THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 16, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106½ for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 107⅞ for 4½s; sterling, 84 85½@4 88½; silver bars, 113⅛; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 51 15-16d; consols, 97 15 16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s 109½; 4½s, 110⅝.

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

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

AN assessment of $1 has been levied by the Con. Pacific Mining Company, and one of 10 cents by the Queen Bee.

IN San Francisco yesterday morning mining stocks opened very quietly. A break occurred in Belcher. Heavy sales were made at $5 50, against $10 and upwards a week ago, and $13 two weeks ago, when the assessment of $1 per share was added to the price of the stock. The changes in Comstock values since Saturday were immaterial. Union Consolidated advanced $1.

THE steamship Montana, ashore on the English coast, will probably prove a total loss.

LORD DERBY in future will rank himself among the Liberals.

THREE men were killed and twenty-five injured by a boiler explosion in the harbor of Bona, Algeria.

THE fire on the steamship City of Sydney, at San Francisco, was extinguished at an early hour yesterday morning.

FEARS of a damaging flood are entertained along the Columbia in Oregon.

KEARNEY was found guilty in the San Francisco Police Court yesterday on a charge of vulgar and threatening language, but the charge of threats to kill was dismissed.

THE President has nominated James G. Eastman to be Postmaster at Marysville.

THE Tombstone mill and mines in Arizona have been sold to Eastern capitalists for $2,000,000.

THE lockout of the men in the New York piano factories began yesterday.

THE puddlers at Harrisburg and Reading, Pa., are on a strike for increased wages.

JACOB K. UPTON, of New Hampshire, has been nominated by the President to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

SEVERAL persons were injured at Philadelphia yesterday by a collision of trains on the West Chester Railroad.

FIRE at New York.

CHUNG HOW, late Chinese Embassador to Russia, has not been beheaded, as reported, but is under sentence of death.

RUSSIAN TROOPS, with a large quantity of stores, have left Tchikkselar for Chatti.

TROUBLE is again appearing with the Indians in Southeast Colorado.

A RUPTURE has occurred between France and Madagascar.

A NEW British Arctic expedition sails from London in May next.

THE Chicago police have made an important capture of freight car robbers.

A MAN has been arrested at Lakeport on suspicion of being Metts, the murderer of John A. Raglan in Tehama county last February.

A COLLIERY is on fire near Glasgow, Scotland, throwing 1,000 men out of employment.

THE Anglo-American Cable Company are negotiating a contract for a new cable.

FIRE at Salt Lake City.

CATTLE are dying by hundreds daily in Utah from the effects of the extremely cold weather.

IN the Senate yesterday the Act relative to the estates of deceased persons was passed to its third reading, occupying nearly the whole of the morning session. The Johnston swamp land bill was under consideration in the afternoon.

IN the Assembly yesterday the Springer claim came up, was argued at length and defeated.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

We are at a loss to account for the sudden passionate yearning for Normal Schools which has recently manifested itself. We could not have believed that so keen an appreciation of the blessings and advantages of advanced educational methods existed in so many remote regions. And though it has been represented that other States possess duplicate Normal Schools, we are still unable to perceive the wisdom or necessity of scattering these institutions broadcast over the State. At present there are propositions for five of them. That gives a Normal School for every 200,000 inhabitants. We cannot see the utility of such a multiplication of training schools for teachers, and we do not believe that the Legislature is justified in spending the public money upon more than one such institution. Indeed we are disposed to think that it may be undesirable even to endow one such school again, unless some guarantees are given that the teachers who receive their training there will compensate the State for its outlay by devoting a certain definite period to the work they have been prepared for. In the past it has been a standing source of complaint that the graduates of the Normal School for the most part married soon after leaving the institution, and that a very small percentage of them became teachers. It is evidently useless for the State to spend money in training young men and women for matrimony, and we are convinced that the people are not willing to be taxed for any such purpose. There ought, therefore, to be some distinct understanding about this before the Legislature consents to pass any bill of the kind; and when this is seen to it will still remain as questionable as ever whether more than one Normal School ought to be provided for. We believe that one is quite as much as the community ought to be asked to support, and that the only effect of establishing three or four or five would be to impair the efficiency and lower the standard of all of them.

ROARING GENTLY AGAIN.

A marked and singular change has come over the San Francisco Sandlotters. They have suddenly abandoned their incendiary talk, and Kearney and the Ward Presidents are vieing with one another in smooth and conciliatory phrases. Of course it is thoroughly understood that this conversion has been effected by the Citizens' Protective Union, and if there was any ground for regarding it as permanent, it would no doubt be cause for congratulation. But, unfortunately, there is no guarantee for continued good behavior on the part of the disturbing element. Its leaders are evidently cowed for the moment, and they are willing to counsel peace and fair words. But how long will this mild mood last? The political future of the Workingmen's leaders depends upon their ability to keep up the excitement. They must abandon all hopes of future success if they are compelled to behave themselves. Will they be satisfied to accept this ending of their careers? And will they be able to resist the powerful temptation to revert to their original methods when the immediate danger is removed? To these questions it is not possible to give satisfactory answers, and therefore we cannot regard the present attitude of the Kearneyites as possessing any broad or permanent significance. It is no doubt true that the continuance of the present agitation would be specially disastrous for the working classes, even if they had full swing, and could they be brought to realize this some practical good would be effected. But all the efforts that have been made in this direction have hitherto failed, and the thing has gone on from bad to worse. The Citizens' Protective Union has shown that Kearney and his lieutenants can be made to behave decently for a time, but this cannot be accepted as a solution of the problem. There is a lull in the storm, and that is about all that can be said.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE REVENUE BILL.

Governor Perkins is being asked to veto the revenue bill now in his hands. He can only do so by taking issue with the Constitution, for the bill contains no principle or proposition which that instrument does not command the application of. It is beyond the scope of Executive jurisdiction to amend or alter the organic law, and therefore there can be no pretense of justification for employing the veto power to defeat a statute which is neither more nor less than a faithful embodiment of that law. It is true that the revenue bill prescribes double taxation, but it is equally true that the Constitution has ordained double taxation, and no matter what the consequences of that enactment may be, it is now too late to talk of evading them. The exercise of the veto power in this case would be alike unwarrantable and impolitic. How impolitic it would be may be perceived now from the fact that the supporters of the new Constitution deprecate it on the ground that those who are asking for it seek to defeat the force of the new instrument. This is an indication of what a veto would result in. The journals which advocated the new Constitution are still maintaining that there is no double taxation in the bill, and that its effect will be to compel the payment of taxes by rich men who have heretofore escaped their just share of the burdens of taxation. That is a view which would be certain to find favor with a large class, should the Governor veto the bill. He would be accused of having betrayed the people at the solicitation of capitalists. As the actual tendencies of a new law can only be made clear to the masses by putting it in operation, thousands would believe these statements. The Republican party would be charged with the responsibility for the failure of the law. It would be branded as false to its pledges. The evil features of the new Constitution would continue to be obscured by the failure to give them force, and the exposure of its mischievous tendencies would be delayed. So long as it is not strictly applied, it is possible for the demagogues who have supported it to adhere to their pretense of belief in its beneficence. It is not to the interest either of the commonwealth or the Republican party that any further excuse for this kind of talk should be afforded. The Republican party is not responsible for the adoption of the new Constitution, but it is responsible for its loyal enforcement. If double taxation was in the bill and not in the Constitution, Governor Perkins would be justified in vetoing the measure. But this is not the case. Double taxation is embodied in the organic law, which law Governor Perkins is sworn to support, and he cannot therefore refuse his signature to the revenue bill without putting himself in direct conflict with the Constitution.

As regards his duty in the premises, we do not see that there is any room for doubt. He may believe that double taxation is a very bad principle, but his belief on that head cannot affect the fact that the Constitution calls for double taxation. He could only defend a veto by alleging that the bill is unconstitutional. But no one can read the Constitution and entertain any doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill. The veto would not be justified by the fact that the bill failed to meet the private convictions of the Governor, or by the fact that in his opinion it would produce mischievous consequences. For all consequences the Constitution, and that alone, is responsible, and neither the Executive nor the Legislature can be held accountable for following its explicit mandates fully and faithfully. It has been justly asserted by the supporters of the Constitution that a majority of the people voted for it, and that they must be presumed to have done so with a full knowledge of all that it involved. If they were mistaken there is but one way to convince them of their error, and that is to let them feel the effects of the legislation they have demanded and indorsed. Those who now assert that the attempt to procure the exercise of the veto power is being made in the interest of capital seeking to escape taxation, will continue to preach that doctrine if the new revenue law is not signed, but if it is put in force its provisions will in a short time speak for themselves, and put to silence once and forever the sophists and demagogues who have brought this bad legislation upon the community, and who are still trying to persuade the people that the new Constitution is a boon and a blessing. So far the Republican party has acted up to its promises. It has given the State the system of taxation demanded by the majority. It has obeyed the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Nothing remains but for Governor Perkins to affix his signature to the revenue bill, and to let it go into operation. He possesses no authority to apply a remedy where alone it would be effective, and he has the strongest conceivable justification for signing the bill.

A CORRESPONDENT ANSWERED.

We print elsewhere a letter from a Bear river resident, on the debris question. Our correspondent is of opinion that the damming of the streams in the mountains, and the dyking of the valleys, should be conducted separately; and he thinks that the RECORD-UNION ought to come to the aid of the farmers "in the advocacy of general taxation to be applied in the debris "case." Had Mr. Durst read our article on this subject in last Friday's issue he would have perceived that we then and there presented a tolerably strong argument in behalf of the very principle he desires to see applied to the subject. We there showed that the debris case is pre-eminently entitled to rank among those undertakings for the furtherance of which general taxation is commonly employed, and we endeavored to make it clear that if the State insists on protecting the hydraulic mining interest, on the ground that it produces benefits to the community, it must, by the same line of reasoning, take upon itself the chief burden of those relief works which hydraulic mining has rendered necessary. On this point therefore we and our correspondent have no cause of difference. In regard to his ideas concerning a separation of the work, however, no such accord is possible. He is quite mistaken in supposing that this journal labors under any misapprehension regarding the results of engineering investigation. We have studied this whole question so closely that we may fairly claim to understand it. It has been ascertained that while the heavier debris descends slowly in the rivers, an enormous quantity of finer sediment, which cannot be retained by dams, passes down them, and that it is this lighter matter which has raised and is raising the beds of the streams, and threatening to destroy navigation, and endanger lands and cities. Now there is one method by which the river beds can be scoured out, and this deposit be carried down to the sea, and that is by building dykes or levees along the river banks, and so confining the flood waters as to increase the velocity, and consequently the carrying capacity, of the currents. And as the safety of the valley lands depends mainly upon the restoration of the carrying capacity of the rivers to the original volume, we have insisted, and must continue to insist, upon the necessity of combining the two methods of relief in whatever plan is adopted. A system of dams will keep the coarse debris from entering the rivers, but there is already in these rivers a very large quantity of debris which has left the mountains, and is therefore beyond the reach of dams, and to enable the rivers to carry this and the lighter material down to tide water, a system of levees is required, and our friend on Bear river, and our friends throughout the Sacramento valley, ought to support this proposition as unanimously as the dam scheme, for it concerns them fully as much.

A NEW VIEW OF TURKEY.

A very interesting letter has been contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* by an English resident in Turkey, concerning the real condition of things there. The writer, who has lived in the East all his life, understands his subject thoroughly, and he succeeds in demonstrating that English, and in fact European policy, upon Turkish questions has been predicated upon the densest ignorance and the most perverse misunderstandings of the facts. Thus he shows that it has been the custom to hold the Turkish people responsible for the crimes and oppressions of their rulers, though the Turkish masses hate their rulers quite as heartily as any outsiders can. Again, the term "Christian" has been productive of endless misapprehension in Turkey. The so-called Christians living there are really heathens and savages, utterly destitute of any Christian virtues, possessing a fox-like greed and cunning, very much worse specimens of humanity in all ways than their Moslem neighbors. Our author positively asserts that the Ottomans are by far the most upright, pure, virtuous members of the Eastern community, and that the Christians are for the most part sorry rascals. But European intervention has given these Eastern Christians an advantage they have not been slow to profit by. They have been specially protected against the exactions of the Turkish Government, and the consequence is that they have fared much better than their Moslem neighbors, who have had no foreign powers to interfere in their behalf, and who have been a helpless prey to their Pashas and other official tyrants and robbers. One result of this is that the Christians have made money, and being more secure than the Moslems, have acquired a hold upon the property of the latter. In fact they have pretty nearly bought out the Turks, or swindled them out, and the effect is to give factitious importance and power to a incoherent collection of the riff-raff of a dozen races of undeniably vicious proclivities, merely on the strength of their representing Christianity to the extent of being divided into eleven sects, each of which longs to cut the throats of all the others. The Turks are being gradually and surely pressed to death between the upper and the nether millstones of Ottoman oppression and foreign intervention in behalf of the Christians; meantime the reform of abuses in the Turkish Government stands still, and is likely to continue to do so until an opportunity is given the only element capable of withstanding the Palace ringsters, to organize a genuine Turkish reform movement. The paper is a very interesting and able one, and it serves to show what a tremendous muddle the European Powers have made of the Eastern question thus far, and how unlikely it is that they will do any better in the future.

AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

The common assertion of the Grant "boomsters" that if he was elected he would be certain to secure his own seat, is analyzed mercilessly by the *Nation*, which takes for its text Senator Conkling's speech at Utica. The *Nation* puts the following very awkward yet undeniably pertinent queries: "Are we to understand "that if Grant should seem to be elected "the House and Senate will be so afraid "of him that they will not venture to reject any State certificate which gives him "a majority, or that if they do reject such "a certificate the House will be afraid, "voting by States, to elect anybody but "him? If so, what will they be "afraid of? What is it that is "to make him more terrible to "the majority in Congress than any other "American citizen in a similar position? "Also, suppose that they are not afraid, "and do carry out their programme, what "will happen if General Grant is not satisfied? How will he lawfully and peacably seat himself? It seems to us "that the public is entitled to full particulars on these points. General Grant "does not expect to get into the Presidency by supernatural agency. Now, if, "as is always possible, the majority in "Congress should, always acting under the "forms of law, do what Mr. Conkling "considers their worst, how will General "Grant get into the Presidency?" These are very trenchant and illusion-dispelling questions, and those who have been disposed to accept without analyzing, the current talk of "boomsters" in regard to the special and peculiar advantages of Grant's candidacy, cannot do better than to ponder them well.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—Davis (Ill.) presented a memorial of Chicago newspapers asking the abolition of the duty on unsized paper and paper material. Davis said, while regretting that it was impracticable this session to reform the tariff as a whole, he saw no reason for not making this desirable change.

Johnson, Williams, Beck and others presented similar petitions.

Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill prohibiting the arrest of election officers on election day by a Marshal, Deputy or Supervisor, for any offense against the United States election laws; but process may be served after the close of election day. Placed on the calendar.

Edmunds said that he and others did not concur.

Thurman reported a substitute for the bill making rape in the District of Columbia a capital offense. It gives the jury power to fix the punishment of death or imprisonment.

Edmunds said he did not concur.

After debate on the bill requiring Colorado to cede to the United States ground on which the new public building in Denver is located, the morning hour expired, and McDonald submitted the views of a minority of the Judiciary Committee on the bill to reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans, lately reported adversely.

Consideration was resumed of the star route bill.

A lengthy debate ensued, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—The following bills were introduced:

By Singleton—To provide for the protection of senders of telegraphic communications against unreasonable search and seizure, or from the production of their messages as evidence in judicial and legislative proceedings to the same extent as mailed communications.

By Acklin—Proposing a constitutional amendment, that the Union of these United States shall be perpetual, and all acts or attempts to destroy it shall be treason against the Federal Government, and punishable as such; States' limits and boundaries to be inviolate, and the right of a State to make and enforce its local laws never to be interfered with by the Federal Government.

By Buckner—For adjournment on May 24th.

Several other bills were introduced when the morning hour expired, and Dunn, from the Public Lands Committee, moved to suspend the rules and consider the bill relating to public lands of the United States.

The motion to suspend the rules and consider the bill was defeated, after a short debate, by ayes 114, noes 89—not the necessary two-thirds.

Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Proposed Relief for Ice-Bound Whaling Crews.

THE HILL SENSATION AT WASHINGTON.

Excitement in the Far West over the Indian Situation.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF FREIGHT CAR ROBBERS.

Eastern Opinions of Kearney's Back-Action Movement.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Colliery Conflagration near Glasgow, Scotland.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—Representative Horace Davis this morning received a telegram from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce requesting him to endeavor to obtain a Congressional appropriation for the purpose of sending a vessel to attempt to rescue the crews of the two whaling ships that are believed to be either frozen up or wrecked in the Arctic. These two vessels—the Vigilant and Mount Walliston—were last seen in the vicinity of Herald Island and should have returned with the rest of the Arctic whaling fleet last summer. Their crews number some sixty men. The Chamber of Commerce dispatch states that there is no naval vessel on the Pacific station suitable for the purpose, and therefore suggests that Congress provide for chartering a private vessel, in which event San Francisco merchants will donate all necessary supplies for the missing seamen. The two ships in question belong to New Bedford. Mr. Davis immediately transmitted this dispatch to Congressman Crapo, who represents that district, and they proceeded with it to the Navy Department, where they held a conference on the subject with Secretary Thompson and other officers of the Department. As a result of the conference Crapo this afternoon introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a revenue cutter to the Secretary of the Navy, to be properly strengthened and equipped for this voyage, and appropriating $10,000 to defray the cost. It is believed that one of the revenue steamers will be better suited in all respects for an Arctic voyage than any vessel, and it is desirable to have one strengthened for the purpose for cruising in Alaska waters, irrespective of the special purpose now in hand.

Senator Farley to-day presented to the Senate a joint resolution of the California Legislature, requesting the delegation to advocate legislation for the establishment of a branch Dead Letter Office at San Francisco, and moved its reference to the Committee on Postoffices.

Conkling thereupon made a point of order that the paper was not addressed to the Senate or to Congress, but only to individuals, and that, therefore, under the rules, it could not be considered a memorial entitled to reference to a committee.

The Vice President remarked that this question had never before been raised in regard to resolutions of a State Legislature, but he felt obliged to sustain the point of order.

The joint resolution, therefore, was merely received and laid upon the table, without reference to any committee; but Farley followed up the matter by giving notice that he will introduce and urge the passage of a bill to grant the request.

Beatty to-day presented a duplicate of this joint resolution to the House of Representatives, where it was received and appropriately referred under the regular call of States.

Representative Daggett to-day introduced a bill providing that all public lands within railroad limits lying opposite a constructed section of a railroad, and which have heretofore been subject to pre-emption entry at $2 50 per acre, shall be reduced to $1 25 per acre when three years shall have elapsed after the completion of said section of railroad. The theory of this bill is that all the best double minimum lands have been already sold, and that the rest should be sold, and that the list should be reduced in price for the benefit of the poorer settlers.

Representative Pacheco says, with reference to the local criticisms on one of his bills, that his desire is to have both Wilmington and San Diego ports of entry, and that he would not consent, under any circumstances, to take away from San Diego the Federal patronage she now enjoys.

Captain Harker, who has lived on the Samoan Islands during the past 18 years, is here, endeavoring to obtain the removal of Consul Dawson, formerly of Oakland, Cal., on a charge that Dawson is using his position as Consul at Samoa to play into the hands of wealthy German houses as against American interests.

Colonel Chapman, of Portland, and F. E. Hogg, of Corvallis, Oregon, were before the Senate Railroad Committee to-day to urge the incorporation of some provision in the Northern Pacific bill that shall secure for any and all railroads the right to run cars over the track to be constructed through the Columbia river pass. Chapman showed that this pass of about seventy miles through the Cascade mountains is the only gateway to Eastern Oregon, and he argued that it should not be monopolized either by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company or by any one railroad company with which they may unite their interests.

Gen. John A. Bingham, now Minister to China, will, it is understood, soon come home and run again for Congress in his old Ohio district. Bingham, it is remembered, was for many years a very prominent member of the House of Representatives, figuring especially during the conflict between Congress and President Johnson, and acting as one of the House managers during the latter's impeachment trial.

Kearney's Crawfishing.

CHICAGO, March 15th.—The *Journal*, on Kearney's speech yesterday, says: Discretion is the better part of valor, and the danger of a mob outbreak in San Francisco is at an end. The firm and formidable aspect presented by the organized friends of law and order has had its effect. Kearney is vanquished.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—The *Star* of this evening contains the following editorial: Kearney virtually hoisted a flag of truce at the sand lots in San Francisco yesterday, and surrendered to the powers of law and order. In his Sunday speech he took a very different tone from what has characterized his harangues heretofore, and the prospect is that he will soon subside altogether, and sink into obscurity. When he drops violence and vulgarity in his role of agitator, Kearney abandons all that has ever given him notoriety. The firm stand taken by the Citizens' Committee advised him that it would be dangerous to proceed much further in his old course, and he had the discretion to surrender. He yesterday complimented the committee very highly, and declared that they had the interests of the workingmen at heart. Mayor Kalloch took his cue from Kearney, and wisely recognized the good purpose of the citizens' movement. Thus, by a display of unity and firmness, have the citizens of San Francisco silenced the two men who were evidently endeavoring to incite the poor classes to violence. This is a great stride towards a restoration of quiet and order in the community, and the men who have begun so well will no doubt be able to maintain the peace.

The Purchase of China Steamers and the Pacific Mail Subsidies.

NEW YORK, March 15th.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent, commenting on the alleged Gould-Huntington purchase of the China vessels and franchises of the Pacific Mail Company, agreeing to pay $1,200,000 for each, says: That part of the transaction by which the China trade was transferred to the railroad company cannot be reached by any act of Congress or the Courts, for the reason that the transfer was made to the Oriental Steamship Company, and the railroad companies, as such, are not known. The arrangements, however, by which the two railroad companies agree to pay the Pacific Mail $110,000 per month for the privilege of fixing passenger and freight rates by ocean route between New York and San Francisco can, it is believed, be reached by Congress, and it is the opinion of those familiar with the various acts of Congress under which the Pacific Railroad Companies were chartered and subsidized, that the payment of the subsidy to the Pacific Mail by the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies is illegal, because it is, as described in the preamble to the resolutions passed by the Senate, directly prejudicial to the public interests, and contrary to the public policy that controlled Congress in chartering the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and in granting to both companies large subsidies in money and lands. It is said that the Gould-Huntington combination, having secured, through the Oriental and Occidental Companies, absolute control of the China trade, do not care for the contract between the Union and Central Pacific and the Pacific Mail, and it would not object to the proceedings intended to declare that contract illegal. The *Times* adds: The Gould-Huntington party have secured the most valuable franchises and property of the Pacific Mail by the transfer of the San Francisco and China line, and they are not unwilling to be relieved of a payment of $110,000 per month to the steamship company, and it has been intimated that a Senate resolution of inquiry was instigated by the Gould-Huntington interest for this very purpose.

Other morning journals comment similarly on the transaction.

Dr. Storrs on Chinese Immigration.

NEW YORK, March 15th.—Dr. Storrs, who occupied the Plymouth Church pulpit yesterday, said in his sermon: On the other side of this continent there stand open those Golden Gates of the Pacific sea. We on this side of that sea are beckoning those who are on the other side to come on, and what is to prevent them? Denis Kearney. [Laughter.] That Asiatic continent could spill 1,500,000 of its people into America and she would scarcely know that she had lost a family. What is to prevent this? An Act of Congress? Why, it would be swept away like a freshet sweeping and breaking the banks of the Mississippi river. It is the duty of Christians to inquire as to the probable result of the absorption by the American people of this immigration from Europe and Asia. It is a fact that the immigrants had, for the most part, a sad lack of religious and moral training, and upon which on the part of its people the perfect unity of States and nations depended. These immigrants brought with them a wild, ungovernable temper and ignorance of the right, which carried with it the wreck of nations. We can overcome their poverty, because their own industry will soon bring them comparative wealth. We can overcome their ignorance, because our schools and our institutions will soon remedy that.

A Chinaman's Eventful Career.

CHICAGO, March 15th.—Lew Long and Lee King, two of the Chinamen who assaulted Wang Chin Foo with hatchets and razors in a laundry at 255 Clark street, a few days ago, were arrested last night. Wang Chin Foo was a revolutionist in his native land, and the Emperor drove him from the country. For a time he found shelter in San Francisco, but was followed by emissaries of the Chinese Government who were anxious to get his head on account of a large reward which the home authorities had offered for it. Wang Chin Foo then came to Chicago and has lived here in comparative peace until the other day, when a number of his countrymen made a deadly assault upon him and attempted to cut off his head with an ax. It is said that the Chinamen were actuated by the hope of reward, and that it was this which led to the attempt at assassination.

The Bill Sensation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—Mrs. Lockwood's letter to Senator Hill, of Georgia, was shown to that gentleman, and after reading it he said: "It is a miserable, despicable lie, and the woman must be crazy to write such a letter. It is outrageous to refer to persons in the general way she does and attempt to scandalize whole families. I never put but one person in any position here outside of the Capitol. I did get the Public Printer to give an old Whig friend of mine—an old journalist—a place in the Government Printing Office. I have not influence enough with the Administration to get offices for persons. Now, I do not know why this woman Lockwood pursues me in the way she does, unless it is because I opposed her bill when it was before the Senate. I not only voted against it, but refused to see her on several occasions when she sent her card to me; and one day, when I was passing through the corridor or lobby, she undertook to stop me to talk about her bill. I refused to stop or hold any conversation with her, and I did hear about that time that she was threatening to get even with all the Senators who opposed her bill. This, I suppose, is her grudge against me. In that very letter she admits, in effect, that she has failed to substantiate her first attempt against me, and therefore she makes new allegations. Now, as to Mr. Kellogg, I have never said anything about him in connection with this affair. I neither accuse him nor acquit him." The bill to which Mr. Hill refers as having voted against in the Senate was a bill to authorize women to be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Lockwood maintains that these charges against Mr. Hill contained in her letter are true, and she claims that she will produce the witnesses to prove them whenever Mr. Hill calls for the proof in a Court of justice. As Mrs. Lockwood is regarded as a very good lawyer, it is not likely she would make the charges contained in her published letter without full deliberation, and without having in her possession the evidence necessary to establish their correctness. The publication of Mrs. Lockwood's letter caused a decided sensation, and Mr. Hill cannot escape from the charges, so boldly and specifically made, by a mere denial.

The Colored Exodus.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—Ex-Senator Busch, of Louisiana, before the Exodus Committee to-day, said: The efforts by the Democrats last winter to pass the "chain-gang law," and the uncertainty of the status of the colored people under Democratic rule, prevented many from making the usual labor contracts in January and February this year, and the result is already observable in the large number of colored people who have moved from the planting districts into the cities and towns on the banks of the rivers, so as to take advantage of opportunities for transportation to the West. He grouped the causes of the exodus under five heads, viz.: Fear on the part of the colored people of class legislation against them by Democratic legislators; fear of interference with their educational privileges; the uncertainty of obtaining homes and the insecurity in retaining them; interference with their religious and personal rights, and fear of disfranchisement. He thought it not improbable that the protection of his people in all their rights would produce the effect on them it has produced in the case of the Irish, German and English immigrants, who have found homes and educational advantages and civil and political rights in this country. He believed that in right and justice the experiment should be tried. It would at least stop the exodus of his race. To the great change in the political complexion of voters in some parishes within the last few years, as shown by the election returns, he instanced Ouachita parish, where in 1876 from 1,200 to 1,500 Republican and 400 or 500 Democratic votes were cast, while at the last election the leading Democratic candidate polled 1,976, and the Republican candidate only 11 votes. This and similar changes, he said, were accomplished by the Democratic County Returning Boards. From five to seven police jurors were formerly elected in each parish as Supervisors of Elections, but subsequently the Democrats passed a law authorizing Governor Nichols to appoint five.

"The Plumed Knight of the United States Senate."

CHICAGO, March 15th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: A letter was received this morning at the Senate postoffice, addressed as follows: "The Plumed Knight of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C." It was postmarked Knoxville, Tenn. The Postmaster of the Senate had an idea that it was intended for Senator Blaine, but he did not take the responsibility of putting it in Blaine's box, so he handed it to Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, and a consultation was held, to which several Senators of both parties were admitted. It was suggested by one that the letter belonged to Judge Davis; another claimed that Edmunds was the person addressed; still another that Thurman, or Voorhees, or Conkling was intended; but it was finally decided to give it to Blaine. So when he came to the Senate Colonel Bright handed it to him, and very gracefully indicated to him that the public seemed to recognize him as the owner of the letter. Blaine smiled and opened the letter. It was an invitation to James G. Blaine to attend some literary exercises at the University of Tennessee.

Colorado Indian Affairs.

DENVER, March 15th.—Rumors of Indian troubles in the southeast of the State are attracting no little attention, as it is generally known that a large area of country in southeastern Utah is given up almost entirely to renegade Indians—Utes, Piutes, Navajoes and others. It now appears that many White River Utes, among whom are included several members of the Star list, have taken up their abode with the renegade Indians and are doing all in their power to render these bad Indians worse. These Indians are making their headquarters in the vicinity of the Mormon settlement on the San Juan river, and the savages declare openly that the Mormons are furnishing them with arms and ammunition; in confirmation of which the whites declare that the Indians possess an unusual number of the best rifles and all the ammunition that can be spared.

Secretary Sherman and the Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—Secretary Sherman said to-day that he supposed his statement Friday in regard to the purchase of bonds was as clear as language could make it, but it seems that reports were put in circulation that he intended to buy a large amount of bonds in excess of the surplus revenue. He says he proposed to apply the surplus revenue, after providing for the expenditures and accruing interest on the public debt, in the purchase of bonds, which, in the present state of receipts and expenditures, would amount to about $2,000,000 per week. Heretofore the amount has been determined by actual receipts and expenditures on the day of purchase, but it is sufficient to say that it is not likely to exceed $2,000,000 per week. He will not in any case pay more than the market price, nor impair in any case the resumption fund.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s "Letter Express" Business.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—The report of the committee appointed by the Postmaster-General in January last to examine into the operations and effect of the "letter express" business of Wells, Fargo & Co., so far as the same was embraced in the report of an investigation of the matter by Special Agent Sharrets, of the Department, was submitted to the Postmaster-General on Friday last. During the course of the examination H. F. Page, of California, appeared before the committee and made both an oral and written argument in behalf of that company and of the people of the Pacific coast interested in its welfare. The report refers to Section 3993 of the Revised Statutes, as embodying the law which permits the transmission of letters in stamped envelopes outside of the mails, and says: Under this law, as appears from the report of Special Agent Sharrets, and partly from the admissions of Mr. Page, Wells, Fargo & Co., in addition to their ordinary express business, have established and been operating for years a letter-carrying department of immense magnitude; whose headquarters are the city of San Francisco; whose ramifications extend to every one of the Pacific States and Territories, even into foreign countries; that in the management of this important establishment the company employs between 400 and 500 men, nearly one-fifth of them being Postmasters; keep on hand for sale envelopes prepared purposely for the business of the company, selling them at an advance on Government prices; who regularly receive, dispatch and deliver letters and such envelopes in the manner substantially as is done by the postal service; that, in short, Wells, Fargo & Co. are carrying, without any Governmental control or supervision whatever, an extensive postal service of their own, of considerable profit to themselves, which they endeavor, by every means in their power, to render more efficient than the regular service, which has therefore become a formidable competitor with the Government for the public patronage. Besides this, it appears that they have a banking house in San Francisco, the correspondence of which, as well as that of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, they have, under some mutually advantageous arrangement, for a long time carried and still carry free; that is, without either postage stamps or stamped envelopes. After entering further into the details of the business, reference is made to the fact that the institution had its origin in the early days of American settlement on the Pacific slope, when the Government had provided very little mail facilities, or none at all in some cases, for persons who were swarming the country in quest of gold. Now, however, it continues when the postoffice has extended its route to every hamlet in that region, when its service of the same is as expeditious and frequent as the public necessity or convenience demands. We are unanimously of the opinion that as a measure of public policy, to say nothing of the legal considerations, the company, no longer catering to an essential public want, should be required to give way, so that the Government may exercise the right on the Pacific coast, as everywhere else, to a complete monopoly in the custody and carrying of the mails. The report then refers to the legal objections to the letter express business of the company, and maintains, first, that the manifest intention of the company in creating a postoffice department, as explained by subsequent legislation and interpreted by distinguished law officers of the Government, was to give it the exclusive right to carry mails. On this point numerous decisions are given where the private letter-carrying business has been broken up on decisions of the law officers of the Government. Second, that another serious violation of the law by Wells, Fargo & Co., which should be no longer tolerated, is the employment of Postmasters as their agents. This, it says, is against and damaging to the public service. Third, the most serious feature of this business, and altogether unjustifiable, which the officers representing the company, the report says, do not make a pretense of defending, is the free conveyance of the correspondence of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banking house, as well as of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, previously referred to. This practice, the report says, is in utter violation of law. By it the Government no doubt loses thousands of dollars of its revenues, and is still losing large sums. Besides these legal objections to the business, the report notices two practicable objections, which it says are sufficient to justify its suppression. One of these arises from the danger that the postage on large quantities passing through the company's hands is either insufficiently paid or not paid at all. The other arises from undoubted delays that occur in the transmission of letters, where people deposit them in street-boxes of the company, mistaking them for boxes of the Government. In conclusion, the committee says: It is our deliberate opinion that the letter express business of Wells, Fargo & Co. is, in all its phases, at variance with both the letter and spirit of the postal law; that its operation is calculated to injure and degrade the postal service, and that the interests and dignity of the Postoffice Department demands its immediate discontinuance. We think, moreover, that the free conveyance by this company of the correspondence of its banking house and the Western Union Telegraph Company and Central Pacific Railroad Company is a gross wrong to the Government and an indefensible infraction of the law, that ought to be at once interdicted. The report is signed by A. B. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, A. A. Freeman, Assistant Attorney-General, D. B. Parker, Chief Special Agent, H. John Jameson, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Service, and James H. Marr, Chief Clerk of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Labor Troubles at Chicago—The Chinese Question.

CHICAGO, March 15th.—About 400 furniture frame makers made a demand this morning for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages, and it being refused, struck. They claim that many hundreds more will shortly join them, while the furniture makers express confidence that the strikers have no backbone and will collapse.

The Socialists held a meeting to-night, heard addresses from their leaders on the Chinese question, and adopted ultra resolutions against the immigration. They formulated a petition to the City Council to quarantine against the Chinese, and threaten dire things in case they come to Chicago in any numbers, declaring that a bloody revolution would ensue, and that the Celestials would be hanged to the lamp-posts. They were especially afraid of the leprous diseases which the Chinese would bring. The usual Socialist orators harangued the audience.

The Case of Major Reno.

CHICAGO, March 15th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: It will be recollected that Major Reno, to prevent his dismissal from the army, telegraphed to the President, asking to be allowed to resign. The matter was discussed in the Cabinet, and Reno was notified that his resignation would be accepted; but it was not forthcoming. Several weeks went by, and no resignation appeared. Finally Judge Newell, of St. Paul, Reno's counsel, appeared here to beg for mercy, and it was apparent that the resignation scheme was merely a ruse to gain time in order to secure influence to prevent the President from dismissing him. In the meantime the friends of Reno are making a strong effort to secure a mitigation of his sentence. Reno now refuses to resign on the advice of friends, on the ground that to do so would be a confession of guilt. The members of the Court which tried him unanimously recommend mercy, saying the articles of war made their verdict unavoidable. General Sherman and General Terry indorse the recommendations, and the President is under a powerful influence.

Reported Indian Massacre.

DENVER, March 15th.—The *Republican's* Alamosa special says: Reliable information of the late Indian depredation is just received by a private letter, dated Silverton, Col., March 9th, containing the following: "We have news of a terrible Indian massacre near the Blue Mountains. Joe Sacone, Joe Chaves, Pat Kane, Bill Trenbrom, Dave Stockhammer and several others were killed. Several of the bodies have been found and buried. There is great excitement in Ames' Valley. The above-named parties were in the locality of the massacre, having gone recently on a prospecting trip. Therefore the names of those killed are undoubtedly correct."

Another Indian Excitement.

CHEYENNE, March 15th.—The *Daily Leader* has received the following special from Big Horn postoffice, March 14th, via Fort McKinney, March 15th: "The settlements to the north of us are in a great state of excitement