# THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 18, 1880.

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


## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 100⅞ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 107⅞ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 88½; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52 1-16d; consols, 97 15 16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 108½; 4½s, 110.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 7d@11s 2d for average California white, and 11s 3d to 11s 7d for club.

AN assessment of 25 cents has been levied by the Black Hawk Mining Company.

MINING STOCKS were quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning. There was a short call, and but little variation in values. On the whole the tone was more cheerful than it has been in some time, and there was a fractional advance in most Comstock shares. Of the outside stocks, Eureka Consolidated and Northern Belle show the most apparent strength.

LIEUTENANT JARDON, of the Government vessel Hassler, was found dead in his bed on board that vessel at Mare Island yesterday morning.

MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH committed suicide at San Francisco Tuesday night.

HOMER WELLINGTON unsuccessfully attempted to kill his wife and child with poison, at Boston, after being charged by his father-in-law with being a forger and defaulter.

MASKED men broke into the jail at Winchester, Ill., yesterday morning, and riddled Joseph J. Field, a prisoner, with pistol shots.

MARTIN POWERS shot his wife in Chicago, yesterday, and then killed himself.

DE LESSEPS arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

FRANK MOWICK has been convicted in Wahkiakum county, W. T., of murder in the second degree.

THE Banner quartz mill, near Oroville, was burned Tuesday night.

SEVERAL buildings at Cherokee Flat, Butte county, were destroyed by fire Tuesday.

THE proceedings in the Lake Merced case have been quashed by the Supreme Court.

JOHN H. BRADY stabbed Matthew Fitzsimmons yesterday at the San Francisco County Hospital.

FOR the first time in years, according to the New York *Public's* table, not a single city shows a decrease in clearing-house exchanges.

JOHN MORRISSAY was stabbed to death at San Francisco yesterday by George Squires.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad has been completed to Tucson.

THE loss by the City of Sidney fire at San Francisco is now estimated at $30,000 to $40,000.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was observed in a more quiet manner than usual on this coast.

SOCIALISM is beginning to crop out at Montreal in a bold form.

SEYMOUR, the county seat of Baylor county, Texas, is held by a party of drunken cowboys.

THE Uruguayan House of Representatives has appointed Dr. Francisco Antonio Vedal Constitutional President of the Republic.

A SENSATIONAL scene occurred in the Italian Parliament Tuesday night.

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported from Aurora, Ill.

THE Michigan Greenbackers are holding a State Convention at Jackson.

REPORT says that the Duke of Connaught will succeed the Duke of Marlborough as Viceroy of Ireland.

JULIA BRENNAN hanged herself yesterday at Madison, Ind.

JOHANNES DE BOER was hanged at Pontiac, Ill., yesterday, for the murder of Miss Ella Martin.

SEATTLE, W. T., is flooded with counterfeit standard and trade dollars.

THE Senate yesterday had a long session during the day, and a night session. At the latter Mr. Chase's land monopoly bill passed by a vote of 22 to 16, and Mr. Hittell gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

IN the Assembly yesterday most of the day was consumed in discussion, and but few bills were disposed of.

## THE FATE OF THE GORLEY BILL.

The Gorley bill has been rejected because it was an attempt to do too much. It was beaten by the votes of men many of whom undoubtedly realize and deplore the evil influences of stock gambling, but who could not without outraging their reason support a measure which involved such sweeping and tyrannical invasions of the liberties of the citizen. The raid upon stock gambling was begun from an altogether erroneous point of departure. It ought to have been recognized as an indispensible preliminary to any legislative action, that the State has no right to interfere with the free scope of speculation, and that it could not do so if it desired to. The prohibition of the purchase and sale of interests in mines is as impracticable, and would be as unwarrantable, as the prohibition of the purchase and sale of any other description of property. The justification for legislative interference can only arise when there is a clear question of fraudulent representations or proceedings of any kind. In the public interest it is both just and desirable that illegitimate stock-dealing should be put under prohibition to the extent that its suppression is possible. All sham mining enterprises, known as "wild-cat," for example, are fair legislative game. So, also, are whatever methods of making sham sales and purchases are employed to deceive stock-dealers. Wherever the taint of fraud can be detected in the usages of the stock-market, there the Legislature may with good warrant put its finger. Beyond this, however, it cannot go without doing more harm than good; without, in fact, so violating the freedom of action which is the right of the individual that any law of the kind would certainly be rejected by the Courts. But it would be absurd to suppose that the passion for acquisition, which is the controlling influence in stock speculation, can be eliminated by an Act of the Legislature. Whatever the consequences of such a passion upon the progress and condition of society, they will have to be endured until the temptations to gambling in stocks disappear. So long as occasional prizes are won in the lottery the public will buy tickets. Nor is this a local peculiarity, but a necessity of human nature. Speculation is the rule of all human undertakings, the enterprises which are not speculative being the exceptions. Against that inherent disposition the moralist and the lawmaker will shatter their energies in vain. It does not follow, however, that there is no room for reform in the stock business. On the contrary, there is ample opportunity for drastic legislation in regard to the management of mining companies, the keeping and publication of accounts, the securing of full publicity for all developments, the creation of remedies for the notorious frauds which have occurred in the levying and disbursement of assessments and dividends, the protection of the stockholders against conspiracies in the direction, and many other points the proper regulation of which is imperatively demanded, and would do much towards restoring the legitimacy of the business. The failure of the Gorley bill ought not to prevent the friends of reform from urging a better and more practicable measure, and we hope that such a bill will be introduced and pushed forward. A rational and business-like statute, covering such points as we have indicated, is in fact strongly needed, and while it could not be opposed by honorable men, it would do much to protect the public.

At a crowded French country theater a woman fell from the gallery to the pit, and was picked up by one of the spectators, who, hearing her groaning, asked her if she was much injured. "Much injured!" exclaimed the woman. "I should think I am. I have lost the best seat in the very middle of the front row."

## THE DEBRIS LEGISLATION.

To-day the bills referred to the Committees on Agriculture and Water Rights, concerning the debris question, will come up in the Assembly for action. The bills are the Parks, Chamberlain, Carr, the Young substitute bill, and the Brooks bill. The latter, however, must not be confounded with the measures which propose to deal actively with the debris question, being in fact introduced merely to secure the continuance of investigation on the subject, and to prevent the loss to the State of the results of inquiries which have already been begun. Of the bills which propose more or less comprehensive plans, the Young substitute unquestionably fulfills the general requirements more nearly than any other. It is the matured result of criticism and discussion, and it is free from every one of the objections which have been urged against the other propositions. The apparent impracticability of securing such a scheme of districting for assessment purposes as would satisfy taxpayers and fulfill the purposes aimed at, should lead to the substitution of the principle of general taxation for the original method of district taxation. Thus the arguments of obstructionists about "mortgaging" this or that portion of the State will fall to the ground, and thus the apprehensions of taxpayers would be relieved. The Young substitute also abandons the plan of an appointed Commission, as that proposition aroused some opposition. It makes the Governor and certain other State officers ex officio Commissioners, to act in concert with the State and the Consulting Engineers. It provides that a comprehensive system of dams to impound the debris in the mountains, and of dykes to confine and increase the velocity of the river currents, shall be undertaken with as little delay as possible. And it proposes that the cost of these works shall be defrayed by general taxation. These are the salient points of the Young substitute bill, and it is only necessary to state them to make it apparent that the objections which have been raised to the Parks bill are in no respect applicable to this measure. It is, we believe, the best adjustment of which the situation admits. It provides for a comprehensive relief scheme, which, if the engineers understand their profession, promises to cure the debris evil effectually, and in doing so to restore large tracts of valuable lands to productive uses. It embodies all that engineering science has ascertained in the premises, and it is, in fact, the only thoroughly practical and efficient bill yet drawn on the subject. It provides for doing precisely what the engineers declare to be necessary, and with the changes suggested it would provide means of accomplishing the work which ought to be accepted by all who really desire that the debris question should be settled.

The principle of general taxation once introduced to this subject will, we believe, find general acquiescence. The interest of the State in the solution of the problem is certainly not less than that of the Federal Government, and if it is equitable to demand that the entire nation shall be taxed for such a purpose, as is done when we ask Congress to make an appropriation from the national Treasury, it must be even more obligatory upon all the people of California to contribute towards an undertaking their interest in which is direct and tangible. The enterprise indeed is so clearly one of State concernment that it should require little argument to convince members of the propriety of providing for it in the manner proposed. The single consideration that its accomplishment involves the addition of large property values to the assessment roll, shows that as a business investment it is thoroughly sound. Apart from questions of compensation, however, the sufferers from the debris can take their stand firmly upon the equities of their case. The State requires that the working of the hydraulic mines should not be suspended. That being the case, the State is obviously bound to see that the results of working the hydraulic mines are not disastrous to the interests of any portion of the community. The right of the State to regulate the affairs of the community is no divine prerogative, but a condition growing out of the social contract. This condition implies the extension of equal protection to all the citizens, as an equivalent for the surrender by all citizens of certain rights. The State can never evade its duty towards any part of the community without at the same time abrogating its authority. The claim of the debris sufferers for State help is therefore incontrovertible, and the plan of revenue proposed for the Young substitute would be at once the most natural and equitable that can be devised. The fact that no other bill meets the engineering requirements of the case ought to give this the preference. It is well and thoroughly guarded, it is in full harmony with the best demonstrated theories on the subject, and we therefore bespeak for it favorable consideration. Those members who have visited the devastated districts for themselves, and who have seen the scope of the destructive agencies now at work in the hydraulic mines, do not need to be told that the case is an urgent one, but we trust that they will use their own experience to further a measure which is more fraught with beneficent influences than any law now before the Legislature.

## TOO MUCH MYSTERY.

It is now asserted that the San Francisco Citizens' Protective Union has not made any compromise with the mob leaders, and that the latter have tendered their submission in a humble frame of mind. One paper solemnly states that it "has received assurances" to the effect that "an era of prosperity is about to dawn" upon the city, and that the Citizens' Protective Union has guaranteed the early and successful production of this phenomenon by resolutely determining not to disband. If this kind of vicarious and misty "assurance" satisfies the people of San Francisco, all we can say is that they are very easily contented. But it is rather painfully apparent that as yet they have no substantial grounds of satisfaction, and that in fact all that has come to light since the organization of the Citizens' Protective Union is the reverse of satisfactory. To show how unstable is the situation we may cite the fact that on the very day when this mysterious "assurance" of peace and prosperity was vouchsafed to an expectant public, a statement appeared showing that a President of one of the Workingmen's Ward Clubs had just been expelled for offering some resolutions condemning the use of incendiary language. Certainly this does not look much like an indication of that repentance and resolve to behave better which the sand-lot leaders are said to have professed. Nor is it easy to perceive how the dawning of a new era of prosperity is to be brought about by the permanent session of a Vigilance Committee. The proposition really looks a good deal like an attempt to sustain confidence by placing the city under martial law. It does not appear to be seen, either, that such a method implies the inability of the Vigilance Committee to extirpate the evil in a summary way. We are very much afraid that this programme is ill calculated to produce that final and conclusive suppression of Kearneyism which all intelligent observers have long recognized as essential to the restoration of confidence in San Francisco. A permanent Vigilance Committee may be an effectual preventive of further riotous demonstrations, but what can the world think of the civilization of a community which at the end of the nineteenth century finds it necessary to revert to such a means of preserving order? Assuredly this is not a step in advance, but a step backward. It is an acknowledgment of the failure of republican institutions, and nothing less can be inferred from it. Do the people of San Francisco seriously believe that they can regain the status of which Kearneyism has deprived them, by establishing a Vigilance Committee in permanence? Surely it is not by dividing the community into two armed camps that the apprehensions of capital are to be allayed, that improvements are to be encouraged, that commerce is to be revived, that industry is to be lifted out of the slough? The Council of Two Hundred may be very intelligent and farseeing men, though the fact that they have tolerated Kearneyism for three years does not say much for their judgment; but if they have decided upon adopting this astonishing plan as a master stroke of executive policy, we fear they are doomed to discover, in no long time, that they have blundered.

## THE PENSION ROLL.

The demagogism which in the present state of politics is inseparable from Congressional policies, has resulted in saddling upon the country an enormous bill for pensions. Both the great parties vied with one another in extending the pension roll, each being afraid that opposition might make capital for the other, and so we find that no less than $33,000,000 for pensions alone will be required during the ensuing financial year. The Congressional defense of this reckless extravagance is of course the plea of patriotism, but those who look below the surface perceive that the real motive of the policy was self-interest, and that these millions have been flung broadcast for the express purpose of manufacturing political capital. The Roman Senate in its decline was compelled to give food and costly entertainments to the proletariat, as the price of order. The American Congress scatters the nation's money over the country to buy credit and votes for its members. Of the hundred millions of dollars called for by the reckless bill passed last year, probably less than thirty-three per cent. will find its way into the hands of deserving pensioners. The rest will be taken as toll on the way, and will go to build up partisan corruption, and enrich political middlemen. With purer political methods and a reformed civil service system these demagogue tricks would cease to be remunerative, and public sentiment would resent them, and not fail to detect the reality of the selfish motive under the thin disguise of patriotic magnanimity.

## THE CHINESE MISSION.

The indications seem to be that John F. Swift is not to have the Chinese Mission. The ground of objection to him is alleged to be his affiliation as a citizen of California. It is thought at Washington that the Pekin Government might suspect some intentional slight in the selection of an Embassador from the State which has distinguished itself by its strong hostility to Chinese immigration. And as the choice of Seward's successor must be controlled ultimately by Eastern opinion, despite the views of the California delegation, it is hardly to be expected that Mr. Swift will find favor at the hands of the President's advisers. It is indeed intimated that perhaps the Government may so far relent towards California as to permit Mr. Swift to go to Pekin, provided he is accompanied by an Eastern keeper or two. In fact it seems to be thought possible that by sending a batch of full-flavored Chinaphile Eastern men with him, he may be lost sight of in the crowd, and so not give offense to the Chinese foreign office. We do not know how Mr. Swift likes this suggestion of getting rid of the embarrassment of his California associations much as the Irishman got rid of the bad half-crown, by shuffling it in among a handful of halfpence, and so passing it off. And on the whole the mission situation is not particularly flattering to California, either.

A WISE SERPENT.—Mr. M. of our sister city, West Point, was down the river fishing last summer, when he discovered a very wise serpent. He was sitting near a rock, under which was a snake's den. The proprietor of the den came gliding up from a foraging expedition, and was disappearing in the hole under the rock when, with a dexterious movement, Captain M. seized him by the tail and threw him twenty feet away. The snake hardly knew what had happened, and again essayed to enter his domicile in the same manner. Again he was treated as before. Never despairing, for a third time the wily serpent approached the rock. This time he came deliberately, as if carefully contemplating the situation. Arriving at the mouth of the hole, this time he deliberately coiled himself up and put out his long tongue, as if to take in the full situation. For a while he maintained this defensive position, when he carefully began to uncoil, at the same time disappearing tail foremost into the den. This story is fully warranted by Captain M., who stands ready to testify to its correctness.—[Hamilton (Ga.) Journal.

WHAT SMOKING DOES FOR BOYS.—A certain doctor, struck with the large number of boys under 15 years of age he observed smoking, was led to inquire into the effect the habit had upon the general health. He took for his purpose thirty-eight, aged from 9 to 15, and carefully examined them. In twenty-seven he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a more or less taste for strong drink. In twelve there were frequent bleedings of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing the use of tobacco for some days, The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored. Now, this is no "old wife's tale," as these facts are given under the authority of the *British Medical Monthly*.

THE HOUND.—The hound is a most interesting dog. How solemn and long-visaged he is—how peaceful and well-disposed. He is the Quaker among dogs. All the viciousness and currishness seem to have been weeded out of him; he seldom quarrels, or fights, or plays, like other dogs. Two strange hounds, meeting for the first time, behave as civilly toward each other as two men. I know a hound that has an ancient, wrinkled, human, faraway look that reminds one of the bust of Homer among the Elgin marbles. He looks like the mountains toward which his heart yearns so much.—[John Burroughs.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

## MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

### Difference of Opinion Between the President and Secretary Sherman.

## PASSENGERS PASSING OMAHA.

### A County-Seat in Texas Held by Drunken Cowboys.

## PRISONER KILLED BY A MOB IN ILLINOIS

### Forgery and Attempted Murder by a Boston Merchant.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

### A Decided Sensation in the Italian Parliament.

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

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

### Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 17th.—Quickly following the representations made by Congressmen Horace Davis and Crapo before the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday, the committee to-day authorized their Chairman to offer the following as an amendment to the pending Deficiency bill, and the House this afternoon unanimously adopted it, viz.: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to employ one of the revenue marine steamers now on the Pacific coast for the relief of the officers and crews of the whaling barks Mount Wollaston and Vigilant, now imprisoned in the Arctic ocean, and such sum of money, not exceeding $6,000, as may be necessary to prepare, strengthen and equip such steam cutter and carry out the object of this provision, is hereby appropriated."

The House also to-day agreed to an item in the deficiency bill appropriating $7,000 to complete a first-class fog signal on the South Farallones Island before the beginning of the foggy season.

Representative Pacheco has recently received a number of letters setting forth the urgent necessity of providing for the repair of the lighthouse at Point Conception, which has been seriously injured by earthquakes and other causes. He has introduced a bill appropriating $38,000 for this purpose, and in company with Horace Davis he called at the office of the Lighhouse Board to-day, and secured additional promises of hearty co-operation on their part in the work of hastening favorable action on the bill by Congress.

Senator Farley to-day introduced a bill, which, in order to facilitate the delivery of letters on the Pacific coast and the speedy return to the writers of such as are refused or cannot be delivered, directs the Postmaster-General to establish a Dead Letter Office at San Francisco, and authorizes him to prescribe such rules and regulations for its management as he may deem proper and necessary.

It is reported to-day, on what seems to be excellent authority, that very serious disagreements have arisen between the President and Secretary Sherman. It is quite certain that not only in the Pinchback case, but in other dispositions of the patronage of the Treasure Department, the President has gently intimated to Mr. Sherman that criticism was sure to be directed to the use or attempted use of the Treasury patronage to promote Presidential aspirations of the head of the Department, and that he (the President), no matter what his personal feelings might be, could not be held, even by implication, as consenting to such proceedings. This, it is said, has resulted in such a condition of feeling that Mr. Sherman's retirement from the Cabinet is quite likely, and it is asserted by some of those who profess to be posted that the date of such retirement will be immediately after the Chicago Convention.

The decision of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to report in favor of giving Judge Spofford the seat now occupied by Senator Kellogg is now a subject of much comment to-day. Several leading Democratic Senators have openly expressed themselves as opposed to the reopening of the case of Mr. Kellogg, save on the score of expediency, and some are found that think the case was res adjudicate and that there was no power to reopen it. If these hold to their views, it is quite probable that the report of the committee, if action is pressed upon it, will fail to receive the vote of a majority of the Senate. It is also believed that the report in this case will give the Republicans another opportunity to stir up all the war issues, and make material for the next Presidential campaign.

The young wife of Minister Christiancy, formerly an employe of the Treasury Department, returned to Washington several months ago, and rumors were then current that her return was not altogether owing to the war between Chile and Peru, but that there was also a domestic war between man and wife, arising from incompatibility of temper and the very great disparity of their ages. The *Star* this evening says: It is now understood that some of Minister Christiancy's intimate friends, who have, at his request, investigated certain stories which recently reached him in Peru, have reported to him that he has good and sufficient grounds for a divorce. The *Star* says, furthermore, it is informed that it is probable that some such proceedings will be taken, and that Mr. Christiancy will soon be here to prosecute the case.

### Another Presidential Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), March 17th.—At a meeting of the John M. Palmer Club tonight, Governor Palmer made a speech accepting the candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He would not disparage the Democratic candidates, for he and the State of Illinois would support any who might be nominated; but he denounced the policy of the Republicans in keeping alive sectional issues and demanding Grant. If he could nominate a Republican he would chose General Grant. He alluded to Blaine and Secretary Sherman and Washburne in terms of reproach for their delinquencies in various respects as citizens. He referred to the doctrine of State sovereignty as the bulwark of the nation, and concluded by praising that doctrine in strong terms.

### Tilden and Anti-Tilden.

CHICAGO, March 17th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: In the opinion of many Democrats here, the meeting of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania to-morrow will have an important bearing upon the Democratic Presidential nomination. A struggle has been going on in Pennsylvania for the last four years between the Tilden wing of the Democratic party, led by Randall, and the anti-Tilden wing, led by Senator Wallace, and within the last few months it has been war to the knife. The result of this struggle will be seen in the action of the State Committee, as it is proposed to unseat the Chairman, who is an outspoken Tilden man. The Chairman of the State Committee makes up the list of delegates to the State Convention, and in the exercise of that function he can control that body as he chooses. If the anti-Tilden men, under Senator Wallace's leadership, succeed in securing the control of the committee, it will mean that the State will not send a delegation to Chicago in his interest, and if he cannot get Pennsylvania it is believed here that Tilden will not appear as a candidate.

### Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17th.—The Republican State Central Committee remained in session nearly all Monday night. The meeting was stormy. The Grant men wanted the State Convention in April. The Shermanites carried it for May 24th. The latter declare that they will be able to send a delegation to Chicago. Among the Democrats the sentiment is crystallizing in favor of Hancock. It is almost impossible to find a Tilden man. Democrats are often heard to remark that as between Grant and Tilden, they would vote for Grant. A Hancock mass meeting will be held at the State House on Wednesday night.

### Railroad Consolidation.

ATCHISON (Ks.), March 17th.—It is announced that the Central Branch Railroad has been consolidated with the Union Pacific, and will, on and after the 1st proximo, cease to be a division of the Missouri Pacific road, and will resume its old name of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and its main line will be extended at an early day to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. The Central Branch now operates 320 miles of road, traversing nearly every organized county of northern Kansas.

### Minister Christiancy's Domestic Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 17th.—Washington gossip asserts that Christiancy, the Peruvian Minister, will shortly apply for a divorce. The same authority has it that Mrs. Christiancy is really an innocent party, and having been cruelly treated, will herself apply for a divorce.

CHICAGO, March 17th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Mrs. Christiancy is very indignant at the newspaper publications, and resents with indignation that she has been unfaithful to her husband. She admits that their separation is final, but insists that it is her choice, and because her treatment from his family has been such that living with them is intolerable, and she gave her husband the choice of separating from her or from them.

### The Pueblo of San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to both houses of Congress, for the consideration of their respective committees on Private Land Claims, a communication from the Chief of Engineers, suggesting a certain amendment to the bill introduced by Senator Booth and Representative Page, to confirm the Stratton survey of the Pueblo of San Francisco, in which suggestions Secretary Ramsey says he concurs. No decision has yet been rendered by Secretary Schurz in regard to the Pueblo case before the Interior Department, and it may possibly be delayed for some time on account of the pendency of the bill in Congress.

### New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 17th.—Stocks to-day were ¼@4 lower, but recovered 1½@2¼ on an easier money market. A leading operator sold large blocks of stock, preparatory to leaving for the South. Ten thousand shares of Erie were thus thrown on the market. The *Post* intimates that dealers are picking up stocks as they decline, and this will eventually strengthen the market in all directions.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 113¾; money easy, closed at 3; Governments weak; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 107½; Quicksilver, 18½; Pacific Mail, 96⅞; Mariposa, 3; Wells-Fargo, 107½; New York Central, 129½; Erie, 44½; Panama, 175; Union Pacific, 90⅝; bonds, 113; Central Pacific, 79; bonds, 113; Sutro, 2⅜; Leadville, 3½; Caribou, 2½.

### Clearing-House Exchanges—Not a Single City Shows a Decrease.

NEW YORK, March 17th.—For the first time, after several months of continuous decline, San Francisco again comes forward with an increase in her Clearing-house exchanges, and for the first time in years not a single city shows a decrease, according to the *Public's* table.

### Forgery and Attempted Murder.

BOSTON, March 17th.—Homer Wellington, lately withdrawn from the firm of Utley & Bernton, commission merchants, has been arrested at the instance of his father-in-law, on a charge of being a defaulter and forger. Wellington's family had been seriously sick at times, the disease being called gastric fever. His infant son and wife recently became ill. She secured some porridge which her husband had prepared for her, and an analysis showed arsenic enough to kill ten persons. Arsenic was also found in Wellington's possession when arrested. He is said to have made a confession. The police say his infatuation for another woman was the cause of his crimes.

### Western-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 17th. — The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento March 21st: D. M. Delmas, A. Delmas, San Jose; A. C. Schlesinger and wife, Oakland; A. G. Davis, New York; Mrs. C. B. Pattison, Indianapolis; E. W. Johnson, A. J. Coburn, Boston; C. Hodge, St. Louis; J. R. Eringer, San Francisco; J. A. Cummings, Boston.

Seventy through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento March 24th.

### Mob Law in Illinois.

WINCHESTER, March 17th.—At 1 o'clock this morning one hundred masked men rode boldly up to the county jail, battered down and disarmed the guards and jailer, and with revolvers in hand compelled them to give up the keys. They then opened the cell of Joseph J. Field and dispatched him with a number of pistol shots. Field was incarcerated for the murder of James Podgett, on the 25th ultimo. He has wealthy connections.

### Drawn Collar-and-Elbow Match.

BOSTON, March 17th.—At 2:45 this morning the referee in the collar-and-elbow wrestling match between John McMahon and H. M. Dufur declared it a draw, neither gaining the first fall. The men wished to continue, but the lease of the hall expiring they were obliged to retire. It is understood that the contestants divided the receipts, nearly $5,000.

### Desperate State of Affairs in Texas.

DALLAS (Texas), March 17th.—A party of drunken cowboys hold Seymour, the county seat of Baylor county. Twelve invaded the Court-room with war-whoops and rescued a prisoner on trial. The Constable who followed was shot at three times like a dog. An editor and County Attorney were driven away. State troops are expected, the Governor having been appealed to.

### Deserved Punishment.

PONTIAC (Ill.), March 17th.—Johannes De Boer was hanged here to-day. His crime was peculiarly atrocious—the murder of Miss Ella Martin, a girl of 17, whom he first attempted to outrage as she was going home from church, and, failing in that, kicked and beat her so severely that she died the next day. The body hung seventeen minutes, when life was pronounced extinct.

### Dreadful Tragedy.

AURORA (Ill.), March 17th.—Early this morning Mrs. W. Baldwin was found dead in bed with her jugular vein severed, and beside her lay her unconscious husband with several gashes in the throat, arms and abdomen. His wounds are not serious. Baldwin came from Vermont, and they were married three weeks ago. Cause unknown.

### Chief Ouray's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.—Ouray testified to-day before the House Indian Committee that the Indians had been dissatisfied toward the Government before the Meeker troubles. He knew little of the Thornburgh massacre, and denied that any but White River Utes were implicated. He was anxious to return home and report.

### Bigamist Bailed.

CHICAGO, March 17th.—Clarence Davis, the bigamist who appeared to have five or six wives in various parts of America, having one or two in Canada, was held to bail this morning by the Police Justice in $8,000 to the Criminal Court.

### Michigan Greenbackers.

DETROIT, March 17th.—The State Greenbackers met at Jackson this morning. Darius Tinkham was the Chairman. There was but a small attendance. Recess until 1:30 P. M.

### Incendiarism in South Carolina.

BRANCHVILLE, March 17th.—This town was set on fire in two places simultaneously at 4 o'clock this morning. Among many other valuable buildings destroyed was the Post-office. Most of the Government property was saved.

### Operations Resumed.

POTTSTOWN (Pa.), March 17th.—After being idle four years, the blast furnace of the Pottstown Iron Company was put into blast again last night.

### Row Between Political Roughs.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), March 17th.—In a row between two sets of political roughs who have been attempting to influence legislation, Michael Farrel was shot and seriously injured.

### Defaulting Tax Collector.

ATLANTA (Ga.), March 17th.—Sam Hayle, Tax Collector, has disappeared. He is defaulter in the sum of $30,000. Gambling was the cause. He is known to be part owner of several race horses and the backer of a faro bank at Cincinnati.

### Rhode Island Republicans.

PROVIDENCE, March 17th.—Alfred H. Littlefield, thread manufacturer, will be nominated for Governor to-morrow by the Republicans. The Chicago delegation will be divided.

### Female Suffrage in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, March 17th.—The House to-day—100 to 98—passed the bill for female suffrage on license matters.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Socialist Secret Society.

MONTREAL, March 17th.—Socialism is beginning to crop out in a bold form. The authorities have been for some days watching the acts of a secret society meeting in the French quarter. Proclamations, declaring that the English and Irish must be driven out from this Province and from Manitoba, signed S. P. C., were sent to three newspapers, with a demand that they be printed, or the editors' houses would be burned. The police have the document. Beaugreaud, editor of *La Patrie*, says he knows that a communistic society exists here.

### Change of President.

LONDON, March 17th.—The Uruguayan Consul-General has received the following telegram from Montevideo: The resignation of Colonel Latorre as President has been accepted. The House of Representatives has appointed Dr. Francisco Antonio Vedal constitutional President of the Republic. Tranquillity prevails.

### Commotion in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, March 17th.—During a speech in the Italian Chamber of Deputies last evening, Premier Cairoli inquired whether the Cabinet of the Right displayed great political wisdom in 1870, when they announced that they would respect the convention with France, guaranteeing the integrity of the Papal territory, only a few days before the force of events drove them from Rome. Lanza, who was Premier when Rome was occupied by the French, denied that his Government took that step unwillingly. A scene of wild confusion and uproar ensued. Furious attacks were bandied between the Right and Left, drowning the voices of the speakers. The declarations of Lanza, Sella and Visconte Venosta included some curious revelations regarding the Government's course toward France and the Pope, and respecting the September convention. Crispi asserted that there were differences of opinion in Lanza's Cabinet about occupying Rome. Lanza denied this absolutely, but Sella confirmed it, almost occasioning a quarrel between Lanza and Sella. The sitting was one of the most sensational in the annals of the Italian Parliament.

### Resignation by Wholesale.

MONTEVIDEO, March 12th.—The entire Uruguayan Ministry has resigned.

### Back and Forth.

MONTREAL, March 17th.—A large number of Vermont farmers are passing through to the Western States, chiefly Colorado. French Canadians are going to Massachusetts in large bodies for factory work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Martin Power, 209 West Fulton street, Chicago, in a fit of insane despondency shot his wife Bridget, probably fatally, yesterday, and then fired two shots into his own head, causing instant death.

The Lincolnshire handicap race at Lincoln (Eng.) spring meeting yesterday was won by Rosy Cross, Placida second and Elf King Third. Twenty-five horses ran.

Five and six guineas were offered for tickets to the hall at Edinburgh wherein Gladstone spoke yesterday.

Western nail manfacturers have agreed to stop all nail machines in the West for two weeks.

Brand, Speaker of the English House of Commons, after the announcement of dissolution placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier, on account of ill health; but through the solicitation of the Government he consented to continue in the performance of his duties, if elected, during the next Parliament.

At Madrid the Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of Gonzales, sentenced to death for attempted regicide.

The ship N. B. Palmer, just arrived at New York, reports that on February 15th, latitude 30, longitude 30, she spoke the steamer Derwent, from Glasgow for the Island of Trinidad, with the cargo in her aft hold on fire for four days. The steamer hoped to reach Trinidad.

Five hundred and seventy persons surrendered in Guaxtanamo and Boracoa, Cuba, with 110 stands of arms.

It is rumored that the Duke of Connaught will succeed the Duke of Marlborough as Viceroy of Ireland.

It is said there will shortly be a change in the chief editorship of the London *Times*.

Julia Brennan hanged herself at Madison, Ind., yesterday. Domestic trouble made her insane.

## LATE NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Mammoth City *Times* has suspended.

Chinese stabbing affray at Red Bluff on Sunday.

Private schools in Tuscarora are greatly in favor.

Geese are very plentiful on the river near Red Bluff.

Salt Lake has a "Blind Tom" pianist, in a boy of six years.

It takes about 350 gallons of milk per day to supply Eureka.

Base ball contests between Tehama and Red Bluff are the rage.

Ice formed at Grass Valley in the streets on Sunday. Cold weather there.

The *Times-Review* denies the report that scarlet fever prevails at Tuscarora.

Bullion produced at Leadville for the last week in February, about $180,000.

As an inducement an Austin saloon-keeper employs an elocutionist to read Bob Ingersoll's lecture on the "Gods."

It is on the tapis to secure the condemnation of the Carson Chinatown as a nuisance. Whether the affair will amount to anything but talk remains to be seen.

Thus remarks the Bodie *Free Press*: The man who remarked on the first of the month that there would be an early spring should be dropped down three hundred feet into a sump.

The ancient game of quoits has been revived in Susanville, and seems to have attractions for nearly all the men. In front of the Odd Fellows' building in that place there is generally quite a crowd, either as participants or as spectators of the game.

The Red Bluff *Sentinel* has the following: A. A. Noble, aged about 30 years, a farmer by occupation, about five feet and a half in hight, dark complexion, black hair and full beard, has been missing since July. Supposed to have been in Susanville in July, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

Carson *Appeal*: The Bodie stages continue to arrive several hours late every night. On warm days the roads are almost without bottom, and when a cold snap sets in the deep ruts make travel necessarily slow. The amount of solid profanity expended on the horses gives religion a general set-back all along the Bodie road.

Says the Contra Costa *News*: The improvements at Port Costa are gradually assuming formidable proportions, which indicates that the place is destined to become an important business center. The engine stalls and section-house are about finished. The company is erecting large coal bunkers, in order to better accommodate the various engines that pass that point.

All reports from different parts of the country give cheering intelligence of growing crops. The prospects for a good season were never brighter. We have had an abundance of rain, and now we only want that the warm, golden, spring sunshine should come, in order that all nature should thrill with growing life and the fullness of bountiful promise. — [Santa Barbara Press.

A hard-glove fight has been finally arranged between Tom McAlpine and James Rodda, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring. The stakes are said to be $500 a side. The time agreed upon for the fight is April 3d, at Storms' ranch, on the line of the narrow-gauge railroad, Nevada county. Officers need not read the foregoing item. It might interfere with the pugilists.

A severe north wind has prevailed in Berryessa valley the past week, but no great damage was done to buildings. Crops are suffering considerable, though grain has been less damaged than grass. More grain has been sown in the valley this season than ever before. Fields that were sown early on summer-fallow or corn ground are quite forward. With the usual spring rains there is good promise of an abundant harvest.—[Napa Register.

Indications are favorable for another ice war this summer between the mountain companies who put up natural ice and the city companies who manufacture artificial ice. As there is nothing new under the sun, so this pending trouble is by no means a new thing, but there has been a cessation of hostilities for some time. The manufacturers of the artificial ice in the city will make strenuous efforts to gain the exclusive control of the market.—[Truckee Republican.

This is the way the Silver Reef *Miner* puts it:

It is puzzling to tell whether
This is really winter weather,
Or is weather
Altogether
More like spring.

But there is no use in grumbling
For this winter's always stumbling
Into grumbling
And is tumbling
Into spring.

Friday afternoon, as Antonio Vega, a miner in the Almaden mines, was descending the shaft, he received an injury from a drill that fell from above. He was 800 feet from the surface. The drill struck him in the left hip, plowed through the fleshy part of his leg, coming out at the knee and laying the bone bare the entire distance between the knee and the hip. He had 300 feet further to descend before he could land. He was taken out and his wound dressed. Although excessively painful, it need not necessarily produce death.

The Nevada *Transcript* of the 14th inst. has a full and interesting review of quartz and gravel mining in that district, which shows that the business has received a great impetus within the last year or more. There are several well-developed properties that make a regular and profitable out put, and a number of new enterprises that give excellent promise of future value. The district of late has attracted a considerable amount of outside capital, through the exertions of the citizens, and a number of properties have gone into new control, and will be worked with a view to legitimate mining.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.—The bill removing the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor was passed.

Hampton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to complete the survey of Gettysburg battlefield, movements of troops, etc. Placed on the calendar.

Burnside intro