THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 9, 1880.

The San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 203 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106⅝ for 4s of 1907; 108⅝ for 5s of 1881; 108 for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 88; silver bars, 113½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 98 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 109¾; 4½s, 110½.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 92½ selling.

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

AN assessment of $2 per share has been levied by the Sierra Nevada Mining Company.

MINING stocks opened quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. Union Consolidated declined $1, falling under the $40 mark. Belcher sold down as low as $10 50 at the opening informal call, which is $1 62½ below the best price on Saturday, but on the regular call it was elevated to $11 12½. The changes in other Comstock shares are scarcely worth noting, being all under the dollar mark.

THE Vancouver Coal Company's miners at Nanaimo are on a strike.

STORMY weather still prevails in British Columbia.

THE Weston-O'Leary walking match began at San Francisco yesterday morning.

SAN FRANCISCO is being placarded with warnings to employers of Chinese.

PARIS is to present Professor Nordenskjold with a gold medal.

JAMES STEWARD, who was injured in the railroad accident near Seattle, W. T., died Saturday evening.

THE Louisiana Democratic State Convention is called for April 12th.

FIRE near Butteville, Or.

AN explosion at Santiago, Chile, killed twenty-four persons, and several others are missing.

THE trial of George Gauntz, another of the Mendocino outlaws, began at Ukiah yesterday.

CHARLES M. LAWRENCE attempted to kill himself at Virginia, Nev., yesterday.

THE arguments in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco on the Chinese prohibitory bill are not yet concluded.

BILLS were presented in both houses of Congress yesterday to confirm the Stratton survey of the Pueblo of San Francisco.

THE Queen has been advised to dissolve the British Parliament at Easter.

THE British ship Isabella was recently abandoned at sea, waterlogged; but eight of the crew were saved.

RICH mineral discoveries are reported near Rawhide Buttes, 140 miles from Cheyenne.

AN active volcano exists near Brown's Park, Wyoming.

SEVERAL persons concerned in the legislative bribery cases pleaded guilty yesterday at Harrisburg, Pa.

ALBERT BONSER was drowned in Lewis river, Washington Territory, yesterday.

AH LEE is to be sentenced to death to-day at Portland, Or.

WILLIAM BURGE was accidentally shot yesterday, at Oak Creek, Or.

THE Citizens' Protective Union of San Francisco have issued an explanatory manifesto, which will be found in another column.

THE State Senate spent most of the day yesterday in discussing the bill on education.

In the Assembly yesterday there was a long discussion over the Braunhart Charter Act, and it was finally amended and ordered to its final passage. Several other bills were passed.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE DUILIO.

One of the great guns on the Italian ironclad Duilio has exploded after being fired several times, much as the Thunderer's thirty-eight ton gun exploded. These periodical accidents to big guns seem to point to the possibility that a stage may have been reached at which the size of the gun renders it difficult to insure its safety. Since the Thunderer's explosion the British Government has been experimenting with another thirty-eight ton gun at Sheerness, and this one having been purposely burst, it was found that it had flown to pieces almost precisely in the same way as the Thunderer's gun. It may be that there was a radical defect in the plan of these particular guns, but it is obvious that the larger the gun is the more difficult it must be to secure perfect homogeneity in the enormous mass of metal of which it is composed. Science may invent means of overcoming such defects as are capable of ascertainment, but it can never be possible to make sure that these great guns are thoroughly sound throughout, and as the bursting of one of them in action must inflict as much damage as the enemy could, it is possible that these experiences may fix the limit of armament. Indeed the latest tendencies in naval theory seem to be towards light and swift vessels and comparatively small guns, rather than such monsters as the Italian Government has spent so much money upon.

WASTING THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

It may be very amusing to the Sandlotters in the Legislature to play the buffoon by introducing bills whose only recommendation is their monstrosity, but it is necessary to point out that they have no right whatever to squander the people's money in printing and discussing such preposterous measures. Assemblyman Maybell has introduced decidedly the most ridiculous bill of the kind referred to. It provides for a special tax upon Chinese, to be levied upon those who employ them, and it proceeds to declare it a misdemeanor on the part of any Court to declare this bill unconstitutional. This precious bill has been ordered to be printed. The Assembly would do well to make its introducer defray the expense of printing it, for no member has a right to waste public funds in such a way. Of course the bill is utterly, outrageously worthless, but nevertheless it will cost money to dispose of it, and this is a tax which the people ought not to be expected to bear. The people of San Francisco have reason to feel ashamed when a member of their delegation brings forward bills of such a character, but it is intolerable that the whole State, which is in no way responsible for the election of Maybell, should be taxed to pay for his imbecilities.

UNNECESSARY RETICENCE.

It is rather singular that nobody seems to know by whose orders the concentration of Federal troops upon San Francisco is being made. Washington dispatches state that nothing is known at army headquarters, or at the executive department, of any such movements, and that no demand for troops has been made by anybody in authority. The fact remains, however, that the troops have come and are still coming, and it is quite possible that their presence was actually needed. Certainly no valid reason exists for making a mystery of the movement. The preservation of peace and the protection of a great city from threatened mob violence constitute sufficient justification for whatever steps may have been taken in the matter. It is time that the bad habit of truckling to the seditious mob was thrown aside, and that Americans asserted their right to keep the peace in their own country. If the troops were needed it was right to send for them, and if any attempt was made to create a riot in San Francisco it would be right to call upon them promptly. That is the truth of the situation, and there is no justification for avoiding its declaration.

NOTARY APPOINTED.—Morris Newman of Bear Valley has been appointed a Notary Public for Mariposa county, vice self, term expired.

THE RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

The interest taken by owners of swamp lands in the enactment of legislation to settle the debris question appears to have puzzled some people. The explanation of this circumstance, however, tends to emphasize the close connection which really exists between all interests in this regard. The fact is that the reclamation of swamp lands has become impossible because of the injury the rivers are sustaining through the flow of debris. It is no longer practicable to obtain the capital required for carrying out any extensive reclamation system. When capitalists are applied to for loans the first thing they do is to send an engineer to examine and report upon the scheme. The engineer at once investigates the condition of the river. He finds that the river bed has been filled up by debris to a depth of ten, twenty, thirty or forty feet, as the case may be. He makes his report, and upon the strength of it the capitalist declines to risk his money. He says to the swamp-land owner: "It is true that your "land would under ordinary circumstances "be ample security for such a loan as you "require; but I find that the river against "which you propose to levee is filling up "very rapidly, and that the agencies to "which this is due are still in operation. "There is, therefore, no guarantee that "your calculations will turn out right, but, "on the contrary, it is extremely probable "that by the time you have expended sev-"eral hundred thousand dollars in build-"ing your levees the river bed will "have been raised so much higher "that you will be called on to spend "as much more in protecting your-"self against the new danger. And "as this process of filling up the river is "certain to go on, unless legislation is had, "until it is no longer possible to build "levees that will resist the flood pressure, "the investment is not one upon which "prudent men can safely enter." The result is that reclamation of swamp lands cannot be proceeded with, and it is clear that those who own such lands consequently have as much interest in securing remedial legislation as either the farmers on Bear or Feather rivers, or the people of Marysville and Sacramento. Until such legislation is obtained their lands must be idle, and the longer the flow of debris is permitted the darker will their prospects be.

The reclamation of the swamp lands is one of the enterprises which will immediately follow the adoption of a practical scheme of relief from the debris. There are millions of capital available for such undertakings the moment assurance is given that the river beds will not be allowed to fill up any further. And this means the inauguration of a new era of prosperity for the State. The restoration of these lands to tillage and production involves the expenditure of immense sums in labor, the absolute creation of scores of millions of new wealth, the quickening of industry and commerce in every direction, and the lessening of the burden of taxation by the introduction of fresh tax-paying property. And though reclamation is only an indirect result of the stoppage of the debris and the scouring out of the river channels, it is an effect which promises the most important additions to the aggregate resources of the community, and which is capable, by itself, of solving the question of employment for every man in the State who seriously desires to subsist himself by honest labor. Those who call themselves the special friends of the workingmen ought to have been the first to perceive that this necessary and urgent legislation contained within it the practical solution of the problems which have so long agitated San Francisco. That city has a number of unemployed men, clamorous for work. Well! Here is a plan by which work can be provided for all of them, and by perfectly legitimate and wholesome means. There is no demand for the prosecution of unnecessary public works. No taxation to be levied on the community in order to make work for a few. But in the process of relieving our rivers and protecting our cities from flood, a means of inaugurating the most extensive and salutary reclamation schemes is afforded, and of providing work for all who need it in ways most beneficial to the community. The passage of a debris relief bill will turn capital quickly into this channel, and invigorate the whole State. The work of protection and relief is imperatively demanded without reference to any indirect results. Surely a Legislature never has had a better opportunity than is here afforded, to benefit and protect its constituents by one and the same measure.

SAN FRANCISCO'S DILEMMA.

For the moment it appears that "peace "reigns in Warsaw," or in San Francisco. Whether the quiescence of the Sandlotters is attributable to the apparent fact that the patience of the law-abiding people has been exhausted, or to the preparations which have been made for meeting any outbreak, is of little consequence. The important and perplexing fact remains that this suspension of menace and bluster indicates no permanent change in the situation. The Kearneyites may be cowed for the moment. They may have realized that they have carried their crusade against law and order as far as it can be carried with safety to themselves. Under the influence of the concentration of Federal troops upon San Francisco they may conclude that discretion is the better part of valor. But it is evident that this is nothing more than a momentary relief for the plague-ridden community they infest. It is not possible that one half of the people can remain permanently on guard against the other half. It is not possible that San Francisco can always be protected by United States troops. And it is folly to doubt that when the pressure is removed the Sandlotters will resume their old practices, and proceed as vigorously as before with their efforts to produce anarchy and the destruction of society. The conflict between these men and the representatives of American governmental doctrines can in fact only be terminated in accordance with republican theories, and to the salvation of society, by the complete reassertion of those doctrines at the polls. Kearneyism must be so beaten by the ballot that the veriest demagogue will no longer be tempted to pander to it for the sake of place and power. There is no other recourse short of the precipitation of an armed struggle, and that is a kind of remedy but little, if at all, better than the disease. And because this is so, and because the cause of the conservative elements in San Francisco is necessarily that of the conservative elements all through the State, it is necessary that these elements everywhere should unite in determined opposition to the anarchists whose vile conduct is ruining California, and giving her an evil name from which she may not recover for a generation. This is evidently the one great State issue of the immediate future, and since it involves the destinies of the Commonwealth it must outrank any and every other issue until it is finally settled.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

It is well that the business men of Sacramento have appreciated the importance of the election to-day, and determined to give their undivided attention to it. We have shown them what the issue is, and there is but that one. It is Republicanism, not in its partisan but in its broadest sense, that is here opposed to Kearneyism and all that the name implies. It is quite as much the interest of Democrats as of Republicans that conservatism in government should be sustained and vindicated. We have seen what San Francisco has had to endure because her conservative classes could not find time to go to the polls. Let the people of Sacramento lay that lesson to heart, and so save themselves from a like calamity. There are no questions of politics concerned at this election. It is a sharply defined and simple contest between the elements which build up and strengthen and sustain orderly and prosperous communities, and the elements which seek to tear them down. Our voters do not need to be told that Kearneyism is prejudicial to the growth and well-being of any community. Its elevation to power is equivalent to a stigma upon the capacity for self-government of those who permit such a thing to occur. No city that has any hopes for the future, or any ambition, or any self-esteem, can allow Kearneyism to triumph when its repudiation is possible. And it is perfectly apparent that patience with it, and endurance of it, have ceased to be possible. Concessions only stimulate its audacity and spur it to fresh excesses. It has reached a stage at which resistance has become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that law imperatively demands that every man who has sense enough to see the dangers threatening society shall cast his vote with the representatives of law and order and unfettered enterprise and thrift and industry. We hope that so good an account will be given of Mr. Minis and his ticket to-day that he will never again venture upon a carpet-bagging expedition across the river, or barter his principles as an American citizen for a nomination at the hands of the Kearneyites.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

DISPATCHES OF LAST NIGHT.

THE PARROTT HABEAS CORPUS.

Continuation of Arguments in the United States Circuit Court.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Another of the Mendocino Outlaws on Trial at Ukiah.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

San Francisco Placarded with Warning Notices.

CALIFORNIA.

Threatening Placards—Arrival of Troops—The Weston-O'Leary Walking Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8th.—Placards are being posted in prominent places about the city, warning employers of Chinese to desist from that practice, and vaguely hinting at terrible consequences in the event of refusal. Pointed reference is also made to the condition of the unemployed. The placards are signed "Council of Thirteen."

Company I, First (regular) Cavalry, and a portion of Company G, Eighth Infantry, arrived this morning from Camp Halleck, Nevada, and proceeded to the Presidio.

The Weston-O'Leary walking match opened at the Pavilion at 1 o'clock this morning. There was a small attendance at the start. Both men are in excellent condition and confident.

The Chinese Question—Further Proceedings in the United States Circuit Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8th.—In the Parrott case this morning Davis Louderback spoke on behalf of the people. His argument, in effect, was that provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and treaties refer only to natural persons, not to corporations. He quoted from the old and new State Constitutions to show the rights reserved by the State in its dealings with corporations, and from a number of decisions in support of the proposition that the action of the State under its reserved powers does not trench upon the provisions of the United States Constitution in regard to the impairment of obligations of contract. He enlarged upon the absolute control possessed by the State over corporations, holding that the latter have only such rights, attributes and capacities as are granted to them and not those common to natural persons. He argued that not only the Chinese, but also citizens, have the inherent right to pursue any lawful business. In depriving Chinamen of the right to labor for corporations their right to reside, travel and live in the country is not touched.

Robert Ashe followed for the people. His argument was of the same general tenor as the preceding one, developing no new points further than enlarging upon the point that in the present case the Chinese had made no complaint, and the Court could not take cognizance of a complaint made in their behalf by the petitioner. Recess.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ARGUMENTS CONTINUED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8th.—In the Circuit Court this afternoon Mr. Ashe concluded his argument, and a discussion ensued between counsel and Court on the subject of State control of corporations.

Crittenden Thornton followed for the people. He spoke briefly, confining his argument mainly to a consideration of the terms of the national banking Act, from which and some State authorities he drew the conclusion that a State had the right to demand that the directors, officers and all agents of a corporation must be citizens of the State, and that the same rule would apply to all employes of the company.

Judge Hoffman, for the Court, raised the question as to whether a laborer could be considered an agent of the company, and called attention to the fact that such a construction would prevent a corporation for hospital purposes from employing Chinese attendants for Chinese patients, and would also prevent the employment of Chinese interpreters by corporations having to transact business with Chinese, and wanted to know where counsel would draw the line to stop a State from exercising arbitrary and unreasonable control.

Counsel, in reply, referred to the celebrated Granger cases, wherein it was held that such interference with the affairs of a corporation as would practically amount to confiscation would be going beyond the spirit of the right of State control.

District Attorney Smoot closed for the people. He quoted the preamble to the Constitution of the United States relative to securing certain blessings for ourselves and our posterity, and claimed that it was a fair argument that the negotiators of the treaty with China had no intention of nullifying that preamble by cursing the country with the presence of an alien race. He also argued that in making the treaty the United States and China were bound to take notice of the law forbidding the employment of Chinese, for although it was not then in existence, it was within the province of the State to pass such a law; also, that the radical difference between the white and Mongolian races was an argument that the right of a State to self-protection was not intended to be taken away.

To-morrow forenoon Mr. Bergin will close for the petitioner.

Assessment—The Removal of Arms.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8th.—Sierra Nevada levies an assessment of $2.

It is ascertained that the removal of arms from the various armories of the companies of the Second Regiment was done by direction of the Governor, for their better protection.

The Weston-O'Leary Tramp.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8th.—There was a good attendance at the walking match tonight. At ten minutes to 9 o'clock O'Leary completed his hundredth mile and left the track. Weston continued walking, and at 9 o'clock scored eighty-six miles.

The Oakland Election—Entire Republican Ticket Elected.

OAKLAND, March 8th.—The entire Republican ticket was elected here to-day. Following is the vote by wards:

First Ward—Blethen (R.) 393, Babcock (W.) 364, Poston (R.) 433, Redman (W.) 348, Yule (R.) 518, Graham (W.) 225, Clough (R.) 510, Gardiner (W.) 264, Todd (R.) 487, Haley (W.) 394, Jenks (R.) 505, High (W.) 277.

Second Ward—Blethen 328, Babcock 254, Poston 299, Redman 281, Yule 370, Graham 210, Clough 344, Gardiner 238, Todd 356, Haley 225, Jenks 328, High 254.

Third Ward—Blethen 450, Babcock 186, Poston 429, Redman 217, Yule 508, Graham 131, Clough 483, Gardiner 159, Todd 487, Haley 143, Jenks 488, High 157.

Fourth Ward—Blethen 396, Babcock 402, Poston 357, Redman 447, Yule 518, Graham 282, Clough 486, Gardiner 315, Todd 468, Haley 327, Jenks 463, High 336.

Fifth Ward—Blethen 254, Babcock 116, Poston 246, Redman 122, Yule 262, Graham 103, Clough 237, Gardiner 132, Todd 261, Haley 105, Jenks 261, High 105.

Sixth Ward—Blethen 218, Babcock 315, Poston 204, Redman 327, Yule 290, Graham 230, Clough 269, Gardiner 261, Todd 265, Haley 257, Jenks 272, High 262.

Seventh Ward—Blethen 343, Babcock 268, Poston 329, Redman 285, Yule 411, Graham 201, Clough 313, Gardiner 223, Todd 382, Haley 229, Jenks 387, High 227.

Totals—Blethen (R.) 2,448, Babcock (W.) 2,058, Poston (R.) 2,358, Redman (W.) 2,187, Yule (R.) 2,958, Graham (W.) 1,540, Clough (R.) 2,824, Gardiner (W.) 1,739, Todd (R.) 2,779, Haley (W.) 1,724, Jenks (R.) 2,779, High (W.) 1,764. Majority for Blethen, 390; for Poston, 171; for Yule, 1,418; for Clough, 1,085; for Todd, 1,055; for Jenks, 1,015.

Another of the Mendocino Outlaws on Trial.

UKIAH, March 8th.—George Gauntz was called for trial at 10 o'clock this morning. The panel being exhausted and but eight jurors secured, an order was made for a special venire of twenty-five, returnable at 4 o'clock.

NEVADA.

Attempted Suicide—The Belcher Mine.

VIRGINIA, March 8th.—This afternoon Charles M. Lawrence, of the William Tell House, attempted to commit suicide by putting a pistol to his mouth and firing a bullet through the roof of his mouth. The ball ranged too much in front to hit the base of the brain, and he still lives. His recovery, however, is very doubtful.

Dr. Desheimer, Forman and Kelly visited the Belcher to-day. The winze is down 30 feet and in quartz, with ore in the northwest corner. It has a dip of 50°, and will not strike the ore streak before getting down 125 feet. The south drift on the 3000-foot level shows marked improvement recently, and the whole mine looks well.

Passengers Passing Carlin.

CARLIN, March 8th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Louis Liebes, San Francisco; H. Scamma, California; G. W. Hamilton, New York; Wm. Moller, Oakland; James Turner, New York; Ed. F. Delger, Oakland; W. R. Morley and family, J. Y. Noel, New Mexico; W. C. Andrews, New York; Mrs. Dale and son, London; Mrs. Alzina A. Lewis, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Helen B. Hood, Boston; Mrs. Dr. Taylor and two children, Pittsburg; J. W. Huntington and wife, Colorado; O. G. Dorland and wife, Frank G. Dorland, Boston; Miss Coryell, New York; C. A. Williams, Connecticut; E. Perkins, California; Robert L. Ewers, L. C. Owen, Honolulu; Mrs. Captain R. J. Dunn and two children, San Francisco; Fred. Cooper, Columbus, Wis.; J. L. Haskell, New Mexico; John J. DeKay, New York; T. C. White, Chicago; J. H. Wylie, Michigan. In special car—Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. John W. Clark, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Chicago, Ill. Also 74 emigrant passengers, including 42 males, to arrive in Sacramento on March 10th.

OREGON.

Death—Fire—Weather.

PORTLAND, March 8th.—Mrs. Sarah Sprague Babbitt, consort of General E. B. Babbitt, died at her home in this city last evening, after a short illness. Deceased was aged 71 years. She was the mother of Mrs. Captain J. C. Ainsworth and Major L. Babbitt, who has command of the Arsenal at Fortress Monroe. She has resided for many years in Portland, and was greatly beloved for her pure life, Christian character and active benevolence.

The residence of John Murray, near Butteville, Marion county, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. But a small portion of the household effects were saved. Loss, $1,500; no insurance.

The weather is very warm and cloudy.

Verdict of Not Guilty—Drowned—Wheat Market—Mandate Recorded—Accidental Shooting—School Election—Railroad Mass Meeting.

PORTLAND, March 8th.—The jury in the case of the State vs. David Colton, indicted for grand larceny, returned a verdict of not guilty to-day in the State Circuit Court.

Albert Bonser, fireman on board the steamer Idaho, was drowned to-day in Lewis river, Washington Territory. He was standing near the guard, and losing his balance fell overboard. Before assistance could reach him he perished. His body was soon after recovered. Deceased was aged 23 years, and unmarried.

The wheat market is quiet, the ruling quotations being $1 85@1 90.

The mandate of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. Ah Lee was entered today on the records of the State Circuit Court. Judge Bellinger will pass sentence of death on the prisoner to morrow morning.

News has been received of the accidental shooting of a man named Wm. Burge, at Oak Creek, in Douglas county. The ball took effect in the right foot, dreadfully lacerating it. Amputation will be necessary to save Burge's life.

The annual school election which came off this afternoon was unusually lively and warmly contested. Nearly seven times as many votes were cast to-day than at the last annual meeting. The contest resulted in the election of John Wilson Director for three years, and D. Williams Clerk for one year. Wilson, the newly-elected Director, has expressed himself as strongly in favor of a continuance of the high schools, against which there has recently been expressions of public opposition.

A mass meeting has been held at Sublimity, in Marion county, to consider the proposition of the Oregon Railway Company to build a narrow-gauge road from Portland to Scio, in Linn county. Speeches were made and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Body Found—Mysterious Affair.

WALLA WALLA, March 8th.—The body of a man, completely stripped, with a bullet-hole through his head and marks of severe blows on his forehead, was found in the Touchet river a few miles from here yesterday. The body is now on view for identification. It was evidently stripped in order to destroy his identity. Many people know the dead man by sight. He is about five feet eight inches in hight, rather slightly built, black hair and rather closely cropped black beard and mustache, slightly gray, very thin aquiline nose, and is supposed to be a cattle man.

Fatal Result.

SEATTLE, March 8th.—James Stewart, of Nanaimo, severely injured by the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad disaster Saturday noon, died at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

Thief in Custody—New Steamer.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 8th.—The Sheriff of Island county arrived here this evening, having in charge Frank Oswald, accused of robbing the schooners Shoo Fly and Granger of blankets, a watch, a rifle and marine glass. All of the articles were recovered by the Sheriff, and the man is now in jail.

The new steamer, George E. Starr, made the trip on Saturday from Seattle to Victoria in six hours.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Strike of Coal Miners—New Steamer—Stormy Weather.

VICTORIA, March 7th.—There is a reported strike in the Vancouver Coal Company's works at Nanaimo, in consequence of a contemplated reduction in the rates for coal cutting.

The new steamer George E. Starr arrived from Puget Sound, where she was built, this morning.

The weather is windy, with alternate storms of rain and snow.

An important discovery is reported in the vicinity of Erie. It is nothing less than a large and well-defined ledge of chrome, a metal rarely found in this State, and valuable as a commodity. The mine is situated within the boundary of Fresno county, and near the southeast line of San Benito county.—[Hollister Enterprise.

A Chinaman was killed by a cave in a mining claim on the North Fork of Greenhorn last Friday. The bank came down, covering him completely, and when his comrades got him out life was extinct.—[Yreka Union, March 6th.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Manifesto Issued by the "Citizens' Protective Union."

PUBLIC PEACE TO BE PRESERVED.

Life and Property to be Protected at All Hazards.

SAN FRANCISCO AT LAST ASSERTING HERSELF.

Whoever Resorts to Violence, Let Him First Count the Cost.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8th.—The following manifesto will appear in the *Call* to-morrow morning:

MANIFESTO.

To the people of San Francisco and the State of California: That the motive of the present organization of citizens known as the Citizens' Protective Union may be properly understood and appreciated by thoughtful men, the following statement is submitted: We declare the objects and purposes of this organization to be:

First—The preservation of the public peace.

Second—Protection of life and property.

Third—The restoration of confidence in the security of life and property from all violence.

Fourth—The resuscitation of legitimate commerce, industries and business of the people.

All this we intend and expect to accomplish within the laws by peaceful methods. This is an organization of conservative power for the public good. It attacks no political party, and is formed without regard to party politics. We believe the time has come when

THE MANHOOD OF SAN FRANCISCO

Should be asserted, and it is intended that the line shall now be distinctly drawn between those who are in favor of law and order, rights of property, safety and liberty of the citizen and peaceful prosperity, and those who are for riot, assassination, pillage, anarchy, unrest and destruction. All good citizens who agree with us, and approve of our objects and purposes, are invited to join themselves to this organization by signing the roll. There is no middle ground upon which any man can stand. Neutrality in this crisis can only be excused by extreme age or pitiable cowardice. The agitation which was begun and carried on for a long time, ostensibly for the discouragement of Chinese immigration, has degenerated into a carnival of impudent, blasphemous threatenings against life and property, and the vilification of private character, until it has become the scandal of the times, and brought dishonor upon American civilization. So long as the agitation was confined to its original purpose it proceeded without objection, for the whole people of California recognized the evils of Chinese immigration and united to oppose it by all lawful means; but now, when it is made a pretext for the organization of large bodies of armed men, whose declared purposes are

RIOT AND POSSIBLE MASSACRE,

To be aided by a general conflagration, and the actors to be rewarded by liberty of unlimited pillage, the citizens of this commonwealth have determined to interpose their power and declare that this contemplated tragedy shall not be enacted here, and that the public threats of the accomplishment of such wicked and inhuman designs cannot and will not be longer tolerated. Drills in secret places, the nightly tramp in the streets of irregular armed forces, accompanied by arrogant threats of violence by their leaders, is an intolerable menace to the peace and well-being of society. If no harm is intended, there will be no more threats, and the display of force will be henceforth confined to public parades in the open day.

THE CITY WANTS PEACE,

And it is our purpose to give it that tranquillity which will assure renewed prosperity and again place it in the highway of its grand destiny. We appeal to the reason of the men who have been drawn into the vortex of treason to social order, prepared for them by vicious, irresponsible and selfish leaders. We ask them to reflect; that this is a government of law by the people for the people; that there are legal and peaceful remedies for public and private wrongs; that neither the Chinese question nor any other question can be settled here and now by a resort to unlawful force; that the Courts of this State and of the United States are the arbiters of all these questions, and that their decrees will be enforced by the irresistible power of governmental authority; that the threats of destruction and desolation by dynamite and fire, of hanging and murder, furnish no remedy for grievances nor relief to the destitute—but rather serve to paralyze all our industries and business, check enterprise, and produce that stagnation which ultimately leaves all laborers out of employment. For the vicious and reckless men, few in numbers but devilish in their designs, who have

ORGANIZED FOR EVIL,

And in their secret halls are planning mischief to the people who have too generously tolerated their presence in this city, we have no word either of council or warning. But let no man be deceived. Whoever would begin riot, violence or conflagration here, let him first count the cost. The honest, unemployed and deserving poor have the sympathy of all just men, and the appeals of those in want have always been met with a generous response throughout California, and so will it be now. Let all turmoil cease, and all true men unite for the restoration of confidence, that enterprise may again be quickened, our industries put in motion and business revived, so that all who labor may find remunerative employment, and want become a thing unknown. Instead of meditating upon the destruction of the accumulations of these people, it were better to unite in the development of the great resources of this fertile State, ample in area for us all, and millions more. The money spent for deadly weapons, whose disturbing clank is heard upon our pavements at night, were better spent for bread and clothing for the children of want. There is a peaceful solution for every question, a peaceful remedy for every evil. Let reason prevail, and the way to permanent tranquillity and general prosperity is easily found.

An opportunity will be afforded to all good citizens to join this organization.

By order of the Council.

THE ORGANIZATION.

No names are signed to the above manifesto, but it is understood that it is put forth by a body representing the wealth and business interests of the city, including some who have been prominent in times past in measures for the preservation of the city from the designs of the disorderly and criminal element.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Officers and Members of the Sacramento Light Artillery will assemble at their Armory at 7:30 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, the 9th inst., in full fatigue uniform, for drill and executive business. A full attendance is ordered. By command of J. L. ATWOOD, Captain Commanding Company.
J. N. WILLIAMS, First Sergeant. mr9-1t [B. C.]

The Regular Meeting of the British Mutual Benefit and Social Society will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at Pioneer Hall. HENRY LONGTON, President.
E. F. ASHWORTH, Secretary. mr9-1t*

Stated meeting of Concord Lodge, No. 117, F. and A. M., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 9th, at 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order of W. R. JONES, W. M.
W. H. HUVENER, Secretary. mr9-1t

Attention, Veterans of the Mexican War! Your Quarterly Meeting, to be held March 9th, is POSTPONED until March 16, 1880, when it will be held at William Siddons', J street, between Third and Fourth, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. By order.
J. DOMINGOS, President.
JOSEPH SIMS, Secretary. mr9-1t*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A WELL INFORMED GENTLEman of refined taste, to solicit in this city and county for "The Club" Portrait Studio of San Francisco. Apply to H. W. MACDONALD, Golden Eagle Hotel, from 12:30 to 2 and 6 to 8 P. M. mr9-3t*

WANTED—FOR $1 I WILL SELL RECEIPT for making Multiplex Copying Pads, with Ink, etc. Splendid thing for live men. PACIFIC NOVELTY COMPANY, No. 1225 Seventh street, Sacramento. Agents wanted everywhere for all our novelties. mr9-1w*

STOLEN—LIGHT TWO-horse Wagon, without bed, was stolen on Saturday night last from East Park. The wagon has an Oregon pine tongue, fastened to the axle with iron braces; felloes are put on in two pieces and bolted; the coupling pole has two holes at point. Also stolen, half of a Double Harness, of Concord make, without breeching. A reward of $15 will be paid for the return of same. mr9-3t*

$850 WILL BUY LOT 5, CORNER FOURteenth and Q streets. For terms, apply or address CARL STROBEL, Commission Agent, No. 221 J street. mr9-1t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE Oriental Hotel and Stables. No better paying locality in State. Doing good, steady business. Hotel, 30x70 feet; two-story; containing large dining-room, parlor, kitchen, saloon, large hall, 11 well-ventilated bedrooms. Well furnished and ready for business. Large stone stable; two Acres of Land. All for $2,500 cash. Sale positive, as owner must leave for England in spring. R. K. HARVEY, El Dorado, Cal. mr9-2p1m*

WARNING

TO CITIZENS OF SACRAMENTO.

Cards from C. C. Jackson and J. H. Duffy.

As one of the police force of Sacramento I made an endeavor to break up the bunko gang of thieves and confidence-men which recently preyed upon the unsuspecting in this city. I expended largely of my private means in the effort to convict the ring-leader—the notorious Jack Dowd. He has been convicted, and is now in prison on still other charges. Yesterday, by statements of Dowd's own attorney, C. T. Jones, and of other well-known citizens, it was shown that the charges relative to the Dowd and Kennedy cases made against me by a paper opposing my candidacy for Chief of Police, were utterly false in every particular. At a late hour to-night I learn that police officer P. F. Dolan and the editor and reporter of the paper alluded to have this evening together visited Jack Dowd in his cell. I have no means of knowing what this bunko operator and convicted vagrant may have communicated to them. Personally I do not care, as my reputation must be brittle indeed, to be shattered by the testimony of the thief I have prosecuted; but I am aware that many citizens may, from want of knowledge of the facts, be mislead by statements that may be published on the morning of election, when no opportunity is afforded me of nailing false charges and damaging innuendoes. I warn my friends to beware of slanders started against me at the eleventh hour, as I have information and believe that such attacks are intended not only to defeat me, but to imperil the Republican ticket. I have information that citizens of different nationalities have been approached with different slanders against me, tending to appeal to prejudices supposed to be entertained by them. I cannot detail these slanders here, but pronounce them one and all false and infamous. The following card by J. H. Duffy has been handed to me unsolicited. O. C. JACKSON.

Monday—midnight.

Card from J. H. Duffy.

SACRAMENTO, March 8, 1880.

My attention has been called to an article about to be published in Tuesday morning's issue of the *State Democrat*, entitled Dowd vs. Jackson, which contains accusations against officer O. C. Jackson, candidate for Chief of Police. Having been the employed attorney of R. H. Florence, the party alleged to have been robbed at a so-called bunko game by Jack Dowd, I know and am willing to swear in any Court that the accusations made, and about to be made and published in the *Democrat*, and of which I have had information, are, in every particular, false and untrue. I will add that I have to-day been solicited by enemies of Mr. Jackson to make statements which would tend to support the accusations against Jackson, and I was solicited to go to the *State Democrat* office to see about it. I went to-night, and stated that the cards of Mr. Jones, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Buckley, published in the RECORD-UNION, were true, and that no shadow of wrong could be imputed to Jackson in the matter. One of those working against Jackson has held out to me hopes of political gain if I would unite in the attack, and his name can be given if desired. I have deemed it my duty to hand this card to Mr. Jackson.

J. H. DUFFY,
Attorney for Florence.

Monday night. mr9-1t

WILL CLOSE TO-DAY.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF to-day's election to all lovers of law and order, the following business houses have agreed to close at 1 o'clock, in order to give principals and employes an opportunity to vote and work at the polls for the candidates of their choice:

Huntington, Hopkins & Co.,	Hall, Luhrs & Co.,
M. T. Brewer & Co.,	Whittier, Fuller & Co.,
Baker & Hamilton,	Booth & Co.,
G. W. Chesley,	W. R. Strong & Co.,
James I. Felt & Co.,	Robins & Co.,
Adams, McNeill & Co.,	Schofield & Tevis,
L. Elkus,	W. R. Knights,
George O. Bates,	Lyon & Barnes,
Lindley & Co.,	M. C. Hawley & Co.,
	Studebaker Bros. & Co.,
Holman, Stanton & Co.,	
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson.	mr9-1t

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Second Subscription Concert

—AT—

Congregational Church, Wednesday Evening, March 10, 1880.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Glee—"Sigh No More, Ladies,".....(Stevens)
2. Part-song—"The Long Day Closes"...(Sullivan)
Mrs. DeYoe, Mr. Crandall, Mr. Freeman, Mr. DeYoe.
3. "Weary".....(Gabriel)
Mrs. G. W. Godley.
4. Madrigal—"Fair Phillis I Saw"...(Morley, 1595)
5. Duet—"Come With Me".....(Campana)
Mrs. Cadwalader and Mrs. Mott.
6. "The Rose Bush".....(F. H. Hodges)
Mrs. DeYoe.
7. Part-song—"Stars of the Summer Night"(Smart)

PART II.

1. "Chorus of Hours".....(Schumann)
Female Voices.
2. March—(Male Quartet).....(Becker)
Messrs. Crandall, Putnam, McNeill and Freeman
3. Ballet—"Now is the Month of Maying," (Morley, 1595)
4. Song.....(Gilmore)
Mr. DeYoe.
5. Part-song—"Since First I Saw Your Face" (Ford)
6. "Tra La La".....(Gordigiani)
Mrs. Fitch.
7. Trio and Chorus—"Behold on High He Mounts" (Haydn)

Mrs. Fitch, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Bien and Society.

Season Tickets, $5; Single Admission, $1. mr9-2t

FIRST INVITATION MASQUE PARTY

OF THE

VESATRI BOAT CLUB,

AT THE

Tivoli House, Friday Evening, March 12th.

Cars will leave C. P. R. R. depot at 8:30 P. M., sharp.

Gentl