THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....MARCH 29, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 106½ for ⅝s of 1867; 108 for 5s of 1881; 107⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89; silver bars, 114½; silver c'ms, ½ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London Saturday, 52¼d; consols, ⅝8 1 16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; ⅝s, 108; 4½s, 110.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 81 buying, 94½ selling.

AT Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 11s 1d@11s 3d for fair to choice California and 11s 4d to 11s 8d for fair to choice shipping California.

AFTER Friday's recess the broker assembled at San Francisco Saturday in pretty much the same indifferent manner as on other days during the week. The long list was called, with an average decline of from 5c to 50c in nearly all Washoe descriptions. The best price for Eureka Consolidated was $20, and a small lot was let go at a concession of 25c.

TWO men were drowned at Cairo, Ill., Saturday.

THE hospital at Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire Friday night.

A DAMAGING wind-storm prevailed in Nebraska Saturday.

HOMER WELLINGTON is charged at Cambridge, Mass., with the murder of his infant son.

THE population of St. Louis is now stated to be 540,000.

SUIT for divorce has been brought against Dion Boucicault by his wife (Agnes Robertson.)

JOHN B. GESELOFF has been arrested at Boston, Mass., charged with murdering his wife.

GEORGE JACKSON (colored) was hanged at Dallas, Ga., Friday.

JACOB FREY, the old man who cut his wife's throat at St. Louis, is dead, but the woman will recover.

INCREASED severity is shewn toward the Jews in Russia.

FOURTEEN persons were injured Friday at Cadiz, Spain, by the fall of a balcony.

VIGOROUS efforts are making in Kharkoff, Russia, to combat the ravages of diphtheria.

NEAR San Andreas, Saturday, two Mexicans were found shot to death.

R. B. SCOTT attempted to commit suicide Friday night in the jail at Red Bluff.

FIRE at Portland, Oregon.

THE track of the Southern Pacific Railroad is now laid nine miles east of Tucson, A. T.

G. DE AVILA was found dead in his bed at Watsonville yesterday.

AN oil well has been opened at Birmingham, Ala., which flows at the rate of ninety barrels per day.

MOQUEQUA, Peru, has been occupied by 14,000 Chilians without resistance.

A. R. CORBIN, brother-in-law of General Grant, died at Jersey City yesterday.

THE State Senate did a heavy day's work on Saturday, and disposed of a great many bills.

THE Assembly Saturday completed the second reading of the educational bill, and adjourned until this morning.

THE BRANCH PRISON.

Senator Grove L. Johnson has succeeded in getting the Branch Prison bill favorably reported from the committee, and we hope that it will be adopted without opposition. It appropriates $40,000 for the completion of the Branch Prison. Whether that institution is destined to be successful or not, the State is so far committed to the experiment that it would be productive of more loss to abandon it now than to finish it. Upwards of $300,000 have been expended upon the building, and the sum now required to put it in working order is comparatively a small one. It is necessary to expend this sum in order to test fairly the plan of employing the convicts in cutting stone. This is the proximate end of the Branch Prison project, and it is evident that until it has been tried no one can say whether it will prove practicable or not. It must be remembered also that the need of a Branch Prison is a real and urgent one. It may be that the Folsom site is not the best for such an institution, but the Branch Prison is there, and there is no Branch Prison anywhere else, and to build a Branch Prison anywhere else would require the expenditure of as much money as has already been put upon the Folsom building. The State cannot do without more accommodation for convicts, and it must therefore choose between utilizing this almost completed prison, or building another elsewhere. Between these courses a choice must be made, because it is not practicable to refrain from action altogether, seeing that San Quentin is and has long been overcrowded, and that this evil must become worse continually. The reasons for completing the Folsom Branch Prison are consequently so strong that we do not see how they can be overcome, and they are moreover quite independent of any conclusions regarding the wisdom of placing the Branch Prison where it is. The Legislature finds it there, and cannot alter that fact. It finds also that a small sum will make it habitable, and that if this small sum is withheld it will involve the waste and loss of $300,000, and the continued overcrowding of San Quentin. Under the circumstances we do not see that there can be any hesitation as to the course to be pursued.

LOCAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are eight local insurance companies in San Francisco. Of these one has a paid up capital of $750,000, three have paid up capitals of $300,000, and four have paid up capitals of $200,000 each. There are consequently four local companies which would meet the requirements of Senate Bill No. 188, and no more. It is for the special and particular benefit of these four companies, then, that this measure has been introduced. It is not certainly demanded in the interest of the other local companies. It is not certainly demanded in the interest of the public. It does not render insurance one whit safer for the insurer. On the contrary, by driving some fifty companies out of business, it increases the danger of loss to insurers by diminishing the aggregate of capital available to cover risks. Supposing that the fifty companies it is proposed to drive out of business represented altogether not more than $10,000,000. In fact they represent much more, but we take this figure merely for illustration. It is proposed to redistribute all the risks they carried among four local companies whose united capital aggregates $1,650,000, and who are already carrying far more risks than their capital justifies. What such an arrangement involves must be obvious to the meanest comprehension. It involves an enormous dilution of the capacity of those four local companies to meet their engagements, and a correspondingly enormous increase of the hazards which their policy-holders are subjected to. It is as if a man doing a business of fifty millions on a capital of a million and a half, were to propose, for the benefit of his creditors, to increase his business tenfold, and at the same time reduce his assets in the same proportion. That is the modest proposition the local companies have made to the Legislature of California. That is the kind of "reform" they have devised for the alleged benefit of the public. The more we examine this scheme the more we are compelled to marvel at the magnitude of the audacity which inspired it, and the profoundness of the trust in public and legislative gullibility which caused it to be regarded as a hopeful and practicable transaction. For its own reputation's sake, however, we trust that the Assembly will not accept this greedy draft on its credulity, but will allow it to be dishonored by consigning the bill to the limbo of futile iniquitous legislation.

THE ELECTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The election to-morrow will be a very serious matter for San Francisco. Had the Democratic County Committee not been controlled by the worst kind of politicians, who were willing to form an alliance with the Sandlotters, there would have been a square issue between the Kearneyites and the upholders of law and order, both on the senatorial and the freeholders' tickets. The efforts of the County Committee to effect a fusion with the Sandlotters on the nominations for freeholders have, however, failed, and the alliance, so far as the committee can control it, goes no further than the indorsement of Freud. The action of the Democratic State Club, though ostensibly taken in opposition to the County Committee, would have inured to the advantage of the Kearneyites had the proposal to nominate a separate ticket been carried out. As it is this proposal has been rejected, and so far as the freeholders' ticket is concerned the issue between the citizens and the Kearneyites is fairly joined. On the senatorial ticket it is to be feared that many Democrats will accept the action of the County Committee, and vote with the Kearneyites for Freud, and this makes the Senatorial contest a very doubtful and difficult one. Even on the freeholders' ticket it is evident that the most determined work will have to be done by the defenders of law and order in order to secure a victory, and nothing can be more certain than that any apathy at this juncture must give the election into the hands of the public enemy. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation under these circumstances. The freeholders' election involves the character of the municipal Constitution under which the people of San Francisco must live for an indefinite period. It is well understood that the most sinister agencies are at work to secure the defeat of the honest and law-abiding element, and that the class of pothouse politicians who correspond to the manipulators of Tammany politics in New York are working in full accord with the Sandlotters to bring about a situation which will render the plunder of the city possible. It is not therefore an ordinary election in any sense. It is a struggle to determine whether the city shall be ruled hereafter by thieves or honest men; whether a new Tammany shall be set up on the Pacific Coast, or whether purity and integrity and efficiency shall characterize the municipal government. The non-taxpayers, in San Francisco as in New York, are prone to vote without regard to the uprightness of their candidates. The proletarian vote can be controled in the interest of the worst combinations. The hope of sharing the spoils of a plundering ring is a stronger incentive to many than the ambition to establish a pure and honorable government. Nothing therefore can be left to chance by those who are making what appears to be a final stand against misrule and anarchy. They must exert all their energies to-morrow, or San Francisco will suffer the deepest disgrace and disaster which have yet befallen her.

The defeat of Freud is of course to be greatly desired also, for his repudiation would signify a rebuke not alone to Kearneyism but to those unscrupulous and recreant Democrats who have been making alliances with the Sandlotters for the single base purpose of furthering their selfish partisan aims. There is indeed less infamy in the open designs of the brutal Communists who press rudely forward to their anarchical designs, than in the cold-blooded betrayal of their fellows perpetrated by those rascal politicians who, in order to advance some sordid craving for office, have shown themselves ready to put the very existence of society at risk, and to strike hands with the public enemies in the face of so perilous a crisis. These men ought to be marked for future punishment, and when the present struggle is over they should be proscribed by all honorable citizens. At this moment, however, there is but one duty for San Francisco, and that is to crush the foul conspiracy against her life and prosperity that has been hatched in the Sandlots. If the Citizens' Union possesses the power it has been credited with, now is the time to use it with effect. For there will assuredly be no laggards among the Kearneyite voters. They will be found attending to business strictly on election day, and all who sympathize with them secretly will vote against the peace and safety of the city. Nothing can add to the keen perception of the disaster which an adverse outcome would be for San Francisco, probably, but the consideration of what defeat involves must nevertheless be the main stimulus to exertion. A Kearneyite victory at this juncture would go far to sustain the declaration that the majority of the inhabitants of the city are favorable to Sandlot government, and such an implication would paralyze the arm of the Citizens' Union, and render any further efforts for the abatement of Kearneyism practically futile. Such an issue to the election would in fact create the conviction that there was not energy and honesty enough in the city to oppose a successful resistance to the mob-spirit, and that the mob-leaders were in truth masters of the situation. It is needless to say that such a belief would destroy all confidence in the future of the city, and give a death-blow to its credit all over the world. It is therefore an instinct of self-preservation which impels the supporters of the cause of order to make a desperate effort on this occasion, for they cannot possibly afford to let their antagonists succeed.

THE PROTEST OF COLOMBIA.

The United States of Colombia appear to be much exercised concerning the American attitude on the interoceanic canal business. The people of Colombia are not unnaturally jealous of foreign interference, and though, like the scriptural conies, a feeble folk, they are not deficient in national pride, and resent the negligent way in which they have been treated. It must be confessed that the American Government and press have proceeded in this matter very much as though M. de Lesseps had proposed to dig his canal across United States territory, and that the jurisdiction of Colombia has been scarcely accorded sufficient deference. Consequently the Colombians are beginning to breathe threatenings and slaughters, and menacingly express their determination to do something desperate if they are not acknowledged in the business more respectfully. We ought not to find fault with little Colombia for taking this tone, for it unfortunately resembles much too closely the tone which our own Government recently took on the Monroe doctrine. When Mr. Hayes virtually flung down the gauntlet to all the Powers of Europe, and declared that the United States could not allow any other power to control the proposed interoceanic canal, the means of supporting this vaunt were as notoriously wanting to the Administration as they are to Colombia. A country without a navy cannot afford, outside of opera bouffe, to defy the world in arms, yet that is what we did the other day. The State of Colombia has now followed suit, and no doubt it will be necessary to afford them the satisfaction they require, unless we are prepared to annex their territory, and that is hardly probable.

BY ALL MEANS PASS THE BILL.

The Young substitute debris bill will come up for passage in the Assembly today, and we hope will be adopted by a larger majority than its third reading obtained. Many members have now had an opportunity of viewing the ravages of the debris personally, and since "things seen are mightier than things heard," we have no doubt that their impressions of the need of remedial action have been greatly strengthened and deepened by the results of their recent excursion. We have throughout treated this question as among the gravest with which the Legislature had to deal, and we are satisfied that this view will not be questioned by those who have been on the ground themselves. The Young bill offers a solution of the problem on the best terms that can be had. One important piece of evidence in support of it consists in the fact that since its introduction the agitation to which preceding measures gave rise, has ceased, and the clamor of opposition is no longer heard. In fact it appears to approach an equitable adjustment of the various interests and responsibilities and benefits involved, as closely as can be reasonably expected, and it has the distinguishing merit of being in harmony with the best fortified conclusions of engineering science. The Legislature can pass this bill and thus relieve itself of a heavy responsibility, and the people of the Sacramento valley of a still heavier burden of fear and anxiety.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will find it interesting to give a moment's attention, in passing to-night, to the windows of the Mechanics' Store. They are in themselves a varied display.

SACRAMENTO SALMON.

The continuance of an abundant supply of salmon in our rivers has so great an interest to the public and also to the fishermen who take them, that everything relating to the habits of this fish, to the efforts made for its perpetuation, and to all causes of danger that might result in its extinction or in lessening the normal quantity is of importance. Statements have been industriously circulated among the fishermen of the Sacramento to the effect that the United States Government, at its salmon-hatching establishment on the McCloud river, kept in continuous operation a dam across the stream which prevented the gravid fish from reaching their spawning beds. As the McCloud contains the most extensive spawning grounds of all the rivers in the State, if these statements were true, the Government, while professing to be aiding in increasing the number of fish, would in fact be engaged in a work for their speedy and certain extinction. The following correspondence has been sent to the RECORD-UNION for publication, with the hope of correcting these false statements:

RIO-VISTA (Solano co.), February 26, 1880.

Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner Fish and Fisheries—Dear Sir: In the interest of a considerable body of people who reside at and in the immediate vicinity of the chief salmon fisheries of this State, and who are deeply interested in the perpetuation of the salmon stock in our rivers unimpaired, I beg leave to submit the following:

It is understood that near the mouth of the McCloud river—at the fish-hatchery maintained by the United States, and approved under the auspices of the Fishery Commissioners of this State—a dam constructed by the agent of the United States has been and still is in existence that prevents the passage of any adult salmon other than the smaller salmonoid of our waters; that the salmon of commerce (quinnat) is wholly shut out from its favorite spawning grounds that extend more than forty miles above this dam; that although this dam furnishes the easiest means of capturing so many salmon as the hatchery may need, nevertheless the method is faulty and vastly destructive to the fish—in this that great numbers not so needed are arrested and destroyed by delay and in their efforts to force ornormount the obstruction. The McCloud is in a thinly-settled locality, not conveniently accessible to us, and as no information has reached us through the report of the State Commissioners or other official source, on this matter, we respectfully inquire if such a dam is in existence. We know there were such a dam, and fear that it still remains; and, if so, desire to protest against it in the most decided terms. With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUDL N. NORTON,

Secretary Salmon Fishermen's Association of San Francisco.

UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION,
CHARLESTOWN (N. H.), March 11, 1880.

Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner Fish and Fisheries—Dear Sir: In reply to the contents of the inclosed letter, dated Rio Vista, Cal., February 26, 1880, and signed by Samuel N. Norton, Secretary of the Salmon Fishermen's Association of San Francisco, permit me to say that there is no dam or other obstruction to the salmon across the McCloud river, nor has there been since the latter part of September of last year; that the agent of the United States has never had a dam across the river except between the middle of July and the middle of September of any year; that the great body of spawning salmon have ascended the river and sought their spawning ground before the dam of the United States agent is placed in the river; that the comparatively few salmon which are checked in their course by the dam are nearly all caught, and their spawn saved and artificially hatched; that every year two million young salmon are returned to the tributaries of the Sacramento river; that this number is probably *fifty times as great* as the number of young fish that would be produced naturally by the salmon themselves that are stopped by the dam, and twice as great as the number that would be produced by all the parent salmon in the river, supposing that none were stopped by any obstruction; that the result of this method of securing the parent salmon by the obstruction employed is not only not destructive, but is vastly beneficial to the fish in the river, since it is the means by which such a great quantity of young salmon can be annually returned to the river; that, finally, the prime and sole object of the United States station on the McCloud river is to increase and multiply salmon and not to diminish them, and any course of action that tends to reduce the numbers of the salmon would not be tolerated a moment. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LIVINGSTON STONE.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of March 28th.]

During the year 1879 1,554 Chinese arrived at Honolulu from this port and 2,226 landed there from their native land.

The receipts of the Tax Collector's office on delinquent taxes for the week ending yesterday amounted to $77,714 20.

The life of ex-Governor M. S. Latham is insured for $75,000, of Charles Clayton for $50,000, and Senator Sharon for $100,000. Isaac Friedlander's life was insured for $120,000 and W. C. Ralston's for $65,000.

Judge Sawyer has filed a concurring opinion with Judge Hoffman in the Parrott habeas corpus case, declaring the unconstitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature forbidding the employment of Chinese by corporations.

The Superintendent of the Industrial School has opened a red rock quarry in the western part of the county, at which he is employing twenty prisoners in taking out rock for use in repairing the county roads. The rock is obtained without cost to the city.

One of the largest lumps of solid gold ever seen in the city was on exhibiton at the office of the Pacific Refinery, corner of Montgomery and California streets, for a short time yesterday. It was about fourteen inches long by seven in width and six in hight. Its value was estimated at $55,000.

In the matter of correcting the minutes of the Police Judge's Court, so far as they relate to the trial of Denis Kearney, Judge Rix yesterday resumed the inquiry, and after hearing read the affidavits of Major James E. Hughes, Clerk of the Court, C. H. McDonald, his assistant, Prosecuting Attorney Blaney, Joseph F. Coffey, his clerk, R. H. Miller, and D. J. Murphy, as to the plea of the defendant and his waiver of trial by jury, directed that the minutes be amended to conform with the facts of the case.

Last week there were 98 deaths; 57 were males, 41 females; 89 white persons and 9 copper-colored. No small-pox cases now exist in the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital, but there are in it several Chinese lepers. One Chinaman died in the hospital last week from leprosy, and one was choked to death by attempting to swallow a large piece of meat, which lodged in the trachea. Several reports of small-pox cases were received by the Health Officer during the week, but on investigation they all turned out to be harmless cases of chicken-pox.

It is the man with the rheumatism who is every inch a king.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Settlement by the Supreme Court of the Colorado Railroad Trouble.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Movement in New York to Establish an American Independent Church.

POSTAL CHANGES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Victim of Intemperance Killed by a Saloon Keeper.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Moquequa, Peru, Occupied by the Chileans Without Resistance.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Location of Mineral Claims.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 28th.—The Pacific coast Senators, Representatives and Delegates were in receipt of numerous letters from their constituents interested in mining, making inquiries as to the probabilities of favorable action by Congress upon the recommendations of the Public Lands Commission, and almost uniformly protesting against those features of the Commission's bill which provide for doing away with the present system of ledge location. It seems to be practically certain, in view of the great pressure of other business and the magnitude of the questions involved in a number of the Commission's propositions for radical changes in the land laws, that no final action will be taken on their bill, either in the House or Senate, during the present session of Congress. The representatives of the Pacific slope interests will endeavor, before the subject passes beyond control of the House Mining Committee, to devise some satisfactory provision by which the surface location of mineral claims shall be made dependent upon the pitch of the vein, and thus protect as equally as may be the rights of locators of blanket ledges, such as are found in Colorado, and those of owners of a lode like the Comstock, characteristic of all mineral veins in California and Nevada and most of the Territories. A large majority of the House Mining Committee thus far have manifested a disposition to consider the interests of the Colorado mine owners as paramount to those of all other sections. The committee, however, unanimously agreed to take issue with the Public Land Commissioner's proposition to vest the jurisdiction of conflicting titles wholly in the Surveyor-General and the Land Offices, and will report in favor of keeping the present jurisdiction in the Courts.

Railroad Litigation—Action of the United States Supreme Court—A Long Struggle Ended.

WASHINGTON, March 28th.—Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, on Saturday signed decrees terminating the lease and receivership, and restoring its road to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company; also turning over the entire line, which has been in dispute with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company for the last two years between Canyon City and Leadville, to the Denver and Rio Grande Company, and dismissing all the suits. This is an end of a long and severe legal warfare, involving the well-known struggle for the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, and the contest of last summer for possession of the old Rio Grande road. The line to Leadville will now be completed in two or three months. The compromise thus perfected is based upon a treaty of peace for ten years between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Union and Kansas Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Companies, and all their subsidiary companies.

The Kellogg-Spofford Case—Views of Southern Newspapers.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, March 28th.—Last Friday's issue of the Richmond *Dispatch* copies with approval a very significant editorial contained in Wednesday's number of the Charleston *News and Courier* on the Spofford-Kellogg case. Both of these influential Democratic journals are foreshadowing a division in the ranks of the Democratic Senators upon this question, which seems extremely likely to result in Kellogg's retaining his seat, and in leaving the question of the control of the next Senate in its present state of uncertainty. The Charleston paper is known to reflect the views of Senators Butler and Wade Hampton. The *Dispatch* says: "When a Senator is seated, especially when he is seated after a contest, as was the case with Mr. Kellogg, the question ought to be considered as finally settled as far as his title to the seat is concerned. If he does anything afterward which would justify his exclusion from the Senate he ought to be expelled for that reason. His credentials ought never to be called in question again. It ought to be held in the Senate, as in the Courts of justice, that adjudicated points must stand as settled. If Mr. Kellogg may now be ousted there is no reason why Mr. Butler should not also be ousted, if two or three Senators have changed their minds as to his right to his seat, since he and Kellogg were both declared lawful members of the Senate. Two years and more have elapsed since Messrs. Butler and Kellogg were seated. But a convincing reason why Kellogg should not be unseating is furnished by the *News*, which clearly shows that Messrs. Butler and Kellogg were both seated in accordance with a distinct understanding between certain Republican and Democratic Senators that both were to share the same fate. There can be no excuse for an act of bad faith, and that the unseating of Kellogg would be such an act appears from the records of the Senate."

Postal Changes for the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 28th.—The following postal changes for the Pacific coast were made last week: Offices established—Lundy, Mono county, Cal., Henry H. Moody, Postmaster; Newark, Alameda county, Cal., Martin Carter, Postmaster; Marshall, Spokane county, W. T., Wm. H. Marshall, Postmaster; Huntington, Emery county, Utan, Elam W. McBride, Postmaster; Moab, Seiver county, Utah, Wm. N. Pierce, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Bethel, Polk county Or.; Little Falls, Lewis county, W. T. Names changed—Haywood, Alameda county Cal., to Haywards; Ione Valley Amador county, Cal., to Ione; Morehouse, Umatilla county, Or., to Moorehouse. Postmasters appointed—Theodore Deming, Bertha, Lake, county Cal.; A. M. Vollmus, Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal.; N. P. Buldeger, Mount Halley, Elko county, Nev.; Phil Numbers, Ida, Lane county, Or.; Wm. S. Clark, Upper Ochocho, Wasco county, Or.; John A. Shoudy, Ellensburgh, Yakima, county, W. T.; P. C. Fisher, Lone Pine, Whitman county, W. T.; Chauncy C. Crain, Panawawa, Whitman county, W. T.

Proposed American Independent Church.

NEW YORK, March 28th.—Large meetings were held this afternoon and evening, looking to the establishment of an American independent church, at which addresses were made by Rev. Fathers Quinn, Wood, Broderick and others, formerly Roman Catholic priests. It was stated that many priests are at present engaged in the work, and that Father Quinn, President of the organization, was daily in receipt of communications from priests who were preparing to abandon Romanism, and who were most anxious to labor for the benefit of poor people in the extension of the true principles and practices of Christianity. Letters were read from several priests in various parts of the country, saying that their whole hearts were in the movement, and communications were presented from the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Conferences in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Jersey, heartily indorsing the movement.

Rum's Doings—A Victim of Drink Killed by a Saloon-Keeper.

PITTSBURG, March 28th.—About 10 o'clock last night an affray occurred in a saloon at Greensburg, Penn., which resulted in the death of a man named Chiselm. It appears that Chiselm's wife ordered Mac Dixon, the proprietor of a saloon, not to sell her husband liquor. Chiselm, who was somewhat intoxicated, called at the saloon and ordered drinks, which were refused. He then quarreled with Dixon, who knocked him down, the fall on his head breaking his neck. His body was then taken outside and placed against the house, where it was found by the Sheriff. Dixon was arrested and lodged in jail this morning. He bears a bad reputation, having already served a term in prison.

Death of a Brother-in-Law of General Grant.

JERSEY CITY, March 28th.—Abel Rathbone Corbin, brother-in-law of General Grant, died here to-day.

Fire Damp Explosion.

WHEELING (W. Va.), March 28th.—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock a fire damp explosion occurred in the Gaston coal mines at Fairmount, W. Va. Two miners—James Reese and Joseph Work—were killed. A number of miners were in the mines at the time, and escaped more or less bruised and burned.

Throat Cut—To Be Hanged.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), March 28th.—Two men, Wm. Alfred and Frank Wheeler, alias Simmons, had a quarrel over Kate White, a prostitute, on Lafayette street to-night, during which Alfred cut Wheeler's throat, causing death in a few minutes. The murderer escaped. Wheeler leaves a wife and two children.

Robert Anderson, for wife murder, and Charles Webster, for rape on a child, will be hanged here on next Friday.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, March 28th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento April 1st: Lieutenant J. B. Briggs, U. S. N.; J. D. Johnston, Adelaide, South Australia; A. Lowenberg and wife, Oakland; Morris Asch, San Francisco; C. A. Heimann and wife, W. J. Cruikshank, Japan; James W. Virtue and wife, Baker City, Or.

Petroleum in Alabama.

MOBILE, March 28th.—A letter to the *Register* from Birmingham, Ala., says: While workmen were engaged digging a well near the rolling-mills, a sudden current of gas began to flow, and immediately thereafter petroleum started, and is flowing at the rate of ninety barrels a day. Great excitement prevails.

Murder in the First Degree.

WOOSTER (O.), March 28th.—The jury, after twelve hours' deliberation, came in this morning with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against John Callahan, for killing John Termine at the Wayne County Fair October 2d last. Five others, indicted with Callahan, are yet to be tried.

The Chile-Peruvian War.

WASHINGTON, March 28th.—The Chilean Legation in this city received a cablegram from Panama last night, stating that Moquequa has been occupied without resistance by 14,000 Chileans, and that no fighting occurred. Arica was bombarded for three days by the Chilean navy, during which time considerable damage was done on land.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Sanity to be Inquired Into—The Greek Boundary Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28th.—Sawas Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a memorandum from Sir Austin Layard, states that the Porte will appoint a new Commission, composed of physicians nominated by the different Embassies at Constantinople and other foreign physicians, to decide upon the mental condition of the assassin of Colonel Commaroff.

Count Hatzfeldt, German Embassador, has made representations to Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, as to the dangers which would accrue to Turkey if she delayed making an arrangement with Greece on the boundary question. Said Pasha replied that he recognized the necessity of settling the matter. He also stated that severe justice would be dealt to Colonel Commaroff's assassin. Count Von Hatzfeldt, at a meeting of foreign Embassadors, characterized the assassination of Colonel Commaroff as an affair of European concern.

The English Elections—Parnell Roughly Used.

LONDON, March 28th.—William Shaw, a Home Rule member of the last Parliament for County Cork, addressing the Cork Farmers' Club Saturday, suggested that if the Conservatives again returned to power, and if the Irish party were denied the justice they asked for, Ireland's Irish members should leave the House. [Loud cheers.]

Parnell, on attempting to address an election meeting at Enniscorthy last week, was received with yells, groans and a discharge of rotten eggs by persons belonging to the rival faction. Parnall gave up the attempt to speak. He was hit on the face, caught round the waist and nearly hurled from the platform.

The Question of Expelling the Jesuits from France.

LONDON, March 28th.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the question of expelling the Jesuits, says that nobody knows the consequences or extent of the conflict deliberately entered upon, and that the Cabinet may before long have to choose between acts of violence and resignation.

Purely Imaginary.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28th.—The *Agence Russe* says: The report that either General Ignatieff or General Labouoff will succeed Prince Orloff as Embassador at Paris is purely imaginary.

Unfavorable Reception.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28th.—The new official organ, the *Berg*, is unfavorably received. It urges no liberal measures.

No Connection with the Nihilists.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28th.—The men engaged in the secret printing establishment who were arrested last week appear to have no connection with the Nihilists, but sought to accomplish their object by peaceable means. Fifteen persons have been arrested at another printing establishment on the same street.

Persecution of the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28th.—Instead of the concessions expected before the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne, regarding the position of the Jews, there is increased severity. Jews are driven to represent themselves as Protestant Christians in order to escape expulsion from St. Petersburg. In the Governments of Tula, Orel and Kharkoff, Jews in business for many years are ruthlessly expelled.

Emperor William and Queen Victoria.

BERLIN, March 28th.—The Crown Prince of Germany starts for Darmstadt Tuesday with a letter from Emperor William to Queen Victoria.

The King of Siam Coming to America.

LONDON, March 28th.—The *Standard* announces that the King of Siam will leave Bangkok early in April to visit the chief capitals of Europe. After a short stay in England he will start for the United States, and the American Government will send a man-of-war to convey him thither.

Proposed Raid.

JELLALABAD, March 28th.—A large body of men are reported to be preparing rafts to cross the Cabul river to make a raid on the British outposts. A force has been sent to disperse them. The Pazaras have defeated Mohamed Jan, inflicting on him a loss of seventy killed, including his brother. It is believed that Mohamed Jan will yet attack the British line of communication, avoiding Shirpiur on account of its strength.

Government of Afghanistan.

CABUL, March 28th.—The British Commissioner, at an interview with the chief Sirdars, said there would be no permanent annexation and no restoration of the ex-Ameer. Afghanistan would be separated into its constituent provinces, and the Government would be guided solely by the wishes of the people regarding a ruler.

A Fort Attacked.

LAHORE, March 28th.—Fort Battle, situated beyond Gundamak, was attacked last Friday, and a Lieutenant and twelve men killed and nineteen Sepoys wounded. The enemy was repulsed.

Disposed to Treat.

CANDAHAR, March 28th.—Mahomed Jan is disposed to treat with the British.

Advices from Panama.

PANAMA, March 18th.—The Secretary of State of the Government of Panama has addressed a letter to the United States Consul of this city, advising him that there are two American ships of war at Bocas del Toro engaged in soundings, surveys and various other operations, examining the Laguna of Chiriqui and the rivers that empty into it, in a mysterious manner, operations which are conducted with no reference to the authorities on shore. The Secretary asks for information on the subject from the Consul, and the latter answers simply that he has no advices from his Government on the point, knows nothing of the expedition or its objects, and has referred the correspondence to his Government for information and instructions. Considerable feeling exists among the natives in consequence of this news, and the mystery which surrounds the affair rather intensifies the feeling than otherwise.

The *Star and Herald* says: News from the interior of the Republic indicates continued trouble in Antioquia. Isaacs, who overthrew the Government of Restrepo, announces that he is in quiet and peaceable possession of the government of the State, asserts his adhesion to the Government of the Union, and has sent a Commissioner to Bogota to solicit a recognition of his Government by General Trugello. The latter replied to the friendly offices of Isaacs by sending several battalions of the Colombian Guard, which, with such aid as they may obtain from Restrepo's friends in the State, are expected to be able to depose Isaacs and restore Restrepo to his lost Presidency. A conflict is imminent, and its possible limits are unknown.

PERSONAL.—If Jim, who in the fall of 1878 married Miss Annie Johnson, who at that time was camping outside of the town will correspond with J. L. Levison, of Portland, Oregon, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Now that our best young men have hung their ulsters up for the summer, an opportunity is given to note the remarkable effect of a mild winter on the growth of legs.—[New Haven Register.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

[DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.]

WESTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

Well-Attended Meeting at the San Francisco Sand Lot.

ITEMS FROM OREGON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Attempted Suicide of a Prisoner in the Tehama County Jail.

CALIFORNIA.

Small Fire with Fatal Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—At 1:15 this morning a fire was discovered in the second story of the house No. 735 Broadway. The fire was confined to the second story of the building occupied as a lodging house by a blacksmith named William Carlan and his family, the lower story being occupied as a Chinese laundry and an Italian huckster's shop. While the firemen were introducing a hose in the room where the fire raged hottest, the body of the six-year-old son of Carlan was found dead by suffocation. The remains were temporarily removed to the engine-house on Stockton street, and afterwards to the Morgue. The actual damage to the house and furniture will amount to about $300. Subsequently, as the debris were being removed, the dead body of Conrad Meyers, a tailor, was found burned to death. Thomas Riley, a blacksmith, was also found badly burned about the face and hands, and at a late hour this morning was in a precarious condition. William Carlan, the proprietor, and a man named Collins were severely but not dangerously burned about the face and hands.

The Sand Lot—Resolution Adopted—Kalloch's Advice.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—There was a large attendance at the sand lot to-day. Kearney was the principal speaker, devoting his attention to the election, and urging the election of Freud and the W. P. C. freeholder ticket. A resolution was offered pledging the citizens of San Francisco that if Freud and the W. P. C. ticket were elected the agitation would cease for want of fuel. It was amended to read that the agitation would take a more conservative turn, but never cease until the Chinese question is settled, and adopted as amended.

At the Metropolitan Temple this evening Mayor Kalloch addressed a large audience, reviewing the whole history of the recent agitation, and speaking in defense of his own course and that of his party. He also gave the history of the much-mooted conference with representatives of the Citizens' Union, substantially agreeing with the press report heretofore telegraphed. He concluded with the advice that the agitation should cease; that the people had grown weary of it, and that so far as the Citizens' Protective Union was intended to stop the agitation he indorsed it, but urged that it be prudent in its methods of accomplishing that end.

Preparing for the Struggle on Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Protective Union are actively at work this evening preparing for Tuesday's struggle. They have caused a canvass of the city to be made, and express confidence of electing their ticket. They report that they expect to prevent the casting of several thousand illegal votes which will probably be offered. A good deal of work is being done in the way of sending out circulars, etc., and there is the usual amount of loose talk about the expenditure of money where it will do the most good.

Weather Reports.

UKIAH, March 27th.—The rain-storm which began on the 17th still continues. The snow has gone from the mountains, but there was a cold wind this morning. Prospects are good for all kinds of crops except fruit. The heavy frosts this month have injured the early fruit somewhat.

DIXON, March 27th.—Strong southwest wind, and raining hard. Barometer falling. Good indications of a storm.

MARYSVILLE, March 27th.—A severe windstorm has prevailed all day, but it is raining now (8:30 P. M.), with every prospect of a stormy night.

MARYSVILLE, March 28th.—Last night's storm abated during the night. The weather to-day is pleasant, with occasional showers. The wind is in the southeast, indicating more rain to-night. Rainfall last night, .26 of an inch. Season's total to date, 10.71 inches. Last night's rain will secure a good summer fallow crop and help the winter sown.

LIVERMORE, March 28th.—Last night two-tenths of an inch of rain fell here, making a total for the past week of .60 of an inch, and for the season 9.13 inches. To-day the sky is overcast, with prospects good for another storm. Crop prospects are bright, and a splendid harvest is assured.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.—The weather has been pleasant during the day. About 9 P. M. a heavy shower occurred, after which it cleared up and is now bright and cool.

GONZALES, March 28th.—The rainfall this morning amounted to .26 of an inch, making .65 of an inch for the last three days.

San Jose Workingmen's Nominations.

SAN JOSE, March 27th.—The Workingmen held a Convention at City Market Hall tonight, and nominated for city officers, as follows: Mayor, M. S. McMahon; Chief of Police, D. N. Haskell; Street Commissioner, R. Burdett; Treasurer, Jonathan Sweigert. Ward nominations are as follows. For Councilmen—First Ward, Charles Kennedy; Second Ward, J. G. Kennedy; Third Ward, C. J. Martin; Fourth Ward, F. Buneman. School Trustees—First Ward, G. Wendt; Second Ward, L. J. Watkins; Third Ward, C. Wampach; Fourth Ward, E. W. Wheeler. The Convention was one of the most harmonious ever held in the city, and the ticket is considered a very good one. Mr. Haskell, who has been renominated for Chief of Police, is a great favorite with all classes, and will undoubtedly be elected.

Mono County Republicans.

BODIE, March 27th.—The Republican Central Committee of Mono county to-night appointed three delegates to the State Convention—one favoring Grant, one Washburne and one Blaine. They go pledged to vote against instructing the California delegates to Chicago in favor of any candidate for the Presidency. The action of the committ