contemplates no increase of property. What it contemplates is the assessment of the same property twice. The seventy-five millions here spoken of has no existence outside the imagination of the minority. When the franchise and real and personal property of all corporations has been assessed, every atom of actual property has been reached, and any attempt to create new values after this must result in taxing something a second time. The natural and inevitable effect of such a fiscal policy would be to drive capital out of the combinations which make it liable to such an unjust impost. It is probable that at the end of a twelvemonth it would be impossible for the Assessor to find that fictitious seventy-five millions on which the minority base their argument. The supposition that people will patiently endure such grave and flagrant discriminations is one of the fallacies which seem to go naturally with propositions of this kind. But it is clear that here the means of evasion are at least as accessible as the means of enforcing double taxation, and we do not think that the effect of forcing capital and savings out of their present active and useful employments would be likely to conduce greatly to the welfare of the State. In fact, the argument for double taxation is so weak as to approach puerility, and we are surprised to find indorsing it the names of men whose intelligence and whose habits of thought should have raised them above the possibility of association with such thin sophistries. If the present Legislature desires to promote the well-being of this State, it will assuredly not put upon the statute books a revenue law which ignores equity, or which seeks to "lessen the rate of taxation" by clapping an impost upon thrift and industry, and making wastefulness the most prudent policy.

TYLER'S ATTACHMENT BILL.

Assemblyman Tyler has introduced a bill relative to attachments, the policy of which appears to us doubtful. It is to the effect that when a laborer has contracted a debt for the necessaries of life, his creditor may file an affidavit of the fact with the laborer's employer, and on the admission of the justice of the claim by the debtor the employer shall pay half the earnings of the debtor over every pay-day until the debt is discharged. The objection which occurs to us is that such a law is calculated to encourage the extension of credit, and thus to bring the poor under a species of enslavement, highly prejudicial to the development of self-denial, and self-control. The credit system is at the best a necessary evil, and it is against public policy to foster it by special enactment. There can be no doubt that if it were possible the best thing that could happen to the masses would be the abolition of credit, and it is equally true that such a change would be to the advantage of dealers. The machinery for the collection of debts is perhaps far from perfection, but it is by no means certain that its deficiencies are not beneficial rather than injurious. Whoever gives credit ought to be made to carry the risk, for in no other way can caution be instilled into tradespeople. The reckless extension of credit always works evil, not merely to the imprudent merchant or retailer, but to the honest poor who cannot always make cash purchases. They suffer for the *laches* of those who run in debt without meaning to pay, but it is the dealer's want of care that encourages rogues of the latter kind. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to think that Mr. Tyler's attachment bill is not a desirable measure.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—By a vote of 25 to 13, the motion of Davis of West Virginia to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution for the appointment of a special committee on the Interoceanic Canal, was taken up, and Davis explained his reason for making the motion, which passed by a vote of 29 to 25.

After some discussion as to whether the subject should go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs or a special committee, McDonald called for the regular order, the five per cent. bill.

Morrill opposed, and McMillan and Sanders supported the bill.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—Blackburn endeavored to dispense with the morning hour and consider rules, but was unable to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote.

The bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts was taken up.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over without action, and the House went into committee on revision of rules.

While the third clause of the twenty-first rule was under consideration, Stephens desired to address the committee for ten minutes. Democrats objected.

Speer moved that the committee rise. Agreed to. The yeas and nays were then called on motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of giving Stephens an opportunity to speak.

The motion prevailed—117 ayes to 113 noes.

Spring took the Chair.

Blackburn and Conger claimed the floor. The latter was recognized, and eulogized Stephens as the only live representative of old-time Jacksonian Democracy.

Stephens then took the floor, and opposed Rule No. 21 as undemocratic. He said it was not his purpose to speak of the history of the Democratic or Whig party, although his attachment to party was as strong as that of any man in the House. He had been reared in the Jeffersonian school of Democracy. In it he had lived and breathed and had his being, and in it he should die. Coming to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Warner), he declared that there was a great principle involved in it. Whether it was adopted or rejected neither party would be worsted. He was opposed to the twenty-first rule individually. Why? Because he did not believe that according to the Democratic doctrine of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, it was ever intended that appropriation bills should be incumbered with any other legislation than appropriations. If there had been any progress in legislation in this country, it had been in excluding from the appropriation bills other matters as riders. Hurd had said the other day that it was Democratic doctrine to seek a redress of grievances by withholding appropriations. He (Stephens) repudiated that proposition in toto coelo. That had never been Democratic doctrine. It was a monarchical doctrine. The redress of grievances in this country was, first, by petition to the legislative body; next, to the judiciary, and next to the ballot-box. Under the Constitution the Executive had the same rightful and constitutional power to veto a bill as the House and Senate had to pass it, and the new doctrine of making war upon the veto power through the means of appropriation bills was not Democratic, was not Republican, but was anti-constitutional. The only war waged against the veto power in the past was by the Whig party under Clay (one of the few of the immortal names that were not born to die), but he (Stephens), exercising that independence of thought which he ever had, disagreed with Clay in that war on the veto. But where had stood the entire Democratic party on that occasion? It had stood up in defense of the veto power. He repeated that he was against all riders on appropriation bills, and that was the position at which advanced thought in political science all over the world had arrived. Gentlemen on this side, said he, (wheeling round his chair so as to face the Democratic benche) talk of economy, economy. Yes, that is the cry. I am for economy, and the best way in the world to have true, real, lasting, good economy is to shut down the door on your Appropriation Committee. [Applause on the Republican side.] That committee will have enough to do to follow the estimates. One reason why I feel so much interest in this question is the intimation from the gentleman from Ohio (Hurd) that they want to use the twenty-first rule in order to tack riders on the appropriation bills, which must pass, or ought to pass, so as to compel the Executive, so as to force a redress of grievances. My opinion on that subject was clearly given in the Democratic caucus, when that scheme was tried during the last session. I was opposed to it then. I am opposed to it now, and shall ever be opposed to any such kind of legislation.

Conger—Having accomplished the object which I had in behalf of free speech and fair play, I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to, and the committee accordingly rose.

The House then, on Blackburn's motion, went into Committee of the Whole—Carlisle in the chair—for the consideration of new rules, the pending question being Hooker's point against Warner's amendment.

The point was overruled, and Warner's amendment to the twenty-first rule was adopted.

Several amendments by Mills were rejected. They provided for amendments to the appropriation bills reducing customs and taxes, retiring bank circulation and the free coinage of silver.

Robeson offered an amendment that no appropriation shall be in order, as an amendment to any general appropriation bill, which changes the existing law. Adopted—115 to 43—many Democrats voting for it in order to substitute it for Warner's amendment, and to have a chance to support it in the House.

Morrison offered a substitute for Clause 3, as follows:

Clause 3. No appropriations shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in the continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress; nor shall any provision in any such bill, or amendment thereto, changing the existing law, be in order, except such as being germane to the subject-matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures by a reduction of the number and salary of officers of the United States, by a reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by a reduction of the amounts of money covered by the bill; provided, that it shall be in order further to amend such bill, on the report of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject-matter of such amendment, which amendment being germane to the subject-matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures.

Adopted—Ayes 123, noes 95.

Garfield offered an amendment to the clause as amended, providing that no proposition or amendment shall be in order, except as to the amounts of money. Rejected—Ayes 109, noes, 122.

Lowe offered an amendment prohibiting partisan legislation on appropriation bills. Rejected—Ayes 79, noes 117.

This was the last amendment offered to Clause 3, and the Clerk proceeded to read the fourth clause of Rule 21.

Tucker offered an amendment to the clause, providing that the ayes and noes shall be taken on the passage of bills appropriating money or creating a charge or debt on the people. Adopted—103 to 19.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

A pious paterfamilias was helping his ten-year-old son to master his Sunday school lesson. That lesson happened to be devoted to the parable of the sower. In the course of his instruction the father asked his son the meaning of the word "tare," and the son replied, "I don't know exactly, but mother can tell me all about it." "Why your mother, my son?" "Well, she must know, for a little while ago, when you didn't come home for two or three days, I asked mother where you were, and she said she guessed you were on a tare!"

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Friends of Blaine in Ohio.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Three Men and a Woman Drowned at Providence, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin Indulges in a Libel Suit.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Next Presidency.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR GRANT.

NEW YORK, February 19th.—The election of delegates yesterday to the Richmond County Convention, Staten Island, to choose delegates to the Utica Convention, resulted in a sweeping victory for the anti-Curtis Republicans, making the County Convention almost unanimous for Grant.

PROGRESS OF THE BLAINE MOVEMENT.

CHICAGO, February 19th.—The *Tribune* has another liberal dose of correspondence, showing the decadence of the Grant and Sherman sentiment throughout the country, and the triumphant progress of the Blaine movement. Among the chief points are the following: A Federal officeholder traveling through the South states that he finds Democrats are hopeful that Grant will be nominated, and believe he will be the easiest man to beat. The Republicans want a man of less ring notoriety—Blaine or Washburne. Friends of Secretary Sherman in Ohio are panicky, for Blaine's friends have been doing great work, and the sentiment is rapidly changing to Blaine throughout the State. Six Pennsylvania papers which have been supporting Grant are now against that candidate, and six districts have instructed their delegates for Blaine in spite of the unit rule adopted at the Convention. A. M. Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Convention of Illinois is personally for Blaine, although his old friend, Senator Logan, is strong for Grant.

SECRETARY FISH'S BELIEF.

CHICAGO, February 19th.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Secretary Fish believes firmly that Grant is destined to lead the Republican party to victory again. He thinks Blaine a magnificent candidate, who would excite an enthusiasm only second to that for Grant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY WOODFORD.

The *Journal's* New York special says: United States District Attorney Woodford says: "After three weeks' attendance upon the Chisholm trial, after having made a campaign tour in Louisiana and seeing what it costs to be Republican there, and after seeing the attempt to seize the Government in Maine, I was to see a man nominated so strong, so resolute, so true, that when he is elected he will be inaugurated in spite of every effort to prevent it. Now you know whom I shall vote for if I go to the Utica Convention."

The indications are that George William Curtis will not be a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

BLAINE MEETING IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 19th.—About 800 citizens responded to the call for a Blaine meeting in this city to-night. Several delegations from neighboring towns came to attend the meeting. Hon. A. C. Hoffman, of this city, presided during the evening. F. F. Mack, of Sandusky, J. C. Covert, of Cleveland, John S. Roller, of Youngstown, Wm. L. Peterson, of Trumbull county, A. B. Clark, of Newark, Hon. L. A. Palmer, of Cleveland, General John Beatty, Fred. B. Roney and J. L. Hayes, of this city, were the speakers. The meeting was enthusiastic. The principal points of Mack's remarks were antagonistic to the precepts laid down by Governor Foster in his speech in favor of Sherman a week ago. General Beatty criticised some of Secretary Sherman's official acts, and delivered a eulogy on Blaine.

AN ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENT.

CHICAGO, February 19th.—Some fifty men, representing the most important business interests of Chicago, met in a private way to-night, and discussed the question of how to throttle the "third term" scheme. The meeting was of one mind, and that mind was freely expressed that the re-election of General Grant would be a national misfortune, and his nomination would damage the Republican chances of success beyond repair. It was decided to circulate papers for signature among all the business interests, and it was estimated that at least 15,000 voters would be ready to sign a protest against the candidacy of Grant. A public meeting will probably be called shortly to carry out the objects of the meeting.

A CHOICE IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, February 19th.—The *Gazette* has interviewed the Legislature. Of the Democrats, 51 support Bayard and 10 Tilden; the Republicans lead off with 10 for Blaine and 5 for Grant.

The New York "Herald" on Affairs in California.

NEW YORK, February 19th.—The *Herald* says: We hope, for the sake of San Francisco and of California, that the words of our correspondent mean all they imply, and that the honest and honorable people out there have really given the agitators to understand that, while they may say what they please, if they attempt to carry into action their brutal and blood-thirsty threats, they will receive such summary and severe punishment as they will richly deserve, and as will prove to them that this is still a country of laws, and not a country where laws may be defied with impunity. Whatever may be said against the Chinese in this country, of one thing they are innocent. They don't follow the lead of such ignorant and characterless agitators and demagogues as Kalloch and Kearney. They do not assemble in crowds on sand lots to listen to these men inciting to violence, outrage and blood-thirstiness. They do not go about like Kearney and Kalloch, shrieking cries for "blood!" The charge against them is something quite different. They are accused by these agitators of the atrocious crime of working for a living. They work for less money than other workmen are willing to accept. But it remains still to be proved that men who accuse the Chinese will labor for any wages which employers can afford to pay. And even if this were shown to be true, it is absurd to claim that California, with a territory much greater than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and nearly as big as France, and with less than 1,000,000 of population, including Chinese, is so over-crowded that there is going on there any real struggle for the means of living. It is a new doctrine invented by ignorant and profane agitators like Kearney, and adopted by demagogues like Kalloch, that there is no room for more, and it is an appropriate conclusion from their premises that, instead of attempting to remedy their supposed grievance in the old-fashioned American way, by appeal to the laws, or seeking to have laws changed or repealed which they think wrong, they threaten murder, arson and law-defying violence. It will be said, of course, that it is not general immigration which is opposed, but the coming hither of Chinese. But do Kearney and Kalloch intend to say that if the Chinese were replaced by an equal number of able-bodied German workingmen, the San Francisco labor market would be in a better condition? It is the right of migration, the right of anybody from anywhere abroad to come to this country. Their attacks and denunciations of the Chinese are a mere pretext. It is the general right of workingmen from anywhere to come into California which they attack, and this ought to be understood. That which they proclaim on the sand-lots as an unendurable grievance, to be wiped out in bloodshed and with murder, is the lowering of wages in certain employments, resulting from an increase in population. But this has gone on in every State in the Union.

Report Adopted.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—The Committee on Pacific Railroads, to whom was referred the petition asking a repeal of the section of the Act to incorporate the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, etc., to declare the right, franchise and lands granted in said section to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company forfeited, and that said section be re-enacted in favor of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, adopted a report to-day. The report favored the petition, and was accompanied by a bill embodying legislation. Representative Ellis was instructed to report it to the House, with a request that it be printed and recommended.

The Silk Trade.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—Mr. Plixotteus, Consul at Lyons, France, in a dispatch to the Department of State, says: The political affairs of England and of Europe have had considerable effect during the past year on the silk trade. Germany has suffered from various economical causes, and is struggling to restrict her production to home consumption. The nobles and proprietors of Russia have been compelled to economize in the use of the finer fabrics. Austria, following the example of the United States, has by her tariff regulations maintained a better degree of prosperity than other countries. Italy and Spain have largely suffered from bad crops. Everywhere the demand for silk goods has been limited to modest quantities as well as modest colors. Since fashion has favored mixed stuff in place of rich and pure silks, Lyons has made great efforts to use other materials in order to sustain the labor of her 160,000 workers.

Conger's Introduction of Alexander H. Stephens' Speech in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—In introducing the speech of Stephens in the House Conger said he had made the motion in the interest of free speech. He had desired an opportunity to hear the views of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Stephens), whose legislative experience, whose familiarity with the rules of the House dated back to the time when the fierce Democracy of the other side believed in free speech, in free discussion and fairness, to the time of the old, hard-fisted, Jacksonian Democracy, of which he (Stephens) was a living representative still, thank God. [Applause.] If, in the progress of events in this country, it had happened that the Democratic party—once so honored, once so esteemed, once so respected, once embracing so large a portion of the people of all sections and all regions—had slipped its moorings; if it had been wandering for years on unknown seas of adventure; if it had forgotten the principles of Jefferson and Madison and Monroe and Jackson, what a glorious thing it was for the country that there still lived, still breathed, still was one, in all his mental and intellectual vigor, with memory unimpaired, an old representative of the Democracy of those days, then a Whig [applause and laughter], then acting with that party true to the Constitution, but upholding Jeffersonian ideas of Democracy, and to-day acknowledged by all Democrats as a representative of the old-time Democracy, honored by them as such, having brought into the fold the ark of the covenant of Waigery [laughter] and placed it in the Democratic camp. How fortunate was it for the old representatives of the Whig party that the ark of the covenant was still held by the gentleman, and that he could tell what the Democracy had been in early days, what it had been when the Whig party had become the depository of its principles, how he had borne that ark down through the scenes of revolution and rebellion, through all the driftings of party, and was ready to present it here to-day. He did not wonder that modern Democrats refused to hear the venerable statesman. Here was the unwonted spectacle of a refusal to hear him even on the subject of rules. He (Conger) and his friends, together with a few Democrats, had at last brought the House to a position where the gentleman from Georgia could speak, where the gag was removed from him; and now, with pleasure exceeding that which he had words to express, yielding to the earnest longings of his friends on all sides to hear again the old words of Democracy from the eloquent expounder of those doctrines, he would yield the remainder of his time to the gentleman from Georgia.

The San Francisco Pueblo Case—Arguments Concluded—Personal.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—The hearing of arguments by the Secretary of the Interior in the San Francisco Pueblo case was concluded to-day. Secretary Schurz declared that he desired to hasten matters as much as possible. The case was then submitted, with the understanding that the original Eddy map, which has been sent for, shall be admitted as evidence when it arrives from San Francisco.

Colonel U. D. Ball, Collector of Customs at Sitka, arrived here this morning to represent the wants of the people of Alaska to the Government.

The Spanish Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the information called for by the resolution relative to the Spanish Claims Commission. This Commission was organized under the treaty of 1871 on account of losses sustained by Americans in Cuba. During the nine years this Commission has been in existence it appears from the report that it has sat but fifteen days each year. The amount paid claimants has been $997,000 and the amount of claims entered $26,000,000. There seems to have been a deliberate plan on the part of the Spanish Government to postpone the payment of its just debts.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, February 19th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento February 23d: Mrs. W. C. Cheatam and 3 children, Pleasantville, Iowa; Samuel Pattison, England; S. J. Barnes, Chicago; Mathias Gray, San Francisco; Mrs. Boscowitz, Paris; Madame Bendixen, Victoria; Richard Washington, Washington, D. C.; G. F. Draper and wife, C. S. Long and wife, Yokohama; Miss Ball, Posen, Germany; L. Dupont, Deleware; B. Peyton, California; J. H. Moulton, Alaska.

Ninety-five through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento February 26th.

The Flood in the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, February 19th.—The river is slowly rising. The lowlands about the city have been covered for a week past, and 1,000 or 1,500 people have been forced to vacate their homes. No damage beyond the flooding of small houses. The rise has washed out an immense quantity of lumber from above, and caused a loss of corn on the lower Cumberland.

Four Persons Drowned—Rhode Island Prohibitionists.

PROVIDENCE, February 19th.—Captain Archibald Milliken, K. G. Addison, Rose and E. W. Rice were drowned last night while endeavoring to board the vessel of the first-named during a gale.

The Prohibition State Convention to-day made the following nominations: Albert Howard for Governor, Thomas M. Seabury Lieutenant-Governor, Willard Sayles Attorney-General, J. M. Addeman Secretary of State, Samuel Clark General Treasurer. The three last-named are present incumbents.

Circumstantial Evidence.

NEW YORK, February 19th.—A Hartford, Conn., special says: Rev. Herbert H. Hayden, now on bail awaiting further proceedings on a charge of murder, lectured this evening. He wants to raise money to defray the cost of his defense. His lecture was attended by a small audience, owing to the storm. Hayden was introduced by one of his counsel, Mr. Jones. The subject was "Circumstantial Evidence."

Appeal for the Colored Refugees in Kansas.

NEW YORK, February 19th.—The *Times* prints a card signed by Benjamin B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' Bank, Jackson S. Schultz, Sinclair Tousey, F. D. Tappen, George Bliss, E. D. Morgan, Wm. E. Dodge and others, appealing for contributions for the colored refugees in Kansas. The card states: "We are gathering money and supplies for the Irish, which is right. Ought we not to remember our starving fellow-citizens in our own country?"

A Husband's Brutality.

DES MOINES (Ia.), February 19th.—Late last night Henry Osborn, a coal miner, who has had frequent quarrels with his wife, struck her with a brick, then kicked her violently and fled. She lived only a few minutes. He was under the influence of liquor.

The Freedmen's Bank.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—The Senate select committee on the Freedmen's Bank met to-day. Anson M. Sperry, general field agent and inspector of branches, testified to the solvency of the bank and to the marvelous increase in its business from the start up to 1874, the time of its failure. The deposits had grown from $300,000 in 1866 to $31,000,000 in 1872, and to $55,000,000 in 1874. He stated that the cause of the bank's failure was, primarily, a violation of the company's charter in entering general business in the branches, which opened the doors to wild speculation in real estate, loans and other doubtful securities. The worst complications and losses, he said, arose from operations in Washington. He had never known the bank to sustain any loss through the dishonesty of colored men in charge of any of the branches.

Repudiation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19th. — The Grand Army of the Republic last night passed resolutions repudiating the action of the body calling themselves the ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, in presenting a memorial to the United States Congress adverse to Senator Kellogg. The Grand Army declare that said Association does not represent the sentiments of the ex-Union soldiers and sailors of Louisiana.

Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, who on the 23d of August last denied the application for a rehearing in the case of Luiz Martinez vs. Ames McCaffrey, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.—The Postmaster General issued an order to-day forbidding the delivery of registered letters and money orders to Smalley & Gale, No. 35 Broadway, New York, who are said to be engaged in fraudulent stock operations.

A general order will be issued by the Postoffice Department to-morrow, cutting down the mail service on all "star" routes in the country to one trip a week. The order is to go into effect on the 1st of March. The object of the Department in taking this action is simply to keep the expenditures for the star service within the limits of appropriations for the present fiscal year, pending the further action of Congress.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 19th.—Stocks were buoyant to-day, and advanced ½ to 3½ per cent. The features were Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Telegraph shares and Southwestern stocks. Toward the close there was a reaction of ½ to 1½ per cent.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 113; money easy at 5@6; Governments, quiet; stocks closed firm; Western Union Telegraph, 109⅝; Quicksilver, 20; Pacific Mail, 43½; Mariposa, 3⅞; Wells-Fargo, 102½; New York Central, 132½; Erie, 48; Panama, 190; Union Pacific, 92½; bonds, 111; Central, Pacific, 82¾; bonds, 111½; Sutro, 3¾; Leadville, 3¾; Caribou, 3¾.

Singular Spectacle in the House of Representatives.

CHICAGO, February 19th. — The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: A singular spectacle was presented in the House to-day, when the former Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy was denied an opportunity to make a speech by the Democratic majority, largely composed of men who went with him into the rebellion, and only secured the floor through the support of the whole Republican side, with the help of a few Democrats.

Reception in New York.

NEW YORK, February 19th.—A reception was tendered to-night by the Bullion Club to the mining engineers who are holding a week's session in this city. All prominent mining men, geologists, metallurgists and chemists were invited, and responded by their presence.

Grant's Return from Mexico.

NEW YORK, February 19th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: On the return of Grant from Mexico, it is intended that he shall land at New Orleans and make a triumphant tour through the Southern States.

In Pursuit of a Brute.

ATLANTA (Ga.), February 19th.—A large party of citizens are scouring the country near Newman for Bivens, who last night while drunk ravished his daughter, aged 16, and fled to the woods. Reports of his death will accompany the news of his capture.

Death of Brandreth, the Pill Man.

NEW YORK, February 20th—A. M.—Brandreth, the famous pill man, died yesterday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Winter-Palace Explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 19th.—General Gourka, Governor-General of St. Petersburg, was engaged at the Winter Palace the whole night of the 17th investigating the explosion. The dynamite was fired by an electric battery. Several pounds of that explosive material must have been used. The cellars of the palace have long been used for storing purposes, and appear to have been occupied by four workmen, three of whom are under arrest; the fourth is missing. Many arrests have been made in the Winter Palace and the immediate neighborhood.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

LONDON, February 19th.—The *Times*, commenting on the explosion in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, says: "The central authority of the Czar must be upheld if that order is to be maintained which is an indispensable condition of progress. Conspiracies like this must be punished with sufficient severity to crush them; but if, in conjunction with these necessary measures, the Czar pursues a course of gradual reforms, he may entertain a reasonable hope that these horrors will pass away."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 19th. — The *Novoe Vremya* publishes the particulars of the attempted assassination of the Imperial family, showing that dinner was appointed for 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. If it had not been accidentally delayed all would have been seated at the moment of the explosion. As it was, their escape was very narrow. The Emperor, accompanied by the Princess of Hesse and Bulgaria, was about to enter the dining hall through one door, and the other members of the Imperial family (except the Empress) by another, when the explosion took place. Two servants who were in the dining hall were injured. The force of the explosion was such that numbers of windows of the Palace and adjacent houses were shattered. The gas was blown out and complete darkness prevailed.

The bodies of two more soldiers have been found among the debris, and of the forty-five injured several have since died.

House of Commons.

LONDON, February 19th.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he will move on Monday next for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the question of loans for public works from the consolidated fund.

Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, admitted that a confidential report was made in 1876 by the Indian Assistant Quartermaster General concerning his dispatch of troops to America.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said there was no intention of resuming negotiations regarding the silver question, started by the United States and discussed at the Paris Conference.

Lord Hartington asked for further information respecting the attempt on the life of the Czar.

The Chancellor of the