THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 12, 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 100⅞ for ⅛s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 107½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85¼@4 88½; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 51¼d; consols, 98 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¼; 4s, 109½; 4½s, 110¾.

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.

THE annual meetings of the Potosi and Hale & Norcross mining companies were held in San Francisco yesterday.

THE repairs in the Sierra Nevada mine have been completed and work resumed.

MINING STOCKS in San Francisco yesterday were generally the fractional part of a dollar off as compared with the rates Wednesday noon. Belcher is disappointing its friends, and sold under $9 yesterday, a decline of $1 25. The Justice assessment was not fully carried. The bonanza stocks are settling.

THE Canadian Government is about to issue $150,000 in small silver coins.

Y. C. BENITZ, Postma ter, was killed at Benton, Mono county, on Friday last, by a man named McMorrow.

KEARNEY was arrested in San Francisco yesterday on two charges of misdemeanor.

THE bark Dilharree, ashore near the mouth of the Columbia river, has proved a total loss.

A FLOUR-MILL was destroyed and ten men killed at Frankfort, Ind., yesterday, by an explosion.

AT Schome, W. T., on Monday, Michael Padden was shot and killed by an eight-year-old boy.

THE season of navigation opened on Wednesday on the Hudson river—about a month earlier than usual.

THE Wisconsin Democratic State Convention will be held at Madison on May 18th.

RUSSIA has abandoned the expedition to Merv.

SMALL-POX causes much alarm in Paris.

LOUIS NOLLER has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Strongsville, O., for murder in the second degree.

FIRE at Augusta, Ga.

A HEAVY snow-storm prevailed in New York yesterday.

DE LESSEPS passed through St. Louis yesterday, en route to California.

AT Reading, Pa., 150 molders are on a strike for an advance in wages.

THE revenues of Great Britain this year yield £2,195,000 less than estimated.

A DISPATCH from Hanford, Tulare county, indicates that a settlement of the land troubles in that section is near at hand.

AT Ukiah, yesterday, George Gauntz, another of the Mendocino outlaws, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

GENERAL GRANT will sail for home on the 15th.

THE Home Rulers in England call upon their brethren in Ireland to "vote against Beaconsfield as you would against an enemy of your country."

SENATOR SHARON, in a speech yesterday, explained to the Senate why he had been absent from his post.

EDWARD SORENSON killed himself yesterday at Modesto.

A VICTORIA dispatch announces the destruction by fire of the Vancouver Coal Company's buildings at Nanaimo.

THE new Odd Fellows' Hall was dedicated at Victoria, B. C., yesterday.

THE interest in the Weston-O'Leary match at San Francisco appears to be increasing.

C. E. DAVIS, who has four or five wives, has been arrested in Chicago on a charge of bigamy.

PARNELL has raised $200,000 during his visit to the United States.

AN expedition is being planned in Paris for exploring the antiquities of Mexico.

IN the State Senate yesterday most of the day was taken up with the bill on Education.

THE Assembly transacted very little real work yesterday, most of the day being consumed in long discussions.

GORLEY'S MINING BILL.

The discussion of Gorley's mining bill on Wednesday served to bring out some of its more remarkable features in rather a strong light. The clause prohibiting brokers from hypothecating stock placed in their hands naturally gave rise to some controversy. The provision is a remarkable one. It is apparently intended to prevent people from employing agents for certain purposes. How the public can be concerned in a question of this kind is known only to the advocates of the Gorley bill. How the public morals are to be conserved by prohibiting people from hypothecating stocks through their brokers, is one of those things which, as Lord Dundreary says, "no fellow can find out." We are disposed to attach less importance than we should otherwise do to this fantastic proposition, because we do not believe that it would stand the review of the Courts five minutes. It is, however, none the less discouraging to find such preposterous measures gravely advocated by grown-up men, and to see that they really cannot realize the absurdity of their views. This bill is calculated to annoy and embarrass brokers, but it is not calculated to restrain dealing in stocks. No law can effect that object. It is the people who choose to gamble, and the brokers are merely their agents. If the agents are harrassed and persecuted by unjust and proscriptive legislation, the action of the law will end there. It will not reach the public, who are the active cause of stock gambling. If Mr. Gorley wants to get at the real promoters of gambling, let him abandon his crusade against the brokers, and decree that it shall be felony to buy and sell stocks. That would be a ridiculous proposition, but it would at least have the merit of being directed straight at the heart of the subject, whereas this bill is a mere blind fumbling with the external appendages of the business.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Abstractly considered the Monroe doctrine is a very captivating and cogent one, but for practical application it needs a corollary in the shape of a powerful navy, and that, unfortunately, we have not got. When a Government asserts that it will not allow any foreign power to interfere in the control of any part of the continent, the implication is unavoidable that it stands prepared to prevent any such interference, if it be attempted. And while there is probably no danger that any European power will seek to go counter to the views of the United States in regard to the Interoceanic Canal, it is none the less true that if any European power did demur to the validity of the Monroe doctrine, we could not enforce it then and there. The feebleness of our navy is not, it is true, an obstacle which could not be surmounted. In six months, if the opportunity was allowed, a fleet of sufficient strength could be prepared. But a power which intends to maintain a certain policy must be ready for the worst when it avows its intentions, or it makes itself a laughing stock to the world. It is notorious that at the present time we could offer no effective resistance to a European fleet, and that therefore a declaration of the Monroe Doctrine by Congress would be a mere *brutum fulmen*. Europe might respect it, or might not; but if it was respected it would be out of courtesy, and not because there are any apprehensions of the power of the United States. If that canal is built at all, even if it is built entirely under American auspices, it will necessitate the rehabilitation of our navy, for a powerful fleet will be indispensable for the protection of a means of communication which may at any time become the battle ground for the navies of the world.

TIME TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT.

It is time for all who believe in the imperative necessity of prompt action on the debris question to come to an agreement on the plan to be adopted. In order to assist in bringing this about we propose to show what the facts are, concerning which there is no longer any ground for rational difference of opinion. The investigations of the State and consulting engineers have convinced them that to cure the debris evil and restore the rivers to their former condition it is necessary to do two things: First, to build dams in the mountains for the retention of the coarser debris; second, to dyke the rivers below, so as to increase the scouring capacity of their currents. It is necessary to realize that the second of these things is quite as indispensable as the first, and it is a mistake to imagine that the evil can be cured by building dams alone. The reason why it is as necessary to dyke the rivers as to build dams in the mountains, is, that the dams cannot retain the lighter debris under any circumstances, and that it is this lighter debris which has thus far done nearly all the damage. There is, moreover, enough debris now beyond the reach of dams, to inflict the most serious injury upon the rivers and lowlands, and the building of dams alone cannot clear this material away. A recognition of these facts will show that those bills which provide merely for the building of dams in the mountains are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and that they ought, therefore, to be put aside as unsatisfactory. No plan which does not provide for a system of dykes as well as a system of dams can be regarded as embodying the conclusions of engineering science in the premises; and no bill which does not embody those conclusions is deserving of serious consideration. On these points we affirm that there is no longer any room for controversy, and therefore the first thing to be looked to in whatever plans are submitted must be the provision for both dams and dykes. There are now three bills before the committees which satisfy the requirements of science in this respect, namely, the Parks bill, the Carr bill, and the Young substitute bill. On the broad outlines of the general plan these three measures are almost alike. In their further details they vary considerably, and there is consequently room for difference of opinion. The Young substitute is preferable to the original Parks bill in that it secures to Sacramento the full control of her levees. In some other respects, as in the elimination of the Commission plan, it also appears to possess an advantage. There remains one other grave consideration, and that is the machinery for raising the necessary revenue. On this head the Parks and Young bills agree. They both propose to create drainage districts, to assess the property of those districts, and to limit the entire taxation authorized to 4½ per cent. of the property values assessed, to be distributed over a period of 20 years, through an issue of six per cent. twenty-year bonds. The Carr bill, on the other hand, proposes to levy the necessary tax upon the property of the whole State. It is upon this question of the revenue machinery that the only serious ground for dissension now exists, and it is to this point, therefore, that the most earnest consideration must be given.

In a recent article on the Carr bill we expressed an apprehension that the method followed there, of taxing the whole State, would defeat the purposes of the bill, by producing so many local drainage schemes as would absorb the funds needed for the central objects. If, however, this danger could be avoided, it is undeniable that there may be advanced very cogent arguments in support of the principle of general taxation. It is to be observed that though the assertion of this principle often provokes local objection, and though it is sometimes spoken of as contrary to the fundamental doctrines of republican government, such allegations are altogether without warrant. The truth is, that the principle of general taxation is one which penetrates and underlies our whole governmental system, and that it is one of the most universally and frequently applied of all principles. The idea that all taxes must represent special and direct and clearly-defined benefits conferred upon the taxpayers, is a mistaken one. The common schools are supported upon the principle of general taxation, for example. The bachelor pays his share of the school tax as well as the parent, and Society recognizes the justice of the arrangement. The cost of maintaining schools in sparsely settled districts is largely borne by the denser and wealthier urban populations; and Society cheerfully sustains the necessary burdens. In national regards the application of this principle is still broader and more strongly emphasized. Thus the inhabitant of California is taxed to build jetties on the Mississippi, or harbors on the Chesapeake, or lighthouses on Florida reefs, while the taxpayers of Vermont and Maine, of Delaware and Virginia, contribute to the improvement of the harbors of the Pacific coast. The same principle may be traced in the maintenance of the mail service, in the erection of public buildings, and in all the multifarious acts performed by the Federal Government. There is a sense, a deep and high sense, in which it is the duty and interest of all to support and assist one another, and the absolute impossibility of consolidating a stable Government without recognizing and acting upon this doctrine is open to the clearest demonstration. In the present case the adoption of a scheme of general taxation has more than the ordinary sanctions, moreover. For it may be asserted without any figure of speech that the destinies of the whole State are largely dependent upon the speedy solution of the debris problem. It is not alone the farmers of Bear river, or the people of Sacramento and Marysville, or the owners of swamp lands, or the inhabitants of the Sacramento valley generally, who are concerned. The future of San Francisco is here involved. The flow of the debris, which now threatens the upper waters and lands, will in no long period bring its destructive force to bear upon that great harbor which forms the foundation of metropolitan commerce and prosperity. The diagnosis of the engineers holds out no hope that San Francisco will escape, and it does not require to be said that what menaces, not only the whole Sacramento valley, but San Francisco also, must be a question of legitimate State concernment. Again, it may be asked, why should the radical course originally proposed, the closing, namely, of the hydraulic mines, not be resorted to, as the simplest and most obvious remedy? The answer is that the public welfare requires the preservation of all productive enterprises. But if the mines are to be undisturbed for the benefit of the public, surely the waiver or suspension of legal rights demanded of the agrgieved parties deserves such compensation as consists in a recognition of the public accountability for the costs of relief? These and similar considerations which are too obvious to need notice, seem to warrant the conclusion that the principle of general taxation may be applied in the debris case with entire justice. The probability that Congress may make an appropriation for the same purpose need not affect the schemes under discussion, however, and must not be regarded as justifying procrastination. It is impossible to be sure that Congress will do what it is asked to do, but it will always be possible to combine anything it may do with the relief works set on foot by the State. The end now to be sought is the reconciliation of views upon the course to be pursued. To the accomplishment of this end we are willing to sacrifice any preconceived theories the abandonment of which will not diminish the practicability of the undertaking, and if the revenue question is, as we believe, the only one now preventing agreement, perhaps the ideas here presented may tend to clear away the main objections on that head.

THE ARREST OF KEARNEY.

The arrest of Kearney on charges of misdemeanor would be an almost opera bouffe ending of the solemn proclamation of the Citizens' Protective Union. Surely it needed no such girding up of the loins and harnessing for battle to effect this microscopic *coup!* Kearney has been arrested before, and everybody knows what came of it. It is probable, not to say certain, that his present arrest will end in the same way. Nevertheless the Citizens' Union may have "looked before and after," in this matter, and may be prepared for the conclusion which the known sentiments of Sheriff Desmond were likely to lead to. On its face we must confess that this movement does not appear to promise well. Kearney cares nothing for such a trial as he is likely to have, and to arrest him under such circumstances is to stimulate the Sandlotters to renewed interest in their agitation, by giving them something to talk about. Even if Kearney is found guilty and fined, we do not see that the situation will be improved by the circumstance. He may be induced to keep quiet for a short time, but that is no guarantee for the future. The truth is that this agitation has gone too far to be suppressed in the ordinary ways. There is a strong organization of lawlessly inclined men. They are partly armed and disciplined. They possess, and know that they possess, a certain power. They have been allowed to establish a habit of incendiary talk. They have been permitted to go on from one outrage to another until the outside world believes San Francisco to be at the complete mercy of a ferocious mob. Under these circumstances it is not an arrest or two, or a fine, that will restore order and confidence. Before either can be restored it must be made clear that this agitation has been definitively ended, and in such a manner that no demagogue will be tempted to essay its renewal. The task before the Citizens' Protective Union is undoubtedly a very difficult one, but they have taken it upon themselves, and it is to be supposed that they did not do this without having fully weighed its dangers and embarrassments. We sincerely hope that they perceive a way out of the trouble, but at this distance the means of deliverance does not appear to wear a very hopeful aspect when it takes the form of a Police Court prosecution of Kearney.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

For some time past serious difficulties have existed between a portion of the settlers in the Tulare Valley and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, growing out of the grading as to values of certain railroad lands which have been in the occupancy of the settlers. This general bad understanding has been prolific of much violent controversy, and has seriously retarded the settlement of the country. Recently, through the energetic efforts of Senator Rowell, who represents the Visalia District, a consultation between Governor Stanford on the part of the railroad company and a committee representing the Settlers' League was held in this city. This conference was marked by a mutual spirit of concession and compromise, and resulted in an understanding that Governor Stanford should personally visit the section in question and confer with the settlers, with a view to an amicable adjustment of the matters in dispute. Accordingly, on yesterday Mr. Stanford, accompanied by B. B. Redding and others, reached Hanford, where they were met by a committee of the Settlers' League, and negotiations will at once be entered upon. A dispatch from Hanford, printed this morning, attributes the origination and credit of this promising movement to other parties than Senator Rowell. Since the question of distributing honors is raised by the dispatch, it is simply an act of justice to Mr. Rowell to say that the very common-sense proceeding which promises so much in the way of good to a large portion of his constituency, is due to his efforts, and that the credit in a very large measure in judicial fairness belongs to him.

FRANK OPINIONS.

An army officer, writing in the *United Service*, boldly asserts that humanity in war, as commonly viewed, is altogether a mistake, and that the humanest methods of fighting are those which produce the most destructive effects in the shortest time. Upon this principle all remissions of what is called barbarity in war are in the nature of mistakes. The use of explosive bullets, the poisoning of wells, we presume the employment of assassination, the free use of all kinds of explosives and destructive agencies such as Greek fire, the killing of the wounded, in short, the destruction of the enemy in as great numbers, and as quickly as possible, are justified on this hypothesis, and are alleged to be the most humane methods, because the best calculated to promote peace. The tendencies of mankind of late years have in the matter of war been much confused. Humanity has insisted upon changes which serve to ameliorate hostilities, but science has brought all destructive agencies to a greater pitch of deadliness than ever before. The subject is clearly one concerning which a great deal may be said on both sides.

TIT FOR TAT.—Mr. C—— was pastor of a Baptist church in a certain town in one of the Western States. He had been on very bad terms with his flock for some time. They abused him whenever they could find occasion, and he reciprocated with equal readiness. Before his contract with the parish expired he received the appointment of Chaplain at the State Prison. Elated at this lucky opportunity of getting rid of him, the congregation came in full numbers to hear his farewell sermon, perhaps less to compliment than to annoy him with their presence. Great was their astonishment, and still greater their anger, when the reverend gentleman chose for his text the following words: "I go to prepare a place for you.... that where I am, there ye may be also."

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TROUBLE.

Further Comments of Eastern Journals on the Situation.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Ten Men Killed by an Explosion at Frankfort, Indiana.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Tabling of the Fitz John Porter Bill in the United States Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Manifesto of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Relief for the California State University—Titles to Mineral Lands—Unfounded Report—Request Granted.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.—Senator Farley to-day introduced a bill for the relief of the California State University, which was prepared and sent to him by the Regents of that institution. It provides for the acceptance by the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the deed dated September 4, 1878, from the State of California to the United States, relinquishing all claim to the lands therein described, which were applied for by California under the Agricultural College Act, and requires all those sections to be canceled, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence that title to said lands so relinquished is not incumbered.

The statement telegraphed from Washington last night that the House Mining Committee yesterday took action upon various specified sections of the Public Land Commissions' bill in regard to the method of acquiring title to mineral land, the area of mining claims, etc., was wholly incorrect. The committee have not acted on any portion of this bill. The meeting of yesterday was without a quorum until near the hour for adjournment. Two sections were then read and discussed, but, together with the rest of the bill, were left for action at the next meeting.

Another unfortunate report recently telegraphed from this city seems worthy of correction, namely, that the California delegation had held a meeting, at which they decided to do nothing at present in regard to the condition of affairs at San Francisco. No such meeting has been held, nor have the delegation made any agreement bearing on this subject, except that they will do everything in their power to procure the passage, at the earliest possible date, of a bill to restrict Chinese emigration.

A request was received at the War Department to-day from the California State authorities that 300 Springfield rifles be held at the Benicia Arsenal subject to the order of the Governor, in case of an emergency seeming to require their use. The request was granted, and the appropriate order telegraphed.

Comments of Eastern Papers on San Francisco Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—The *Tribune* says: The Citizens' Protective Union is to all intents and purposes a Vigilance Committee. There is reason to hope that the summary processes of 1856 will not now be thought necessary. Formerly the Courts and nearly all the municipal officers were in sympathy with the criminal class. At present the Mayor and Sheriff side with the mob. But the Chief of Police does not. There is no complaint of the Judges or public prosecutors, and there is a loyal militia under the orders of a respectable Governor. These are agencies with which the Citizens' Committee can well co-operate.

The *Times* says: Kalloch, who was elected by men of the sand lots, vehemently declares that no violence is to be feared from those who are usually classed as Kearneyites, and that the vague insinuations and open charges contained in the address of the Citizens' Protective Union are false and slanderous. Thus the issue between the chief municipal officer of San Francisco and the substantial and peaceful citizens is clearly drawn. Kalloch's sympathies are avowedly with the creatures who counsel the hanging of prominent business men and the institution of a reign of lynch law. This complicates the difficulties of the situation, and increases the risk of violent collisions.

The *Herald* says: The truth is that the preparations for putting down the disturbers are so efficient, and the order-loving citizens of San Francisco are so determined that intending rioters are cowed and forced by their fears to disavow their incendiary threats. Their cowardice makes them pose in the ridiculous attitude of martyrs and injured supporters of peace and order. "I vouch to their loyal conduct," says the indignant Kalloch, "that they will so continue."

The *World* says: Kearney and Kalloch, it seems, have gone about as far as the decent people of San Francisco will permit them to go. The Citizens' Protective Union of to-day seems to be very like the Vigilance Committee of the early days of California, and there are men who were inadvertently permitted to survive the searching grand inquest of the first Vigilance Committee of San Francisco who can tell Mr. Kearney that he will find a Vigilance Committee in that city to be monstrous and business-like—a body which does not seek for any votes, and upon which, therefore, the eloquence of Kearney cannot have the slightest effect. No doubt the decent citizens of San Francisco are much to blame for permitting the election of a man like Kalloch to the Mayoralty. They have already paid for that error in the disgrace which Kalloch has brought upon the city, and they are evidently not disposed to suffer any more either in purse or person. For this they can hardly be blamed. They have waited until a breach of the peace was seriously threatened, and until a breach of the peace had been encouraged by the Mayor of the city. They have now given warning, without bluster, that the peace must be kept, even though the constituted authorities refuse to keep it. Kalloch's proclamation, which is published to-day, is, on the other hand, evidence of bluster. It is safe enough, since there is no intention on the part of anybody to prevent Kalloch and Kearney from saying whatever they like. It is not at least likely, however, that after the warning they have received, either of them, or any of their confederates, will take any practical steps towards abating the "nuisance" of Chinatown by means of mobs or hoodlums.

The *Sun* says of the military preparations in San Francisco: What authority is there for this demonstration? No proclamation from the Governor of California announces an insurrection in the State. No constitutional call has been made by him or by the State Legislature upon the Federal authorities. It seems that Mr. Bee, Vice-Consul for China, has busied himself in the matter, and has written to Hayes, but nobody pretends that a condition of affairs exists in which the army may perform duties incumbent on the police and militia. California's militia are effective troops. Not long ago a team representing the militia marksmen of the Pacific coast vanquished all other militia teams at Creedmoor, and thus demonstrated that in one of the most essential qualifications of soldiers they were proficient. How is it, then, that with no requisition for troops, and no existing insurrection, the regulars from all over the Pacific States are summoned to San Francisco?

In another editorial the *Sun* says: In Sacramento yesterday the Republicans elected their municipal ticket except the Chief of Police, who was secured by the Democrats and Workingmen. As things go now in California, that exception is rather important.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—The *Commercial Bulletin* declares that the growth of the communistic element in California is mainly attributable to the indifference of the better class of the community to the evil in its incipient stages. With half the energy merchants and business men are exhibiting now to suppress them, the sand-lot statesmen could never have made such headway. We have a striking proof of their ability to put down the dangerous element, when they so determine, in the result of the election at Oakland on Tuesday. Let men of property and capital and friends of social order perform their full duty as citizens on all proper occasions, and such a quasi reign of terror as now impends in San Francisco, would be impossible.

CHICAGO, March 11th.—The *Journal* says: Denis Kearney, the San Francisco blatherskite leader of the hoodlums, was arrested by the police of that city this morning for threats of violence and lawlessness made in a recent harangue. He was released on bail. If this arrest was necessary, what shall we think of the Rev. Mayor Kalloch's recent proclamation to the effect that there is no danger of trouble from Kearney's followers?

A Pro-Chinese Crusade

NEW YORK, March 11th.—The *Herald* has this: Mrs. Sargent, in an interview with a reporter yesterday said: "I intend shortly to commence a series of anti-Kearney lectures in New York. I will show the Chinese problem in its true colors. The proceeds of these lectures will be turned into a general fund for the purpose of aiding the Chinese to emigrate from San Francisco to New York. It will be an easy matter to secure special rates and pay fares of one hundred or two hundred at a time, as the case may be. Of course, when the present limited exodus from California is accelerated by the inducements which New York will offer, the Mongolians will fairly swarm here. Their neatness and economy will soon win them favor in the cultured East, and the time is not far off when New York manufacturers will be glad to send to China direct for recruits to their workshops. Their value as workmen in trades is increased by their dislike of strikes, and employers of Chinamen are never embarrassed by desertion at a critical time. I intend, with the assistance of my friends, to see what can be done with the manufacturers of this city in this respect. There is skilled labor of every kind wasting in the West, simply because a few ignorant people have started prejudice into activity."

Lum Bing, a well-educated Chinaman, who arrived here from San Francisco a few days ago, was visited in Mott street by a reporter. He said that the excitement in California was due simply to talk.

Reclamation of Arid and Waste Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.—The Senate has passed the bill for the reclamation of arid and waste lands. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the sinking of two artesian wells on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, said wells to be sunk at such places as the Secretary may designate, and wherever the site of either of such wells shall be designated, the Secretary is directed to declare a reservation of four square miles, with said site as nearly as possible in the center thereof, and the land so surveyed shall not be subject to sale or disposal under the laws of the United States until such reservation has been released. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated to carry the Act into effect.

General Grant's Return.

GALENA, March 11th.—The announcement is confirmed that General Grant will sail for home on the 15th. The General will visit Galveston and New Orleans, and from the latter city himself, in company with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Kitty Felt, will take a trip to Denver, at which point the ladies will sojourn during the General's contemplated tour through the mining regions of Wyoming and Colorado. It is the intention of the party to return to Galena during the latter part of April or the first of May.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 11th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento March 15th: W. B. Easton, J. C. Uhler, J. W. Hale, F. Steinert, Joseph Marks, A. B. Forbes, San Francisco; E. S. Kearney and wife, John Cran, Portland, Or.; Charles C. Duncan and family, W. F. Coob and wife, Schoolcraft, Mich.; E. S. Moore and wife, Geneva, Ills.; A. M. Duvall and wife, Sonora, Cal.; R. A. Wylie, A. W. Gillingham, G. L. Montgomery, Japan; J. C. Jackson, Bradford, Pa.; Lieutenant H. E. Nichols, U. S. N.; F. L. Orcutt, Massachusetts; J. E. Butler, Portland, Me.; T. Dore, Milwaukee.

Forty-one through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento March 18th.

The Fitz John Porter Bill—Personal.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.—The votes by which the Fitz John Porter bill was tabled in the Senate to-day were given almost exclusively by Democratic Senators, the Republicans preferring that the discussion should continue, as they were satisfied that they were making political capital. The tabling of a bill in the Senate does not kill it as is the case in the House of Representatives, and the Fitz John Porter bill may be taken up again at any time by a majority vote; but nevertheless there is no doubt that to-day's action is practically the defeat of the measure, or at all events for this session of Congress.

The wife of Representative Pacheco has recovered from her recent severe illness, and leaves Washington to-night for a visit of several weeks in New York.

Wells-Fargo and the Postal Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.—It being understood that the Commission of Postoffice officials appointed to consider Special Agent Sharett's report on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s alleged infraction of the postal laws and regulations, will report sustaining Sharett's conclusions, Mr. Page has informed Postmaster-General Key that several Pacific coast members wish to be heard on the question before any action is taken, and Judge Key replies that no orders on the subject will be issued without giving all parties a full opportunity for argument, and without his own careful examination of the matter.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—Stock to-day were unsettled, with no particular features.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 113¾; money, 5@6; Governments weak; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 111¼; Quicksilver, 20; Pacific Mail, 53⅞; Mariposa, 3; Wells, Fargo & Co., 106; New York Central, 131½; Erie, 45¾; Panama, 132; Union Pacific, 91½; bonds, 112⅞; Central Pacific, 80; bonds, 113; Sutro, 3¼; Leadville, 3¼; Caribou, 2¼.

Tilden Working in Ohio.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—A *Times* Columbus, O., special says: Within the last few days it has become very evident that Tilden has tapped a new barrel and gone busily to work making arrangements for securing the support of this State at Cincinnati. His friends are most alarmed at the strength which Jewett is showing in various parts of the State, and are consolidating against him. Governor Bishop, who has strong hopes of the Vice-Presidency in case Tilden is nominated, is here. He is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the *Daily Democrat*, of this city, and in case the sale is consummated it will immediately come out for Tilden and Bishop. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* is soon to be made a morning paper, and will favor the same ticket.

The Telegraph War—Supplemental Order.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.—Judge Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States, issued a supplemental order to-day, enjoining the Wabash Railroad Company and American Union Telegraph Company from connecting the wires with railway stations, from doing public telegraph business offered at railway stations, and from doing anything in anywise conflicting with the existing contracts between the railroad company and Western Union Telegraph Company. A full hearing on the merits is set down for the 10th of May.

A Strong Lobby.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—An Albany special to the *Bulletin* says: The city is crowded to suffocation with the forces gathered by the railroads, through "free passes," to resist the passage of the bills reported by the Railroad Committee. The bulk of these retainers are persons to whom the railroads have granted special rates, and these men are expected to testify that if a law be made to prohibit these discriminations their business will be ruined.

A Bigamous Rascal Caged.

CHICAGO, March 11th.—C. E. Davis, who has four or five wives, who have turned up recently in various parts of the country, was brought here by an officer to-day, and met by one wife and the parents of another, and taken to the police station. The case against him appears to be very clear.

Pursuit of Sioux.

ST. PAUL, March, 11th.—Dispatches received at headquarters say that a detachment of the Fifth Infantry, with Captains Baldwin and Hamilton, pursued the Sioux who had been committing depredations near Fort Keogh, and killed three of them. Two Cheyenne scouts were killed. The stolen stock was recovered.

Trades-Union Strike—The Chinese Question.

CHICAGO, March 11th.—The Trade and Labor League to-day received a communication from St. Louis branch, urging their co-operation in a trades-union strike to be inaugurated April 1st, and to comprise all organizations in the West. The question of Chinese immigration was discussed; and a report of the Executive Committee read, setting forth the moral and industrial disadvantages arising from the presence of the Chinese here, and recommending that a meeting be held here on Monday night to take action thereon. Such a meeting will doubtless be held.

Exploring Antiquities of Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—A *World's* Paris special says: The arrangements which have been making here for some time past between a French ex-diplomatist and the Government, to secure the co-operation of France in an expedition planned by Pierre Lorillard for exploring the antiquities of Mexico, have been completed, and an expedition will be dispatched early in April.

Indian Chiefs En Route to Washington.

CHICAGO, March 11th.—Nine Chippewa Chiefs from Lac Du Flambeau, Bad River and Lac Court Orielle reservations, were in the city to-day, en route to Washington under the charge of General Mahan. They propose securing an understanding respecting their rights and duties on their reservations.

Blockaded Train in Dakota.

BISMARCK, March 11th.—One hundred and twelve men are working eastward toward the blockaded train. They clear two miles daily. There is no flour in the city, and provisions are being transported by the Government from Fort Lincoln.

Terrible Explosion—Ten Men Killed.

FRANKFORT (Ind.), March 11th.—Lehman, Rosenthal & Co.'s flour mill suffered a terrible explosion this morning. Ten men were killed, and the mill was entirely destroyed by fire.

Quick Work.

FORT WORTH (Texas), March 11th.—The jury in the case of the negro Copps, charged with the rape of Miss Thornton, a white lady, took ten minutes to sentence him.

Irish Relief.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—Parnell has arrived. He states $200,000 has been raised, and $20,000 remitted to Ireland.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Home-Rulers and Beaconsfield.

LONDON, March 11th.—The Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain, in a manifesto to the Home-Rule associations and the Irish people in Great Britain, says:

Beaconsfield has issued, in the guise of a letter to the Viceroy of Ireland, a declaration of war upon your county and your friends. The Ministry is feeling to obtain a renewed term of office by sowing dissension and hatred between Englishmen and the Irish. The Ministry neither knows nor cares how to relieve our distressed fellow countrymen. Vote against Beaconsfield as you would against an enemy of your country.

The English Political Outlook.

LONDON, March 11th.—The *Times'* leading editorial says: We are glad to perceive in Lord Hartington's manifesto a moderation of tone in marked contrast with the stormy rhetoric that prevailed during the meeting of Parliament among the active members of the Liberal party. His Irish policy is one the country will heartily approve, whether carried out by the Liberals or the Conservatives. The same observation may be applied to Lord Hartington's declaration with respect to the foreign policy. The difference between the policy of the Government and that of the Liberal party is reduced to a question of method. It is now admitted that the minority was right in its aims, but it is affirmed that its measures were ineffectual, and that the objects of its efforts have not been completely attained. This is singularly unlike in form and substance to the accusations which were directed against the Government during former discussions.

The Education Bill in the French Senate.

PARIS, March 11th.—In the division of the Senate on Article VII. of the education bill the whole Right voted against the clause, joined by Simon, Dufaure, La Boulye and twenty-six other Moderate Republicans. Seven Republicans purposely abstained from voting. At a meeting of groups of the Left and Advanced Left, resolutions were adopted for an immediate interpellation calling on the Government to enforce laws against many unauthorized Orders. The Pure Left decided to wait until after the second reading of the bill, and the Extreme Left reserved its definite decision.

Russian and Asiatic Wheat Fields.

NEW YORK, March 11th.—A letter from Odessa to the *Messenger de Paris* gives the report of the Russian Agricultural Commission on the subject of American competition in grain in the European markets. The fact seems to be established that Russia has so far held her own, and with improved methods of agriculture she will be enabled to grow wheat at even greater profit than hitherto. The export of wheat in 1878 was the largest ever known, while that of 1879 has been only slightly inferior in quantity, namely, 44,000,000 bushels. The plains of Central Asia, it is calculated by the Commissioner, will within a few years produce their contingent. The conditions on which American competition can be successfully met are that twenty-four bushels of wheat can be grown on one and two-sevenths acres, and that the cost in Southern Russia may not exceed from 25 to 30 roubles. With the selling price at from 8 to 10 roubles per chetsvert of wheat (about $1 10 per bushel), there will be a profit of from 7 to 10 roubles per dessatine, or $22 per acre. The development of Siberia is going rapidly forward. Some thirty steamers carry on the trade of the river Obi, and however slowly the wheat productions of these vast regions may be enlarged, it will still be sufficient to meet the extra demands of the European population.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin will be held May 18th.

The Russian expedition to Merv is for the present abandoned.

At Paris small-pox causes much alarm.

The jury in the case of Louis Noller, who killed his father and shot his mother and brother, in Strongsville, O., October 21st, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with the penalty of life imprisonment.

The season of navigation on the Hudson river opened Wednesday—an earlier day than ever before in the past ten years, and about a month earlier than has been the general rule.

An Ottawa dispatch says that $150,000 silver will soon be issued in 25-cent, 15-cent and 10-cent pieces.

De Lesseps passed through St. Louis yesterday morning, en route to San Francisco, where he will make a brief stop, return to New York and sail for England on the 31st instant.

A New York dispatch of yesterday afternoon says: It has been snowing since five o'clock this morning.

One hundred and fifty molders in the Reading (Pa.) Hardware Company's Works are on a strike for an advance of 25 per cent. The firm are to give an answer Saturday.

The revenues of Great Britain this year yields £2,195,000 less than estimated, leaving a deficit of £3,356,000.

E. J. Pietroff has been found guilty at Harrisburg, Pa., of attempting to bribe Representatives Watson and Maclay.

At Augusta, Ga., yesterday, Murray's stables were burned. Loss, $32,000; insurance, $26,000.

The Russian Revolutionary Committee publish an address thanking the French people for refusing the extradition of Hartmann.

Dispatches from St. Louis say that representatives of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific Companies have held a secret meeting in that city and formed a new southwestern pool, with a view of war upon the several Chicago roads.

The President has recognized Charles Wilson as Vice-Consul of Denmark at San Francisco.

COULD HE PLAY BILLIARDS?

He was a quiet-looking old man, and he walked quietly into a Main-street billiard room, "just to while away a few moments," as he afterwards remarked. Seating himself near a table where some young gentlemen were amusing themselves, he ventured one or two suggestions about the shots, and wagered and lost fifty cents on the result of a difficult point.

"Could he play billiards?"

"Well, no, not very well; still he used to handle a cue pretty well."

"Would he play a game?"

"Well, yes; just for fun, you know, and to pass the time."

He played and lost, paying for the drinks and giving his opponent the dollar which had been wagered on the result.

"Would he play another game?" "He didn't care." "Would he wager $3?" "Didn't like to, but would, just for the fun of the thing."

He had been beaten easily before. The young men thought him an old gentleman with money to spare, who was out seeing life.

"Would he wager with others?" "He didn't care."

Thirty dollars in small bets were finally wagered. The elderly man quietly remarked, with a quaint smile, that he thought he should have to do better this time. "I should smile," answered his jaunty opponent, as he made the first shot and lost it. The elderly man quietly handled his cue until he got the balls into a corner, and then ran the game out. Buttoning up his coat and pocketing his gains, he was about to depart, when the young gentleman insisted that he was a fraud, and wanted his money back. The old gentleman quietly said there was a mistake—he had only come in to see them play, and then walked out.—[Rochester Democrat.

THE WHIPPING-POST.—The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill to punish theft by a male with corporal punishment by stripes not exceeding thirty-nine, or by imprisonment, in the discretion of the jury. The *American Israelite*, in noticing this act of the Kentucky House, gives the origin of the thirty-nine, or forty, less one, lashes. It says: "The thirty-nine lashes are taken from the Rabbinical Code, which modified the forty lashes in the Law of Moses to thirty-nine, because he who received that punishment is called in Scripture Rasha, 'a wicked man;' and the Rabbis legislated that none in Israel should be branded as a Rasha for the