THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 4, 1880.

The San Francisco office of the Daily Record-Union and Weekly Union is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106⅝ for 4s of 1907; 103⅝ for 6s of 1881; 107¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 88; silver bars, 112¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 51¼d; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s, 100⅞; 4½s, 110¼.

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

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 7d@11s 2d for average California white, and 11s 1d to 11s 7d for club.

The Utah Mining Company yesterday levied an assessment of $2 per share.

Mining stocks were very quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning, and the tone of the market was weak. Sierra Nevada shows a decline of $1, Union Consolidated $1 50, and nearly all other Comstock shares were from 10c to 75c lower.

J. D. Connolly, a Justice of the Peace of San Francisco, stabbed John Doyle Tuesday night.

Valujiev President of the Russian Council of Ministers, has been created a Count.

A large fire is reported in the cane fields of a Cuban plantation.

Great Britain and Germany have concluded a convention in regard to the suppression of the slave traffic.

The net earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during 1879 were $2,300,000.

John W. Taylor, Superintendent of Public Instruction of San Francisco was seriously injured yesterday by being thrown from a buggy.

An attempt was made in St. Petersburg Tuesday to assassinate General Melikoff.

The Spanish army for 1880-81 has been fixed at 141,395 men.

New York is experiencing an influx of Chinese—and appears to like it.

The Congregationalist Society of the Pacific coast propose to erect an educational institution at Phœnix, A. T., to cost $10,000.

John Bunker died at Marysville Tuesday evening from an overdose of morphine.

Fire at Brinckley, Ark.

At Belvider, N. J., the prisoners in the jail overpowered the keeper and nine escaped.

Henry Pepper, law partner of Senator Bayard, was found dead in his bed at Wilmington, Del., yesterday morning.

Edward McPherson has been elected Secretary of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee.

Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, is dead.

The trial of H. E. Brown, one of the Mendocino outlaws, is progressing at Ukiah.

The festivities in connection with the Czar's anniversary were continued at St. Petersburg yesterday.

As will be seen by our telegraphic reports, another generous rain fell throughout the state yesterday and Tuesday night.

In the Assembly yesterday a number of bills were read a second time.

INSURANCE.

Senate Bill No. 188 has been amended and pruned until many of its worst features have been eliminated. It retains the provision that no company having a less capital than $400,000 shall do business in the State. In so far as this is calculated to narrow the field of insurance, by driving out the smaller companies, it is objectionable. As a source of security to the public it is a complete delusion. The amount of capital represented by an insurance company affords no criterion of its soundness. It is quite possible for a company with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000 to be less safe than one with a paid-up capital of $100,000. Security depends upon the distribution and character of the risks, and their ratio to assets. The amount of capital stock gives no clue to either of these vital factors, and therefore it is no additional protection. No insurer will be one whit the better secured if every company in the State is compelled to put up $400,000 capital. Such a provision has no practical bearing on the subject. If the bill provided that no company should take more than a certain fixed percentage of risks to assets, and that no company should take more than a certain fixed amount of risks in any one focus of danger, the public would really be benefited and the companies would not be injured. As it is, the bill represents nothing but the desire of local companies to cripple competition. It is in no sense a measure of public utility, and even as amended it is calculated to do more harm than good to the State.

WHO MAKES PRESIDENTS?

This question seems to be in order, judging from the present peculiar condition of the political situation. In almost every Northern and Western State inquiry among the people shows that Blaine is very much the most popular candidate. That this is the case in Pennsylvania and New York, where the State Conventions recently went for Grant, is most positively asserted by the leading journals of both States. In the West Blaine appears to have quite five times as many supporters as Grant. In the Pacific States the proportion is about the same. In fact it may be said without any exaggeration to be a notorious fact that Blaine is the first choice of the rank-and-file of the Republican party. At the same time it is almost everywhere believed that the "machine" men possess both the inclination and the ability to nominate Grant, and as it is taken for granted that the rank-and-file will support the nominee, whoever he may be, it is clear that in the event of Grant's nomination and election, the question we have put at the head of this article would become a perplexing one to those who like to imagine that parties make Presidents. It is very seldom that a party preference has been shown so strongly and unmistakably, so far in advance of nomination, as it has been this year in the case of Blaine, and yet unless all signs fail it is the deliberate purpose of the party leaders, or perhaps we should say the machine engineers, to disregard this strongly expressed preference altogether. It is a very curious and highly suggestive state of things.

EMERSON AND COOK.

Joseph Cook is continually getting himself into difficulties through his strong propensity to draw on his imagination for his facts. It is not very long since he was ignominiously convicted of a very flagrant garbling of the text of Haeckel, the great German biologist, in support of his position, and now he stands convicted of having made false statements regarding the venerable Ralph Waldo Emerson. It seems that in his public lectures recently Cook stated that Mr. Emerson had renounced all his early convictions, and become satisfied of the divinity of the Bible, and the truth of orthodoxy. Of course such a statement was calculated to carry dismay into the camp of Emerson's disciples and followers, but the Sage of Concord has commissioned his son, Edward Waldo Emerson, to deny emphatically the truth of the story; to say that his father never reads Cook's lectures; and that "he has not joined any "church, nor has he retracted any views "expressed in his writings after his with-"drawal from the ministry." It is difficult to understand how a man who thrusts himself forward as Cook does, in the character of counsel for orthodoxy, can fail to perceive that his addiction to misrepresentation of this kind is certain to do his cause more harm than all his flashy lectures can do it good.

THE NECESSITY FOR REMEDIAL ACTION SHOWN.

At a special meeting of the Sacramento Board of Trade held on Tuesday evening to consider the Parks bill, a very clear showing was made by Colonel Mendell and State Engineer Hall, of the imminence of the danger with which the debris question threatens this city. It was shown that the flow of coarse debris has already been brought down within three miles of Marysville, and that it is a question of no long time for it to reach Sacramento. Should this coarse debris once make its way into the river bed in large quantities the difficulty of applying remedies will be infinitely increased. The probability, we might almost say the certainty, is, that if that state of things is permitted to occur the rivers will leave their present channels altogether, and that the whole of the low lands down to Suisun Bay will be converted into a vast marsh or quagmire, the possibility of reclaiming which will each year become more doubtful. It was made clear by the engineers also that the disposition of the coarser debris is not of itself sufficient to solve the problem. The erection of dams in the mountains would, no doubt, postpone the worst consequences of the existing situation, but it must be remembered that such a measure would not remove the debris already in the rivers, nor would it relieve us from the lighter matter which is now carried in suspension far down the current, and which of itself is competent to destroy the navigability of the rivers, if let alone. The conclusions to which the testimony of the engineers point, emphasize the soundness and appositeness of the Parks bill, and at the same time indicate the futility of all those partial and tentative measures which have been proposed apparently for no other purpose than to stave off remedial action until it is too late to do anything. It was made perfectly apparent to the Board of Trade the other night that the only practical and businesslike way to deal with this question is to handle it comprehensively. Dams in the mountains are necessary, but dams in the mountains are not alone sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. They will not prevent the filling up of the rivers with the lighter material. They will not hold back the kind of debris which is now destroying navigation and endangering the safety of Sacramento. To clear the rivers of that debris there must be a systematic application of engineering science to the river banks, and this fact proves the absolute necessity of adopting a comprehensive and complete scheme, such as the Parks bill alone offers.

The State Engineer, in his report, observes: "The restraint of the sands in "the canyons, and in the deposits along "and in the tributary streams below the "canyons, admits of no delay. It is the "first objective point in the restoration "and improvement of the carrying capac-"ity of the valley streams. If this desir-"able result were measurably secured—if "the flow of sands into the Feather and "Sacramento rivers was stopped—the nat-"ural action of the rivers, relieved in a "great degree from the load they now "have to carry, would be to excavate their "beds, and gradually to work back to the "regimen of twenty years ago. The ac-"complishment of this latter result can be "greatly hastened by engineering devices "and works, and subsequent management "thereof; and, under any plan, this "treatment of the natural drains must "form the chief feature of the scheme for "providing rapid passage for the water." In these sentences may be found a complete justification of the Parks bill, which aims at carrying into effect the recommendations of the State Engineer in the most direct and practical manner. The folly of piecemeal experiments, such as have been proposed as substitutes for the Parks bill, is significantly pointed out in the following remarks of the State Engineer: "The interdependence of works for "the prevention of overflow throughout "the valley has been so completely "demonstrated by the mishaps and dis-"asters of the past, that the solution of "the problem of drainage here presented "can only be hoped for when the work is "carried forward with the one object of "disposing of the waters as a whole, and "not, as heretofore, for purposes of recla-"mation of separate parcels or districts of "land, and therefore it is essential that "these operations should be under one "head." This is a sufficient answer to the suggestions of more partial experiments. Every attempt made in that direction has failed ignominiously, and Science now tells us that every such attempt must necessarily fail. The problem cannot be solved that way, and the sooner this truth is realized, the sooner shall we arrive at some practical conclusion in the premises.

It is no doubt desirable to secure whatever assistance the General Government may be willing to render. We are decidedly of opinion that it ought to make an appropriation for this purpose, and it is quite possible that it will. But whatever it gives can without any trouble be applied to the carrying out of the comprehensive scheme of relief and restoration provided for under the Parks bill, so that there can be no conflict upon that point. As to the question of outlay, it should be only necessary to remind the public that it is not optional with the inhabitants of the Sacramento valley to undertake or to decline this enterprise. The penalty of apathy and inaction is ruin; ruin, not partial and figurative, but widespread, general and absolute. In five years from to-day, if nothing is done, the Sacramento river will in all probability have left its banks, the tule lands on the west bank will have been converted into a permanent marsh, navigation will have been utterly destroyed, and the city of Sacramento will be surrounded by a desolate region of sand-covered waste. The beds of the rivers once filled with coarse debris, they will never be scoured out. The precipitation in the mountains will then rush down the canyons in the form of torrents, which will spread all over the valley, carrying debris further and further, excavating capricious channels here and there, putting a stop to agriculture, and wiping out scores of millions of property. That is what the engineers assure us must happen if nothing is done. They also tell us that when we resolve to do something we shall throw away our time and money unless we adopt a comprehensive plan, and carry it out under one head until the whole great work is accomplished. And no matter what this works costs, it has to be done if we are not prepared to abandon the valley to desolation. If it cost twenty millions of dollars we should be warranted in spending the money. But it need not cost one-fourth of that amount, and, therefore, there ought to be no hesitation about the course to be adopted. Those who whine about the burden of extra taxation, and protest that the people cannot bear it, do not know what they are talking about. If the debris is allowed to have its way a year or two longer, those who are so scared at the bogy of extra taxation will wake up some morning and find that they have no longer any property to tax. For the question is one of self-preservation, and it is nothing less. The Parks bill promises a complete solution of the whole problem, for a very reasonable outlay. Do the other bills hold out any such hope? Not one of them. They all propose more tinkering, more pettifogging work of the old disastrous kind. When the $600,000 to be spent under the Chamberlain bill was all gone, the work would only be begun, and it would be begun so badly that it might all have to be undone before an intelligent scheme could be put in operation. We have reached a crisis in this matter. The time for experiments has passed. We know now what is necessary for our relief, and we have no reason for hesitating and delaying any longer. The Parks bill meets the demands of the situation, and no other bill does. That is why the Record-Union is for it, and that is why the people should be for it too.

NEWS ITEMS.

Bad roads in Bodie.

Fights are growing less in Bodie.

Leap-year parties boom at Helena.

The cry is for more houses in Suisun.

A mining boom is progressing in Montana.

Suisun is happy with a rainfall of 10.72 inches.

Denverton delights at present in a dancing school.

Helena will erect one hundred and fifty new buildings this spring.

Stockton authorities have resolved to grade the streets of that city.

A new paper is to be started in Helena, Montana, in the month of March.

Utah's new school law has gone into operation. The Gentiles don't like it.

Captain Weber's barn burned at Stockton Saturday. He is the victim of many misfortunes.

The ladies of Bodie have organized a relief society for the sick and destitute of that place.

The *Free Press* is disgusted because not a flag was flung to the breeze in Ventura on Washington's birthday.

The record shows that twenty-four deaths from diphtheria have occurred in Honey Lake valley this winter.

The Jacksonville *Times* severely lectures the people of Del Norte for their apathy in regard to the new wagon road.

It is reported that the Great Eastern Quicksilver Mine Company has sent East for one hundred and fifty negroes.

The Oroville papers are jubilant over the certainty of Edison's black sand reduction works being established at that place.

Spelling bees are all the rage in Butte county this spring, and the local papers devote much space to reports of them.

El Monte, Los Angeles county, has whooping cough and red measles. Forty-one cases of the latter are now reported.

The school text-book war has broken out in most of the counties, and the Boards of Supervisors are now wrestling with the subject.

Water rates in Chico have been fixed at $1 20 per month per family of five persons. Meters are to be put in to test the supply if desired.

Sunday's Grass Valley *Union* says: The mild weather still holds, and the snow is rapidly disappearing from the surrounding hills.

The women of Utah are out in twenty-three stanzas of poetical thanks to legislators for support of the woman's bill that the Governor vetoed.

The ice has gone out of the Humboldt river at Palisade. The stream is very low, but a big boom is expected as soon as the weather moderates and the snow melts.

A Eureka (Nev.) lady has hair 5 feet 8 inches long. Miss Negus, a Carson lady, now living at Reno, has a splendid head of hair. It is 4 feet 8 inches in length, by actual measurement.

The *Messenger*, of Downieville, February 28th, says: Sleighs are run every day between here and Sierra City, and between here and Camptonville. There is between five and six feet of snow in Sierra valley.

Donner Lake has remained frozen over all winter. This is something remarkable, and is said to have never occurred since the dreadful winter of 1846-7, when the ill-fated Donner party encamped on its shores.

The Anaheim *Gazette* reports that in the mountains above Silverado snow fell to a depth of six inches, and for twelve days the ground was covered with the fleecy particles. Ice formed to the thickness of 1¼ inches.

The Reno *Gazette* says: There never has been a time when there was more land being cleared up in this neighborhood than now. There will be nearly a dozen new ranches put in this spring and many old ones enlarged.

A Battle Mountain gentlemen writes to F. W. Wetherill of Reno that the town is full of people, and the hotels crowded. He thinks that there will be some mining excitement in the vicinity of Battle Mountain during the coming summer.

The Austin *Reveille* exclaims: Why don't some one get up a baby show, a cocking-main, a bull-fight, a canine encounter, a foot-race, a Greco-Roman wrestling, anything to disturb the dreary monotony of every-day life and make things a little more lively around town than has been the case for several days past? It is, so far as anything of interest to local items is concerned, the bluest, dullest, dryest town this side of Yankee Blade.

On Sunday the emigrant train contained 52 emigrants belonging to one company who term themselves the "cow boys." They were from Leavenworth, Kansas, and bound for Eastern Oregon. The design is to purchase 25,000 head of cattle and drive them overland to Colorado and Kansas. The trip will consume about four months. The cattle, horses, saddles and entire outfit will be purchased in Eastern Oregon. There are 60 persons in the entire company, eight of whom had gone on before. The money necessary to carry on this enterprise will aggregate nearly half a million dollars. It is not an experiment, as the managers made the same trip last year, making large profits. The party stopped three hours in Truckee, and contained six or seven negroes who were sweet singers. They had musical instruments along to wile away the journey pleasantly, and their performance here collected a large crowd, giving the impression that a band of wandering minstrels had appeared among us. [Truckee Republican.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Recorded February 26th.

John P. Schulp to A. A. Krull; February 28th—Northwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 3, township 8 north, range 7 east; also, northeast quarter of section 25, township 8 north, range 6 east; $2,000.

Recorded March 1st.

J. O. Brown to Wm. Jarvis; February 23d—Lot 4, block 35, town of Folsom.

Wilhelm F. Borchers to Wilhelm A. Borchers; March 1st—Lot 10, G and H, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

William Reed to Henry Ainsworth; February 28th—South 100 feet of west half and west 50 feet of north 60 feet of lot 7, P and Q, Third and Fourth streets; $1,000.

P. A. Miller to Mary Ann Mier; March 1st—South 35 feet of north half of lot 8, K and L, Tenth and Eleventh streets; $1,000.

Recorded March 2d.

H. O. Beatty to P. B. Jensen; March 2d—West 60 feet of lot 2, N and O, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; $225.

Leonard Crenshaw to Jesse Ulry; March 2d—Lots 2 and 3, town of Florin.

H. G. Smith to Fred. Biewener; March 1st—East 5 inches of west 78 feet of lot 6, L and M, Third and Fourth streets.

August Bauer to J. G. McBride; March 2d—East 25 feet of lot 9, J and K, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Obed Harver to Geo. N. Gray; March 2d—Subdivision No. 59 of the Chabolla grant.

Recorded March 3d.

A. M. Plummer to Geo. Lorenz; March 3d—West three-quarters of section 19, township 8 north, range 7 east.

T. J. Clunie and Eliza Williams to Julia Peckman; November 4th, 1878—One and one-half acres in Florin.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.

CHINESE INVASION OF NEW YORK.

The Metropolis of the Empire State Adding to its Population.

THE SUIT AGAINST SENATOR BEN HILL.

An Interviewer's Attempt to Find Out What Jay Gould Knows.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

The Tehuantepec Railroad and Isthmus Canal Projects.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Attempt to Assassinate General Melikoff at St. Petersburg.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Chinese Going East.

New York, March 3d.—Fifteen Chinese from San Francisco arrived in New York, over the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad yesterday, and more than 100 others are said to be expected to-day. It was reported that this was the beginning of an exodus of Chinese from the Pacific coast, in view of the attitude of hostility toward them there. A great many Chinese are just now arriving in New York from Philadelphia.

PREPARING FOR THEM IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 3d.—The announcement that several hundred of Chinese are on the way to New York caused general satisfaction among boarding-house keepers, who expect to reap a rich harvest. Extensive preparations are being made to welcome the refugees. Additional rooms have been engaged in anticipation of a general influx of Celestials, and the prospect seems bright for all who are disposed to quit San Francisco and make their home in the metropolis. Yesterday a Chinaman and his wife arrived at the railroad depot and went to the house of Woo Kee, Mott street. They are the vanguard of an immense army of almond-eyed exiles, who are about to pour into this city if the situation in the West continues to be serious. The Chinese lady was well dressed and good-looking. Her husband left because he feared that a general massacre was about to take place in San Francisco. After relating the details of the present movement in San Francisco, the lady requested to be taken to Chin Lung Pang, the Chinese Minister, who is at present in Washington. On being informed of his whereabouts she paid a visit to some friends of the Minister, who live in the upper portion of the city. About three weeks ago a Chinaman named Ah Hee arrived there from China with his wife and two children. So ominous were the stories he was told by his pig-tailed brethren that he started for New York immediately. A reporter saw Ah Hee and wife at 104 Park street yesterday, and learned from them that they were well satisfied with New York, and would endeavor to persuade the San Francisco Chinese to come East. It is the official color given to the California outrages which is spreading terror among the Chinamen. They are arriving at the rate of about 20 a day, and some write back such favorable reports that others are ready to follow. The Celestials have secured a lease of nearly every store in the lower end of Mott street. They asked the Kayser Fire Company to lease them a dwelling-house at No. 3, but the company responded by saying that they would sooner pull down the building than allow a single Chinaman to live in it. Tom Lee offered a large advance on the present rent of the place, but was flatly refused, on the ground that the Chinese are a nuisance. A determined effort is being made by property-holders in the upper end of Mott street to prevent the colony from spreading, and to all offers of high rents they give a stated denial. They find that if the Chinese get sufficient headway they will take possession of that quarter of the city. The tactics employed by the Chinese to get possession of a house next door is to disgust the tenants, who leave, and then they offer to pay a good sum in rent.

VIEWS OF LANDLORDS.

S. Weeks, of 49 Mott street, who lets a number of houses to Chinamen, said to a reporter: "They are the best-paying people I ever met with. I rent over a dozen houses to Chinese, and they are very desirable tenants. Talking of their being disagreeable! Why, in one house, at 13 Pell street, they have Chinese, Spanish, Italians and Scandinavians living together. The Chinese are the best-natured and the least troublesome of all. They pay their rent in advance, and never injure the houses. I am only sorry because I have not enough houses to let to them. I wish we had a million of them here. I have lived many years in Mott street, and remember when the Chinese first came here. They are making it a business center of its kind. Now, there is the house across the way. The Celestials have tried to lease it without success. The owner is an Irishman, and allows his prejudice to stand between him and his interests. I am prepared to lease that house of him and give him $150 a year more than he is getting at present for it. Even then I could make money by letting it out to Chinamen. It is all very well to run them down, but they will establish themselves so firmly that they can lease any house."

Mr. Disbrown owns several houses on Mott street, and expressed the same opinion as Weeks: "I would not have any other tenants," said he, "for my money is promptly paid and my houses are well taken care of."

Jay Gould Interviewed—Railroads and the Presidency.

Chicago, March 3d.—The *Tribune's* Danville, Ills., correspondent says: Before leaving St. Louis, Jay Gould held the subjoined controversy with your correspondent:

"You, sir, are charged with abrogating the contracts entered into by the Missouri Pacific. Are the charges well founded?"

Mr. Gould—"If I should say no, your newspaper friends would not believe me. If I should say yes, the railroad pool would be on my back. [After a pause]—I will say that it is something I know nothing about."

"You are also charged by certain Washington correspondents with being personally and professionally interested in the success of James G. Blaine's candidacy for the Republican nomination."

Mr. Gould—"If I should say yes, every bull in New York, Chicago and San Francisco would burn me in effigy. If I should say no, every bear would hug me to death. I will say that it is annoying, however, that a man can't pursue a legitimate commercial calling without being persistently dragged into politics. There now, I have said more than you should have asked. I am too busy a man to keep track of newspaper rumors."

The Interoceanic Canal.

New York, March 3d.—Lieutenant Wyse, of the French navy, who holds a concession from the Government of the United States of Colombia for an interoceanic canal, said to-day, before sailing for France: "I look upon it as a great work, in which all nations should take part, and particularly America. Its great importance to the United States of America cannot be overestimated. I think the work should be carried out in accordance with the wishes of the people of this country. In the position I occupy I must see that everything is done in accordance with the concession I have obtained. If any attempts are made in other directions, in my own interests, and that of those vested in me, we must and will protect our own rights for all time to come. Should De Lesseps succeed in forming a company, he will in all probability be elected President. In his position as President he would of course receive a handsome bonus. In making my contract with the Colombia Government, I foresaw the possibility of the coming company in the land of the stars and stripes, and to do so is my dearest wish in the future. My influence with De Lesseps is not to-day what it was formerly, chiefly because from the first time that celebrated gentleman undertook to form a company, our views on many points have not been considered, and because among those who surround him there are some whose presence is much to be regretted. My immediate interests lie in the financial success of De Lesseps, but we have more extensive rights than he has, and more time to accomplish the gigantic undertaking."

The Latest Washington Scandal—More of the Raymond-Hill Case.

Washington, March 3d.—A special to the *Times* says: Suit was entered in this city yesterday by Mrs. Belva Lockwood, attorney in behalf of Miss Jessie Raymond, of Alabama—a woman 28 years of age—against Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, for seduction, with damage laid at $10,000. Miss Raymond came here about four weeks ago with her little son Hays, and employed the services of ex-Congressman Pelham, also Mrs. Lockwood. The woman's friends assert that Hill offered to provide new and suitable clothing for her, to pay her debts, and to aid her in leaving the city. Mrs. Lockwood holds letters said to have been written by Hill to Miss Raymond, while the latter was in Alabama. It is stated that Hill will be summoned into Court to-day from the Senate Chamber by a civil process. Hill, in a conversation, said he had not received the notice of suit, and declared that it was a case of blackmail, and he would have all the parties to the suit arrested upon a charge of conspiracy.

The Next Presidency.

FEELING IN MAINE.

Chicago, March 3d.—The *Tribune's* Boston special says: The feeling of the Maine Republicans over Blaine's candidacy was strongly evinced at the delegate meeting of the Third District Convention yesterday, where every allusion to Blaine was greeted with uproarious applause, and the delegates, though not instructed have no second choice.

An Anti-Tammany Movement.

New York, March 3d.—An effort is making, the *Commercial* says, to take the *Evening Express* from out the control of Tammany Hall. Milton Brooks, son of the late James Brooks, owns about one-third of the stock. Last week he borrowed all the money he could raise upon his real estate, with which to buy up odd shares and outvote John Kelly at the annual election of trustees Monday. The Brooks ticket includes the names of Andrew H. Green, Charles F. Maclean and Henry Jackson, in place of John Kelly, Augustus Schell and Commissioner Mooney, the present trustees. A great rush for *Express* proxies is now going on, and if the scheme is successful the *Express* will no longer be Tammany, but will urge Tilden upon the Democrats as the only available Presidential candidate. Kelly controls nearly one-half of the stock.

Westward-bound Passengers.

Omaha, March 3d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento March 7th: Lipp Sachs, Anson Sachs, Joe Bungarmer, E. M. Heller, San Francisco; M. Rider, Baltimore; Dr. C. K. Mariam, Lowell, Mass.; S. O. Smith, Tucson; J. G. Smith, G. R. Tapliff, wife and son, R. R. Miller, New York; Mrs. T. E. Clark and two children, Nevada; Charles J. Stokes, Charles O. Gleason, J. M. Walker, wife and son, Miss Monroe, Chicago.

Eighty-one through immigrants left on last night's train, to arrive in Sacramento March 10th.

The Tehuantepec Railroad.

Chicago, March 3d.—The *Journal's* New York special says: The Panama Railroad people are concerned about the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for the construction of which a company has been organized with a grant of land from the Mexican Government. The line will be about 150 miles long. It will have the advantage of a terminal Pacific point 1,250 miles nearer San Francisco than Panama, while its eastern terminus will be no further from New York than is Aspinwall, and about 700 miles nearer New Orleans. This enterprise may affect seriously both the Panama and the Nicaragua Canal prospects.

De Lesseps Explains.

New York, March 3d.—The *Tribune* prints a letter from De Lesseps, expressing surprise at the statement attributed to him in his speech on Monday night, that he would in certain contingencies protect the interests of the United States, should they need protection, in carrying out his canal project. He says: "I said, on the contrary, that I conceded in my undertaking, as I do in all international questions in the interest of America, the pre-eminence of the great Republic of the United States. As far as the Panama canal—an affair purely industrial and commercial—is concerned, I shall be happy to call for the protection of the United States, should politics become mixed up with it." This, however, is not as four principal papers here reported this speech.

Bayard's Alleged Secession Speech—Prospect of a Lively Row.

Chicago, March 3d.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is ascertained definitely that Tilden instigated the publication of Bayard's alleged secession speech. Tilden's agents were hunting for months for a copy of the paper containing it. Bayard's friends will now retaliate, and publish utterances from Mr. Tilden's own mouth to show, in spite of Tilden's attempt to make it appear that Bayard was a secessionist, that as a matter of fact it was largely owing to Bayard's influence, more than any other citizen of Delaware, that that State did not pass the ordinance of secession. This move of Tilden's has created a bitter feeling, and there is a prospect that by way of retaliation there will soon be a Democratic discussion of cipher dispatches and the railroad and income-tax cases.

Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Washington, March 3d.—Edward McPherson has been unanimously elected Secretary of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, and it is understood he will accept the office. It has been known for some time that W. E. Chandler was anxious to retire from the office, and that the committee has been as anxiously looking for a successor. The unanimous verdict will be that the committee could not have made a better choice.

The Telegraph War.

New York, March 3d.—An undertaking for an injunction was filed this morning with the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the American Telegraph Company. The injunction is obtained to prevent defendants from the construction of telegraph lines on either side of Washington street, between Cedar and Vesey streets, or from erecting or placing poles, cross-arms or insulators in said streets.

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 3d.—Stocks were active and buoyant to-day, and ½ to 4⅝ higher. It was expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would take more than $2,500,000 of Governments, and the market was easier on the news of the amount, but it subsequently became strong and higher again. The Central Pacific Railroad Company has called in for redemption September 1st next the balance of its outstanding convertable bonds, due in 1883.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 112¾; money, 6@7; Governments, quiet; stocks closed strong and buoyant; Western Union Telegraph, 112¾; Quicksilver, 20¾; Pacific Mail, 58¾; Mariposa, 3½; Wells-Fargo, 104½; New York Central, 131½; Erie, 45¾; Panama, 182; Union Pacific, 93; bonds, 112¾; Central Pacific, 82; bonds, 112¾; Sutro, 3½; Leadville, 3½; Caribou, 3½.

Clearing-house Exchanges—Remarkable Increase in Business.

New York, March 3d.—Clearing-house exchanges for the week show a very remarkable increase of the volume of business over the corresponding week of last year. Only two towns show a decrease, viz: San Francisco, of 5 2-10 per cent., and Syracuse, 5 4-10.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Czar's Anniversary—Continuance of the Festivities.

St. Petersburg, March 3d.—After the morning serenade the Czar had a reception, at which the officers of the Imperial suite and of the higher grades of the army were present. At 11:30 A. M. the members of the Council and civil functionaries were received. At noon there was a solemn procession to the Palace Church, the Czar escorting the Czarina. After the Te Deum had been sung, the Czar received the diplomatic body in the throne room. This was followed by a brilliant assembly, at which 4,000 guests were present. At 3 o'clock P. M. a cantata composed by Prince Peter, of Oldenburg, was sung by 600 school children, the performance concluding with the national anthem and hymn, "Long Life to the Czar." The Duchess of Edinburgh officiated. The Duke of Edinburgh was present at all the ceremonies wearing the uniform of the Duchess' regiment of lancers.

The publication of Emperor William's letter of congratulations to the Czar, with the countersignature of Prince Bismarck, has created a very favorable impression in all the European capitals.

Another Attempt at Assassination—General Melikoff Fired at.

St. Petersburg, March 3d.—General Melikoff, Chief of the new Supreme Executive Commission, was fired at by a young man with a revolver yesterday afternoon, when alighting from his carriage at his residence on Grand Maskai street. Melikoff was unhurt and the man was immediately seized by Cossacks.

sacks. The bullet passed through the back folds of General Melikoff's cloak. The would-be assassin fired when quite close to Melikoff.

Hopeful Outlook—Created a Count.

St. Petersburg, March 3d.—There is much reason to hope that with the appointment of Melikoff the course of Russian life will be gradually turned back to its normal channels of development, without the employment of any more harsh or incompetent measures.

Valujief, President of the Council of Ministers, has been created a Count.

The Vacant Seats in the House of Commons.

London, March 3d.—In reference to the allocation of the six vacant seats in the House of Commons, that the Dublin, Cork county, Bristol, Sheffield and Metropolitan constituency will each receive an additional member, the claims of Yorkshire are being considered for the sixth seat.

Convention Concluded Between Great Britain and Germany—Sale of Water Franchises.

London, March 3d.—A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany, securing the co-operation of war vessels in the suppression of the slave traffic.

The Metropolis water bill creates a trust empowered to create 3½ per cent. stock, which the Water Company have agreed to receive as compensation for their net capital. The sum to be given for the franchises of the company is £22,000,000. Six or seven companies share it.

Punished for a Breach of Privilege.

London, March 3d.—Gresill, arrested during the last session of Parliament for declaring that he was able to bribe a Parliamentary committee, was brought to the bar of the House of Commons to-day, read a humble apology, and then on motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was committed to Newgate.

Renewal Recommended.

London, March 3d.—The Dublin Castle authorities have made representations to the Government in favor of a renewal of the peace preservation Act of 1875, which expires this year.

Cane Field Fire.

Havana, March 3d.—A large fire is reported in the cane fields of the Resultas plantation, near Sagua Lagrande.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were twenty-five proposals to sell bonds to the Government in New York yesterday, aggregating $12,120,600, at 106.60 to 106.24. The Secretary accepted proposals for $2,516,000 of 6s of 1880 and 1881 at 104 for the former and 105.85 to 105.87 for the latter.

At Warren, O., yesterday, ex-Auditor Kennedy pleaded guilty of embezzlement, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

The net earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during 1879 were $2,300,000—an increase of 17½ per cent. over the preceding year. The facilities are insufficient for the business offered.

The Spanish army for 1880-81 has been fixed at 90,000 men for Spain, 38,000 for Cuba, 10,000 for the Philippine Islands, and 3,395 for Porto Rico.

A fire in Brinckley, Arkansas, yesterday morning, burned the West End Hotel, owned by Gunn & Black; loss, $10,000; uninsured. The hotel, occupied as an office by the Southern Express Company and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, together with all papers and valuables, was destroyed. Several commercial travelers barely escaped with their lives.

Prisoners in the jail at Belvidere, N. J., attacked and overpowered the keeper. Nine escaped.

Henry Pepper, law partner of Senator Bayard, was found dead in his bed at Wilmington, Del., yesterday.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., the General Committee, by a vote of 52 to 32, tabled the resolution approving Grant and the Utica Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

Washington, March 3d.—After the morning hour expired, Logan resumed his speech on the Fitz John Porter bill. He challenged Randolph to produce the proof of his charge, that General McDowell had before the Court-martial reported to the War Department his knowledge of the force in front of Porter, though in the Court-martial he swore that he did not know it.

Randolph replied that he did state in his remarks that General McDowell swore, on Porter's trial, that he had knowledge of the force in front of him; that is, as to whether it was Longstreet's or Jackson's, or either. He now stated that, and read from McDowell's testimony before the Court, including the following questions by Porter's counsel:

"When you left the accused where you found him on the 29th, were you at that time advised that Longstreet's corps, or any corps of the Confederate arms, was marching to unite with the right of Jackson?"

"Answer—I did not know anything about Longstreet's corps or Jackson's corps. I have mentioned before that I received a note from General Buford that seventeen regiments, a battery and 500 cavalry, were marching from Gainesville. To whom they belonged, or where they were going, was not a matter of which I was instructed.

"Question—Have you a knowledge now of what was the actual force of the enemy under the command of Jackson, or did you know that Jackson was in command of the enemy?

"Answer—I did not know that Jackson was there. I have been told he was there. Do not know what his force was."

Randolph read much more evidence, and claimed that it supported his assertion.

Logan said he could show the facts to be opposite to what Randolph had stated. He asked the latter if he had read the report in the office of the War Department, to which he had referred by saying it ought to be there, whether it was or not.

Randolph said he had a certified copy of it.

Logan asked why he had, in view of that fact, insinuated that it might or might not be there. He went on to say that he had both the report and evidence, and not a scintilla of testimony could be found to show their disagreement. He had copies from the printed records of the War Department containing General McDowell's report to Pope, in which he stated that he was informed by Buford that seventeen regiments, one battery and 500 cavalry were passing along the Gap at Thoroughfare. These were the exact numbers stated on the trial. The Senator from New Jersey had attempted to make out that McDowell swore falsely because he said he had no knowledge of the force coming through Thoroughfare Gap, some miles away, while the whole evidence shows that Longstreet's corps took the Centerville road. There was no discrepancy whatever. He called on the Senator from New Jersey to produce a certified copy of any dispatch contradicting this assertion if he could. If this case was to go before the country on false and manufactured statements, he wished to find it out. He had said this much in justification of General McDowell, an honorable and high-minded gentleman. He gave notice that if it became necessary for him to go into an argument on the evidence in this case, he would endeavor to show that Porter did fail to carry out the orders he would have obeyed if coming from General McClellan, or some such officer. He resumed his argument of yesterday, citing decisions to prove that there could be no review of the findings of the Court-martial. In the course of his remarks he said Porter was essentially seeking the removal of the stain on his honor, but when he asks that he puts his hands behind him and says, "Sixty thousand dollars will correct it better than merely a restoration of my honor." The only way, continued Logan, in which Porter could be relieved was by an Executive pardon. He had been told, however, that the President had never been asked to pardon him. It was true a pardon did not carry with it $60,000.

Kernan—Does the Senator think, if I am convicted by Court-martial as I believe erroneously, that a pardon would place me where I would be placed if I could have a rehearing and show that I was originally innocent?

Logan—There is no rehearing in the bill. There is $60,000 in it. But what kind of a rehearing could we have had that would have authority to bring Porter before it and retry him?

Kernan—Originally the President, if he had seen fit, could have annulled this sentence. Now I want to give him a chance to review the report of the Board of Inquiry that finds the sentence was erroneous.

Logan—There is no power to grant a new trial; but if there was, could any power of the Government grant a new trial after the President approved the sentence that would have authority to bring a man before it?

Kernan—In my view of the law, Congress can pass a law where there has been a judgment by a Court authorizing a review and a rehearing of a case.

Logan—That is not the question. Is there any power to authorize a new trial by a Court that would