THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....MARCH 15, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 109½ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 107½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 88½; silver bars, 113½; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London Saturday, 51½d; consols, 97¼; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 109½; 4½s, 110.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 92½ 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 quiet in San Francisco Saturday morning. A long list was called during a short session of the Board. Prices showed but little change from Friday, though generally the values were lower. Belcher fell to $6, against $13 25 two weeks ago. This carried down other Gold Hill stocks. Union Consolidated rose $3, but other stocks at the north end were not sustained.

FIRE at San Francisco; also at Oregon City, Or., and Hope, O.

E. SORESSON, who suicided at Modesto on Wednesday, was buried at Haywards on Saturday.

R R. DONNELL, an ex-Assessor, was arrested at Bakersfield on Saturday on a charge of felony.

FORT STEVENS, Or., is in danger of destruction from the sea.

CATTLE, sheep and horses are dying with frightful rapidity in upper British Columbia. The loss already is estimated at $1,000,000.

A SINGULAR persecution of a clergyman is reported from New York.

THE Treasurer of the Reading (Mass.) Savings Bank has been convicted upon twenty-nine counts for embezzlement.

THE wages of the employes of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad are to be increased April 1st.

L. TENANT, an old man, was found frozen to death on Saturday near Hat creek, Wyoming.

AN ineffectual attempt was made Saturday to assassinate the Mayor of Louisville, Ky.

THREE negroes are to be hanged for murder in Washington April 30th.

THREE hundred members of the Tammany General Committee will go to the Cincinnati National Convention.

THE troubles between the Greeks and Bulgarians of Eastern Roumelia continue.

THE steamship Montana was wrecked Saturday on the English coast. No lives lost.

THE Pope approves the Archbishop of Cologne's condemnation of Socialism.

NAVIGATION is again suspended on the Hudson river.

SIXTY Italians for San Francisco arrived at New York Saturday.

JOHN SAMMETT is to be hanged at Cleveland, O., June 25th.

MRS. DAVID GRIFFIN was burned to death Saturday at Norwich, Conn.

JOHN B. HAWLEY has resigned the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Two girls perished in the flames of a burning house near Denniston, Ia., Friday.

A SCHEME is maturing for uniting the German and Baltic oceans.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY will return to England in July.

APPALLING famine reports continue to come from Armenia and Kurdistan.

THE jury disagreed in the case of Robert Linsey, on trial at Ukiah for murder.

FIRE destroyed a dwelling at Oroville yesterday.

A BRIDGE on the South Pacific Coast Railroad near Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, was badly damaged by fire yesterday.

GEORGE H. HAMMOND committed suicide at Boston Saturday night by hanging.

THE Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has been metamorphosed into the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway Company.

REV. LUTHER R. DICKINSON of Richmond, Va., has been discovered to be a forger.

C. C. TAYLOR, city editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, committed suicide yesterday.

FIVE persons were drowned in the bay of San Francisco on Saturday night.

A FIRE broke out in the hold of the Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney yesterday at San Francisco, doing considerable damage.

HARRY BRISTOW was shot and killed on Saturday at Canyon City, Or.

A LITTLE girl scalded to death near Spokane Falls, Oregon.

The Assembly on Saturday passed severall bills to a third reading, and adjourned until Monday.

For domestic and foreign telegrams of Saturday, see fourth page.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION.

We have as yet received no answer to the pertinent question why the introduction of the Quincy system of instruction to the public schools of California was not proposed by the framers of the new School bill, and why, when it was proposed as an amendment to the bill, it was voted down in the Senate. Yet it seems to us that these are questions which demand answers, and that until they are answered the intelligence both of the educators who framed the bill, and of the legislators who have acted upon it, must lie under impeachment. The Quincy school system is the one rational and coherent method of instruction in the United States. It is the first successful reform of the common school system. That system, as commonly applied, is little better than a delusion and a snare. It is a plan of education which does not educate. It has produced generation after generation of ill-informed, narrow-minded, unintelligent people. At Quincy they have discovered means of making the schools successful. It is a common-sense method, as most successful methods are. There can remain no doubt in the minds of such as have examined the Quincy system that it ought to be applied to every American school. But we are about to put a new Constitution in force, and though our educational system has necessarily to be remodeled, neither our educators nor our law-makers think it advisable to adopt this one good system of instruction. It is not as if the Quincy system were an experiment. It has been in operation ten years, and is fully tested, and all its merits are thoroughly established. There is no excuse for ignoring it or disregarding it. It is a good method, while those which the new educational bill proposes are not good methods; are in fact neither more nor less than the old methods which have had such unsatisfactory results On the whole we do not recognize in the new bill any adequate evidence of a desire to introduce educational reform, though there can be no question as to the need for it.

INNOCENT MR. GARCELON.

The inquiry into the Maine case has developed ex-Governor Garcelon's simplicity and guilelessness in quite a surprising way. It seems that he never counted any one out in accordance with a partisan programme. In fact, he had no knowledge of any such programme. He did not know the politics of those who were counted out when the counting out was performed. And he was agreeably surprised when he subsequently discovered that all those who had thus been deprived of their seats were Republicans. The singularity of this outcome has no parallel in politics short of that remarkable experience related by the elder Mr. Weller. That gentleman was driving a coach. An election agent sent for him and told him that in case any accident should happen to the vehicle while he was carrying a load of voters belonging to the other party—such, for instance, as the overthrowing of the whole party into the river—he should have a ten-pound note. And nothing in Mr. Weller's varied career struck him as so remarkable as the coincidence that after what the agent had said to him his coach *did* upset, and *did* pitch all those voters into the river. This is the only incident we can recall which is fit to be named in the same day with Mr. Garcelon's truly refreshing expression of surprise at finding that all the members who had been counted out were Republicans.

CHINESE SLAVERY.

The Secretary of State has sent to the House of Representatives a communication from the United States Consul-General at Shanghai on the subject of Chinese slavery. The purport of the letter appears to be that the system of paternal government existing in China produces a condition in all essentials synonymous with slavery, the head of the Chinese family possessing authority of a despotic and absolute character, which can be transferred by sale or lease to others. It is extremely probable that this representation is in the main true, for analogous results have in all parts of the world grown out of that patriarchal system which obtains in China. In Russia, for example, which has preserved the primitive social institutions more faithfully than any other country in Europe, the heads of families until very recently exercised an authority over its members which left the latter little or no volition in the management of their affairs. The rigid maintenance of the system of community property in land, under the Mir, or township institution, no doubt contributed greatly to facilitate this family despotism. Until the abolition of serfdom it was the custom for the head of the family to select wives for the male children long before the latter had became old enough to marry, and as the girls were grown up when so chosen, it was very common for the young men, on reaching adolescence, to find themselves mated to middle-aged or elderly wives, whose vigor had been expended in laboring for the benefit of the elders. As in China the veneration for parents is carried to the point of idolatry, it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that the parental authority may merge into slavery. The belief that slavery exists among the Chinese in California has indeed been frequently asserted, but no sufficient evidence has ever been adduced in support of it. The allegations commonly made with regard to the authority exercised by the Six Companies, even if true, would prove no more than the existence of a kind of peonage or serfdom, which though akin to slavery, is yet sufficiently distinguished from the latter. The statement made by Consul Bailey, to the effect that the English Government of Hongkong has made repeated efforts to extinguish Chinese slavery there, but without success, is not so easily credited. Indeed, if any facts exist to bear it out even partially, the probability would seem to be that the evil complained of was really a patriarchial system of peonage, and not slavery as understood in the Western world. The rigidity of the Chinese social institutions, however, must render it comparatively easy for Chinese colonists to maintain customs the only hope of abolishing which can be derived from a desire on the part of the enslaved people themselves to recover their independence. With any other people such a movement for liberation would be natural, but the Chinese can conceive of no destiny worth the achieving which separates them from their time-honored customs, or subjects them to the imputation of having shown disrespect or want of submission to their ancestral deities.

It is possible that this question of slavery may, however, afford a handle whereby to deal with the subject of Chinese immigration. If indeed the paternal authority is so intimately bound up with their social system that to ask them to modify it is to ask them to revolutionize their civilization, the fact would furnish an additional argument against the free importation of a people so situated to the United States. The question of assimilation, about which so much has been written, is closely connected with this new phase of the subject, moreover, for it is clear that if the abolition of partial or complete slavery is regarded by the Chinese themselves as impracticable, because it is an outgrowth of their entire social system, nothing can be more hopeless than to imagine that such a people will in any given time abandon their peculiar customs and institutions, in order to conform themselves to American civilization. With regard to the alleged ability of the Chinese successfully "to defy foreign laws and "Courts even in foreign countries," we are disposed to attribute the actual condition of things in this respect rather to the difficulties which their language throws in the way of English-speaking peoples, than to the peculiar vitality of their prejudices. That language makes them an alien race wherever they go, and they are enabled to keep up their special customs because it is scarcely possible for Americans to ascertain what they are doing. The life of the Chinese who have been in California for twenty years is a mystery to most people even now, and it is only occasionally that anything comes to light concerning their peculiar methods of governing themselves. The new vein opened by Consul-General Bailey, however, promises better results than most of the preceding experiments in the same direction. The slavery cry is a taking one even with those whose prejudides lead them to sympathize rather with Chinese than white men, and the question has now reached a stage where none of us are disposed to quarrel over the means of enfranchisement, if only the evil can be abated.

AN ORIGINAL CRIMINAL GENIUS.

It has been reserved for California to produce something entirely original in the way of crime, and though the experiment has not thus far had the success which was doubtless anticipated by the projectors, it is, nevertheless, a bold and unconventional flight. The developement of the scheme is not yet complete, but it promises to be unique. The central idea is, to lease a popular hotel in a central situation. This effected, pains must be taken to secure as many wealthy boarders as possible. The next step is to ascertain by cautious reconnoissances where they keep their valuables. When this has been learned it only remains to set fire to the building artistically in the middle of the night, and, while the guests are running frantically about, to gather up their jewelry and other portable property, and convey it to a place of safety. This appears to have been the method conceived and partly executed by the late landlord of the Grand Central Hotel, at Oakland. Unfortunately for his prospects, he had not been sufficiently careful about the details of the project, and so the police were enabled to trace to his possession some trunks which on investigation were found to contain a quantity of the plunder. Of course it is not yet ascertained that the robbery was preceded by deliberate arson, but the conjuncture of circumstances is suspicious, and the indications of a preconceived plan of robbery are altogether inconsistent with the supposition that the fire which opened the way to the robbery was a surprise to the ingenious operators. It must be admitted that the plan here suspected is a particularly expensive one, and in some respects is not unlike the method of preparing roast pork attributed by Charles Lamb to the Chinese. But on reflection it will appear that even if a landlord has laid his plans for robbing all his boarders, in the most elaborate way, it will still be necessary for him to bring them all out of their rooms at one and the same time; and that nothing will do this so effectually as the alarm of fire. Had the Grand Central Hotel burned more quickly it is possible that the conveyance of the guests' valuables might have been effected without suspicion or discovery. But the conflagration was so gradual that time was afforded for the rescue of most of the property, and unfortunately for themselves the purloiners took many things after they had been thus removed from the burning building. This was a fatal blunder, as appearances indicate, but it cannot be expected that a first experiment in an entirely new line should be a complete success. Perhaps the rashest step taken by the inventor of the scheme was the attempt to carry it out notwithstanding the presence in the house of a noted criminal lawyer, whose experience was thus necessarily called into service for the detection of the plot and the confusion of its author. It is scarcely necessary to point out that if this method of acquiring a competence finds at all general favor, housekeeping must become more popular than boarding, even at the watering-places.

THE BROOKS BILL.

Assemblyman Brooks, of Butte county, has introduced a bill to appropriate $30,000 for further investigation into the debris question, a report to be made to the Governor next December. It is difficult to believe that the framer of such a bill can have given any attention to the subject, for if there is anything settled about it, the urgency of immediate action may be so regarded. Nor is there any excuse for such procrastination as this bill proposes. There is no need for more investigation. The reports of the State Engineer and of Colonel Mendell afford ample data for intelligent legislation. The public know both the extent and gravity of the evil, and the ways by which it can be cured. We are compelled to look upon such propositions as this of Assemblyman Brooks as being in the line of obstructive legislation. There is no warrant for any more delay in the premisses. Another year of inquiry would render remedial action very much more difficult, for it would bring the debris lower down in the rivers. Colonel Mendell and the State Engineer both recommend that work be begun this summer, and no one who has examined the question can doubt the necessity of prompt remedies. Mr. Brooks' bill is utterly inadequate and unsatisfactory. It would not be regarded as even touching the case at issue. It is calculated to suit nobody, and it is only a roundabout method of trying to prevent any action from being taken.

AMBASSADORIAL ACCOUNTABILITIES.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that the Chinese Ambassador to St. Petersburg, who signed the treaty of Kuldja, has been beheaded by his Government, as a slight token of its appreciation of his services. It is highly improbable that he signed the treaty without full power from Pekin; but it appears that the Russians outwitted him, the story being that the Kuldja they restored was not the Kuldja they had annexed. They perhaps "floated the grant" after the manner once so familiar to California land thieves; but whatever they did, the poor Ambassador has had to bear the brunt of his Government's displeasure. The accountability of Ambassadors in China is evidently no mere matter of form. The man who signs a treaty must answer for its failure with his head. It is indeed possible that the diplomatic envoy in this case proved accessible to the favorite Russian influences, and that he returned home richer than he should have been. Unfortunately for his Government, the treaty of Kuldja stands, notwithstanding the decapitation of the Ambassador, and that treaty may at no distant date bring China and Russia into collision, in Central Asia.

THE OAKLAND FIRE.

The examination of Benson, the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, Oakland, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed in the Oakland Police Court until the 17th instant. As the investigation for the missing property continues, the evidence that the thieves had knowledge that the hotel was to be burned becomes more conclusive. Every step was taken that could have been if the destruction had been planned for weeks, and preparations for the removal of the property made calmly and deliberately, and not in the excitement that prevailed on the night of the fire. Popular indignation is strong against Benson and Hergot, the two men arrested. It is now ascertained that the goods transported to the house, No. 1117 Willow street, West Oakland, were taken there by Whitney's Express, from the sidewalk in front of the hotel on the night of the fire. When Hergot's house was searched a handsome Japanese box was found in the oven. Being questioned closely about silverware, Mrs. Hergot was compelled to admit that there were spoons concealed in the house, but she said they were where no one could get them. In the rooms up-stairs, Mrs. Judge Campbell, Mrs. Johnson, and other ladies, identified several articles of their own property. A quantity of books were also found. Hergot himself could give no satisfactory account of how he came to possess them, and appeared quite ignorant of their titles or contents. A missing trunk was found at Tubbs' Hotel, in the stable, East Oakland, and when opened was found to be packed full of ladies' and gents' clothing. It is known that when the trunk was brought to Hergot's house on the night of the fire, it contained but little clothing or anything else; whereas when found at the stable and opened by the authorities it was heavily freighted with goods, and was found to contain all the missing clothing of Miss Gibbons, with the exception of $40 worth, also articles of clothing belonging to Mrs. and Judge Alexander Campbell. Three pairs of pants, two coats, and underwear of J. H. Stone also formed a part of the contents of the trunk. Benson's explanations of what has been brought to light are very unsatisfactory and inadequate, and his endeavor to shift the responsibility of packing the clothing in the large trunk on the night of the fire, on the bell-boys, Henry Colety and William Hablizel, will not relieve him in the least of the grave charges preferred against him. The bell-boys both contradict Benson's assertions concerning the packing of the trunk, and they declare they acted under his orders.

Mr. Williams, of the Mendocino Lumber Company, previous to the fire gave the porter a box that had valuable contents. After the fire the box was found filled with books and papers of no value. The opinion of Judge Alex. Campbell, Jr., that a portion of the recovered goods must have been taken from the hotel before the fire, is generally believed to be correct by those investigating the matter.—[S. F. Call, March 14th.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has issued an order instructing the Governors-General and Governors of the Western and Southwestern Governments to collect and send to him all measures promulgated since 1864 having relation to the Roman Catholic Church. A special commission is to be instituted to examine the decrees referred to. Another will thus be added to the untold commissions and sub-commissions already existing.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

A Washington Journal on the San Francisco Situation.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Letter-Carrying Business.

POSTAL CHANGES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Aged Woman Murdered by Her Husband in Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Prospect of Martial Law Being Proclaimed in Paris.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A Washington View of the San Francisco Situation.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—Ramsdell's *Republic*, which last Sunday published a strong editorial article in advocacy of Federal action to restrict Chinese immigration, has to day the following in regard to the situation at San Francisco: "The sans-culottes of the sand lots are in full blast in San Francisco. Idleness, ignorance, crime and ferocity gather in the vacant sandy lot adjoining the City Hall, and feed their cravings for excitement by listening to the vaporing of Denis Kearney. This brassy, screaming, mercenary wretch, with the disposition of a wolf and the jawbone of an ass, makes merchandise of the ignorance and race hatred to be found in the lower orders of the city's population, and for an occupation assembles his crowd every Sunday afternoon, and endeavors by all the arts of which he is capable to incite them to riot against the Chinese. There is no cause for all this." The *Republic* then recites the practically unanimous vote of the people of the city against Chinese emigration, the State prohibition of employment of Chinese by corporations, the fact that a case is now pending to test the constitutionality of this provision, and the nature and demand and threats meanwhile made by Kearney and his adherents, and continues as follows: "So long as this disturber of the peace shakes the country with his foul-mouthed appeals to an infuriated mob to sack the city of San Francisco, whose people are all opposed to Chinese immigration, and so long as those he threatens cannot or do not find any law under which to check him off, and do not suppress him under and by virtue of the higher law of self-preservation, what is it to all of us on the outside? The collection of some 1,500 United States troops at San Francisco has a business appearance. Uncle Sam is more generous than were the heathen gods, for the latter only helped those who helped themselves. It is to be hoped that in time California will, either alone or with outsiders, throw off the tyrannical and despotic yoke of the small, cheeky bully and volunteer dictator, Denis Kearney."

Judge Field and the Presidency.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—The *Sunday Gazette*, of this city, a Democratic journal, copies to-day, with a commendation, an editorial from the Richmond (Va.) *Commonwealth*, which earnestly advocates the nomination of Justice Field for the Presidency, and which, after quoting from his opinion in the legal tender and the recent so-called political cases, involving State right questions, concludes as follows: "Nothing can be urged against him in the North and West that can be urged against each one of the other prominent men. During and after the war his platform was in favor of everything to crush the rebellion, and then every possible honorable thing to erase the scars left by the war. This platform and the consistent manner in which he stood closes the mouth of every Northern man who would attempt to speak of the Democratic nominee as the candidate of the Rebel Brigadiery. His humane and statesmanlike policy towards us when we were broken down, crushed and trampled on, makes the Southern people look upon him as their savior and preserver."

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Letter-Carrying Business.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—It is learned to-day that the report of the Commission of the Postoffice Department officials on the subject of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s letter-carrying business took the ground that the whole business should be prohibited. This recommendation is based primarily upon the general propositions that the Federal Government ought to monopolize the carriage of letters throughout its entire jurisdiction, and that such has been the uniform tenor of all legislation and of all discussions upon the subject since the date when the Constitution was adopted. The committee informally admit that it was proper to ignore this policy in the early days of the settlement of the Pacific coast, before adequate mail facilities were provided for that region, but they claim that no such reason for permitting private corporations to perform the Government's function exists at present, and therefore the general system should again be enforced everywhere. Their principal specific argument against allowing the express company to carry letters is the Government's liability to lose postage by reason of the inclosure of more than half an ounce of mail matter in three-cent stamped envelopes which Wells, Fargo & Co. sell for 5 cents, it being, they say, manifestly to the interest of the company to sell as many envelopes as possible without scrutinizing the use their customers may make of them in this regard. Postmaster-General Key has taken this report into consideration, but, as heretofore stated, he is not inclined to act in the matter hastily, and will afford all parties interested a full opportunity to present arguments before taking any action.

A Reverend Forger.

RICHMOND (Va.), March 14th.—The community was startled this morning by the public announcement that Dr. Luther R. Dickinson, editor and proprietor of the *Planter and Farmer*, a magazine, and a prominent citizen of Richmond, has been engaged for two years past in a systematic course of forgeries, using forged indorsements of Jeter & Dickinson, proprietors of the *Religious Herald*, to negotiate notes of his own, which he offered for discount at various banking institutions of this city or sold to note brokers. He has also forged the indorsements of Rev. Dr. George B. Taylor, Baptist missionary to Rome, Italy, and Rev. Chase Taylor, a Professor in Wake Forest College, North Carolina, both of whom are his brothers-in-law. The fact that he was a brother of Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, the junior member of the firm of Jeter & Dickinson, and was otherwise so highly connected, dispelled all suspicion as to the genuineness of the forged signatures, and he might have continued his criminal operations for a long time to come but for the recent death of Rev. Dr. J. B. Jeter, the senior member of the firm of Jeter & Dickinson, which event rendered impossible the further use of the firm name in negotiating loans. A settlement of the affairs of the deceased Dr. Jeter led to the discovery of the forgeries. The forger, finding a disclosure of his many crimes about to be made, left the city last Thursday, ostensibly on business, since which time he has not been heard from. He left behind a contrite letter, saying he was penniless, but would strive to pay all his debts and lead an honest life. The amount of his forgeries is $285.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—The following postal changes for the Pacific coast were made last week: Offices established—Cromberg, Plumas county, California, Gerard H. Langhorst, Postmaster; Pacific, El Dorado county, California, Adam Kesslering, Postmaster; Weed, San Diego county, California, William Leaman Weed, Postmaster; Wyandotte, Butte county, California, William Dunstone, Postmaster; Ruby, Whitcom county, Washington Territory, George W. McCoy, Postmaster; Wilkensheim, Klikatat county, Washington Territory, Matthias Wakin, Postmaster; Verge, Yavapai county, Arizona, Thomas Carrott, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Crocker, Tulare county, California; Key, Thurston county, Washington Territory. Postmasters appointed—Louis Grunauer, Brentwood, Contra Costa county, California; L. W. Jarvis, Columbia, Elko county, Nevada; Frank E. Blaney, Independence, Inyo county, California; William McLeod, Dilley, Washington county, Oregon; Boyd P. Quivey, Sheridan, Yamhill county, Oregon; James R. Howard, Henry's, Summit county, Utah.

The Alaska Cod Fisheries.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—Professor Baird has determined to set at rest the differences in opinion that have been expressed so decidedly by the authorities in regard to the relative importance of the Alaska cod fisheries as compared with those of Newfoundland and Labrador. Many who have been up there declare the Eastern cod banks to be superior in extent and quality of the catch; that those of the Alaska waters are perfectly insignificant, and others assert directly to the contrary. Therefore T. H. Bean, an assistant of the Fish Commission, and an expert, will sail in the Coast Survey schooner Tucania for Alaska next May, from San Francisco, specially charged with this investigation, and as he will be the first ichthyological expert to visit Alaska, the results will be of much public interest. He is to return in November.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 14th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, ariving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in San Francisco March 18th: T. J. Dovale, Mr. Vanburen and wife, New York; J. Safford, Topeka, Miss.; M. J. Hopkins, Boston; J. E. Fiske, Natick, Mass.; John Hewston, San Francisco; J. G. Vanburen, Yokohama; Elliott Stone, M. Moore, J. H. Teaque, R. J. Bollis, H. Bollis, New York; Miss E. A. Gore, Los Angeles; Mrs. Lawhipple, San Jose; Noyes Spicer, Brooklyn; E. V. Bodwell and family, St. Catharine, Canada; Charles P. Lincoln, United States Consul, Canton, China.

Railroad Consolidation.

CLEVELAND, March 14th.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will to-morrow be formally metamorphosed into the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway Company. Rev. J. Lockington Bates of London, who purchased the road for its English bondholders, is here, and states that the gentlemen selected to be the incorporators will meet, sign the certificate and forward it to Columbus, to be filed with the Secretary of State. No incorporation will be necessary in New York, but an auxilliary company will be incorporated at Philadelphia and the certificate filed at Harrisburg with the Secretary of State of Pennsylvania. Within a fortnight the two companies will meet here, consolidate and elect Directors.

Strike of Piano-Makers.

NEW YORK, March 14th.—The National Assembly-room, West Forty-fourth street, was densely crowded to-day by 4,000 piano-makers, who are interested in the great "lockout" ordered by the New York Piano Manufacturers' Association for to-morrow morning. Offers of pecuniary assistance were received from various Trades-Unions, and the strikers say they will be able to hold out a year if necessary. Resolutions were adopted declaring the action of all the manufacturers in closing their factories as most unjustifiable. They also resolved to hold out until their terms were complied with.

Rum's Doings—An Aged Woman Murdered by Her Husband.

WAYNESVILLE (O.), March 14th.—Gideon Carson, aged between 50 and 60, was arrested to-night for the murder of his wife. They have been living the past winter in a schoolhouse on the outskirts of the village in extreme poverty. The discovery of the murder was made by a young man who called to have Mrs. Carson do washing for him. The body lay on a bed, entirely nude, with a wound in the face made by a hatchet, while the husband lay on the back part of the bed in a drunken stupor. Carson once occupied a good social and business standing, but intemperance caused him to descend.

Speaker Randall's Military Service.

CHICAGO, March 14th.—The *Sunday Gazette*, of this city, a Democratic organ, is out to-day with a portrait of Speaker Randall, and a biographical sketch. Strangely enough, all reference to his military service in the Union army is omitted, and as a matter of fact, Captain Randall and his company were the first Federal soldiers to arrive at Gettysburg on the eve of that battle, and the *Gazette's* account carefully omits all mention of the great Democratic leader's military service.

Reported Return of Our Minister to Japan.

CHICAGO, March 14th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: It is understood here that John A. Bingham, Minister to Japan, will return to this country within the next few weeks and re-enter politics as a candidate for Congress in his old district—the Eighteenth Ohio.

Mining Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 14th.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will devote more than a page to mining intelligence received in answer to circulars sent to all the mining companies in the United States, asking for official information under twenty-one different heads.

Fatal Result of a Self-Inflicted Wound.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14th.—Charles Cathcart Taylor, city editor of the *Times*, died to-day from the effects of a pistol shot discharged during mental aberration by his own hand.

Suicide of an Actor.

BOSTON, March 14th.—George H. Hammond committed suicide last night by hanging. He was a well-known actor, whose stage name was George H. Hillman. He was the father of "Little Hillman," and played a long time with Yankee Locke.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Land League Meeting—Consented to Contest.

DUBLIN, March 14th.—The Irish Land League, in conjunction with the Dublin Trade Societies, held a large meeting at Phœnix Park to-day. Biggar and Sullivan, Home Rule members of Parliament, and Davitt, Daly, Brennan and Killen, under indictment for seditious utterances, were present. A United States flag was conspicuously displayed.

Lord Mayor Gray has consented to contest for a seat in Parliament.

Reforms Urged—The Hartmann Case.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14th.—The *Golos* publishes an unusually outspoken article, urging reforms as the most deadly weapon against sedition and anarchy.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: The very day on which the French Cabinet refused to give up Hartmann to the Russian authorities Premier De Freycinet had been informed of the arrival in Paris of fresh documents, proving beyond all doubt Hartmann's complicity in the Moscow explosion. The Cabinet's decision amounts to an encouragement to assassins, and is therefore greatly to be regretted.

The French Cabinet.

PARIS, March 14th.—In spite of semi-official denials, it is clear that the Cabinet is divided on article 7 of the Ferry education bill. A modification of the Cabinet is very probable. It is semi-officially stated that it may be necessary for the French Ministry to ask the Chambers to proclaim martial law, in order to suppress possible disturbances.

Death—Authority Given.

LONDON, March 14th.—Henry O'Neil, the historical painter, is dead.

The authority for the statement that the French Ministry may be obliged to ask the Chambers for a proclamation of martial law is the semi-official organ, *Le Telegraphe*, of Paris.

Election in France.

PARIS, March 14th.—An election to fill two vacancies in the Senate, held at Lyons, resulted in the return of Millaud and Vallier, Radicals.

The Stranded Steamship.

LONDON, March 14th.—Three tugs have been sent from Liverpool to the assistance of the Montana. Captain Price, Superintendent of the line, is at the scene of the disaster, and will endeavor to float the vessel. It is feared, however, that she will become a total wreck, but it is hoped that all of her cargo will be saved. The beef will certainly be saved.

Reforms in Spanish Colonies.

MADRID, March 14th.—Several Cuban members of the Cortes have put forward a proposal to establish a national society to promote reforms in the Spanish colonies upon a basis of liberty and justice, in order to draw closer the bonds uniting the colonies to the mother country.

The Lincolnshire Handicap.

LONDON, March 14th.—The *Sportsman* says: So long a price as 2,000 to 1 is being forthcoming against Parole for the Lincolnshire handicap. His absence for the event may be counted upon as almost certain. Archer is mentioned as the jockey for Placida.

The Assault on General Melikoff.

BERLIN, March 14th.—General Melikoff has received a notice from the Nihilist Executive Committee, stating that Vladetsky's attempt on his life was not made by order of the committee; that they had not yet decided to kill him, and if the recent attempt had been made by their direction they would have provided better weapons and means of flight for his assailant.

Affairs in Afghanistan.

CABUL, March 14th.—The general aspect of affairs is hopeful. No hostile gathering is known to exist in any quarter, and the approaching agricultural season is likely to leave the people little leisure for war. The latest accounts from Ghuznee indicate strong likelihood that Mahomed Jan will submit, and that the puppet, Moosa Khan, will be restored to his mother here. Abdul Rahman Khan makes no sign. The troops here will be reinforced by four regiments of native infantry.

A NEW BOOT SOLE.—A Chicago boot manufacturer has introduced what he is pleased to call an indestructible sole, in which nickel-plated steel rivets are embedded in the leather. These rivets are forced through perforations from the inside of the sole to its outer surface, and being less in length than the thickness of the leather, the head is securely embedded, and does not drop out as the sole becomes worn. Owing to the nickel-plating, it is claimed there is an entire absence of rust.

KEARNEY'S TRIAL.

Two Charges Heard in the San Francisco Police Court.

[San Francisco Call, March 14th.]

Denis Kearney, arrested upon two charges of misdemeanor predicated upon language used by him in making a speech to the Tenth Ward Club, W. P. C., in Irish-American Hall on the night of the 9th inst., was called for trial in the Police Court yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The defendant was present with Clitus Barbour, his counsel, who, on behalf of his client, pleaded not guilty to each charge, after having waived the reading of the complaints and waived the right of trial by jury. Ex-District Attorney D. J. Murphy appeared as special counsel for the People, and conducted the prosecution. The Court-room was crowded with citizens of all classes, who listened to the trial with interest.

The prosecution, in answer to a question by Judge Rix, announced that it had elected to try the accused first upon the charge of having used profane language, and then called Sands W. Foreman, assistant clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and by his testimony proved the ordinance under which the proceedings were instituted.

R. B. Miller, a police officer and the prosecuting witness, was then called, and after answering a few preliminary questions to establish the venue, said: "Was in Irish-American Hall. Saw Kearney, the defendant, there. Saw from 800 to 1,000 other persons there. Heard Kearney address these persons, and heard him say, 'There is Claus Spreckels, the biggest d——d thief who ever went unhung, and, G—— d—— him, I am man enough to tell him so to his face.' Kearney said this in a loud tone of voice, in a violent manner, and his remarks were received with tumultuous applause. There is a person named Claus Spreckels in this city. He is the proprietor of a sugar refinery."

In answer to questions by Barbour on cross-examination, the witness said: "I was seated on a window sill in the back part of the hall, but could hear every word the defendant said; made a note in shorthand characters on my fingers nails, as it would have been unsafe to have taken notes on paper. Made a transcript on a sheet of paper, and on the following day saw that two morning papers had reported the words as I had taken them down. I destroyed my memorandum. At the time Kearney made use of the language complained of he was

DENOUNCING THIEVES IN GENERAL,

And had in his hand a copy of the circular issued by the Citizens' Protective Union, and had been reading from it. He said that Claus Spreckels belonged to the Union. Spreckels was not there. The language used by the defendant did not create a breach of the peace, but think it would had Spreckels been there. I did not arrest Kearney at the time, as I was in doubt as to my authority to do so then. I was detailed by the Chief of Police to attend the meeting, but was not directed by any one to make the complaint against the defendant. I suggested that one ought to be made. I consulted with my superior officer, and then swore to the complaints.

J. F. Alexander, a reporter, testified that the language used by the accused at the time and place referred to by the previous witness was, "There is Claus Spreckles, the biggest, dirtiest thief that ever went unhung, and ——— him, I am man enough to tell him so to his face."

E. L. Bridges, a surveyor, testified that the language used was, "Claus Spreckels is the d——, dirtiest thief that ever went unhung, and by G——, I am man enough to tell him so."

With this testimony the prosecution rested.

After consultation with his client for a few moments, Mr. Barbour said, "I will ask Mr. Kearney one question.'

The defendent then took the witness-stand, and, after being sworn, said: "On the evening in question, in speaking of the men who had been called upon, and who had signed the roll of the Citizens' Protective Committee I said, 'There is Claus Spreckels, he is the biggest labor thief in the State, and by G——, I am man enough to tell him so to his face.'"

Mr. Murphy—You knew at the time that Mr. Spreckels was absent from the city, that he was in the Sandwich Islands, did you not?

Kearney—I knew that he was in the city.

Mr. Murphy—Then why did you not go to his house, or his place of business, and tell him so to his face?

Kearney—I may do so some of these days.

THE DEFENSE CLAIMS A DISCHARGE.

The defense rested and submitted the case without argument. Counsel for the defendant, however, claimed that under the charge in the complaint and the proof his client was entitled to his discharge, as there was nothing in evidence to show that a breach of the peace had followed the language used. He claimed that the ordinance charged more than one distinct offense, and that one of these was "language having a tendency to create a breach of the peace," which charge the prosecution had failed to establish.

Mr. Murphy contended that the counsel had placed a wrong construction upon the ordinance, and held that if the prosecution proved either the use of profane language, not addressed to the person spoken of, or the use of language having a tendency to create a disturbance or breach of the peace, that was sufficient for a conviction.

Judge Rix said that he did not wish to pass hastily upon the matter, but would carefully examine the ordinance and render a decision to-morrow morning.

The second charge, that of having threatened to commit a crime, namely, the crime of murder, upon the occurring of an event, was then taken up, when counsel for defendant said that he would admit that the ordinance had been proven, that Kearney used the language charged in the complaint at the time and place and in the manner charged by the prosecution. Upon this admission the second case was submitted also, without argument, and taken under advisement until to-morrow morning.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MAGNETIC INFLUENCE.—An extraordinrry and unprecedented case of violation has just been tried at the Assizes Court of the Var. A young man of twenty-four, named Castellan, presented himself at the house of a respectable farmer named Hughes, and, pretending to be deaf and dumb, obtained supper and a night's lodging. In the morning he persuaded the farmer's daughter, a modest girl of twenty-six, to run away with him, and an indictment alleged that he obtained an irresistible influence over her entirely by means of magnetism. The moment she came to her senses she was filled with remorse, but whenever he magnetized her she was a mere instrument in his hands, and submitted to whatever he told her. Three doctors of Toulon gave their opinion in accordance with that of Dr. Tarlieu, of Paris, and many other medical men of the highest reputation, that it is possible by means of what is called magnetism to obtain such influence over a young girl as completely to annihilate her will. Castellan boasted of his magnetic power while standing at the bar, and offered to magnetize the presiding Judge. He actually tried to magnetize the Procureur Imperial, and frightened him so much that he angrily ordered the prisoner to lower his eyes. Being found guilty by the jury, he was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, March 13—By Rev. H. H. Rice, at the residence of J. M. Wiedemann, Frank Schuler to Mrs. Louisa Brown, both of this city.
Sacramento, March 13—By Rev. H. H. Rice, at the residence of P. A. Miller, Charles J. E. Wallquist to Alma H. Anderson, both of this city.
Sacramento, March 14—By Rev. S. Gerstmann, Rabbi, at the residence of the bride's parents, Julius S. Gatzmann to Tracy Lesman, both of this city. [No cards.]
Los Angeles, March 9—Jo