THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 1, 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 107¼ for 4s of 1907; 103¼ for 5s of 1881; 108¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 88½; silver bars, 114; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 98 3 16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 108½; 4½s, 111.

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

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 6d@11s 2d for California average, and 11s to 11s 6d for California club.

THERE was a more cheerful air about the Stock Boards in San Francisco yesterday morning, and a large show of business. The Comstock mines were in better favor. Utah advanced $1 50, Sierra Nevada $1, Union Consolidated $1 50, and most other kinds from 5c to 75c.

CORNELIUS MESSERL, a miner, was found dead in his cabin near Sierra City, Tuesday.

A SERIOUS riot occurred at Coal Island, County Tyrone, Ireland.

THE Empress of Russia is rapidly sinking.

THE winter throughout Alaska has been unusually severe, Silver Bay being frozen quite down to salt water, an occurrence unheard of for years.

THE Indian war in Alaska has been amicably settled.

WORK has been commenced on the new iron mines near Port Townsend, W. T.

T. RAGGAZONI dropped dead at Victoria, B. C., yesterday.

THE difficulty on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad continues, and serious trouble is apprehended.

THE Kansas Republican State Convention is in session at Topeka.

COL. INGERSOLL was refused a public hall at Brockville, Ont., in which to lecture.

EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN has given $100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of New York City.

FIRE at Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE internal revenue receipts for March were $9,000,000.

THE public debt was reduced $10,000,000 during March.

THE Oregon Steam Navigation Company has transferred all its property to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

AH LEE is to be hanged at Portland, Or., April 20th.

M. M. BAKER was probably fatally injured yesterday at Pleasant Hill, Or.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired at Petaluma last night in token of satisfaction over the result of the San Francisco election.

SAMUEL BLACK was shot and dangerously wounded at Bodie Thursday evening by Jessie Pierce.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad has reached a point just half way between San Francisco and Galveston.

AT Omaha yesterday two boys died from the effects of eating wild parsley.

GEORGE WILSON DRAKE was murdered in Salt Lake City yesterday morning.

THIRTEEN members of the late British Parliament were yesterday re elected.

THE Secretary of the Treasury yesterday purchased $5,000,000 in bonds at New York.

THE result of the San Francisco election caused rejoicing in that city and at other points—the Citizens' ticket receiving a majority of nearly 7,000, and Byrnes, for joint Senator, being elected by about 4,000 majority.

IN the State Senate yesterday considerable business was done, and at the evening session an unusually large number of bills were passed on the second reading file; several deficiency and other appropriation bills were also finally passed.

IN the Assembly yesterday the Young debris bill was passed. A motion will be made to-day to reconsider.

AN INFELICITOUS EXHIBITION.

When Senator Baker's resolution prohibiting the payment of the members of the Constitutional Convention for the extra session was being debated on Tuesday, Senator West undertook to oppose it, and in so doing charged that it was a malicious proposition, developed from the envy and hatred which the surpassing ability and unrivaled patriotism of the Constitutional Convention had bred in base minds. We do not mean to say that the Senator used precisely this language, but this was the spirit of his remarks. As he had himself been a member of the Constitutional Convention, and as his personal interests were therefore affected by the resolution, his appearance in the character of champion of the Convention was not in the best possible taste, and his accusation of "spite" against his colleagues and all others who failed to recognize in that body the very flower of modern statesmanship and brain-power, was equally infelicitous. The Constitutional Convention is perhaps not yet fully understood save by those whose misfortune it was to be obliged to study it on the spot, but its reputation will ultimately depend upon the working of the Constitution it framed, and when the nature of that instrument is borne in upon the popular mind by actual experience, we do not think the view taken by Senator West will be at all generally entertained. As regards the question of pay for the extra session, it is unquestionably the popular belief at this time that the State has not called upon to honor that demand, inasmuch as the Convention had ample time to frame a Constitution within the statutory limits, and since its failure to do so was a practical demonstration of incapacity which ought not to be converted into a heavy charge upon the community. We have no doubt that many members of the Convention think the body was a very superior one, but assuredly the common conviction on that head is very different, and as it is the people holding the common view who pay the taxes, on the whole it may be asserted with some plausibility that this sentiment should be respected in preference to the other.

M. LESSEPS MAKES A MISTAKE.

M. Lesseps has been telling his impressions of San Francisco, and they are very agreeable ones apparently. He states, with complete truth, that he found there a more thoroughgoing criticism of his project than he had encountered anywhere else since he left France, but he makes a perhaps not unnatural mistake when he says that finally he succeeded in answering every objection. That is what M. Lesseps did not succeed in doing. Of the very searching and crucial questions put to him by Captain Merry before the Chamber of Commerce, he failed to answer some of the most important, in a satisfactory manner, and whether it was the fault of his interpreter, or the fault of his scheme, the impression left by his replies in several of these cases was that of studied evasion. We have rarely observed a more thorough and exhaustive cross-examination than that to which Captain Merry subjected him, but we have seen many men come out better from such an ordeal. The truth is that he did not succeed in explaining how the flood waters of the Chagres were to be controlled; how the canal was to be carried across the Chagres; how the cut through the swamp region was to be kept open; or how the tidal problem was to be met. Yet the success of the entire project may be said to depend upon every one of these considerations, and a plan which does not demonstrate the feasibility of arranging all of them has no title to practicability. We think M. Lesseps found far more criticism at San Francisco than he knew how to encounter, and that if he had been examined as intelligently and rigorously at New York he might not ave been disposed to cross the continent at all.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION.

The election in San Francisco has resulted in the success of the law and order party, and in the crushing defeat of the Sandlotters. The latter have been completely routed, and the character of the future government of the city will be determined by the conservative and intelligent element. This is a result over which the people of the whole State must rejoice, and it is a far more satisfactory way of dealing with Kearneyism than that which a short time ago appeared unavoidable. It is to be regretted that there should have arisen any grounds for protest or dispute in regard to the color of the ballots used by the Citizens' Protective Union, but the difference of tint appears to be one of those accidents which are inseparable from the employment of colored paper, and the incident shows the inexpediency of using anything but white paper for such a purpose. In this case the difference of color seems to have been so marked that the secrecy of the ballot was practically abolished, and it was easy to tell how every one voted. By prohibiting the employment of tinted paper altogether, casualties of this kind would be rendered impossible. There are no reasons why the ballot paper should be colored, and a great many why it should not be. The defeat of the Kearneyites, however, was not brought about by the color of the ballots, and if they have any sense left they will accept the popular verdict without resistance, and forthwith abandon the mischievous agitation to which they have clung so long and so fruitlessly. As Kearney announced prior to the election that a vote for Freud was a vote to keep him out of jail, and as Freud has been beaten, he ought now, for the sake of consistency, to surrender himself and submit to the enforcement of his sentence. Whether he does so or not we presume the sentence will now be enforced, and in the House of Correction he will for the first time in several years be made to earn his bread by honest labor. If the new charter to be drawn up by the fifteen conservative freeholders does not legislate Kalloch out of office, and so clear the way for an honest and decent government, we shall be surprised. The Sandlot element has at last received notice to quit, and it will have to attend to it, for the people will evidently stand no more nonsense. The news of this auspicious outcome will undoubtedly be of great service in restoring confidence in the ability of the people of San Francisco to take care of themselves. It is possible that the comparatively light vote cast by the Sandlotters indicates the conversion of a part of Kearney's following to more rational views, but it is also possible that it merely indicates a diminution of the voting population, consequent upon the hard times and the recent cheap transportation to the Eastern States.

We think it probable, if not certain, that two or three thousand people have left San Francisco during the past six months. Certainly the cars carrying passengers eastward at reduced rates have been crowded, and the travel that way has been kept up steadily. This theory may also in part—but only in part—account for the light vote cast by the supposed friends of law and order, of whom it is asserted that from 8,000 to 10,000 neglected to vote. The Cliff House Brigade has always been an institution in large cities, and it represents that considerable element which, while not in sympathy with communism or bad government of any kind, possesses too little interest in public affairs to stimulate it to action. Probably a large percentage of this element is composed of men in clerical positions, who have no property of their own, and who are too young and inconsiderate to think seriously over questions of public import. It must be remembered that a large proportion of this class voted for the new Constitution last year, certainly without at all comprehending what they were doing. There appears to be no way by which such people can be got to do their duty as citizens. They do not feel their responsibilities, and it is doubtful if anything but the accumulation of property in their own hands can make them do so. They are too intelligent to be led away by demagogues like Kearney, but they are not intelligent enough to realize that it is directly to their interest to secure good government. Had they voted on Tuesday the majority rolled up against the Sandlotters would have been so large that the latter would never have been heard of again. It is the part of wisdom, however, to be thankful for such success as has been attained, and in the present case the end sought has after all been reached, and this is the main consideration. The proof thus afforded that the Kearneyites are not a formidable power in politics will do more than anything else could have effected to destroy the attraction which the movement has hitherto offered to demagogues. After three years of turbulence, uncertainty and apprehension, the conservative elements once more control the situation, and this change has been wrought without the necessity of going beyond the law. That is a fact to rejoice over, and it is now to be hoped that those in whose hands the framing of the new charter is placed will take warning from the past, and carefully guard against the possible future capture of the city by thieves and loafers.

THE DEBRIS BILL.

The Young substitute debris bill passed in the Assembly yesterday, but a notice of motion to reconsider was given. We hope that this attempt to undo what has been effected with so much difficulty will be defeated. The Assembly has done well in passing the bill, and it would stultify itself by reconsidering the vote. It has been made apparent within the last few days that those who resist and object to every part of every scheme proposed in this connection are really endeavoring to prevent all legislation. Of these obstructionists some have opposed the district system first, declaring that State taxation was the only admissible plan; when State taxation was proposed, however, they suddenly discovered that it would be wrong to tax the entire community to benefit certain portions of it; when it was proposed to make the miners and the swamp land owners pay special taxes, these carping critics raised the objection that the swamp land owners ought not to be included in the bill at all; presently they demanded that the miners should pay all the taxes, that the residents on high lands should be excluded, that the hydraulic mines should be stopped; until it became perfectly apparent that they would have swung round the circle till the Day of Judgment, shifting from their last position the instant their objections were met, and taking up a new line of resistance. In fact their tactics made it as clear as day that what they wanted was the failure of all conceivable efforts at solving the problem. Now, inasmuch as a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday could only have the effect of furthering this sinister purpose, and inasmuch as the necessity of remedial legislation is as thoroughly demonstrated as anything can possibly be, there can be no doubt as to the duty of members who desire to serve the people well and faithfully, and to provide a means of relief from the intolerable evil of the debris. They should sustain the vote by which they passed the bill, and let it go to the Senate without further delay. The end of the session is now close at hand. There remain only ten clear working days, in fact, and it will not be easy to get the bill before the Governor in any case. No useful end can be reached by further discussion of the subject, for the policy of the obstructionists is patent to all, and it would therefore be a mere waste of time to try to hit upon any arrangement which would satisfy them. The duty of the Legislature is to the people, first, last, and all the time, and the people demand the enactment of this bill, as the best solution that can be reached under the circumstances.

AN IMPENDING DANGER.

The condition of exchange is approaching the stage at which a drain of gold is liable to begin, in consequence of the profit of exportation, and the danger which was pointed out long ago by the supporters of sound and honest finance begins to be apparent. The silver situation is such that so long as exchange is in our favor we can avoid the difficulties which the perverse and mischievous Bland-Allison bill laid the foundation for. But if a drain of gold sets in, as may now happen almost any day, the silver coinage must become the most important factor in the case. In that event the exportation of gold would in no long time force our silver into circulation, when it would supplant gold, and in due course be substituted for gold as the basis of paper values. This change would involve the shaving of every dollar in the hands of the people, to the amount of ten or twelve or fifteen per cent. The present value of the "buzzard" dollar is 88 cents, and that, or something less, would be the value of every dollar paid to labor from the time the substitution of silver occurred. Nor are there any longer the faintest grounds for hoping that the members of the Latin Union contemplate any change in their financial arrangements, or that any Government in Europe thinks of remonetizing silver, or adopting a double standard, or doing anything which would tend to raise the value of silver, or retard its decline. If in our present condition a drain of gold sets in, there is no way by which we can avoid the degradation of our currency to the silver basis. A prompt repeal of the Bland-Allison bill is the only preventive available, and it is too much to hope that Congress will see the danger clearly enough to adopt this remedy while there is time.

A RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

It is gravely stated that the Czar's Government, in order to assist the cause of Bulgarian reform, has permitted the Prince of that territory to enlist 5,000 Russian subjects in the Bulgarian army. The true explanation of this no doubt is that 5,000 Russian troops have been incorporated with the Bulgarian forces, in order to leaven them, and to the end that the transformation of the whole army into a Russian tool may be effected as speedily and easily as possible. Russia reckons upon Bulgaria as upon a territory of her own, in carrying out her future designs against Turkey, and she wishes to take Time by the forelock in making her military preparations. Should the Bulgarians desire to maintain neutrality by and by, they will probably find such a course no longer practicable.

RECENT NEWS TAILINGS.

The Bodie *Free Press* says: There are four dance houses here, and not a Bible on sale in the town. There is a volume somewhere on "Original Sin," but there is nothing that has reference to the vices of Bodie.

The late rains have made the farmers' faces beam with smiles around Riceville. Quite a number have finished summer-fallowing and began replowing. All summer-fallowed grain is looking fine, and winter sowing and volunteer promises a fair yield.

There are three distinct species of trout in the Truckee river and the lakes which feed it. Two of them are common and the other rare. They are known as the silver trout, the salmon trout and the speckled trout. The silver trout is quite rare, except at Independence lake.

The Chico *Record* says: There will be some peaches and cherries, but the almonds and apricots are killed. Those having orchards that have escaped the nipping of the frost should take every care to produce as large a crop of fruit this year as possible, as we are confident that certain varieties will fall far short of the demand.

Chico *Record*: We understand that it is the opinion of those interested in the black adobe lands of the county, that they have never presented a better prospect for a crop than at present. These lands are probably less afflicted by drouhgt than higher lands with sandy soil, as they are capable of retaining moisture for a long period. The prospects for an abundant harvest in Butte county were never better, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season.

The cars of the Central Pacific Railroad have been frequently robbed of late in Truckee. Goods and valuables have disappeared from them so mysteriously that the greatest detective skill will undoubtedly be required in working up the case. Len Harris, the detective, arrived in Truckee last Monday morning, and by Monday evening had twelve men under arrest. These twelve men appear to be tramps or hoodlums, and were discovered under very peculiar circumstances. Messrs. Harris, Watson and Reed were searching about the unoccupied house of James Conroy, half a mile below town, when one of them casually noticed that a board had been partly torn off on the rear of the building. Everything about the premises was as silent as the grave, but finding it possible to crawl through the aperture, they concluded to thus enter the house. Imagine their surprise, upon arising from the narrow aperture through which they had squeezed, to see, ranged about the sides of the room, twelve men sitting as silent and stolid as so many mummies. These men had half a dozen cans of oysters and a few miscellaneous bundles. They were evidently prepared to pass the night, for a large pile of stolen railroad wood lay by the stove and a good fire warmed the room. Upon being questioned regarding the wood, they refused to give any information. Officers Reed and Harris took them in charge and marched them to the calaboose.—[Truckee Republican.

The Empress Eugenie's visit to Zululand will be so arranged that she will reach the spot where her son fell on the first of June at the very hour of the struggle and death. The Empress, in a recent interview with a French journalist, pointed out that the wounds on the Prince's arm attested the fierceness with which he defended himself. "This movement of covering himself with his arm," she said, "was an habitual instinctive gesture with the Prince. Often in our leisure hours when I played with him in his youth, at the slightest sign of attack he covered his breast with his arm as with a shield."

Gustave Dore is exhibiting in Paris a very original plaster cast representing the rescue of Angelica. Her deliverer, mounted on his hippogriff, is connected with the lower portion of the group only by the long spear that transfixes the monster's body. Nothing so bold has ever yet been attempted in statuary.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Grant Said to be Anxious for Another Term in the White House.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY IN CHINA.

Two Boys Poisoned in Nebraska by Eating Wild Parsley.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Orangemen Attacked by a Crowd of Catholics in County Tyrone, Ireland.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Next Presidency.

GRANT AND A THIRD TERM.

NEW YORK, March 31st.—The *Herald's* Galveston special says: There is no longer any doubt that the ex-President has fixed his mind on another term in the White House. He is as silent about it as the grave, but those who accompany him, and his family, do not conceal their eager desire to re-enter the White House, nor their dislike of any opposition to their wishes. They have fixed their hopes on success, and the ex-President not only seeks the nomination, but does not mean to be balked in his design. He will not withdraw. There is no doubt on this point. He is a candidate before the Convention, and he means that the party shall nominate him, no matter how bitter the struggle or narrow the majority may be.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

NEW YORK, March 31st.—The *Times'* Charleston, S. C., special says: The Oconee County Republican Convention yesterday, at Walhalla, adopted resolutions declaring Grant its choice for President. This was the first Convention held in the State. As several internal revenue officers are located at Walhalla, it was believed the county would send a Sherman delegation.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, March 31st.—A *Journal* Washington special says: The Chairman of the Republican State Committee says that seven of the delegates from Connecticut will be for Blaine, three for Washburne and two for Edmunds. Sherman will get none.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Senator Edmunds says frankly that he has no idea that a contingency will arise calling for him to be a Presidential candidate at Chicago. In fact, he is an earnest advocate of Grant.

Congressman Wright on the Chinese.

NEW YORK, March 31st.—Congressman Wright of Pennsylvania addressed the Central Greenback Labor Club at Cooper Union last evening. The hall was about two-thirds full, and upon the platform were Peter Cooper and the officers of the Club. As he was about to close his remarks some one in the audience asked Wright to give his views on the Chinese question. His answer was that the country could not afford to have its Caucasian blood mixed with that of the Chinese, and although it was hard to shut the doors of immigration to any people, they ought to be closed to the Chinese.

English Diplomacy in China.

NEW YORK, March 31st.—The *Herald* says: China refuses to regard herself as bound by the recent treaty made with Russia for the settlement of the Kuldja question, and it is said on good authority that her obstinacy on this point is altogether due to English prompting and English criticism of the treaty. This is likely enough to be true, for if England can put a spoke in the Russian wheel by so cheap a process, it is in the method of her present government to make the attempt. But with England thus acting behind China as the real disturber of the relations of the Asiatic neighbors, it is odd to find, as reported in our dispatches to-day, how wicked the English papers consider Russia for stirring up Japan against China. If England inspires China to quarrel with Russia, that is diplomacy. If Russia inspires Japan to quarrel with China, that is villainy. There is one point in the news from China the mystery of which the British journalists cannot fathom. This is the recall of Mr. Seward, the American Minister. At first this was thought to have been done because China had insulted Russia. Now it is discovered to be due to the fact that there is to be an election this year. The President had to remove Mr. Seward in order to insure the success of his party at the polls. Great man, the British journalist.

Chief Douglas and the Meeker Massacre.

LEAVENWORTH, March 31st.—Ouray, in an interview with Douglas yesterday, inquired as to the charge of his being implicated in the Meeker affair. Douglas said he expected to be hanged for it, and that he might as well run away and be shot by the Guards. Ouray said if he was guilty the punishment should be meted out to him. Douglas would make no direct confession of his guilt.

Jesse D. Carr and the Star Service.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.—During Blackburn's speech in the House to-day on the star service, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from J. D. Carr of California, an old mail contractor, to the effect that the star service was managed in a way which led to a most reckless and unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

Clearing-House Exchanges—Remarkable Week's Business.

NEW YORK, March 31st.—The Clearing-house exchanges for last week are the more remarkable because they represent the transactions of only five full days of business in this and other cities where Good Friday was observed as a holiday by the Stock and other Exchanges, and yet, in comparison with a week of uninterrupted traffic last year, shows a remarkable increase. San Francisco alone reports a loss, and that only 6.6 per cent. All other towns have gained.

The Cohoes Strike.

COHOES (N. Y.), March 31st.—The Harmony Mills strike continues among weavers, and spinners, at a loss to the workmen of $30,000 weekly. The working weavers were stoned last night. Three hundred weavers and 130 looms are operating. If the strikers do not return within one week there will be a lockout until the men present themselves for work.

Kansas Republican State Convention.

TOPEKA, March 31st.—The State Convention does not meet till 4 P. M. The prospects are that it will be late to-night before anything definite can be forwarded. The Blaine men are in a majority in the State, but the Grant men control two of the three Congressional districts. The Blaine men, in caucus last night, decided to elect all the delegates in the Convention, not allowing districts to make selections, as has been the practice heretofore. Grant men say they will resist, and withdraw and elect delegates from the two Grant districts. Whether this can be done cannot yet be said.

"Tolerably Fair" Elections in the South.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.—During the debate in the House yesterday on a contested election case, Calkins unconsciously "brought down" the Republican side by his reply to Frye, who asked him whether, outside of the testimony offered, he was impressed with the belief that there had been a free and fair election. "Well, yes," said Calkins, "I think it was a pretty fair election, as we look upon Southern elections generally." Calkins' sober answer, in which there was no suspicion of satire, led every one to draw the inference at once that a fair election in the South and in the North are very different things.

Gerrymandering in Delaware.

NEW YORK, March 31st.—The *Tribune* says: There is a decided stir in politics in the State of Delaware this spring, owing to a high-handed attempt on the part of Democrats to deprive a large number of poor men, Republicans, of the right to vote. The plan is to leave Republicans out of the assessment lists in making up the new ones. It was expected that the Republicans would not find this out, and that they would therefore be deprived of the right to vote. The fraud has been discovered, and Republicans are trying to defeat its purpose. Delaware is regarded now as a close State.

Two Boys Poisoned by Eating Wild Parsley.

OMAHA, March 31st.—Johnnie Downs, aged 12 years, and Willie Johnson, aged 8, died this afternoon in great agony from the effects of eating wild parsley. A third boy, Charley Titus, who was out with them and also ate of it, will recover.

Purchase of Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 31st.—The Secretary of the Treasury bought $5,000,000 in bonds, but the money market was stringent, the money not being on the market this afternoon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The English Election.

LONDON, March 31st.—Thirteen members of the late Parliament were to-day re elected without opposition, among them Beach, Minister of Colonies.

Orangemen Attacked by Catholics.

LONDON, March 31st.—At Coal island, county Tyrone, a party of Orangemen entered the town and were attacked by a crowd of Catholics. The police interfered and were obliged to fire, wounding two of the attacking party.

Departure Postponed.

BERLIN, March 31st.—The departure from Paris of Prince Hohenlohe, German Embassador, to undertake the new functions of Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been postponed four weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The religious associations of France will probably contest in the Courts the legality of the decrees of the Government against authorized religious societies.

A secret printing office has been discovered in Warsaw, and several persons, all Russians, have been arrested.

A lighter to convey Cleopatra's Needle to New York is being towed into Alexandria.

The Criminal Court of Copenhagen has sentenced Baron Gedalia, chief partner of the banking house of Gedalia & Co., diplomatic agent of the Bey of Tunis and late Consul-General to Portugal, to one month's imprisonment for using canceled stamps on stocks and bills.

It being the intention to utilize the European journey of the King of Siam for opening diplomatic relations with European Courts, more especially Russia, the King will be accompanied by several Ministers.

Rev. Newman Hall, of London, who in August last obtained a divorce, has married the lady to whom he admitted during the trial that he had communicated his intention to marry in the event of the success of his suit against his wife.

The Empress of Russia is sinking rapidly.

A New York dispatch says: George W. Rooney, who eight years ago lived here, went to California in 1872. The police were informed yesterday by the authorities of Santa Rosa, in that State, that he had been killed there, and were asked to inform his relatives, but they could not be found.

There were no bids at the bankrupt sale in Philadelphia yesterday of the estate of Jay Cooke.

Eight cars fell into the Guyandotte river yesterday, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and burned. A span of the bridge was knocked down. Loss, $20,000.

Robert Ingersoll was refused the public hall in Brockville, Ont., for a lecture in support of infidelity.

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York, has given $100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of New York city.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., Tuesday night, a fire destroyed Kane & Bros., H. J. Trehane & Bros., and Nolf Bros. establishments. Loss, $46,600; insured.

The public debt statement will show a reduction of ten millions for March.

The Internal Revenue receipts were nine millions.

A dispatch from Havana says: Fires are reported on Constancia, Encernacion and Santa Rosalia plantations, in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos.

President Hayes and party left New York yesterday for Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.—Cameron stated, as a question of privilege, that the testimony of E. S. Webber, taken by the sub-committee in New Orleans, and which the sub-committee had decided to strike out because of the failure of Webber to submit to the cross-examination, had, notwithstanding, been printed, and would perhaps prejudice the Kellogg case.

Hill denounced the committee for printing the testimony, saying the vote was published in the latter part of the record, stating that it was stricken out, so that it was practically, if not physically, stricken out. Considerable discussion ensued, during which it appeared that the whole matter of printing had been left to the stenographer.

Ingalls thought the records should be made correct and the testimony actually stricken out, regardless of expense.

Finally, Logan's motion to recommit the evidence, with instructions to the committee to withdraw the copies of the record already distributed and correct the whole edition, was agreed to.

The bill for the International Exhibition in New York in 1883 passed by a vote of 26 to 21.

The bill introduced by Paddock, to equalize homesteads by allowing locations in more than one place when necessary to make up 160 acres, passed.

The morning hour expired and the Immediate Deficiency bill was taken up.

Eaton offered an amendment for $51,000 for dies, stamps, etc.

Beck advocated the amendment, and highly complimented the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his policy toward distillers, in suppressing illicit stills, encouraging the erection of new ones, and the increased revenues from this source.

The amendment was agreed to.

An amendment striking out the clause for the appointment of special Deputy Marshals of Election by the United States District or Circuit Judges, and providing that Circuit and District Courts shall appoint them, was agreed to by a party vote.

Allison moved to make the appropriation of $200,000 for the expenses of United States Marshals apply also to their Deputies, and in a colloquy with Eaton claimed that there was no clause in the Revised Statutes providing for the general Deputies which the bill mentions.

The amendment was defeated—31 to 20.

Blaine offered an amendment, giving the employes of the public printing office the usual public holidays.

Whyte accused Blaine of proposing general legislation on an appropriation bill, which principle he (Whyte) opposed.

Blaine said the Senator would soon have a chance to prove his devotion to the principle. For himself he refused to be spoonied by the House and accept all their legislation without like privileges on the part of the Senate to originate, and unless there was a definite rule adopted not to engraft legislation on appropriation bills he would maintain the equal right of the Senate.

Edmunds made a point of order against Blaine's amendment, entirely irrespective of its merits, that it was contrary to the rule of the Senate, and also to the principles of the mover himself, and therefore out of order.

Blaine denied that this deficiency bill was a general appropriation bill, and therefore the rule of the Senate need not here apply.

Rollins (presiding) ruled accordingly.

Edmunds appealed, and Carpenter applauded.

Davis of West Virginia said it was David Davis, not himself, who objected to Blaine's amendment, and had no doubt he would be consistent and move to strike all general legislation from this bill. He asked Davis if he stated his position correctly.

Davis said he did not propose to be criticised now, but would state his position when occasion presented in a tangible form.

Blaine said Edmunds was noted for loading down appropriation bills with legislation, which charge Edmunds sarcastically denied.

The Chair here reversed his decision, which act Carpenter applauded and Blaine regarded as improper, unless reasons were given.

A spirited interchange then occurred between Blaine and Carpenter as to the proprieties of this point.

Edmunds moved to strike out the clause relating to the pay of special Deputy Marshals, leaving the appropriation intact. Rejected—31 to 22.

Coke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, obtained leave to report a substitute for the bills ratifying the Ute agreement. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.—The Bradley-Slemons Arkansas contest came up. Weaver's resolution declaring the seat vacant was defeated by 152 to 30. The majority resolution declaring Slemons elected was adopted by 149 to 21.

The House then went into committee on the Star Service Deficiency bill.

A CHEERY ROOM.

"We all love a warm room, a cheery fire, a comfortable arm-chair, cleanliness and brightness. These are the grosser parts of household comfort which all can enjoy. But many of us," says a writer in *Good Words*, "attempt also to surround ourselves with things not purely utilitarian. We ornament our walls with paper and paint, our doors with moldings, our ceilings and cornices with plaster-work, our floors with carpets, our fireplaces with marbles, our chairs with chintzes. And the consequence of all this is, that we often spend a good deal of money in making ourselves less comfortable than we should have been if we had spent very little. The motive of this outlay is not unfrequently a desire to obtain cheap magnificence, to imitate with little what richer neighbors have bought with their plenty. And we certainly succeed in imitating their gaudiness. Only we forget one of the essential principles of all good art, that if a thing is conspicuous it should be able to bear close examination. How much better it would be if, instead of trying to produce cheap imitations of things which properly belong only to grand reception-rooms and stately galleries, we would contrive a style of decoration which should be in keeping with the houses in which we live and in our manner of life. The love of show for its own sake is vulgar. The desire to create a sensation becomes at times such a passion that it is blinding to all discrimination between beauty and ugliness. To show a beautiful thing because it is beautiful is not vulgar; but to show anything, whether beautiful or ugly, for the sake of show—that is vulgar. There are few men or women who would not consider that cheap gaudiness in dress, with all its accompaniments of false jewelry, and what is called 'loudness,' was to the last degree vulgar. But the strange thing is, that the very men and women who are really in many ways cultured and refined do not see that they commit the same faults in the decoration of their drawing-rooms that they blame with severity in the dressing of their servants."

TWO PRACTICAL JOKES.

The Troy *Times* tells the following good story about two prominent actors: Florence and Sothern were playing in St. Louis not long ago at different theaters, and as both are practical jokers, the boys who knew them were on the qui vive for a right down good laugh; and they had it, and so had a great many others beside. It was last Saturday night, as the *Globe-Democrat* tells the story, while Sothern was convulsing his audience by telling how he escaped being married to a girl by getting up later than the other fellow, when Billy Florence rushed wildly upon the stage in his "Mighty Dollar" rig, and grasping the astonished Sothern's hand, said, "Excuse me, old boy, but I'm in a hurry," and in an instant darted out. Sothern was unable to collect himself; the audience, who knew Billy Florence was playing at Pope's, nearly a dozen blocks away, wondered first, and burst into the most rapturous and enthusiastic applause afterward. Lord Dundreary and the other actors were so demoralized, and the house was in such an uproar, that the play was forgotten. Cries of "Florence!" rang from all parts of the house. Dundreary regained sufficient consciousness to hurry after the flying member from Cohosh; Georgiana left the stage; everybody before and behind the stage was looking for the practical joker, but Florence had jumped into a hack at the stage entrance and vanished like a dream. The play was proceeded with without ringing down the curtain, after an intermission of about ten minutes. Florence reached Pope's in time to resume his part in the play, and was laughing to himself at the manner he had played it on Sothern. He was never so happy, and his audience thought he was never so funny; but just as he was making love to Mrs. Gilflory, there walked, or rather skipped, upon the stage the eccentric Dundreary. In a minute Billy was an incarnate ghost, and during the rest of the interval he was the "purtiest corpse" an admiring coterie of friends ever gloated over. Mrs. Gilflory threw her hands and eyes up toward the particular portion of ceiling from which the shades of General G. are supposed to look down upon her, and was lost in a whirl of amazement. The audience greeted Dundreary with a hurricane of applause, and shouted and shrieked and whistled until it seemed as if the top story of pandemonium had been torn off and every noise of the nether region had rushed out through the opening. Lord Dundreary advanced amid all this uproar, and told the exquisitely funny story about the dog and the rabbit. The audience laughed at it with even greater vehemence than usual, but Bardwell Slote did not laugh. It was not his place to laugh, you know. Stage Manager Henry Hale walked up to the former, and, taking him by the shoulder, marched him out through the wings. The audience renewed its laughter and applause. Billy Florence sat down and cried, and before his tears could be dried the thread of the play was taken up, and the "Mighty Dollar" was spoiled for the night, just as Florence had spoiled "Our American Cousin" at the Olympic.

A SCOTCH TIP.

A trifle often has a large purchasing power. It is not necessary to learn this from the tall official in gorgeous uniform at the entrance of some Italian palace, where a few soldi make the man all your own. It is justified in Scotland, no doubt, by the adage that many little make a mickle. This reminds me of a visit made to Holyrood, where we were shocked by what we foolishly supposed to be a case of *infra dig.* At the entrance we were solemnly assured by a seneschal in magnificent raiment, stiff with gold embroidery, that, owing to the presence of the Governor-General, the palace would be closed to visitors for several days; adding, however, "But you are Americans, traveling, I see; I must speak to the Lord Chamberlain." Thereupon his magnificence moved away, knee-breeches, staff, and all, and during his absence we will suppose he was closeted with the Chamberlain, instead of chaffing in a corridor with his cronies. In due time he returned with the air of a Roman General fresh from the field of conquest, and with the manner of one graciously conferring high favor, he announced that, in consideration of the circumstances, we should be admitted to view the palace without delay. Understanding that the circumstances included a tip, we handed over the money, and supposed the financial part of the business ended. Next we were turned over to a tall and extremely dignified individual of middle age, faultlessly attired in an elegant broadcloth suit—a person who, so far as appearances went might have been the Governor General himself. His forehead was massive and high, and his bald head had the elegant polish of a billiard ball. It was roomy enough for a fair-sized handbill, while it must have resembled the cranium of Æschylus, upon which the eagle dropped the tortoise, thinking it a rock. With solemn and impressive dignity this personage led us through the most interesting portions of the antique and romantic pile, indulging in high historical retrospect, and waxing eloquent in connection with those apartments associated with the memory of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, not omitting to point out the place where her favorite, Rizzio, was murdered. Indeed, the spot on the floor appeared as though it had been rubbed up afresh, for the benefit of Americans, with a bit of gory beef. Finally we bade our impressive cicerone adieu, with many thanks, and were about to depart when a deep flush stole over that noble brow, the seat of so much high philosophic thought. Then the dignity relaxed; "Ahem! you—ah—you forgot the—fee!" In a confused manner we commenced fumbling in our pockets, not knowing what to proffer, thinking, too, that enough had already been paid for furbishing up the spot on the floor. To end the embarrassment, I dropped into the functionary's jeweled hand the first coins I could come at, the value of which he computed in a trice, saying, "Threepence more, if you please." With fresh blushes the deficit was made up, and we departed from Holyrood, cogitating whether or not the noble genius after whose head our great Scot had patterned his own would have deigned to think of the tip.

IMMORTALIZED BY LAZINESS.

Who first employed the expansive force of steam to do something is not certainly known. The Marquis of Worcester seems to have come very near to a practical idea; as he did in one or two of his hundred notions; and after him Savery, Papin and Newcomen successively invented new modifications which brought the steam engine almost to its present form, and paved the way for the grand final improvements of Watt. In Papin's engine the germ of the present principle is first perceived; the steam being made to act upon a piston or moveable plug, inclosed in a cylinder. A little water lay at the bottom of the cylinder, beneath the piston; on fire being applied the water was converted into steam, which raised the piston; then the fire being removed, the cylinder cooled, and the steam condensed into water again, the piston returned to its place. This action was of course too slow to fulfill any practical purpose; but Newcomen followed up the idea, and succeeded in producing a machine capable of pumping water from mines. In this, however, the moving power was not steam, but air; steam was used only as a secondary agent, to enable the atmosphere to do the work. A wooden beam, hung in the middle, was connected at one end with the pump rod, and at the other end with the rod attached to the piston. The pump end of the beam would fall by its own weight, and in so doing would drag up the piston to the top of the cylinder. Steam, generated in a separate boiler, was then admitted to the space underneath, and drove out what air there was through a valve; thereupon, the steam being condensed by the sudden cooling of the cylinders, a vacuum was created, and the presure of the atmosphere forced the piston slowly down, raising the pump apparatus. With an enormous expenditure of fuel, this engine made only six or eight lumbering strokes per minute; so much time was consumed in cooling the cylinder and condensing steam. At first, cold water was dashed upon the outside of the cylinder for this purpose; afterwards a casing cylinder was employed into which cold water was alternately admitted and drawn off. Accident at last showed a better way. The piston had been packed with tow grease, and other material to keep it air-tight, and to make assurance doubly sure, a layer of water rested on the top. One day a little of this water found its way through while the steam was in, and condensed it as if by magic. The engine suddenly quickened its speed, made two or three lively strokes and then stopped. The leak was discovered, and the inventor, taking the hint, contrived the means for injecting a stream of cold water at the right moment, and increased the speed of his engine to fifte