THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 17, 1880.

The San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106½ for 4s of 1907; 103¼ for 5s of 1881; 107½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 88½; silver bars, 113½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52d; consols, 97 13 16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 109½; 4½s, 110¼.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, $1 buying, 91½ selling.

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 8d@11s 3d for average California white, and 11s 2d to 11s 9d for club.

A DIVIDEND of 30 cents per share has been declared by the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company.

THE mining stock business continues dull and unsatisfactory, and the Stock Boards maintain only a nominal existence. The variations since Monday noon have been quite unimportant.

KEARNEY was sentenced in the San Francisco Police Court to six months imprisonment in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $1,000. An appeal was taken.

IN the election at Marysville Monday the Democrats elected the Mayor, the Republicans the Marshal and Treasurer, and the Citizens the Assessor.

FRANK HAMMOND, a farmer, was shot near Merced yesterday by a 16-year-old boy named Tucker.

AT Albany, Or., Monday night, Charles Taylor was shot and killed in a saloon row.

SNOW fell at Portland, Or., yesterday.

FIRE at Eureka, Nev.; also at Stratford, Ont.

CHARLES MCDONALD was fatally injured at Eureka, Nev., Sunday, by a fall in a mine.

THE Chinese Embassador at Paris gave a grand reception and ball Monday night.

EDWARD CARTWRIGHT, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, died suddenly at Portland, Or., Monday evening.

NEAR Freeport, W. T., a 9-year-old girl was burned to death by her clothes taking fire.

A RADICAL meeting in Lambeth, Eng., ended in a free fight.

THE Missouri Democrats will not hold their State Convention until after New York has spoken.

AT Frankfort, Ky., Henry Ward Beecher was refused the use of a hall in which to lecture.

THE President yesterday confirmed the sentence dismissing Major Reno from the army.

PRESIDENT DIAZ has issued an order to Government officials to abstain from taking part in or interfering with the political campaign.

C. W. HYMER was yesterday sentenced at Winnemucca, Nev., to be hanged April 27th.

GEN. E. F. WINSLOW has been elected President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

HIGH water prevails in the streams of Virginia and Alabama.

THE Iowa Legislature has adopted a prohibition law.

GLADSTONE has started on an electioneering tour.

A SEAT in the New York Stock Exchange was sold Monday for $20,000.

THE number of families living in the city of New York is 213,467.

ONE man was mortally injured in a colliery accident yesterday at Pottsville, Pa.

JOHN AVERY accidentally killed himself near Salt Lake City Monday evening.

THE Massachusetts Prohibition State Convention is called for April 20th.

THE President insists on the resignation of Seward, Minister to China.

THE Missouri Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, will be held July 21st.

THE wheat yield of Kansas this year will exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

IN the State Senate yesterday the sensation of the day was the Gorley mining bill, which was amended and finally indefinitely postponed.

IN the Assembly yesterday the Act making appropriations for the orphans was passed, and some other business transacted.

WELLS-FARGO AND THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A determined attack has been made upon Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express by the Postal Department, a Commission having reported that the company, by carrying letters, enters into serious competition with the United States mails, and diminishes the revenue of the department. The representations of the Commission are by no means faithful or exact. The truth is that the express company has supplied public wants which the Government did not supply; that it has afforded the public a measure of security which the Government did not afford; that it has actually increased the revenues of the Postal Department by establishing an active mail service with a multitude of points wholly neglected by the Government. It is a ground of complaint with the Commission that the express company have a letter service "which they endeavor by every "means in their power to render more "efficient than the regular service," and which has consequently "become a for-"midable competitor with the Govern-"ment for public patronage." This is not a complaint in which the public can sympathize, nor can it be regarded as furnishing any ground for the abolition of the express letter service. The latter has rendered to the people of the Pacific coast most invaluable service, and they are not in favor of such action as is proposed. The express company has been from the pioneer times until now the only means of communication available by hundreds of mining camps and frontier settlements. To abolish its letter service even now would deprive a large number of such places of all mail facilities. For it is emphatically not true, as the Commission assert, that "the Postoffice has extended "its routes to every hamlet in that (this) "region." It has done nothing of the kind. There is still a very large and important portion of the mail service attended to solely by Wells, Fargo & Co. But even if this were not so the demand for the abolition of the letter service would be unjustifiable, for as regards the important question of safe transmission, the Government cannot pretend to compete with the company. Before such a proposition can be made with any pretense of justice, it must be demonstrated that the Government is both ready and able to take up and carry on the work hitherto done by the express company. That this is not likely to be the case for some time has been shown recently through the scandals growing out of the "star" route business. The abolition of Wells-Fargo's letter-carrying of course would involve a large extension of "star" routes, and we are satisfied that the country wants no more of those kind of contracts than are unavoidable. The express company have organized a magnificent, extensive and splendidly efficient service, which is and has been of the greatest possible utility to the people of the Pacific coast. They have made the most liberal expenditures in order to accommodate the public. They undertook this work years before the Government thought of bestowing upon us more than the most slovenly and inadequate service. They carry mails to-day on scores of routes where there is no postal service. The superior efficiency of their service is everywhere recognized. They do not, however, rob the revenues of the department. They make new business, which simply would not exist if the department had the monopoly it demands. As regards the legal aspects of the matter we do not propose to say anything now, but there can be no doubt whatever that the suppression of the express letter carriage on this coast would be a most serious injury to the public, and that it could not be compensated by the postal department. We trust that Congress will proceed with the utmost caution upon this business.

NO TIME FOR COMPROMISE.

The announcement that the Citizens' Protective Union at San Francisco had been induced to hold a "conference" with Kalloch and Kearney, with a view to "compromising" the existing difficulties, was received by all thoughtful observers with profound astonishment, and equally profound disappointment and disgust. It would seem from this that the popular understanding of the purposes of the recent organization of citizens in San Francisco must have been altogether erroneous, and that the press throughout the country was misled into giving it credit for a firmness and spirit to which it has no title. For it is very certain that the situation is one in which no basis for "compromise" or "conciliation" exists. San Francisco has for three years been disgraced and damaged by the brutality and turbulence of a gang of foul-mouthed miscreants who have outraged every requirement of civilized agitation; who have counseled murder and arson and pillage; who have poisoned the ears of the public with the language of the stews; who have paralyzed business, caused the depreciation of real estate, driven out capital, disturbed and unsettled everything, and done their utmost to bring about a social war. They have pandered to the communistic heresies of every lazy loafer who abuses the prosperous because his own whisky-muddled brain and pithless arms are impotent to raise him above the dead level of hopeless incapacity. They have organized the ignorance, the alien hatred of all governmental restraint, the lurking hostility of the incompetent against the competent. They have marshaled these elements of anarchy, and have led them against civilization. They have by these proceedings brought the community to the brink of ruin, and at this stage, when at last the representatives of order and progress and law seemed to have exhausted their patience, and to have resolved upon the rescue and vindication of outraged society, we are told that a "conference" has been arranged between the demagogues and ruffian leaders of the anarchic mob, and that steps are being taken to effect a "compromise." We are amazed and ashamed at this puling outcome of so resolute a beginning, and we see in it the effects of counsels which threaten to be fatal to the cause of order. For this is no time for compromise or conciliation. It is the outraged people alone who have any right to make the terms, and the villainous disturbers of the public peace ought to think themselves well off if they escape with their worthless lives. The crisis which has been reached is not to be met by senile timidity and shuffling concessions. There is only one kind of language suitable for the expression of the public determination. We thought there was some indication of the right spirit in the initial declaration of the Citizens' Protective Union, but it seems that this was merely a flash in the pan, and that nothing earnest was really intended.

We trust even now that the reports of the compromise with Kearney, Kalloch, *et al.*, have been exaggerated, and that so fatal a policy as that pointed at by the *Bulletin* and *Call* will not be adopted. It would indeed be a "sorrow's crown of sorrows" if San Francisco should cap the climax of her past pusillanimity by undertaking to treat these men as though they were foreign powers, with whom solemn leagues and covenants might properly be ratified. No more scathing commentary upon such a line of action could be found than consists in Judge Rix's sentence upon Kearney yesterday, and we trust that it came in time to restore some moral courage to those degenerate representatives of a once gallant and self-reliant community, who have shown so fatuous an inclination to palter with their trust. For no true friend of San Francisco will counsel compromise now. The city has reached a point at which she must once and for all settle the question of her future government, and must determine whether it shall be conducted in accordance with American doctrines and principles, or be handed over to the howling mob that form the constituency of Kearney and Kalloch. The city can afford to make no concessions whatever to the ruffianly element. On the contrary, that element must be made to keep its place. Its leaders must be told that they will no longer be permitted to organize anarchy and sedition, and that if they persist in that bad business they will be hanged. If that is not what the Citizens' Protective Union meant in its proclamation, then the organization was a farce. If it was not prepared to go to whatever lengths the safety of the community rendered necessary, then its projectors would have done more wisely to remain in their offices and stores, and submit quietly to the brutal and lawless proceedings of the Kearneyites. And if now they are going to "compromise" the matter with the public enemies, it will have to be recorded that the victory in this struggle remained at last with Kearney and Kalloch, and that the leading citizens of San Francisco only bestirred themselves enough to make it conspicuously apparent that their capacity for self-government was a thing of the past.

NO GROUNDS FOR A VETO.

It is being alleged by some of those who think the Governor ought to veto the revenue bill, that it goes further than the Constitution, and that therefore he would be justified in refusing to sign it. Thus the *Bulletin* says "the clause in the bill mak-"ing it imperative to tax the deposits of "savings banks is a species of double tax-"ation not even required by the Constitu-"tion." This language of our contemporary almost justifies a suspicion that it has failed to study with sufficient care either the bill or the Constitution. The assertion that the Constitution does not require the kind of double taxation here referred to is wholly without warrant. The definition of property contained in the Constitution unquestionably includes all certificates and representatives of property whatever, and therefore it calls for the most sweeping and exhaustive multiform taxation. The friends of the Constitution have steadily denied that it prescribed double taxation, but no one of them has ever denied that it required the taxation of all representatives of property, as well as the property represented. They admit that this is in the Constitution, but they contend that it does not constitute double taxation. The contention is of course a quibble about the name of the proceeding, and it is nothing more. But whatever it is called, whether double taxation, or single taxation repeated, or whatever name sophists may apply, the thing itself is there, imbedded deep in the heart of the organic law, and no exercise of the veto power can eliminate it. The new revenue bill follows the Constitution, and does not go beyond it, for the simple but sufficient reason that it would be impossible to do so. To what useful end, then, would Governor Perkins exercise the veto power? The evil against which he is implored to lift up his hand is not within his reach. If, as is asserted, the new revenue bill, following the Constitution as it does, threatens the interests of savings banks, the situation cannot be amended by vetoing this bill. So long as the new Constitution endures that menace will hang over savings institutions. At every Legislature the same danger will recur, and other Executives may sign such bills. The mere apprehension of this must prove fatal to the stability of the menaced institutions. Monetary organization proves impracticable under such conditions. But the evil is already beyond remedy, because it is fixed in the organic law, and therefore nothing can be gained by an attempt to evade it. There is no feature in the revenue bill upon which a veto could be grounded which would not involve contravention of the Constitution. And because this is so we are of opinion that Governor Perkins has no warrant for withholding his signature from the bill.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.

A correspondent elsewhere makes a very strong showing in favor of a change in the apportionment of the school fund. He alleges that under the old system (which is continued by the new bill), the apportionment of school money in the various districts has been regulated by the school census, and that this is an untrustworthy guide, because it may, and often does, give the names of many children who never attend school. It thus happens that districts where Spanish Catholics predominate may secure relatively large appropriations, though in fact the number of children receiving instruction is very small; while districts containing a small number of American children, who all go to school, receive far less than they could find uses for. Clearly this is a state of things which ought not to exist any longer, and it would be very undesirable that the new system should perpetuate any such unsatisfactory arrangement. The school census is not a reliable standard of apportionment. It ought to be ascertained how many children in a district actually attend school. Our correspondent suggests a mode of distributing the *pro rata* fund which may meet the requirements of the case, and which is certainly an improvement on the old method. We would call the attention of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to this matter particularly, and commend it also to the Legislature.

KEARNEY'S SENTENCE.

Judge Rix has deserved well of the community. His sentence upon Kearney yesterday was the first indication of genuine moral stamina we have recognized in San Francisco for a long time. It is just and proper that in such a case the full penalty permissible under the law should be inflicted. It is only by such stern and unflinching administration of the law that the prevalent ruffianism can be met. Of course Kearney will appeal his case to a higher Court, and it is impossible to foresee what disposition of it will finally be made, but it is refreshing to find that Judge Rix at least is not tainted with any "compro-"mise" tendencies, and that he knows how to deal with a rogue when he has one before him. And it is time that the public conscience, dulled and hardened by three years endurance of incendiary language, should be stimulated by such a sentence to a fresh appreciation of the real extent of the offense of which Kearney has been habitually guilty. The well-meaning old women who have been pottering about trying to effect a "reconciliation" between the communists and incendiaries and the people whose lives and property they have menaced, must have felt a qualm when they found how sharp a contrast existed between their own craven and futile experiments and the manly thoroughness of this faithful Judge.

SHALL THE WRONG CONTINUE?

EDS. RECORD-UNION: There is one gross wrong in the present school law. It is in the apportionment of the "prorata" fund by County Superintendents. The present law is that after each district has received its $500 or $300, as the case may be, for each teacher employed, all surplus funds shall be apportioned among districts according to the number of census children, regardless of their school attendance. What is the result? Those interested in schools are more anxious to show a large census-roll than a large, well-kept or successful school. Change the law of apportionment so as to apportion surplus moneys in excess of the usual sum to each district, or each teacher employed, so that the pro rata shall be given to such schools only as shall have an average daily attendance in excess of twenty-five pupils for each teacher, and let each fund be apportioned pro rata on that excess of attendance, and you will at once enlist every parent who has any regard for the education of his own children, for the keeping up of a fund to carry on a school for a time, and in a manner to be of the greatest benefit to all the children in the community, and to enlist efforts of all such to keep up school attendance. As it is now, no such incentive is offered by the school law; a big census roll secures the desired funds, and that is the main thing sought. One of the best school Trustees in our county said a few days ago: "I don't care how many children stay away from school, so that we only just have their names on the census roll." That sentiment is dominant under the present law, even among teachers and school officers. Another evil is, that some districts are made up largely of Spanish Catholic children who will not attend the public school, and we have hundreds of such school districts in our State. Such districts draw very large funds for the support of very small schools, while other districts among dense settlements of Eastern people draw but a small fund for a very large school. As a case in point, a large Spanish district in our valley draws yearly about $2,000, and has an average daily attendance of only eight pupils in its school. My own district here draws less than $600, and has an average school attendance of over fifty pupils, with every grade represented, from A B C's to geometry, and corresponding branches in literature and science. Shall this wrong be perpetuated in the new school law? W. A. SANDERS.

Sanders, Cal., March 13, 1880.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money continues very quiet. The supply is ample, and rates easy. The season is not favorable to activity, and there have been disturbing elements which have rendered the stagnation all the more pronounced. But there are some indications that a favorable change is not impossible or remote. It is believed that we will soon have an era of healthful prosperity. Rates for money remain at 5 per cent. on call against United States bonds, 8@9 per cent. for first-class commercial paper, and 8@10 per cent. on city mortgage paper, the lender to pay the taxes. Drafts on New York are drawn at 25c. for mail and 30c. premium per $100 for telegraphic. Bankers are selling exchange on London at 49¼d to 49¾d, and buying grain bills at 49⅝@50d. Mexican dollars are nominal at 91½@91¾c. apiece. Fine silver is nominal at 12 per cent. discount.—[S. F. Bulletin, March 16th.

AN IMPORTANT PERSONAL ITEM.—Charles S. Prentice, of Toledo, O., went to Paris and thence to England to be treated for Bright's Disease, and after the best physicians of both countries had done what they could for him, gave up in despair and returned to America to die. Here he received further treatment from other skillful physicians without benefit, and while "listlessly lingering in pain and anguish," as he says, heard of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, took it, and was completely cured in a few weeks. He gives circumstantial details of his painful experience and astonishing cure, in a long letter to H. H. Warner & Co., which will be forwarded on application.

Faber has made great wealth from lead pencils, and he is notorious for benevolence.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

The Case of Seward, United States Minister to China.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

High Water Reported in Virginia and Alabama Streams.

INVASION OF THE UTE RESERVATION.

Narrow Escape of Pennsylvania Miners from Death.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Civil Service Reform Movement by the President of Mexico.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The United States Minister to China.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—After affording Minister Seward ample opportunity to retire from the diplomatic service voluntarily, and, as stated in these dispatches several times during the past few months, has been confidently expected, the President has emphatically requested his resignation as Minister to China, and there is perfectly reliable authority for stating, in addition to his views, that if the resignation be not forthcoming very soon Mr. Seward will be removed.

The selection of Seward's successor is not yet made, and it seems likely to be a troublesome question for Secretary Evarts and President Hayes to determine. They would, under ordinary circumstances, be quite willing to appoint John F. Swift, in compliance with the recommendation of the California delegation, and in accordance with the almost uniform custom of giving this appointment to a Pacific coast man, but they are wholly unwilling to brave the Eastern sentiment by intrusting the conduct of the negotiations on the Chinese emigration question to a Californian exclusively, whose views upon the subject are known to be at variance with the prevalent Eastern opinions and prejudices, both of a commercial and so-called humanitarian nature. This embarrassment has given rise to some talk of asking Congress for authority and an appropriation to send out some sort of a Commission to negotiate with the Chinese Government for a modification of the Burlingame treaty, our new Minister, Swift, for instance, to be one member of the Commission, and some Eastern man to be the other. This anomalous suggestion may perhaps be qualified so as to provide for detailing some one already employed in the diplomatic service elsewhere to accompany the obnoxiously anti-Chinese Californian to Pekin and serve as a balance wheel to him, but as yet the whole subject has not passed beyond the domain of inchoate suggestion and timid speculation.

Two Long Pending Matters Disposed of.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have disposed of two long pending matters, one being known as the "Chinese indemnity fund." Representative Wilson was authorized to report to the House for passage his bill, which provides that the "Chinese indemnity fund," now under control of the Secretary of State, be paid over to the Government of China, except that a sum shall be retained sufficient, in the opinion of the Executive, to pay the amounts which may be awarded by the Court of Claims to owners of the bark Caldera, and such further sum as may be necessary to indemnify the owners of the ship Forest Belle for the plunder and destruction of said ship.

Representative Cox was also instructed to report his bill to the House with a favorable recommendation. The bill directs the President to pay to the Government of Japan $785,000 in gold coin, now under control of the State Department, with interest. The bill further directs the President, from the increase and accrued interest upon said Japanese fund, to pay to the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming $125,000, for their meritorious services in the destruction of hostile vessels in the straits of Shemonoseki in July, 1863, and to the officers and crew of the steamer Takeang for similar services during September, 1864. The President is directed, after the payment of the sums thus authorized, to cause the amount remaining of said fund to be converted into the Treasury of the United States.

The committee also agreed to report favorably to the House of Representative Neal's bill, which provides that any person, originally a citizen of the United States, who has been naturalized a British subject, may be restored to citizenship in the United States by publicly subscribing to a declaration of renunciation of his British naturalization before any Court authorized by law to admit aliens to naturalization.

The Invasion of the Ute Indian Reservation.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day received a telegram from the Los Pinos Agency, dated March 14th, stating that a number of parties had already started placer claims and taken up ranches on the Ute reservation, and others were preparing to follow. The telegram says: "The next two weeks will see the reservation swarming with trespassers, and a conflict is inevitable." The Agent concludes with a request that troops be ordered to the reservation, for the purpose of protecting the Utes. This matter was the subject of consideration at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and later Secretary Schurz had a conference on the subject with Ouray and the Ute chiefs now here awaiting the action of Congress on their agreement with the Government as to ceding their reservation. It was decided at this conference that in order to influence their nation against hostilities the Ute chiefs should leave at once for Colorado. This afternoon the following order was issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1880.

It having been brought to the attention of the Interior Department that persons are now entering the Ute reservation, in the State of Colorado, for the purpose of locating ranches and mineral claims, notice is hereby given that such locations and claims will not be recognized by the Interior Department, as the lands included within said reservation are not now public lands of the United States, and no location made thereon can or will be recognized as legal, except those made after the lands shall have been regularly restored to the public domain.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

The Secretary has also addressed a communication to the Indian Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, informing them of the threatened difficulty, and urging prompt action upon the pending agreement. It is said at the War Department that troops are now stationed at convenient points near the reservation, and if it is deemed necessary can be readily called into service to keep off invaders and preserve the peace. It is understood that a proclamation will be issued if the invasion continues.

Chicago Socialists Against the Chinese.

CHICAGO, March 16th.—In the speeches last night at the Socialist Anti-Chinese meeting, Kearney was lauded to the skies by some of the speakers. A. B. Adair declared that the Chinese question would be one of the paramount issues of the coming year, and there was no half-way about it. The Chinese must go. That would be the effect. It had been demonstrated in San Francisco that white men could not live on what Chinamen could; that a white laborer had no show alongside of a Chinese laborer. Therefore, either the workingmen of Chicago or the Chinamen must go. The working classes of this country had built it up, and made it what it was. Should they be driven out by a mongrel race that was hardly fit to live under the sun at all? [Applause.] The Chinese would soon be here in force if the workingmen didn't say emphatically that they should not come. They must take a firm stand, protest vigorously, and give the authorities of Chicago to understand that the Chinese coolie system could not find a habitation in this city; that if they persisted in encouraging them to locate here the workingmen would not wait six months or a year to erect a gallows on the sand-lot of Chicago, but would do it the very first day. [Cheers.] They did not want to retard the business of Chicago, to bring the wheels of industry to a stand-still, as they had been brought in San Francisco—but before Chinese coolie labor should come here they would stop the wheels of industry from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Cheers.] They want to live and let live. He did not oppose Chinese immigration to this country, but they could come as other foreigners come, seeking a livelihood as freemen. [Applause.] The resolutions say that well-founded reports indicate that the San Francisco "Six Companies," as a matter of expediency, are distributing their "Chinatown" peons among the large Eastern cities, particularly Chicago, St. Louis and New York, and that this class of slaves, bound by law, caste, ignorance, prejudice and superstition to their masters, will be welcomed by Southern planters; and that for these and other enumerated reasons, they protest against these slaves and criminals. They call upon every man and woman who loves liberty and detests slavery, upon every soldier who bore a musket, to wipe out the curse and shame of the Republic; upon every mother who weeps for a son butchered in the noble cause of freedom; upon all haters of retrogression and lovers of progress and liberty, to raise their voices against this Mongolian invasion, and thus create such an all-powerful public opinion as will forbid the planting of all "Chinatowns," and the establishment of slavery in our midst. They demand of the Common Council that they instruct the Department of Health to keep a close watch on Chinese entering the city, and a quarantine against them if such course seems necessary, to the end that the citizens of Chicago may be preserved from the loathsome contagion germane to this degrading and slavish race.

Decline of American Trade with China.

NEW YORK, March 16th.—A Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times* writes, reviewing the China market and the prospects of trade. He says: Except in a season of abnormal depression in America, it is unlikely that the United States will be for many a long day a serious competitor with England in Asiatic or any other foreign market. The carrying trade of China tends to pass more and more into English hands, and in the immediate future it is likely that the whole of the river navigation along the Yangtse, between Shanghai and other points, will pass under the British flag. The Clyde-built iron river steamers, which replaced the old American wooden ones, have proved during the last few years a great success. From the coasting as well as river carrying trade of China, the American flag has departed, the only American steamers left being two or three men-of-war that are too unseaworthy to sail home. The German interest, both on shore and at sea, steadily declines, and we English are left to share the trade, a most profitable one at times, with the Chinese. So far as regards China, there is no lack of energy or enterprise among our merchants.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 16th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento March 20th: John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore Railroad, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Cleveland; Dr. Rupener, New York (in special car); C. E. Barnes and wife, Suisun City, Cal.; W. H. B. Raymond, Kansas City; Calvin Bushnell, Downer Grove, Ill.; T. P. Lamson and wife, Cleveland; A. J. Symons, Menlo Park, N. Y.; Robert N. Hare, wife and daughter, St. Paul, Minn.; J. P. Grey, wife and two children, Live Oak station, Cal.; Miss E. W. Fowler, Missouri; T. H. Judel and wife, Milwaukee; Mrs. Rita Thompson, Boston; A. McNally, wife and daughter, J. W. Oakley, Mrs. Oakley, Miss Bertha Oakley, W. A. Thrall and wife, A. A. Sprague, wife and daughter, Miss Sprague, Chicago; Nathan Mosman, Newton; Miss A. A. McCrary, Philadelphia.

Twenty-five through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento March 23d.

High Water in Various Localities.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), March 16th.—The rains for the past three days have been very heavy. The Alabama river is out of its banks. No damage is reported to any railroads centering here. It is now turning cold.

RICHMOND (Va.), March 16th.—Heavy rains have swollen all the tributaries of the James river above here and a serious flood is feared. Merchants in the lower part of the city are removing their goods. The river at Lynchburg has risen about six feet and is still rising. The Revanna river at Charlottesville is also rising rapidly.

MOBILE (Ala.), March 16th.—Specials from Rome and Selma say that overflows seriously threaten both towns. The indications point to a worse flood in Selma than in 1871 or 1875. At Rome the water is in the battery-room of the Western Union Telegraph office, and still rising.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Case.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—Postmaster-General Key said to-day that he intended to postpone action on the report of his Department officials concerning Wells, Fargo & Co.'s letter-carrying business until he obtains the views of the Pacific coast Congressional delegation on the subject, and that he will also wait to hear the arguments of any persons who may wish to come here within a reasonable time to present them. The Californians in Washington are of the impression that the Postmaster-General will not cut off this service, as recommended by the Commission, but that he will content himself with making regulations to insure a proper collection hereafter of the full amount of postage.

W. F. Green was to-day appointed postmaster at Sheet Iron, Colusa county, vice Reed, resigned.

The Fort Reading Military Reservation.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—Senator Booth to-day introduced a bill to restore the Fort Reading (California) military reservation to the public domain, and confirming all the patents heretofore granted for any lands within its limits. It also provides for the recognition of the right of the present settlers to acquire titles under the homestead and pre-emption laws on this reservation, the same as if these settlements had been on public lands.

Representative Wright, of Pennsylvania, to-day filed a petition in the House from citizens of California, praying for the enactment of a law to make the lands under Spanish land grants subject to entry in the General Land Office.

Jones and Sharon.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, reappeared in the Senate to-day, for the first time since the recess. He was warmly greeted by his hosts of friends on both sides of the chamber, and announced to them his intention of remaining in Washington until the close of the present session. It is not thought probable that Senator Sharon, who started homewards last Saturday, will reoccupy his seat this session.

Relief for the Missing Whalers.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—Horace Davis and Crapo, of Massachusetts, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriation to-day and urged early and favorable action upon the measure introduced yesterday to provide for the sending of a revenue steamer to rescue the crews of the Vigilant and Mount Wallaston, the whaling vessels which have been frozen up or wrecked in the Arctic ocean. They suggested that the Rush, now at San Francisco, be employed for the purpose, as that vessel has already been in service in Alaskan waters, but were entirely willing to leave the selection of a proper vessel to the Treasury Department, provided one of the three now at or near San Francisco be sent speedily. The committee seemed to be very favorably impressed, and will doubtless recommend that the desired authority and an appropriation of $10,000 be granted.

Scene in a Washington Court.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—John W. Wright, the claim agent who was indicted at the instance of Secretary Delano for fraudulent practices, and escaped conviction on a technicality, and who, after threatening to kill Delano on sight, nearly carried out his threat soon after Hayes was inaugurated, came into Court to-day to answer an indictment for an assault with intent to kill, and behaved in a most unseemly manner, denouncing Delano roundly, despite the warning of the Court. He refused to plead, and abused the Court. Wright is wealthy and eccentric. The Court ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered.

Irish-Republican Manifesto.

CHICAGO, March 16th.—The Irish-American Republican Club of this city have issued an address, setting forth the importance of the forthcoming Presidential Convention, the high-handed proceedings in Congress, in Maine and in the Southern States, by which the Democrats seek to gain power in spite of the result of elections, and calling a National Irish-American Republican Convention to meet in some central place, probably at Cincinnati, after the Republican National Convention, to ratify the nominations of the Republican party and to issue an address to their countrymen, appointing national committees and forming a compact national organization.

Prohibition in Iowa.

DES MOINES, March 16th.—The House adopted by a vote of 66 to 26 the Senate substitute for the House prohibition amendment. It provides against the manufacture, sale or keeping as a beverage of any intoxicating beverage, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall fix suitable penalties for the violation of this law. The next Legislature will ratify this amendment.

Colliery Accident

POTTSVILLE (Penn.), March 16th.—At the Hammond colliery this morning, just after the men had gone into the shaft to work, word came up that the gangways had caved in and imprisoned about twenty miners. The men in the adjacent breast came up as swiftly as it was possible to be hoisted, while others descended to rescue their companions. All escaped except Martin McDonald, who was mortally injured. The wildest excitement prevailed.

Eastward-Bound Passengers.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 16th.—The Union Pacific emigrant train from San Francisco brought to Council Bluffs this evening about 600 passengers. The train to-morrow will bring 500 more. There were about 50 Chinese on to-day's train. A number of these people are going to New York, Boston and elsewhere on a visit, taking advantage of the $35 through rate. Many expect to locate in the Eastern States. Large trains are also going west.

Confession of a Forger.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), March 16th.—William D. Hilton, formerly Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, confesses that he has issued forged paper to the amount of $80,000, purporting to be indorsed by T. M. S. Slater and Lyman A. Cook. The operations have been going on for two years.

The Case of Major Reno.

CHICAGO, March 16th.—The following is General Sherman's indorsement on the recommendation for mercy preferred by the Court which tried Major Reno:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, January 29, 1880.—In view of the recommendation of the members of the general Court-martial in the case of Major Reno, and of the concurring recommendation of the Department commander, it is respectfully recommended that the sentence of the Court be modified to suspension from command for the space of one year, with a loss of pay, and that during such suspension Major Reno be confined to the limits of the post where the headquarters of his regiment may be, and that he be reduced five files to the list of Major of Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—The President has confirmed the sentence dismissing Major Reno.

The Maine Investigation—Garcelon's Testimony.

AUGUSTA, March 16th.—Garcelon resumed his testimony to-day, and admitted having drawn warrants on the appropriations outside of matters for which the appropriations were made. He exhibits vouchers for $37,447, and there was $2,256 expended for which he had no receipts. Large sums of money were paid the Councilors for visiting various public institutions, and the rolls of the police were not preserved. He was asked if he knew anything, while Governor, of forgeries, substitutions and other tampering with the returns. His answer was an emphatic denial. He did not think there was a conspiracy, but thought there was a Judas in the camp.

Further Telegraphic Trouble.

WHEELING (W. Va.), March 16th.—This morning a difficulty occurred between the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph authorities and the Western Union line. It is claimed that the Western Union cut the wires of the Baltimore and Ohio on the poles on Market street formerly operated by the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company replaced the wires and then cut the wires of the Western Union Company on the Atlantic and Pacific poles, which they claimed were placed there without their knowledge or consent. The matter will probably be thrown into the Courts for settlement. Watchmen are guarding the various lines to-night.

The New York "World" on the San Francisco Affair.

NEW YORK, March 16th.—The *World* says of Kearney: The magistrate who sentenced him took the proper course in imposing a serious penalty, for Kearney has been a serious nuisance for a long time. For the next six months, at least, California will be free of him, and at the end of his seclusion he may begin darkly to appreciate how unwise a man he has been, and determine to devote himself in the future to his private affairs.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 16th.—Stocks were weak to-day, ⅛@5½ lower, the latter Pacific Mail—due to a disagreement among the principal holders.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 113½; money, 5@6; Governments, quiet and generally steady; stocks closed firmer; Western Union, 108; Quicksilver, 20; Pacific Mail, 46; Mariposa, 3; Wells-Fargo, 107; New York Central (ex div.), 129½; Erie, 44⅝; Panama, 175; Union Pacific, 96½; bonds, 113¼; Central Pacific, 80; bonds, 113; Sutro, 2⅜; Leadville, 3⅜; Caribou, 2⅝.

Serious Strike at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 16th.—All the mechanics in the Missouri Pacific Railroad machine shops, embracing boiler-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc., numbering about 400, struck to-day for 10 per cent. advance in wages.

The Weather in Texas.

GALVESTON, March 16th.—The *News*' special from various portions of the State show that the fruit and corn crop is materially injured, and in many instances entirely destroyed. Snow, ice and sleet prevail in many places, and the rivers and creeks in the Eastern part of the State are very much swollen.

Heavy Salt Began.

NEW YORK, March 16th.—The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad began a suit to-day for the recovery from James W. Henry of $1,307,000, with interest from July, 1879. The cause of the debt is not stated definitely.

Kansas Wheat Outlook.

LEAVENWORTH, March 16th.—The *Times* publishes returns respecting the fall wheat, showing an acreage 20 per cent. larger, and the condition full 50 per cent. better, than last year, and the yield will exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

Missouri Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, March 16th.—The Democratic State Convention will be held at Moberly May 26th for election of delegates to Cincinnati, and at Jefferson City July 21st for the nomination of State officers.

Mrs. Lockwood and Senator Hill.

CHICAGO, March 16th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Mrs. Lockwood's statements have so far been borne out, and she complains that Senator Ben Hill will not sue her for defamation of character, so as to give her a chance to defend herself.

General Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—The general appropriation bills are now ready, and will be taken up at once, to the exclusion of other bills.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

CHICAGO, March 16th.—Counterfeit $20 United States Treasury notes were discovered to-day.

Louisiana Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16th.—The Republican State Convention will be held May 24th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Sensation in Parisian Society.

NEW YORK, March 16th.—A Paris special this evening says: The great event of the season here was a grand reception and ball given by the Chinese Embassador and suite last night. It is doubtful whether Parisian society has ever had a similar surprise and such a novel treat. The affair came off at the magnificent hotel of the Embassy, within a short distance of the Arc de Triomphe. It was an event of a most unique and interesting character, and was attended by notables of the diplomatic, political, literary and artistic world. There could not have been less than 1,000 people present.

Politics in France.

PARIS, March 16th.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Left introduced an interpellation against the Government as to what course it will pursue relative to unauthorized religious confraternities. Premier De Freycinet emphatically repeated his declaration of yesterday, that he would apply the existing laws. He demanded complete liberty of action. He would always be ready to render an accounts of his acts. He asked for a complete vote of confidence by a large majority. A motion introduced by the Left, expressing confidence in the Government and relying on its firmness to enforce the laws against unauthorized congregations, was adopted by 338 to 147. The extreme Left abstained from voting. The minority were all members of the Right. The Ferry education bill, as amended by the Senate, was then adopted.

Affairs in Italy.

ROME, March 16th.—In the Chamber of Deputies, during the debate on the estimates of the Foreign Office, Premier Cairdi, alluding to the agitation of the Italia Irredenta, declared that the Government must inexorably put down any attempt to disturb her friendship with Austria. He ridiculed the idea that Italy desired territorial acquisitions in Albania. He believed in the maintenance of peace, but the moment had certainly not arrived for reducing the army of Italy. He agreed to England's proposal for an International Commission to settle the Greek boundary question.

Gladstone's Electioneering Tour.

LONDON, March 16th.—Gladstone has started on an electioneering tour through Midlothian. In addressing a