THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 2, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106¾ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 108¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 88; silver bars, 113¼; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 51¾d; consols, 97 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s, 109½; 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 8d@11s 4d for average California white, and 11s 2d to 11s 8d for club.

THE mining share market opened very quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. Best & Belcher rose $2 from Saturday's quotations, but the variations in all other Comstock shares were less than $1 per share, except Potosi, which rose $1 40.

AT the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Bloomington, Ill., there are nearly 200 cases of measles.

AN attempt to destroy the village of Dixon was made by incendiaries yesterday morning.

A GENERAL advance in wages has taken place at Lowell, Mass.

THE Socialists of New York opened a school there Sunday, to counteract the teachings of priests.

THREE men were yesterday found guilty at Washington, D. C., of murder.

JOSEPH NICKERSON, President of the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Railroad, died of apoplexy Saturday night at Brewster, Mass.

FIRE at Fall River, Mass.; also at Memphis, Tenn.

THE United States Supreme Court decides that colored citizens cannot be excluded from jury service by State laws.

PAROLE is first favorite—12 to 1—for the Lincolnshire handicap.

AFFAIRS in Ireland are growing worse.

A COLLISION between freight trains at Chicago yesterday did considerable damage.

The annual meeting of the Sutro Tunnel Company was held at San Francisco yesterday, when Adolph Sutro resigned the Superintendency.

THE Oregon Supreme Court has decided that Ah Lee, the Chinese murderer, whose case has been two years before the Courts of that State, must hang.

THE Marysville city election takes place on the 15th instant.

THE Moffitt bell-punch liquor law has been repealed by the Virginia Legislature.

A BOMBAY dispatch announces the foundering of a steamer, drowning five Europeans and fifty-five natives.

THE decrease of the public debt during February was $5,672,019.

THE sale or manufacture of oleomargarine has been prohibited by the Iowa Legislature.

DURING February 8,169,969 pieces were coined at the various United States Mints, of which 2,300,400 were silver dollars.

THE bodies of two of the victims of the Logan canyon, Utah, snow-slide have been recovered.

THE new Governor of Utah (Murray) has arrived at Salt Lake.

AFTER a recess of four weeks the United States Supreme Court convened at Washington yesterday.

AN injunction has been granted at Keokuk, Ia., restraining the Union Pacific Railroad Company from interference with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

IN the State Senate yesterday a large number of bills were read a second time. The revenue bills were put over until this morning.

THE Assembly yesterday passed bill 404 on taxation, and transmitted it to the Senate.

AN INEFFECTIVE PROPOSITION.

A bill has been introduced to the Assembly by Mr. Chamberlain, of Placer, providing for the expenditure of $600,000 in building dams to retain the debris in the mountains. This bill does not meet the emergency, and like all compromises it is a failure. To impound the debris in the mountains is not to relieve the rivers from the sediment which is filling them up. No scheme consisting solely of dams can protect Sacramento and Marysville from the danger of floods. The dams would only hold back the coarser debris. They would afford a measure of protection to the lands lying immediately at the foot of the hills, but they would not keep back that lighter detritus which is what has already raised the bed of the Sacramento river so much, and which, if left to flow down as heretofore, must in a few years destroy the navigability of the stream altogether. In order to deal with that lighter debris it is necessary that the banks of the river should be leveed, and that thus the channel should be narrowed, and the flood waters be made to scour out the river bed. And it is evident that this can only be done by a comprehensive scheme, such as the Parks bill. The Chamberlain bill might be accepted as a compromise by the hydraulic miners, and perhaps by the farmers on Bear river and the vicinity. The passage of such a measure would possibly enable the present owners of the hydraulic mines to dispose of their property, a design which some of them are said to entertain, but which has heretofore been obstructed by the litigation in progress. Such a measure, however, holds out no hope of relief to Sacramento and Marysville, or to any of the owners of the lower valley lands. Its passage would leave the danger from debris just where it is to-day, so far as this city is concerned, and when the $600,000 had been expended it would be necessary to begin the real work of protection all over again. The report of the State Engineer proves conclusively that no bill of this kind can meet the demands of the situation. It is little more than a trick to stave off useful legislation, and therefore it ought to be rejected.

A GOOD SPEECH.

Senator Johnson's speech on revenue and taxation, which we published in full yesterday, deserves to be read carefully, for it is more than ordinarily suggestive and seasonable. The speaker's firm stand against communistic doctrines invites the approval of all right-thinking men, and it is a fitting rebuke to those time-serving politicians who have manifested so shameful a readiness to pander to the mob spirit, and have evinced so callous an indifference to the welfare of the community. It is very necessary that those who resent the insolent and anarchic doctrines of the mob leaders should at this time proclaim their sentiments manfully, and stand up for the principles upon which Society is based. The tendency to drift with the current, to flatter the enemies of civilization, to compromise with those who only seek to destroy existing institutions, is too full of danger to be encouraged. The time is at hand when the dividing line between the friends and the foes of modern civilization and republican government will be drawn sharply, and men will do well to ask themselves now on which side they intend to take their stand.

UNSETTLED.

The question whether a legislative body has the power to suspend its own members has not received any light from the Supreme Court, Mr. Braunhart's appeal to that body having been unfortunately delayed so long that his suspension had expired before the case could be brought before the Court. It is probable, however, that the Legislature will continue to act upon the theory that they do possess such a right, and still more probable that they will be warranted in doing so. Their right to expel members is, of course, unquestionable, and the right to expel logically implies the right to inflict a minor punishment in the same line. The authority necessary to the preservation of order in a deliberative body must embrace a right to visit penalties upon contumacious members, and it is obvious that in certain cases the penalty of suspension would be the only one applicable.

MR. CADWALADER'S CARD.

Mr. Cadwalader has addressed a communication to our evening contemporary upon the debris question. Mr. Cadwalader begins his effusion by somewhat unnecessarily taking to himself the intimation of the RECORD-UNION that the opposition to the Parks bill was being engineered by attorneys, for the sake of fees, contingent and otherwise. Now we did not mention Mr. Cadwalader's name; and there are other attorneys engaged in fighting the Parks bill. Are we, therefore, to understand that our accomplished and patriotic friend admits himself to be the only attorney liable to the suspicion of specially interested motives, and particularly of a passionate yearning after contingent fees? Such an interpretation of his otherwise somewhat officious introduction of his own personality into the discussion appears justifiable, but be it observed that the situation which warrants it is of Mr. Cadwalader's producing, and not of ours. We have glanced through his letter—his "caustic" letter, as our contemporary humorously terms it—to find some trace of an argument against the Parks bill, but in this search we have been unrewarded. The principal reliance of Mr. Cadwalader for the defeat of that measure seems to be upon the very singular proposition that Mr. Parks ought not to be trusted to draft a plan of this kind because certain lawless persons cut a dam which he had erected several years ago. We confess to some surprise that so able and veteran a pleader as our distinguished friend Mr. Cadwalader should think this a sufficiently coherent proposition to submit either to the State Legislature or to the Sacramento public. When, however, he proceeds to fling down the metaphorical gauntlet to us, and in strident terms challenges us to a personal controversy in the theater on the proposed debris legislation, our astonishment and wonder mount still higher. To what end should we be commanded forth in this way? Is it the custom in any part of the world which may have been honored by the residence of Mr. Cadwalader for journalists to substitute the stage for the tripod in this fashion? Surely we can compliment our erudite and sagacious friend with a much larger and perhaps an equally interested audience by adhering to the conventional observances of the profession?

We are moved to inquire why our vigorous-minded friend should seek to identify us personally with the Parks bill? We have advocated that measure because we are convinced that it is for the public advantage. Journalists do sometimes support bills for such reasons, and therefore it is not a marvelous thing. But when attorneys even so talented and able as Mr. Cadwalader appear to oppose bills concerning the subject-matter of which they are known to be professionally interested, it is no unwarrantable assumption which concludes them to be inspired by motives less broad than the interests of the commonwealth. Mr. Cadwalader appears to have acquired a sudden ambition for theatrical displays. Apparently he longs for a disputation enlivened by blue and red fire, and the more exciting parts of which might be emphasized by a judicious use of the calcium light. But the trite inquiry, *cui bono?* seems to us to be a sufficient answer to his proposition. Why, indeed, should he be so anxious to hold a public debate over a bill which he declares to be "as dead as a last year's mackerel"? If the bill be indeed so lifeless, there can be no need for further discussion upon it. But if our accomplished friend really believed in his own heart that the bill was dead, it seems improbable that he would be willing to take so much trouble to demonstrate the fact of its decease. As to this journal, it has no particular concern with the deadliness or liveliness of measures. It deals with their principles, and these do not die. Of the Parks bill we affirm that were it dead as Julius Cæsar, its principles are none the less sound. But in sober truth the bill is not dead, and nobody is more keenly and painfully awake to that fact than our dear friend Mr. Cadwalader. The wish is father to the thought in his case, but no bill was ever yet killed by being called dead, and before the obsequies can be performed in the present case, a good deal will have to be done, and a beginning at least will have to be made by the opponents of the measure, in producing one serious and solid argument against it. Perhaps, when our friend overcomes his dramatic inclinations, he will devote some little time to the preparation of such an argument. We are pained to be obliged in candor to say that he has so far done nothing of the kind.

EASTERN OPINION ON THE SAN FRANCISCO SITUATION.

For several days past the telegraph has been bringing us copious extracts from the New York press in regard to the threatened disturbances in San Francisco. The tenor of the views so expressed appears to be that the main reliance of San Francisco for the preservation of law and order is upon a Vigilance Committee. It seems to be thought that such an organization would prove too strong for the turbulent element, but it is apparent that there is very little confidence in the ability of San Francisco to protect herself without having recourse to this illegitimate means of defense. Now, though the belief of the Eastern press in the ultimate power of the supporters of law and order to save society from anarchy may at first sight be thought reassuring, reflection will emphasize the fact that the line of argument taken by these journals is really a covert impeachment of California civilization. They, in fact, appear to take it for granted that the legitimate methods of preserving order in San Francisco are no longer available, and that a crisis has been reached at which the sole recourse is the opposition of force to force. It should not require to be pointed out that to imply this of any community is to strike an almost deadly blow at its credit and reputation. It is to compare it with those Mexican provinces or South American sham republics where anarchy is almost the normal condition of things, and where all parties resort to force as the most natural method of settling political controversies. It is for the people of San Francisco to decide whether they can afford to be placed in such a category, but it is perfectly apparent that the prosperity of the city is largely dependent upon its reputation for stability and order, and that any uncertainty on these points must depress business and paralyze investment. For the moment the noisy and truculent agitators who have done all the mischief, have assumed a quieter tone, and whether alarmed at the temper they have aroused among law-abiding men, or because they are not ready for a collision, have begun to disclaim violent designs as generally as, a week ago, they advocated them. This show of peacefulness, however, cannot be accepted as a satisfactory adjustment of the case. It is evident that it involves no guarantee for continued good behavior on the part of the disturbers, and that it cannot restore confidence to the community.

The brawlers may remit their seditious and incendiary talk for a while, but there are no indications that they think of abandoning the role they have played so long, and consequently their change of tone ought not to be regarded as sufficient to justify any hope of a permanent cessation of these disturbances. The question remains as urgent as ever, what is San Francisco going to do to relieve herself from this intolerable nuisance? The situation is unchanged. There is no assurance that the threats and abuse of which the Sand Lots have so long been the distributing point, will not be renewed to-morrow or the next day, or next week. All the elements which tend to depress business are in full force. The danger is no less because it is less openly paraded. The belief which has been created outside of San Francisco, that the city is a hot-bed of Communistic agitation, liable at any moment to be convulsed by a terrible outbreak, will not be dissipated by the mere cessation from bluster and menace. The evil work of detraction still goes on, and the fair fame of the city is exposed to as serious attacks as ever. The fact remains that there are there certain turbulent elements capable of being excited to a dangerous readiness for overt acts of violence, and that the free permission to stir up disaffection, to threaten property, to bully the authorities, and to denounce the laws, has been recognized so long as to have almost attained the dignity of prescription. It is clear to all who observe the situation from without that while this condition of things is allowed to exist there can be no permanent safety for San Francisco, and consequently no stable prosperity. These disturbances have been going on so long already as almost to have become chronic, and there is no more indication of a natural termination of them to-day than there was three years ago. No community can submit quietly to this kind of persistent anarchy without losing prestige and reputation. San Francisco is being Mexicanized. That is the obvious truth. And unless some resolute and comprehensive measures are soon adopted, to put an end at once and for all time to these insupportable outrages and abuses, the decline of the city must be anticipated. Compromises, concessions, time-serving arrangements, only aggravate the evil. It is a disease which calls for the actual cautery, and if that be not applied before long, the system of the patient will be undermined, and he will sink and perish.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Washington, D. C., Babe Bedford, Sandy Pinn and Edward Queenan have been found guilty of the murder of George P. Huth on the evening of the 7th of January last.

The Socialists of New York opened school Sunday in Stanton street, numbering sixty-seven children, who have been recruited principally from the Germans. It is stated that it has been established to counteract the teaching of priests. Lessons are given Saturdays and Sundays only.

The *Vedomosti*, of St. Petersburg, says that Vera Sassulitch was arrested at the instance of General Trepoff, who recognized her at a theater.

A Rome dispatch says: The Vatican is dissatisfied with the conduct of the Brazilian Government, and is indisposed to approve the ecclesiastic proposed for the Bishopric of Olenda. If the Government persists, it is probable that diplomatic relations will be broken off.

A dispatch from Paris says that the municipal election in the St. Thomas d'Aquin quarter resulted in the election of Bartholoni, Bonapartist.

Lowell, the newly-appointed American Minister to Great Britain, will leave Madrid this week for London.

The Swedish exploring steamer Vega has left Naples for Lisbon and Portsmouth.

The libel case of Lord Mayor Gray, of Dublin, against the London *Sporting and Dramatic News* has been amicably settled.

Joseph Nickerson, Director of the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad and President of the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Road, died of apoplexy at Brewster, Mass., Saturday night.

The New York *Tribune* points out that although Congress repealed the duty on quinine many months ago, the price of the article is still as high as before. The only people who are profiting by the present state of affairs are the foreign manufacturers, who undersell American makers enough to command the market, and who, while having the great advantage of free raw materials, are getting high American prices.

Yesterday brought into the port of New York more than fifty vessels, and among them all those whose delay in arrival has caused anxiety. Some of these went through severe storms, and sustained considerable damage.

At Leavenworth, Ks., April 12th, a meeting of prominent men of the State will be held to arrange for taking care of the spring exodus. The negroes there have perfected a secret organization to discourage further immigration.

Measles appeared Friday at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Bloomington, Ill., and there are now almost 200 cases. The interior is a vast hospital.

The pork packing for the winter season in Cincinnati, just closed, amounted to 559,000 hogs, against last year's 623,000—a decrease this year of 64,000 hogs.

Intelligence has been received from Bombay that a steamer from Vingorla, bound to Kurrachee, foundered, and five Europeans and fifty-nine natives were lost.

Both houses of the Virginia General Assembly passed a bill repealing the Moffitt bell-punch liquor law, and re-establishing the license system, to go into operation May 1st.

The total coinage of the various Mints during February was 8,169,969 pieces, of which 2,300,400 were silver dollars.

The United States Supreme Court convened at Washington yesterday, after a recess of four weeks, and devoted the entire afternoon to the reading of opinions.

A bill prohibiting the sale or manufacture of oleomargarine under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment has passed both houses of the Iowa Legislature.

CHICAGO, March 1st.—A collision between two heavy freight trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad this morning, at Twenty-third street, wrecked one engine and a freight car, and delayed incoming trains. The damage is from $7,000 to $8,000. No lives lost.

BOSTON, March 1st.—At Lowell there has been a general advance of wages in all the leading corporations within a few weeks, and several manufacturing establishments have joined in the increase, which was agreed to by the manufacturers without petition or other movement on the part of the workmen.

A PIONEER MAKES A PROPOSITION CONCERNING THE DEBRIS QUESTION.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In your issue of the 27th instant you ask for a better plan to deal with the debris problem than that suggested in the "Parks-Brown" bill. I will give you my view, and I think it will settle the matter speedily, and to the satisfaction of all who desire to deal justly. Let the present Legislature pass a bill allowing that all parties contributing to a common nuisance, trespass, or injury, may be joined as defendants in any suit, to abate such nuisance, or to restrain or enjoin them from committing such trespass or injury. Then the question of right to use the rivers as dumping ground for mining debris will be quickly decided in the Courts. If the miners have such right, we of Marysville and the Sacramento valley will give up our homes, acquired by title granted us before the Government of the United States acquired a right to the soil of California. Many of us have spent the best part of our lives in providing homes which we expected to occupy until called to our final home; but if we have to live in hourly jeopardy, it will be the part of wisdom to acquire new residences, where we shall not be menaced by floods or mining debris. I cannot see what injury could be done by the proposed law. If the hydraulic miners have a right to the rivers, give it them; if not, we ought not to be troubled further with their debris. A simple question of right or wrong is to be decided; let the Legislature give us the opportunity to decide it immediately, and at the least expense to all. A PIONEER.

Marysville, February 28, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Preferences of Republican and Democratic Newspapers.

WESTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

Shocking Outrage by a Negro in Washington City.

THE PACIFIC MAIL AND THE RAILROADS.

Destitution and Famine Increasing in Ireland.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Next Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—Returns to letters sent to country papers in thirteen States, largely in the West, but including Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, has been received, showing the following footings as to preferences for President: Republicans, first choice—Blaine 216, Grant 89, Sherman 32, Washburne 28, Edmunds 16, Hayes 6, Garfield 2, Conkling 5; second choice—Blaine 115, Grant 46, Sherman 62, Washburne 44, Edmunds 11, Garfield 17, Hayes 3. This gives Blaine for first choice a majority over all of 39.

Democratic, for first choice—Thurman 29, Seymour 81, Hancock 25, Bayard 57, Tilden 42, Hendricks 29; second choice—Thurman 28, Seymour 50, Bayard 31, Tilden 21, Hancock 3, Hendricks 27, Palmer 4. The value of this estimate lies in its impartiality. The persons who have been active in making this collection have done so, not in the interest of any boom, but simply in the way of business. Responses having been sent in confidence, the names of the editors and papers they represent cannot be given. Nearly all the responses are accompanied by remarks explanatory of the preference of the writer, and, could they be given, they would make interesting reading.

GRANT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—Colonel Keogh of North Carolina says the Grant men expect fifteen of the twenty Republican delegates of that State.

ANYTHING TO BEAT BLAINE.

CHICAGO, March 1st.—The *Journal's* New York special says: There is no mistaking the fact that the Conkling supporters of General Grant in this State have determined upon preventing the nomination of Blaine at all hazards. There are two or three members of the delegation from this State just as strongly opposed to Blaine as Grant. The first choice of these men is Washburne, but they will vote for Edmunds or Sherman to prevent the nomination of either Grant or Blaine, and will support either of them. The new State Committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Friday to organize. Senator Conkling and his friends will have control of the committee.

THE "DARK HORSE."

There is much quiet talk for Congressman Payne, of Cleveland, among both Tilden and anti-Tilden Democrats. This has been so marked in private talk during the last two weeks as to lead to the inference that the "dark horse" has at last been found upon whom the Democrats can unite.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, March 1st.—A gentleman who has been in the councils of leading Democrats of the State says there is a very strong feeling, which is manifest only as an undercurrent, in favor of nominating Hugh J. Jewett, of the Erie Railway. He is believed to be a very powerful candidate.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—In the House of Representatives to-day California measures were introduced as follows: By Page—Permitting steam-plows to be imported by any person for his own use free of duty. By Pacheco—To donate the Camp Independence reservation to the counties of Inyo and Mono for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public high school. By Berry—To refund to Thomas Guinean and B. Sherit certain moneys paid for canceled desert land entries.

Page and Berry also presented joint resolutions from the California Legislature, asking an appropriation to complete the ironclad Monadnock at the Mare Island Navy Yard and the free admission of steam plows.

Senators Wallace, Beck and Booth, as a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, last Saturday examined Generals Key and Brady, of the Postoffice Department, and Monroe Salisbury, of San Francisco, on the subject of the star service deficiency, and a full stenographic report of the proceedings is given to the public to-day. Salisbury, in behalf of the firm of Gilmer, Salisbury & Co., obtained permission to be heard by this sub-committee on the strength of a letter, which is incorporated in their report, in which he stated that he had been denied a hearing by the House committee, and that the provisions and the circumstances of the passage of the House bill were alike extraordinary and unjust. During the examination he informed the committee that his firm are contractors for service on about 5,000 miles of mail routes, including routes extending through Dakota from the Union Pacific Railroad to the Black Hills, the trunk route running through Southern Utah and Nevada, the Kelton and Walla Walla route, and a number of long routes in California and Arizona. Referring to the oft-repeated assertions as to the existence of a contractor's "ring," he pronounced them absolutely false, and declared that there is not, and, so far as he knew, never has been, any combination among large contractors, either for legitimate or illegitimate purposes. He said men of means unquestionably get the most of the large laws passed by Congress which deprive poor men and men of moderate means of the privilege of bidding. Under the existing laws bidders are compelled to deposit 5 per cent. of the amount of their bids when over $5,000. They have to give double sets of securities, and fine and imprisonment are the penalties for failing to perform the service. A single route at the last general letting required a certified check for $15,000 and a double set of securities in $600,000 each. When we came to the last quarterly letting I was fortunate enough to have a little means, and I have some friends, so I bid one very important route in. I deposited in the Post-office Department I think from $100,000 to $200,000 in certified checks. I got my friends in California, Haggin & Tevis, and other gentlemen who have a large quantity of real estate, to go on my bonds to the amount of several millions of dollars. I bid on hundreds of routes in that way. Another less fortunate man could not bid on more than one or two routes, and when I bid on hundreds I am more likely to get more routes than the man who bids on only two, especially when I am familiar with the whole Western country, and know precisely what I can do, and have a big amount of stock ready to put on the routes. That explains it.

Question—Was there no understanding or arrangement among the contractors on the subject? Answer—Never, so far as I have any experience. We fight each other very fiercely for the mail contracts. I have always fought my battles alone, without any help from any quarter.

Salisbury illustrated the rapid growth of the western country, and the consequent necessity for increasing the service from time to time as follows: "I ran the first stage line ever run from the Union Pacific Railroad to the Black Hills—a distance of about 300 miles. I started it about four years ago. I think when I first commenced it mails perhaps would not amount to a hundred-weight in a week. Now on the same line of road I am transporting daily a thousand pounds to a ton per day, and that increase operates very frequently through that Western country on all of our lines." With reference to the argument that the provision of the House bill requiring an annullment of contracts for increased service, it is not unjust to contractors, because they took their contracts subject to annullment on one month's pay. He insisted that although this was true in letter it was false in fact, for the reason that the performance of such contracts for increased frequency and expedited speed involved great additional expenditures on the part of contractors, which they would not have entered into if they thought there was any possibility of an abrogation of the contracts, except for such causes as the extension of railroads, etc. He also remarked, concerning this provision of the House bill: It not only curtails the expedition and takes away from us the pay after we have established ourselves on these routes, paid for hundreds of stations, bought thousands of horses, but reduces us back again to such a schedule and such a rate of speed that no business man will patronize us. Such men cannot afford the time or endure the hardships it would take to go over a route of that kind. The merchants patronize us to a great extent with heavy and bulky freight that cannot go through the mails. Except when they can save six, eight or ten days by doing it, they will patronize a freight company that makes almost the same time we could and carry at a much less rate. It not only takes our mail away from us, but ruins our business after we have established it." The indications at the meeting of the full Senate Committee to-day were that the bill will be amended so as to provide for a continuance of all existing service without any diminution whatever, but that the committee will also recommend the adoption of a resolution censuring the Postoffice Department for extravagance and an improper use of its discretionary powers.

The Telegraph War—Further Particulars.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—The officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company today state that steps have been taken to regain its property, lately siezed in defiance of law. Ex-Secretary Bristow goes to-morrow to Chicago in behalf of the Western Union to assist the resident counsel there. The officials also state that the Atlantic and Pacific Company built the lines on the Baltimore and Ohio road from Baltimore to Wheeling, and had a contract with the Baltimore and Ohio also for the business done by the latter's own offices. The Baltimore and Ohio had a right to take the wires which the Atlantic and Pacific had built, on paying the expense and giving a year's notice. This, it is claimed, has not been done. As to the Kansas Pacific line, there may be some doubt regarding the exclusive control on the part of the Western Union, but the company certainly has the right to the property they have erected themselves.

The following statement in regard to the action of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies in assuming entire control of the telegraph lines along the route of these roads is made by J. N. Dillon, counsel for the American Union Telegraph Company:

The disputed lines of telegraph on the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads were built and are owned by the two railroad companies. In the case of the former road this contract claims to give the Western Union Telegraph Company a monopoly for commercial business for 25 years. In the other case the Union Pacific made a lease, giving the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company a perpetual monopoly—in both cases subject to the rights of the Government. Both of these lines have been at all times worked by employes of the railroad company, and have not been at any time in possession of either of the telegraph companies. The railroad company has not seized the lines, already having possession thereof. All that the railroad company has done is to operate its own lines independently, as its charter requires, giving equal privileges to all and exclusive privileges to none. It is denied at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad Company here that the American Union Telegraph Company had seized the wires, or has, or is to have any exclusive rights or privileges over the Western Union or Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. The crisis was precipitated by a formal demand upon the two railroad companies by the American Union to receive and transmit its telegraph business at Omaha and Kansas City upon equal terms with that of the older telegraph companies, and this demand made it necessary for the railway company to operate and control the telegraph lines in order to comply with its charter and escape the penalties for refusing to do business for all persons and companies without discrimination.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

OMAHA, March 1st.—Judge Emery, of the United States Circuit Court at Keokuk, Ia., to-day granted a temporary injunction, restraining the Union Pacific from interference with the Western Union lines. The injunction was received here by telegraph, and the officers of the Union Pacific were served with notices. The Atlantic and Pacific lines, which were recently seized by the Union Pacific, are being guarded to-night by the Union Pacific employes.

STATEMENTS PRONOUNCED ERRONEOUS.

CHICAGO, March 1st.—Counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company here announce that the published opinion of Judge Dillon in justification of the recent seizures of the lines of telegraph upon the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads by Jay Gould's company is based upon statements which must undoubtedly have been furnished him by his client, but which are certainly erroneous.

Pacific Mail and the Railroads.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—The facts respecting the arrangement between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific railroads are as follows: A traffic arrangement, to run five years, has been agreed upon by the respective committees of the railroads and the steamship company, the railroads to pay the steamship line $110,000 per month in consideration of the rights of the railroads to fix rates for California passengers and freight. The roads are to purchase two steamers of the China line—the City of Peking and City of Tokio—for $1,200,000, paying for them in installments of $100,000 per month, the purchase being subject to an inspection of the steamers within ninety days.

A prominent officer of the Pacific Mail Company says: The Isthmus, South American and Mexican coast business now pays more than its working expenses, and will show a balance of $10,000 a month toward the sinking fund. The amount received, therefore, from the Pacific roads as a subsidy is sufficient to pay six per cent. on the capital stock.

Rufus Hatch to-day, upon being asked the reason of the sudden advance in Pacific Mail, said: "Why, Jim Kene and Henry Hart own most of it, and as the subsidy from the Pacific roads makes it a dividend-paying stock they can do about as they please with it. That is all there is about it."

Necessity for some Form of Government in Alaska.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—The *Times* argues the necessity of an immediate extension of some form of government over Alaska, and says: A party of real estate dealers could take Alaska from the Government's hands for the sum the Government paid, and with a political power like that formerly possessed by the East India Company, make it for themselves a paying investment. Nothing like this, of course, can or ought to be done; but this possibility will serve to overthrow the pretense that Alaska is worthless. The revenues could easily be increased to $500,000, or double the cost of a Territorial Government. Nobody can dispute that it is rich in fish, furs, timber and minerals. Without reviving the ludicrous extravagance of Seward and Sumner concerning the wheat-bearing properties and the fine, mild climate of Alaska, it is enough to say that fish and furs would easily support a far larger population, could the protection and comforts of an orderly government be assured.

The Star Mail Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations held two meetings to-day (before and after the session of the Senate), which were devoted to the subject of the star mail service deficiency. This committee adjourned until Wednesday without a vote on the pending House bill or any amendments, but the expressions of opinion to-day were such as to indicate a strong possibility that the committee will advise the Senate to increase the amount granted by the House to a sum sufficient to continue the mail service under the existing contracts upon all star routes throughout the remainder of the current fiscal year. It is intimated by members of the committee that this recommendation will be accompanied with a resolution of censure upon the Department for its alleged extravagant expenditure of last year's appropriation. Postmaster-General Key and Assistant Postmaster-General Brady informed the committee that according to their latest estimates (including an estimate of $200,000 for fines and deductions from contractors), a deficiency appropriation of $1,500,000 will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the existing service, and probably allow something for an increase, although not nearly as much as they think the rapid development of the western country will demand. They have also informed the committee that out of the amount granted by the House bill of $1,070,000 not less than $600,000 would have to be given to the contractors as one month's extra pay without service, this being the penalty prescribed by the law against the Government in every case of abrogation of a mail contract, whereas an appropriation of $1,500,000 would enable the Department to maintain all the existing service.

Supreme Court Decision upon the Colored Jury Question.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—The Supreme Court has given a decision in the case of Taylor Strouder, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of West Virginia. The question involved was the constitutionality of the Act of the West Virginia Legislature excluding colored citizens from jury service in the Courts of that State. This Court holds that when a colored citizen is tried for his life by a jury from which citizens of his own race are by the State statute expressly excluded, he is denied the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and that the State statute denying him such right is repugnant to said constitutional provision. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia is reversed. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Justice Field dissenting.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 1st.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento March 5th: Sidney M. Smith and wife, G. B. Walter, San Francisco; John C. Jewett and wife, Miss Jewett, Buffalo; Daniel Lyle and wife, Dowagiac, Michigan; Mrs. J. H. Krauss, Chicago; James H. Hansen, Milwaukee; Henry Corning, Oshkosh, Wis.; Albert W. Medland, Cincinnati.

Forty-seven through emigrants left on last Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento March 7th, and 26 last night, to arrive March 8th.

A Fiendish Outrage.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.—On Friday night last Miss Leins, residing on Capital Hill, while on her way to church, was struck down and carried into an openlot by a negro, who outraged and robbed her of a satchel and prayer-book. It was nearly two hours before she reached her home. Her throat was black with choking, one ear was nearly torn from her head, and her body was covered with bruises from the cuffs and kicks she received. The young woman now lies in a critical condition. Thomas Smothers was arrested yesterday and recognized as the assailant. At midnight a crowd of about 100 men marched to the Seventh District station-house and demanded the prisoner, but he had been removed to another station, where he was guarded during the night by the entire reserve police force.

Beecher's Idea of the Duties of Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK, March 1st.—Beecher, in his sermon yesterday, reviewed the history of Plymouth Church, and called for a wider expansion of its present energies. "We are in danger," said he, "of lapsing into a state of inactivity. There is much left for us to do. We must see to it that all the privileges are secured to those lately in slavery. We must see to it that the Mongolian shall be as free to set his foot on the Western coast as the Irishman is to set his foot on the Eastern coast. [Long applause.] The day that spirit goes out of this church its life is gone."

Mill on Fire.

FALL RIVER (Mass.), March 1st.—The Borden City mill is on fire. A general alarm, calling out the entire department is ringing. The mill is two miles from the center of the city.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FALL RIVER (Mass.), March 1st.—The firemen speedily extinguished the flames, which originated in the picker house. The general damage is slight, but the belt is so injured that the mill may have to stop. Intense excitement prevailed, and many of the weavers fainted.

Wagon Factory Burned.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), March 1st.—A fire Sunday morning totally burned the extensive wagon manufactory of James, Roosa & Graham. This manufactory was the largest in the South, and will prove a serious loss to this section of the country. The loss is $65,000, including $35,000 worth of stock which had been prepared ready for use. Insurance, $17,500.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Lincolnshire Handicap.

LONDON, March 1st.—Parole has returned to the fifth place in the betting on the Lincolnshire handicap to take place on the 17th of March. One hundred to six was freely offered Saturday on rumors that Parole will not start because the market is forestalled and Lorillard cannot get satisfactory bets. The *Sportsman* says that Parole's backers need feel no uneasiness; he will certainly start, and in view of his satisfactory condition will certainly run well.

LONDON, March 1st.—Parole is again first favorite for the Lincolnshire handicap, at 12 to 1.

The Czar's Anniversary.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1st.—The ceremonies on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne will be very limited. A full-dress reception takes place at noon, followed by the celebration of mass. There will be a military serenade in the evening. All the Generals and officers will assemble at 9:30 in the open space fronting the Winter Palace, and the Admiralty, with detachments of soldiers, various branches of the service, bands of all the regiments now here uniting with the singers from several divisions of the guards and 300 drummers. These will all form a semi-circle before the palace during the singing of the national anthem. A salute of 100 guns will be fired on the opposite bank of the Neva.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DENSON and CLARK, Judges.

MONDAY, March 1st.

Estate of H. Taylor, deceased—Decree of partial distribution. Report of referee confirmed.

F. M. Shepler vs. Thomas Anderson—Motion to retax cost bill overruled.

Estate of Heinrich Thielbar—Petition for sale of personal property granted.

Estate of M. Ransom, deceased—Sum of $350 set aside for erection of monument.

A. S. Bryant vs. Creditors—Order requiring assignee to report and distribute fund.

H. S. Beals vs. J. B. Haggin et al.—Demurrer withdrawn and defendant Mackey allowed ten days to answer.

R. S. Carey et al. vs. J. G. Rae et al.—Demurrer sustained; ten days to amend complaint.

Matter of guardianship of Thomas T. Evans et al.—Order confirming first annual account.

Estate of M. Doody—Order allowing final account and decree of distribution.

Elizabeth Ray vs. Margaret Ruhl et al.—Demurrer submitted upon briefs.

Estate of Belle Scudder, deceased—On affidavit of John D. Cox citation issued to executors Scudder and Comps. Citation heretofore issued to Scudder dismissed.

Mechanics' Mill Company vs. Royal Preston—Demurrer withdrawn; twenty days to answer.

Davis & Poorman vs. Cooper & Stewart—Judgment as per stipulation on file.

McCoy vs. Skellinger—Appeal dismissed.

Estate of John Suverkrup, deceased—Hearing of report of sale of real estate continued for one week.

Michael Keiser vs. His Creditors—Sheriff appointed assignee.

S. Cohen vs. L. Richmond et al.—Motion to strike out parts of defendants' answer submitted.

E. E. Ephraim vs. J. Conrad—Motion for injunction taken under advisement.

J. C. Decker vs. J. M. Upham—Defendant allowed five days after service of bill of items upon him to file bill of items in reply.

Recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

MARRIED.

Near Florin, February 29—By Rev. Alex. Musselman, of Dixon, at the residence of bride's parents, Matt. Williams to Susan Scholefield, both of Florin.

DIED.

Brooklyn, California, February 29—Emma Pearl, wife of Warren M. Watson (and daughter of Mrs. O. C. Howe), 29 years, 2 months and 21 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Congregational Church, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.]

Sacramento, February 29—E. J. O'Brien, a native of Maine, 39 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Sacramento, February 29—Andrew Johnson (brother-in-law of Robert Doherty), 51 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of Robert Doherty, on Third street, between S and T, this af