THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....MARCH 8, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 106⅝ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 108 for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 88; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London Saturday, 52½d; consols, 98 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106⅝ 4s, 109¾; 4½s, 110¼.

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

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

MINING STOCKS were generally quiet in San Francisco on Saturday morning. Some of the north end mines on the Comstock were a trifle firmer at the early informal call. Sierra Nevada rose $1 from Friday noon, Union Consolidated $4 50, Mexican $1 50, and Ophir $1. Changes in other Comstock shares were not important

THE negotiations with the Ute Indians were concluded at Washington on Saturday.

H. E. BROWN, one of the Mendocino outlaws, was found guilty at Ukiah on Saturday of murder in the first degree.

AH LEM, the Chinaman shot at San Rafael on Friday night, died on Saturday of his wounds.

A BRUTAL outrage is reported from Milwaukee, Wis.

FIRE at Buffalo, N. Y.; also at Duluth, Minn., Chicago and Woodstock, Ill.

THE death of ex-Congressman George W. Ketcridge is announced from Newmarket, N. H.

THE return of Hartmann, the Nihilist, to Russia, is refused by the French Government.

FOUR Mussulman villages have been burned by order of a Russian officer.

IN Van, Armenia, 52 persons have died of starvation.

AT Scottstown, Quebec, Saturday, two children were burned to death.

THE Danforth Locomotive and Machine Works at Paterson, N. J., were destroyed by fire Saturday.

SIXTEEN deaths occurred from the recent boiler explosion at Glasgow, Scotland.

THREE hundred amnestied Communists have arrived at Brest, France.

A SERIOUS railroad accident occurred Saturday near Seattle, W. T.

WAR is being waged against the high schools at Portland.

ONE HUNDRED men have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness at the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia to proceed to San Francisco.

COUNTERFEIT $100 bills on several Eastern national banks are in circulation.

BY the bursting of a gun on the new Italian ironclad Duello yesterday ten persons were injured.

DISASTROUS fire at St. Paul, Minn.

THE steamship City of Tokio arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan, bringing dates from Hongkong to February 7th, and from Yokohama to February 16th.

DE LESSEPS leaves Washington for San Francisco Tuesday.

TIM MORRIS, one of the first traveling Ethiopian minstrels, died at Providence, R. I., yesterday.

W. H. HAYES, Judge of the Federal Court of Kentucky, died suddenly at Louisville yesterday.

AT Kieff, Russia, a Court martial has been opened for the trial of revolutionists.

IN the State Senate Saturday, quite a large amount of business was transacted. The main debate was on the San Francisco teachers' salary bill.

THE QUACKERY BILL.

Mr. York's bill to legitimatize medical quackery has been very properly rejected. The arguments advanced in support of it were altogether unconvincing. Even supposing that medical skill is, as alleged, unsuccessful in a large percentage of cases, such a fact would afford no support to a proposition to expose the public to charlatanism without any precautions whatever. If trained physicians fail often, how much oftener must untrained quacks fail? That is the logical way to put the case, and the logical way is entirely at variance with Mr. York's peculiar theories. The need of legislative restrictions upon the unqualified practice of medicine cannot be doubted by any who have reflected upon the subject. It is true that there are schools of medicine which scout one another's principles, but it must be observed that all agree in certain fundamental requirements, such as a knowledge of anatomy and physiology. Their disagreements relate to questions of therapeutics, concerning which there is undoubtedly room for considerable latitude of opinion. They all insist upon the necessity of special education for the work of healing, and so long as they agree upon that the State has perhaps the only guarantee which it is possible to obtain in this connection. Nor must the consideration that patients will die as well under the hands of regular physicians as under the hands of quacks, be regarded as demonstrating any real identity of conditions. For in the first case the survivors have a reasonable assurance that the death was unavoidable, while in the second they cannot be at all certain that it was not the direct result of malpractice. It is, we think, sufficiently evident that the State owes it to the community to insist upon the special education of all who practice medicine. That is at once the most and the least it can require. But to remove that one safeguard would be to expose the ignorant classes to the inroads of charlatanism, and to handicap them most unfairly in the race of life.

THE CORPORATIONS AND THE CHINESE.

The hearing of the Parrott case in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco on Saturday developed the arguments on both sides, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns, and the decision of the Court was not obscurely foreshadowed by the remarks which the Judges made from time to time. The argument of the Attorney-General was so singularly exclusive of one of the main issues that Judge Sawyer charged him with "dodging" that consideration; and it must be admitted that his position would have appeared very much stronger had the defense not been represented by counsel. The decision of the Court upon the question submitted to it cannot be regarded as problematical. The unconstitutionality of the statute no doubt needs to be declared in an authoritative manner, but it has never been doubted by well-informed people at any time. It has been pointed out by the most sincere opponents of Chinese immigration that however agreeable it might be to drive out the Chinese by discriminating legislation, it was quite useless to try it, for the reason that the State had no jurisdiction in the premises. And it is probably just as well that the futility of such attempts should be demonstrated at an early day, so as at least to block the transparent game of our demagogues, who think to recommend themselves to the ignorant by proposing impracticable measures of the kind.

NOT AN ENCOURAGING SYMPTOM.

At a meeting of the unemployed in San Francisco on Saturday they were counseled by their leaders not to accept any offers of a dollar a day, and one Gannon, who seems to be a particularly impudent demagogue, advised them to look with suspicion and disfavor upon Mr. David Bush, who has recently been exerting himself with such good effect to raise a fund for the employment of the needy. Such incidents as this are calculated to create the impression that the "unemployed" who sit under the ministration of Gannon and Company are not greatly in need of work. It is not consistent with the theory of deserving industry to find men who while pretending to be destitute yet turn up their noses at a dollar a day.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The city election to-morrow takes its chief significance and importance from the fact that in it the issues of Conservatism and Kearneyism are forced upon the community. The ticket headed by Mr. Minis represents the Kearneyite movement. The Democracy has flung itself into the arms of that element, and conservative men, whether Republican or Democrat, must recognize the circumstance, and act accordingly. And the importation of this issue gives the election a larger meaning than it would otherwise have had. The people of California have lately seen enough to convince all who are open to conviction that the period of disguised anarchy which has cursed the State so long must be brought to an end by the determined and united action of all good and peaceable and law-respecting citizens. Kearneyism stands for all that is most prejudicial to the growth, progress and prosperity of the commonwealth. It gave us that new Constitution whose very shadow has so darkened all our prospects. It has spawned forth upon us Communism, and the war upon capital, and threats of arson and murder, and truculent bombast, and bad legislation, and the vilest demagogism, and every crazy and lawless and revolutionary tendency that can clog the wheels of industry, paralyze enterprise, drive money out of employment, and pauperize the people. It has gone far to ruin the reputation of the State abroad. It has made the California "labor agitation" a by-word and a reproach all over the world. It has brought business to a complete standstill, has stopped manufactures, has caused real estate to depreciate, has compelled an emigration of the enterprising class upon whose bold and extensive undertakings honest and sensible workingmen thrive. No State was ever cursed and blighted with so intolerable a plague as this Kearneyism, and to the direct evils bred of it have been added the shame and disgrace of its utilization by American demagogues. Democratic politicians, chronic office-seeking carpet-baggers, like Mr. Minis, have been found willing to sell their birthright for a mess of Kearney's pottage; to help this alien and seditious movement aimed at the disruption of republican institutions, for the sake of a little pelf and power.

Against Kearneyism and all that it stands for it has become necessary to oppose a resolute front. There is no longer any excuse for time-serving or vacillation. The ignorant and the malevolent elements joined together in this movement are ruining the State. That is the sober truth, which no candid and intelligent observer can or will deny. Sacramento will be called upon to-morrow to define her position upon this vital question. The election of Minis and his ticket will be a victory for Kearneyism. The election of the Republican ticket will be a victory for Conservatism. The evidences are multiplying fast that this battle will have to be fought out all over the State. It is the issue of greatest urgency, and which must be settled before men can know whether it is worth while to devote any more time and labor toward building up the State. It has in fact become necessary to ascertain whether California shall henceforth be an American State, enjoying the blessings of a republican form of government, or whether it shall be a Mexicanized province, ruled by ruffians and fools, and from which all enterprise and patriotism and wisdom and peace and thrift, are to be banished. Either Kearneyism must go, or the prosperity of the community must go. That is the question to be settled, and that is the question upon which the voters of Sacramento must take sides to-morrow. It is not now the old languid conflict between Republicans and Democrats. It is the serious and earnest struggle between the forces which aim at upholding Society, and the forces which aim at destroying it. There ought not to be any doubt as to which of these forces is the stronger. There is in fact no such doubt. But it is necessary that the friends of Conservation should on this occasion realize the importance of the issue before them, and that they should put Sacramento once more where she has ever been—in the van of progress, enlightenment and civilization.

THE CARR DRAINAGE BILL.

A bill has been introduced by Assemblyman Carr of Yuba, the ostensible purpose of which is to secure the same results as are aimed at in the Parks bill. It provides for a Commission, consisting of certain State officers, and it proposes to carry out a "system of drainage and protection for "the entire State." The main surface distinction between this and the Parks bill consists in the method of raising the necessary revenue. The Carr bill proposes to levy a general tax of one-tenth of one per cent., whereas the Parks bill proposes to raise the money from the districts to be benefited. At first sight the idea of a general tax may appear good, but this is really the fatal defect of the Carr bill, as we shall proceed to demonstrate. The effect of passing a bill for a system of drainage and protection for the entire State, and taxing the entire State for its objects, would inevitably be to develop plans of drainage and reclamation all over the State. There are very few counties in which some such scheme has not already been broached. There are no counties having any need of drainage in any shape which would not insist upon being included in the operation of the bill. There are projects of this kind lying dormant in all directions. Klamath, Tulare, Lake, San Joaquin, Kern, and many other counties, would therefore put forward claims for improvements, and under a bill so framed their claims would have to be admitted. The result would be that while the distribution of the tax levy over the whole State diminished the available revenue in the district whose needs are most urgent, it would frritter away the bulk of the fund so raised upon enterprises which are not at all pressingly demanded, however salutary they may be. The necessities of the Sacramento valley would remain as great as they are now, but the possibility of relieving them would be greatly diminished, and it would be found that only a modicum of the amount raised by taxation could be utilized for the purposes which require every dollar of it. And this is a fatal objection to the Carr bill. The debris question is one of which the main characteristic is its extreme urgency. It cannot be neglected save at a cost so heavy that no legislative body and no body politic can be supposed blind and reckless enough to treat it with indifference. Nor can it be safely played with. In his recent report to Congress upon this subject Colonel Mendell has insisted particularly upon the absolute necessity for immediate action. He says the work must be begun this summer, without fail, and he states that the longer it is delayed the more difficult will the application of remedies become. It must, therefore, be dealt with now in such a way as to insure the inauguration and active prosecution of relief works.

Nor is there any room for doubt as to the necessity of confining all present efforts to the securing of protection and relief from the debris. It is the rapidly proceeding destruction of the rivers which must be averted. The coarser debris must be held back in the mountains, and the river channels must be so treated as to give more velocity to the currents, and so enable them to scour out their beds and to carry the lighter sediment down to the sea. These two operations are designated by science as the imperative requirements of the hour, and unless they are both commenced, and commenced under a comprehensive and harmonious plan, the worst consequences will ensue. Mr. Carr's bill affects to aim at the same general results as the Parks bill, and therefore those who support it cannot be supposed hostile to the main principles of the latter. But the fiscal provisions of the Carr bill destroy its availability, by dissipating the proceeds of taxation over too wide an area. It is quite probable that this effect was not foreseen when the bill was drawn, but it is only necessary to direct attention to it to make the fact apparent that the general taxation feature must produce the consequences we have described. Between the two measures we cannot hesitate to prefer the Parks bill, though the latter requires some amendments which we have heretofore pointed out. It may, indeed, be as well to state once for all that neither this nor any other bill can be regarded by us as satisfactory unless it secures to Sacramento the full control of her levee system, and provides for the due recognition of the expenditures she has already made in protecting herself from inundation, in whatever general scheme may be adopted. As it is quite practicable to introduce protective clauses of this kind into a general bill without at all affecting its fundamental principles, we trust that it will be done before the matter is pressed any further. With such precautions and guarantees, however, the scheme of the Parks bill would afford the best programme yet proposed on the subject.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.—The Vice-President presented a letter from the Commissioners of Pensions, with the estimate of deficiencies in the pensions for the current year. Referred.

Some bills of a personal nature being disposed of, the bill to amend Section 2447 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the issue of patents for private land claims confirmed by an Act of Congress, was passed.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

Consideration was then resumed of the Fitz John Porter bill, and Carpenter addressed the Senate.

Carpenter argued that Congress had no authority to amend the sentences of a Court-martial, or authorize the appointment to the army in spite of a sentence, or to grant a new trial to a man who had been out of the army seventeen years. The President could pardon Porter; but it was unnecessary to pass a bill to tell him so. Carpenter said the whole tendency of our time seemed to be toward the centralization of power in Congress. The boundaries between and limiting the various Departments of the Government established by the Constitution were continually disregarded. This bill was an example of such encroachment. He asked, what right has Congress to command the President to appoint a man in the army any more than in the Courts? If Porter is eligible at all, what need to authorize the President and the Senate to exercise their constitutional powers. Burnside's amendment for a new trial by a Court of thirteen officers, to confirm, mitigate or annul the former sentence, is remarkable; Porter, having been a private citizen for over seventeen years, cannot be subjected to Court-martial, even with his consent. The whole proceeding would be a farce, a nullity.

Carpenter lauded the character of the previous Court-martial. On the other hand, the three individuals who reviewed the proceedings of that Court had no shadow of jurisdiction, or power even to administer an oath. The only reason these three individuals had for their inquiry was to inform the President whether he might properly pardon Porter. The President can pardon Porter, and that would wipe out all consequences of the sentence.

NEVER APPLIED FOR A PARDON.

I am told that Porter has never applied for a pardon. I submit that under the circumstances of this case Porter is not at liberty to set his frown against the only power that, under the Constitution, can relieve him, and ask us to exercise a power that the Constitution denies. Is it any humiliation for him to apply to that ultimate power which may still reach his case, which is ample and copious, which "falls like streams from rising springs," which may reach his case and violate no principle of the Constitution? We cannot touch the case without violating our oaths to support the Constitution, for the pardoning power belongs to the Executive, and no matter what it is called, the annulment of this sentence would operate as a pardon. I had intended to review the testimony on the question of fact, "Was Mr. Porter guilty?" There are two reasons why I do not. In the first place, I think it wholly unnecessary, because if we have no constitutional power to pardon him, or what is the same thing, relieve him from that judgment in any form of proceeding whatever, it is immaterial to us whether he was guilty or not. In the next place, that part of the task has been performed by the Senator from Illinois (Logan) much better than I could do it. Now, I have no feeling against Fitz John Porter on any account. I was with him a year at the Academy at West Point, and I always esteemed him a gentleman until this affair occurred. The testimony, which I have examined, pretty fully convinces me, not that Fitz John Porter was disloyal to the Union, not that he meant that the South should succeed in breaking up the Government, but that

HE WAS DEVOTED TO MCCLELLAN.

McClellan was the idol of his heart and the star of his hope. He wanted to see McClellan succeed. He was the man to whom Porter was attached, around whom all the affections of his heart seemed to have entwined themselves, and it was as bitter as death to him when McClellan was supplanted in command and succeeded by a man for whom he seems to have had great contempt. That was the fault and fall of Fitz John Porter. It was an ambition, if not for himself, for his friend. A like ambition drew Satan down, that drew Porter down; he fell like Lucifer, never to rise again.

SUMMING UP.

Carpenter briefly and eloquently summed up Logan's long argument as to the facts of the battle, declaring that Porter flatly disobeyed orders; had no heart in the cause; had destroyed twenty thousand lives. His own State felt the loss heavily. The bones of those slain soldiers came by every train from the battlefield to Wisconsin, were piled up like merchandise in the depots, and sleep now in green graves that dot the hills and very green valley in Wisconsin. Our people will not soon forget Fitz John Porter, and would never forgive me if I should vote to put him back and pay him as if he had served his country faithfully. Queer things are done these days, and this may be done, but not by my vote. Nevertheless, Mr. President, God's will be done. It may be that even this last travesty upon justice is necessary. They tell us that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. It may be that Democrats are not mad enough yet to insure their total destruction. This last act may be needed to convince the American people that to insure proper discrimination between virtue and vice, and to fix the proper punishment upon disloyalty and hold rebellion in check, we need in the White House once more the steady hand, cool head, and the patriotic heart of U. S. Grant. [Great applause.]

Bayard obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for an executive session, and when the doors were reopened, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

A PLAN FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DEBRIS QUESTION.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Will you permit me through your columns to suggest for public consideration a plan for the settlement of the vexed debris question—one which will give certain and permanent relief, while doing complete justice to all interests?

First—That the Legislature call on the hydraulic mine-owners to state for what sum they will sell to the State the mines now being worked by the hydraulic process.

Second—That the Legislature then pass a bill submitting to the people at the general election in November next—in conformity with Article XVI. of the Constitution—the question whether they will authorize such purchase, and the issuance of bonds therefor to the amount agreed upon, said purchase to be made and bonds issued if the popular vote shall be affirmative, and mining by the hydraulic process to be thereafter forever prohibited in this State.

Third—That the Legislature pass the Chamberlain bill at this session, which will, in any event, prevent the flow of debris down the river channels for two years, and permanently, in case the hydraulic mines are purchased and that method of mining prohibited.

The State can then employ convict labor upon or lease the purchased mines, to be worked only by the drifting process, or make such other disposition of them as may seem best. I am satisfied that all the hydraulic mines in the State can be purchased—deducting the value their water ditches will still have—for not exceeding $10,000,000, which would require, to meet the interest and principal of twenty-year bonds, about $900,000 annual tax, or one-tenth of one per cent upon the taxable property of the State—a mere bagatelle compared with the benefits accruing. WM. M. CUTTER.

Marysville, March 5, 1880.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

[DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.]

AFFAIRS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Military Precautions Against Threatened Danger.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Kearney Advises His Followers to Beware of Bad Advisers.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A Freight Train Wrecked Near Seattle, Washington Territory.

CALIFORNIA.

The Sand Lot—Kearney Weakening—Rumors Regarding Troops—The Ward Presidents.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7th.—There was a good attendance at the sand lot to-day. Kearney warned his hearers that these men who would incite them to deeds of violence are their enemies, and must be avoided; that the Workingmen have nothing to gain by violent measures, etc. He then went on to announce that a grand plot was afloat on the part of the alleged enemies of the Workingmen to precipitate a riot, in preparation for which Federal troops had been ordered to this city, the guns of Gatling battery removed to the Central police station, and a vigilance committee put in shape for active duty. Aside from the moves imputed by Kearney to the authorities, there is some truth in his statement. The Gatlings have been removed to the police station, and there are rumors that some additions to the United States forces in the vicinity of the city are being made. Guards have also been placed in some instances over the armories of the National Guards. These movements have failed to excite any particular newspaper notice or comment, and no explanations have been accorded from authoritive sources, but this action is probably referable to a desire to be prepared for any contingency liable to occur at or before the expiration of the thirty days' notice given in the matter of the condemnation of Chinatown.

The Board of Ward Presidents to-day adopted a resolution calling a County Convention for the 15th inst., to nominate fifteen freeholders to frame a city charter. They also resolved to request their representatives in the Legislature to endeavor to have the election for joint Senator, vice Desty, set for the same date, as a measure of economy.

The Military Situation at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7th.—The *Call* tomorrow will publish the result of inquiries regarding the recent movements in military circles in this city, from which it appears that all the arms of the Second Regiment, National Guard, have been removed from the various armories and deposited in the old City Hall, or Central Police Station, where a guard of a Lieutenant and ten men of Company F, Second Regiment, is kept over them. Companies B and C, of the First Regiment, have been concentrated at the armory of the latter company, and the arms of Company G, of the Second Regiment have been placed in their charge. An officer's guard is now mounted nightly at the armory of the Third Regiment, which is allowed to retain its arms. The armory of the First Regiment is closely guarded, and no one is allowed to enter. The arms of the three cavalry companies have been removed from their armory, to what locality is unknown, but probably to the old City Hall. Camp regulations have been established, and "grand rounds" visit the various posts nightly. The arms only of the Second Regiment have been removed from the armories, and guards are detailed every night to watch over the other company property. The Third Regiment has been concentrated at the old Olympic Club building and those companies of the First not accommodated at the armory of Company C are at regimental headquarters, corner of Howard and New Montgomery streets. General McDowell, Commanding the Division of the Pacific, was telegraphed yesterday from Washington to bring all the available troops in his Division to San Francisco, and companies amounting in all to 500 men are already en route, with more to follow—probably 1,500 altogether. It is impossible to find out by whose orders these movements of the National Guard are made, as the officers refuse to give any information; but it is conjectured that the movements are under the direction of General McDowell, and are due to representations made to the Washington authorities by Colonel Bee, Vice-Consul of China, regarding the supposed danger in which the Chinese stand. It is understood that the present precautions will be maintained until such time as some settlement of the existing agitation is arrived at, and at least until the question of the constitutionality of the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese has been decided by the United States Courts, and the question of the condemnation of Chinatown settled. The Second Regiment is disposed to view the removal of their arms with indignation, and many of the members assert that it is an insult to the regiment, whose loyalty to the State and to the cause of law and order is unquestionable. The reason assigned by the officers for their act is that the arms of the regiment, being scattered around at a number of company armories, are liable to seizure in the event of an unexpected movement by the disorderly classes, and that their removal to the old City Hall is merely precautionary, and not intended as any reflection upon the character of the regiment. The Workingmen are considerably excited over these movements, and many of them assert that the authorities are trying to force a quarrel on them. The others say that the movement is designed to bluff the Board of Health in the matter of the condemnation of Chinatown, while still others hold that the whole thing is due to the unfounded fears of the authorities.

Arrival from China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7th.—The steamship City of Tokio arrived to-night from China and Japan, bringing dates from Hongkong to February 7th and from Yokohama to February 16th.

Railroad Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7th.—The Overland emigrant and freight train, while crossing the track of the local train at Oakland Point to-day, was run into by the local passenger train. The engine of the latter train train was smashed and four or five freight cars thrown from the track. No one hurt.

Died of His Wounds.

SAN RAFAEL, March 6th.—Ah Lem, the Chinaman who was shot last night while standing in a China cigar store in Chinatown, died this afternoon. His murderer has not yet been captured.

The Mendocino Outlaw Trial—Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

UKIAH, March 6th.—The case of H. E. Brown was given to the jury at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. The argument of counsel for defense occupied over two hours and the attorneys for the people one hour and forty minutes. The Court-room was densely packed, many of the audience being ladies. The jury returned to Court after being out three and a half hours, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Brown seemed to have some hopes of a disagreement, but appeared to give up all hopes when the verdict was read by the Clerk. Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, is set for passing sentence.

OREGON.

Items from Portland.

PORTLAND, March 7th.—Weather warm and cloudy.

The annual school election will take place to-morrow for a Director and Clerk. An unusual degree of interest is manifested, as for the past four weeks a very marked opposition to the High Schools, or at least to teaching foreign languages, higher mathematics, etc., in them, has sprung up. The election of Director to-morrow will settle in a measure whether the High School will be continued at its present standard or whether the superfluous branches will be lopped off.

The steamer Willamette Chief, which was sunk in the river several days ago, has been raised and brought here. She will be placed on the dry-dock and repaired.

Last night W. P. Gheen was arrested charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon—a loaded yager. He was held to answer to the charge before the Grand Jury.

Hum and Clong Sung have been sentenced to the Penitentiary, each for three years, by Judge Bellinger, for the crime of larceny.

A memorial addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, praying for an appropriation of $250,000 to commence the construction of a breakwater at the mouth of the Columbia river, is being circulated for signatures, and very numerously signed.

Orders have been received at the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia for 100 men to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to San Francisco. The following officers will accompany the troops: Major Downey, Major Boyle, Lieutenant Rheem, Lieutenant Eltonhead and Lieutenant Schaefner. The officers and soldiers expect to leave on the steamer Oregon.

Colonel Gillespie reports the work at Cascades on the canal and locks progressing rapidly. Colonel Stewart and Colonel Mendell, members of the United States Board of Engineers of the Pacific coast, will arrive on the steamer State of California, to make official inspection of the work at the Cascades.

It is stated on reliable information that the Oregon Railway Company, limited, has placed in the field a surveying party to make a preliminary examination for the proposed narrow-gauge railroad from Corvallis southward, via Junction, to the east side of the Willamette valley, and there connect with the company's road to be built from Silverton, via Lebanon, to the south of Brownsville.

Wheat quiet at $1 90.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Serious Railroad Accident.

SEATTLE, March 6th.—While the noon train from Newcastle, consisting of an engine and eighteen loaded coal cars, was crossing the Little Lake trestle to-day, the trestle suddenly gave way. Robert Thorn, a brakeman, and James Williams, Superintendent of the Newcastle coal mine, who were on the hind car, jumped from the train. Thorn had both legs broken, and sustained, it is feared, serious internal injuries. Williams received painful, though not serious, injuries about the neck and head. Reuben Shean, the fireman, who was on the fifth car back from the engine at the time assisting in setting the brakes started to run across the train as the trestle began to give, and fell from the next car but one from the engine as it went down a distance of twenty feet, and, singular to say, was uninjured. Another man, named Stewart, from Nanaimo, went down with one of the middle cars into the ravine, a distance of ninety feet, receiving fatal injuries. The locomotive and first car crossed all right, but the balance of the train, consisting of seventeen coal cars, with a few exceptions, was entirely wrecked.

Business Interests of Olympia.

OLYMPIA, March 6th.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the City Hall last evening, for the purpose of considering and advancing the business interests and welfare of the city. The prospects for a woolen mill, barrel factory, an outlet for the produce of Chehalis county, a dry dock and other matters were thoroughly discussed. A committee was appointed to effect a permanent organization, and to correspond with the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth our resources and facilities for a navy yard.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Case Decided—Narrow Escape from a Collision.

VICTORIA, March 6th.—The Court in the matter of the Humphreys estate decided in favor of the heirs. The deceased was a resident of Coloma when gold was discovered at Sutter's mill, in 1848.

On Thursday night, as the mail steamship City of Chester was entering Esquimalt harbor, she narrowly escaped a collision with the bark Mary G. Reed, bound for Hasting's mill, to load lumber for Callao. It is alleged that the bark was riding at anchor without having any light exhibited, and acting on information to this effect the Steamer Inspector for the district applied yesterday to Judge Pemberton for a summons against Captain Carvey, master of the bark. The application was granted, and the hearing of the case set for Tuesday next.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The Views of a Practical Worker About the Party.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Will you please allow me space in your crowded sheet to express a few admonitory thoughts to the working classes, the well-meaning part of which I am proud to be identified with? I have several times intended to do so, after having read or heard remarks from some of their leaders, and I was impelled to the resolution suddenly the other night when I met with a most unceremonious rebuff in attempting to deliver a recitation bearing upon questions affecting their interest. Whilst I do not by any means accuse all present there with lack of literary taste or sense of decorum, I aver that a large number of those present, who certainly had not the excuse of youth on their side, considered what I had to offer much beneath what had been offered them that evening, and forced me to the conclusion that if I had been, like one they recognize, reprobate enough to invoke the damnation of God upon the souls of my fellow-men, I should have gained their attention and undesired applause. To the working classes, especially the disturbing element of the same, I desire to say that though political reform is needed, moral and social are also, and the former can be more easily achieved where the latter are duly regarded. An intemperate, immoral and illogical advocacy of man's rights is not the surest and quickest way to obtain them; but when they employ abusive language to the entire that to which they are not entitled, the case is worse. Both of these faults are but too visible in many of the gatherings of the workingmen. Milton's words apply with too much force: "License they mean when they cry for liberty." But such obstinate wrongdoing, though it may produce revolution, can never bring desired reform. And it must be a source of regret to many well-intentioned men who are of the Workingmen's party, that, though their motives are good, they are oblized by their position to give silent or expressed approval to much that but darkens their reputations. They have not learned to be single when to be single is to be right. They do not realize that many men are but little above the brute, and that many others are morally far below it. Hence, like children, they play "follow the leader," until they gain a notoriety which should not fall to their lot, or are taught by lessons of sharp experience to observe principles rather than parties. If any should infer from these plain terms that I am not a friend to the workingman, they are mistaken. I am with them in all honorable efforts. Their condition is not what it should be, what I hope to see it, nor what it might be with a proper use of the means within their power. I am hopeful they will improve their condition; but not with every tool they employ. My services, such as they are, have been cheerfully given when requested, and shall be again. To advocate their claims I conceive to be one of the most honorable positions a man can occupy; and if my ability was much greater than it is, I could hope for laurels in such a field. Learned and high-principled men are deserved here; but the pity is they do not seem to be desired, or there would not be the same approval of demagogism that we find to-day. The speaker who can most revile the rich man, because he is rich, and make the most preposterous assertions, such as "Leland Standford controls the whole Legislature of California," and "Rothschild is king of the United States," is introduced as the champion of the people. But the wise and impartial listener to such twaddle, hearing it applauded, is forced in downcast mood to exclaim:

Is it not sad to see a mass of men—
The sinews of the State, the heart of wealth,
The never-failing life-blood of the land—
Is it not sad to see them stand like trees,
Swayed by the breath of every wind that blows,
Drinking with greedy ear the specious tale
Of some deluding orator? And when
The artful speaker with a flourish makes
The accustomed pause, shouting, they know not why,
Acting they know not how——

I have said all I intended, and as much likely as you can find space for. To end it reform will be had, and the more speedily and of a more valuable and lasting character, the more wise and virtuous the means employed to obtain it. GEO. ASPDEN.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

E. H. McKee, City Auditor, makes the following report for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1880:

Balance on hand last report	$35,162 70
Receipts for the week	2,449 90
Total	$37,612 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sinking and Interest Fund	$1,620 00	
General Fund	179 59	
Water Works Fund	664 20	
Street Fund	652 88	
Police Fund	1,275 69	
Bond Redemption Fund	1,585 10	
		5,976 77
Balance in Treasury		$31,635 83

APPORTIONMENT.

Sinking and Interest Fund	$1,432 18
General Fund	3,323 94
Water Works Fund	2,000 71
Fire Department Fund	26 94
School Fund	16,133 96
Levee Fund	81 73
Cemetery Fund	1,257 77
Street Fund	886 14
Police Fund	743 41
Bond Redemption Fund	506 86
Special Water Works Fund	3,878 11
Fire Department Bond and Interest Fund	28 14
Library Fund	15 34
Intersection Fund	3 97
Contingent Fund	29 15
Sewer Repair Fund	8 34
Dog Fund	62 40
M and N, Eighth to Ninth Street Fund	94 60
Eleventh, R to V Street Fund	263 85
Front and Second, M to R Street Sewer Fund	470 11
N and O, Thirteenth to Fourteenth Street Fund	86 80
Ninth, R to U Street Fund	266 88
M and N, Sixth to Eighth Street Sewer Fund	8 94
G and H, Seventh and Thirteenth Street Sewer Fund	6 40
H and I, Nineteenth and Twentieth Street Fund	14 16
Total	$31,635 83

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Disastrous Fire at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), March 7th.—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the roof of the wholesale dry goods house of Averbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co., the largest building and occupied by the heaviest firm in the city. The fire smoldered for nearly an hour before breaking out, but the firemen were unable to reach or check it. About 6 o'clock the flames broke out of the upper story window, and the building was soon beyond salvation. At this hour (9 o'clock) it has burned to the second story, and will be a total loss. The fire departments from here and Minneapolis continue their efforts, while the goods are being rapidly removed from the lower stories. The building is three years old, and was built by Commodore W. F. Davidson. It cost $90,000, and is insured for $45,000. It was filled with goods in anticipation of the spring trade. The value of the goods was $800,000; insurance, $492,000, in several St. Paul agencies.

Railroad Rumor.

LOUISVILLE, March 7th.—The fact has leaked out here that the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line has been purchased by C. P. Huntington & Co., who will use it in conjunction with the great Central Pacific system. This air line, which extends from Louisville to St. Louis, was to be built partly by the aid of county subscriptions, as well as by the capital of its projectors. The road will, when completed, traverse the richest part of Indiana and Illinois, connecting at St. Louis with the Huntington Central Pacific interests, and at Louisville with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, at whose terminal point, Mt. Sterling, it will join the Chesapeake and Ohio, thus giving the Central Pacific people an immense line of road, extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean. Laborers are now hard at work grading the track of the Chesapeake and Ohio from Huntington to Mt. Sterling, a distance of 80 miles. This extension will be finished by next fall.

The Sunday Law Enforced.

COVINGTON (Ky.), March 7th.—Much sensation was to-day caused by the universal observance of the Sunday law. There has been considerable agitation for some time past in the form of public meetings to enforce this law specially against saloon keepers, and committees were appointed to rigidly prosecute offenders. The saloon keepers resolved to close their saloons to-day, and devote it to gathering information against everybody who performed common labor. To-morrow they will issue warrants for their arrest. Every place in Covington was closed except the drug stores, and they sold nothing whatever except on prescriptions. The names of carriage drivers who brought people to church, and in some instances the name of the ministers and organists, were written down for arrest. The street cars were running under the provisions of the law passed only yesterday, exempting them from the penalties of the law.

Western-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 7th. — The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento March 11th: Mrs. J. Coughlan, Mrs. Dr. Flood, Mrs. J. A. Ford, child and nurse, Mrs. M. V. Baldwin, San Francisco; James Ashforth, Idaho; E. B. Harris, New York; Wm. B. Hyde, Oakland; Pasha Gillet, Master Russell Bell, Galioto, New Mexico; Adolph Bordes, Paris, France; D. H. Hawkins, England; H. R. Smith and wife, Marshalltown; A. Brower, Plattsburg, Mo.; J. L. Clark, Globe City, A. T.; F. Pray, Meadville, Pa.; Mrs. Lewis Corsey, Colusa.

The Striking Spinners at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, March 7th.—The Union Mills will be started up to-morrow, and undoubtedly all the striking spinners will return to work, as they feel satisfied that the manufacturers are disposed to deal fairly with them. It is reported that the figures show that the increase given them was more than the fifteen per cent. promised. Secretary Howard has advised them to return to work.

Deaths.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), March 7th.—Tim Morris, a member of the first Ethiopian minstrel troupe on the road, thirty four years ago, and in the business ever since, died here on Saturday.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), March 7th.—W. H. Hayes, appointed Judge of the Federal Court of Kentucky early in September, 1879, to succeed the late Judge D. Bland Ballard, died suddenly of heart disease in this city this afternoon, aged 59 years.

Tribute of Respect and Admiration.

CHICAGO, March 7th.—Hon. E. B. Washburne this afternoon delivered an address to the Hebrew citizens at the Senai Reformed Congregation, upon the occasion of the memorial service to Adolphe Cremieux, paying to that deceased statesman of France a warm tribute of respect and admiration.

Memorial Service.

NEW YORK, March 7th.—A memorial service commemorative of the life and services of the late Adolphe Cremieux, of the French Senate, and Honorary President of the Alliance Israelite Universal, were held this afternoon in the Temple Emanuel, in which many congregations participated.

De Lesseps Coming.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.—De Lesseps will leave this city for Philadelphia Tuesday, where he will pass the day and take the evening train for the West, en route for San Francisco.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, March 7th.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: The arbitrariness of despotism has greatly increased since