THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 2, 1880.

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

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106½ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 108¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 88½; silver bars, 114; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52½d; consols, 98 1 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.

THE Jupiter Mining Company of Bodie have levied an assessment of 40 cents per share.

MINING stocks were scarcely so firm in San Francisco yesterday morning, especially those at the south end of the Comstock lode. Union Consolidated rose to $1 25, but subsequently fell off. Some of the other north-end stocks showed a slight advance, but on the whole the market was weak, and closed heavy at noon. California dropped to $2 70, Consolidated Virginia to $2 90, Belcher to $3 60 and Crown Point to $2 60. Grand Prize broke Wednesday evening to 95c, but yesterday morning it got up to $1 15 and closed at $1 10.

THE British Parliamentary elections resulted in a victory for the Liberals.

THE Democratic State Convention of Nebraska met at Omaha Tuesday.

THE Portuguese Government has recognized Roumania.

LOTTIE HASTY, formerly of Sacramento, committed suicide at Eureka, Nev., yesterday, with morphine.

THE majority for the Citizens' ticket at the election in San Francisco Tuesday, as shown by the complete returns, was 7,377, and for Byrnes, for Senator, 4,532.

SERIOUS charges have been filed at Washington against Dawson, United States Consul at Apia.

AT Denver, Col., Wednesday night, F. A. Prentice shot and killed L. C Dixon.

IT is expected that trains will be running into Leadville, Col., in seventy-five days.

COSSACK pickets and Chinese troops are skirmishing on the Kuldja frontier.

THE national bank circulation has increased $20,636,103 since January 1, 1879.

KEARNEY's case was postponed in San Francisco yesterday for one week, on account of his sickness.

A MAN named Masterson, held on a charge of burglary, escaped from jail at Ukiah yesterday.

MORTIER and his son, arrested for killing MacPherson in Mendocino county, have been lodged in jail at Ukiah.

THE oldest Indian never saw such a terrible winter as the past has been in upper British Columbia, even deer being found standing in the forest frozen stiff.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is at present in Ohio, where he was enthusiastically received.

THE Kentucky Legislature has passed a law insuring privacy in the execution of criminals.

THE Pan Handle Railroad Company have restored the rate of wages prevalent prior to 1877.

GENERAL GRANT arrived at New Orleans yesterday, and was heartily welcomed.

ACCORDING to a Berlin dispatch, the emigration from Germany to the United States is again on the increase.

TERRIBLE distress prevails in Asia Minor.

THE obelisk has been successfully embarked at Alexandria for New York.

The wife of Ferris Forman, formerly Secretary of State, died at Stockton yesterday of heart disease.

THE death of Lord Rivers is announced from London.

THE Kansas Republican State Convention is in session at Topeka.

RUSSIA will not allow special correspondents to accompany the Turcoman expedition.

THE exodus of French Canadians to the United States continues.

A FIGHT occurred between Mexican desperadoes and State troops on Monday near San Antonio, Tex.

G. W. ENGLISH, Treasurer of Bordentown, N. J., hanged himself yesterday.

FIRE at Philadelphia; also, at Houlton, Me.

A DROUGHT has prevailed for over three months in the most fertile parts of Cuba.

THERE is a movement on foot to make a second Republican nomination in case Grant is successful at Chicago.

THE Court-house and jail of Brown county, Texas, were burned yesterday, cremating several prisoners.

THE public debt statement for March shows a decrease of $14,719,397.

THE State Senate yesterday did a large day's work and passed many important bills.

AND NOW FOR THE SENATE.

A last desperate effort was made in the Assembly yesterday to defeat all legislation on the debris question, but the obstructionists were beaten, and the motion to reconsider was rejected. The bill now goes to the Senate, and we desire to bespeak for it the favorable consideration of that body. We hope that Senators have followed the discussion of this momentous question closely enough to render unnecessary a reopening of it from the beginning, and that they have already recognized the necessity of action, and have examined the Young bill sufficiently to satisfy themselves that it is the best solution the situation admits of. A better measure could undoubtedly have been framed if it had been possible to obtain for it unbiased, dispassionate, and intelligent consideration. But the force of ignorance, prejudice, stupidity, blind selfishness and demagogism, proved too strong for any merely rational and statesmanlike scheme, and it was found necessary to make concessions here and there which gradually changed the entire character of the proposition, and made it the hybrid arrangement it is to-day. Throughout the stormy contest, however, the main remedial plan has been resolutely retained, and this is after all the life of the bill. It provides for dams and levees; dams in the mountains, to hold the coarse debris; levees in the valleys, to confine the rivers and so increase their velocity that they will carry down the lighter debris. Fortunately this groundwork has come scathless out of the fierce fight, and the virtue of this lies in the fact that it is in strict accordance with the conclusions of the engineers. The battle raged most fiercely on the question of raising the revenue, and after failing in every other method agreement has been reached on the composite compromise plan now embodied in the bill. It has been sought to make all who are to contribute to the work pay in proportion to benefits and responsibilities. No fairer mode of assigning assessments can be devised. It makes those who have produced the mischief, and those who are to reap indirect but large benefits from the remedies, pay the most. And it renders it possible for these classes to bear their just share of the burden by distributing the remainder of the charges over the whole of the community. Experience has shown that no other arrangement could command the approval of the majority, while this undoubtedly does so. It is the only chance of effectual relief now remaining to the residents of the Sacramento valley. They both solicit and demand its enactment, and the Senate can therefore commend itself to the people in no surer way than by passing the bill as quickly as possible, and transmitting it to the Governor for signature.

A WEALTHY English parvenu, who began life with a lapstone on his knee, invited Kulak, the great pianist, to dinner, and immediately after the meal insisted on his playing for the company. Kulak complied, and invited the snob to a dinner at his residence on the following Sunday. After the meal Kulak astonished his guests by placing a pair of old shoes before his rich parvenu friend. "What are these for?" queried the latter. Kulak replied: "Last Sunday you did me the honor to invite me to dinner, and insisted upon my paying with music. I have returned the compliment, and require my shoes to be mended. Every man to his trade."

THE QUESTION OF THE BALLOT PAPER.

The question which has been raised in regard to the legality of the ballots used by the Citizens' Committee at the late San Francisco election is one which the Codes throw a good deal of light upon. In Chapter 8, Title II. of the Political Code, Section 1191, it is provided that "No "ticket must be used at any election, or "circulated on the day of election, unless "(1.) It is written or printed on paper "furnished by the Secretary of State, or "upon paper in every respect precisely "like such paper." Section 1198 provides that the "Secretary of State must provide "and keep constantly on hand a sufficient "quantity of paper, uniform in color, "weight, texture and appearance." Section 1208 provides that "when a ballot "found in any ballot-box does not conform "to the requirements of Section 1191, it "must, with all its contents, be rejected." In the present case it is asserted that the ballots furnished by the Citizens' Committee were printed upon paper which was not uniform in color, weight and texture with the paper used by the Sandlotters, and that the latter procured their paper directly from the Secretary of State. As the latter official states that he sold no paper save to the Workingmen's agent, for use at the late election, it may be assumed without further argument that the paper of the Citizens' Committee was procured of other dealers. The fact of a plainly distinguishable difference between the two kinds of tickets appears to be admitted on both sides, and if there was no such uniformity as the law expressly requires, it follows that the ballots of the Citizens' Committee did not fulfill the statutory requirements, and ought to have been rejected by the Boards of Election. The Boards of Election, however, did not reject them, but accepted and counted them, and therefore a new question arises here upon the effect of this action. A matter-of-fact construction of the Code provisions appears to justify the conclusion that the absence of uniformity in the Citizens' ballots rendered them technically illegal. This, however, is by no means the end of the case, for if this construction were followed out it would obviously demand the rejection of the entire Citizens' vote. That no doubt is what the Sandlotters would like, but it has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State that it is not permissible to disfranchise citizens by wholesale for technical irregularities, and therefore there is no ground for supposing that the Sandlotters can take anything by their protests at this time. But though there is no danger that the vote of the majority can be nullified on any such showing, it is none the less apparent that the Citizens' Committee made a gross and inexcusable blunder in neglecting to make assurance doubly sure as regarded the legality of their ballots. It is not likely that politicians would have made such a mistake as this, but the probability is that some merchant in San Francisco had a quantity of ballot paper on hand, and that it was thought better to give the profit of the transaction to him than to go direct to the Secretary of State.

The case, however, is full of complications, and some of its aspects tend to show how difficult it is to carry out the provisions of such a law as obtains here. Thus it is said that there have been at least three distinct qualities and shades of paper purchased at different times by the Secretary of State. Now, while perhaps there might be very little apparent difference between the first and the second lot, or between the second and the third lot, the difference between the first and third may easily have been so marked as to render them plainly distinguishable, and this appears to have been what actually happened. It may therefore be alleged that the Secretary of State, in endeavoring to carry out the law, himself produced the condition of things which has resulted in its violation. Again, it must be realized that tinted paper is very apt to undergo a change of color by keeping, or by exposure to the light, so that between an old lot of paper and a new lot, both of which were originally the same color, there might be a perceptible difference. It is also quite conceivable that difference of color-perception between two Secretaries of State might lead to the unconscious changing of the tint of the ballot-paper. Thus a color-blind Secretary of State might produce the most astonishing discords of tint, and in all good faith sow the seed for innumerable protests and proceedings. The employment of any coloring matter in the paper used for ballots is probably a mistake. If the law provided the use of white paper alone, merely stipulating for uniformity in weight and texture, no such confusion as the late election gave rise to could occur. Secretary Burns is said to have expressed an intention to procure paper of some odd tint, but we believe any tint whatever is objectionable, and provocative of just such embarrassments as this case presents. The affair does not seem to bear a very important aspect, since it is evident that the difference in the paper was accidental, and very probable that it grew out of an inadvertence on the part of the late Secretary of State. The Sandlotters have nothing to hope for from this attempt to invalidate the election, and the only lesson to be derived from the incident is the importance of framing laws so that their very elaborateness does not render their defeat at times unavoidable.

A SEASON OF STRIKES.

A season of labor strikes has set in, and there are indications that the coming spring and summer will witness a far more numerous array than usual of these disastrous follies. Both east and west the tendency is visible, and it would seem that the only result of the organization of labor up to the present time had been to enable it to waste greater amounts of its earnings than it could do previously. Modern strikes, sustained as they are by organization, and distributed over a large area, perhaps seem easier than of old, but they are certainly not more successful as a rule, and they consume a frightful proportion of the earnings of labor. Organization, indeed, has apparently increased the difficulty of making strikes successful, by strengthening the temptation to indulge in them unseasonably. Strikes are rarely justified by the circumstances, and they can never succeed but when they are made upon a rising market. Yet strikers quite as frequently choose periods of depression for their demonstrations, and their employers are generally more willing to shut down their works than to accede to demands which the condition of commerce renders unreasonable. Extensive strikes, again, are suicidal, for since the success of any strike depends on the ability of the strikers to hold out, and since that depends upon the amount of the wages fund from which they derive their support, it follows that no great strike can ever be a long one, because the more men are out of work the sooner will they exhaust the revenues of those who are contributing to their support. A small strike of workmen whose specialty cannot be supplied by new hands, will often, if well supported by the parent organization, prove successful; but all general strikes defeat their own purpose, and go to pieces in a very short time by their own cumbrousness. They appear at the outset to be very formidable, and they make a great deal of noise, but they have not the stability to gain their end, and they always result in the defeat of the strikers, and in the absolute destruction of their accumulated earnings for some months or years. The history of strikes shows that the losses occasioned by them have been enormously greater than the gains, and that unless workingmen can obtain sounder and wiser guidance than they have ever had yet, they would do well to abandon that mode of attempting to enforce their demands altogether.

THE CHINESE FISHERMEN.

The Senate is having a good deal of unnecessary trouble over the bill to prohibit Chinese fishermen from plying their vocation in the waters of the State. Senators scarcely attempt to conceal their realization of its utter unconstitutionality, and yet they cannot bring themselves to take a manly and dignified position upon it. It has been proposed to get over the objection of unconstitutionality by making the provisions of the bill apply to all aliens. As the principal rivals of the Chinese fishermen are Greeks, Italians, Portuguese, and other foreigners, a large percentage of whom are unnaturalized, it will be seen that such an adjustment of the difficulty would develop more trouble than it cured. Moreover, the right of a State to pass laws with regard to any aliens which contravene the provisions of United States treaties, is a question which Senators would do well to ponder seriously before they attempt anything of the kind. The presumption is that this bill is really sought in the interests of the foreign fishermen referred to, however, and if that is the case it is clear that the change proposed would effectually defeat its original purpose, besides extending the area of Know-Nothing legislation indefinitely. The Senate is, perhaps, anxious to show its anti-Chinese sentiment as emphatically as possible, but it ought to be able to perceive that this cannot be done by the passage of statutes which are sure to be declared null and void as soon as they are taken into the Courts. Such a prohibition as is here proposed is simply impracticable, and it is a waste of time to debate it seriously. So long as the Burlingame treaty stands, it will be useless to attempt any kind of invidious discrimination against the Chinese. Probably it is not necessary to enlarge upon the reasons which render it inexpedient to include all other aliens in these prohibitions, but they are sufficiently strong to compel the abandonment of any such ideas by all who wish to avoid becoming laughing-stocks for the rest of the country.

HILL AND KELLOGG.

Senator Hill has not appeared to advantage in the Kellogg affair. He has displayed a trickiness which is somewhat of a surprise, and he has even been detected in a very underhanded attempt to evade a duty imposed upon him by a committee of which he was chairman. His unscrupulous pursuit of Kellogg has evidently not been much more pleasing to some of his own party than to Kellogg's political friends, for it is perfectly apparent that the establishment of such a precedent as the expulsion of a Senator by a majority vote could only be safe so long as the majority was with the party establishing it. The cases of Kellogg and Butler are indeed so similar that it would be impossible to expel one without making the other shake in his seat. And if the Democrats turn Kellogg out merely because they have a present majority, it may be regarded as certain that the Republicans would turn Butler out the instant they obtained a numerical superiority. In fact the application of Hill's principle is so full of danger, and so incapable of being restricted, that no party can afford to adopt it. We do not believe that the Democrats in the Senate can be brought to vote with strict reference to party lines upon the question. It is indeed already intimated that some six of them refuse to do so, and that more may follow. It is of course clear enough that pressure is being brought to bear upon them from outside, in the interest of future political schemes. They are being urged to unseat Kellogg in view of the Presidential election. Had it not been for that the proposition would never have been ventured upon, and even as it is the dangers of the course are so obvious that prudent politicians regard them as counterbalancing any possible gain to be derived from the stratagem. The Republicans can far better afford to lose this seat than their opponents can to gain a seat on such terms, in fact, and this consideration is evidently present to the cooler heads among the Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of April 1st.]

The total treasure shipped from this port in March was $4,604,374 09.

During the month of March the police made 1,750 arrests.

The County Clerk, during March, issued 164 marriage licenses, which netted a revenue of $328 to the county.

During the month of March the Mint in this city coined 25,000 double eagles, 71,000 eagles, 131,000 half-eagles and 470,000 standard dollars—in all 627,000 pieces, of the value of $2,265,000.

Three hundred and eight actions were brought in the Superior Court last month, an average of about twelve a day. The County Clerk collected $1 from each complaint for the benefit of the Law Library.

The United States Grand Jury has made its final report and been discharged, after having presented 183 indictments, chiefly for trifling violations of the internal revenue laws. The most serious were two for perjury.

The military camp, which was established and kept up at the old City Hall for over a month, was broken up yesterday afternoon. The Gatling battery and the arms were returned to the armories of the various companies having charge of the same.

Two invoices of tea, which arrived in port a few days ago from China on the steamship Belgic, and consigned to Chinese firms, consisting of 106 chests, have been seized by Custom-house officers for violation of the revenue laws. A large quantity of tobacco and boxes of silk goods were found secreted in the tea.

The British bark Oriente, which arrived recently in Liverpool from San Francisco, was struck by a whale on the 25th of December, while off Cape Horn. The whale struck the ship on the port bow, between the 8 and 19 feet marks, broke two beams of the 'tween-forecastle deck, and also broke the deck and bilged in the bulkhead. After that the vessel made about sixty buckets of water per day in the fore compartment. Whether the whale suffered from the encounter is not known.

Fifty-seven years ago the New Yorkers were gazing in wonder on their first gaslight. To-day they are gazing in wonder on their last gas bill.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN OHIO.

Speech at Mansfield in Regard to His Candidacy.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Enthusiastic Reception of General Grant at New Orleans.

CONVENTION OF KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Fight Between State Troops and Mexican Desperadoes in Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Result of the Elections for Members of the British Parliament.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Secretary Sherman at Home—His Speech at Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, April 1st.—Secretary Sherman was received with much demonstration along the line of road hither. A vast crowd met him here with bands, and formed a procession of escort along the gaily decorated streets. The Secretary only made brief remarks to his friends, reserving his speech for Miller Hall in the evening, when, referring to his previous innocent remark that he had come home last fall "to repair his fences," he said that, thanks to his friend Mr. Nigh, those fences were now in repair, and he had come home because he wanted to; because his heart turned towards home. He continued:

What I say to you will be read by many who do not sympathize with you in your generous partiality, but it is due to them, as well as to you, that what I say shall be frank, manly and truthful. By the course of recent events, and not by my self seeking, my name is mentioned among those from whom the Republican party will select one to carry its banner in the approaching Presidential contest. It is not egotism to state this fact, and it is not manly to shrink from the criticism and scrutiny which such a course necessarily invites and provokes. I accepted the position without a pretense of mock modesty, because I did not think it right to allow my friends to put themselves to trouble on my account without a frank avowal. I was willing to accept, and that without delaying until certain of success [applause]; but with a firm determination not to detract from the merits or services of others, nor to seek this lofty elevation by dishonorable means or lying evasions, or pretense. [Applause.] In this way, and in this way only, am I a candidate; but with a great doubt whether, if nominated, I would meet the expectations of friends, and resolved in case of failure that I will abide cheerfully and kindly by the voice of the Convention. [Applause.] There is one condition, scarcely necessary to state, upon which my candidacy depends, and that is, if the Republicans of Ohio do not fairly and fully in their Convention express a preference for me, and support it with substantial unanimity in the National Convention, my name will not be presented to that Convention with my consent. [Applause.] This, fellow-citizens, is about all, and is perhaps more than I ought to say about personal matters, for in the great contest in which we are about to engage the hopes and ambitions, and even the lives, of men are of but little account, compared with the issues involved. When American politics are so tranquil that a mere choice of men, and not great principles, is the bone of contention between parties, then it is a matter of comparative indifference who is nominated. But the contest this fall between the Republican and Democratic parties will present for decision questions of the gravest importance. The candidates chosen for the Republican party must be those who will not only fairly represent our side of these great issues, but who will probably be most certain of election. The Republican party is the party of principle, and the Democratic party is the party of opposition. The Republican party wins upon its bold leadership on questions of public policy. It proposes now to maintain the policy of resumption and refunding which has been so successfully executed thus far, but must be supported hereafter by the friendly action of the Government. It proposes to maintain and enforce the constitutional amendments with all the powers of the National Government, to the end that every man, poor or rich, white or black, may be secure in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. [Applause.] It proposes to foster and extend the system of free common public schools, both by State and National Government, to the end that every child of proper age may receive instruction in the primary branches of education, and thus give to the poor as well as the rich a fair chance in life, so that the opportunities to win an honorable position in life may not be confined to any favored or fortunate class. [Enthusiastic applause.] I believe the Republican party is the only party in this country that has the courage and ability to carry out these great objects of national desire, and that the controlling elements of the Democratic party cannot and ought not to be trusted to secure either of these primary conditions of good government. Though there are many men in that party whose friendship I highly prize, yet I never concealed from them, or from you, my profound distrust of the principles and the tendencies and the aims of that party, and now, more than ever, I would regard its success in gaining control of the executive and judicial branches of the Government as an unmixed calamity.

The Secretary then referred to the great changes that have taken place since 1877, when the Democrats elected Senators from the great central States, whose control passed from the hands of the Republicans, and even Illinois sent an Independent. He vindicated the President's Southern policy, and said he had been more criticised for that than for any act of his administration, but he believed it was the sober judgment to-day that it was wise and for the best interests of both whites and blacks. Referring to the desperate and dangerous condition of the finances three years ago, when the hard times deprived men of work, encouraged tramps, riot and violence, he said: Paper was below par; distrust, idleness and thriftlessness were uppermost, and the 4½ per cent. bonds were with difficulty sold at par. Now the before idle men are busy; money is at par and credit universal; capital no longer hoarded; new industries are springing up; the public debt is rapidly decreasing, this month's decrease being greater than ever before—$14,000,000. [Great applause.] Hundreds of millions of our bonds are sold above par and at a large premium, and bonds at a still lower rate may perhaps be negotiated. The Republicans last fall carried by a majority or plurality every Northern State where elections were held. It is confidently believed that Oregon and Indiana would have gone Republican if they had had elections, and that in a fair election five Southern States would give Republican majorities. There are changed conditions under which this campaign is entered. He did not attribute it all to the policy of the Republican party, for Providence, giving bounteous crops, and a willingness to work aided their policy, without which the Republican party could not have succeeded. If Democratic ideas had prevailed, our credit would be languid, industry flagging and currency depreciated. The question now is, whether the Democratic policy shall supplant the Republican. A Democratic administration would in the course of one term change the Supreme Bench to a Democratic body.

He alluded to the hold which the South had upon the entire Government as a disgrace which would read strangely in history. If they carry the next election, and gain complete control, then the rebellion of 1861 is a success. If not, they will submit to equal rights for all classes. Every citizen in the South, as in the North, must be secure in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, and every power of the National Government must be exercised to this end. [Loud and long-continued applause.] This issue is broadly defined, and the only question is whether it shall be now settled once for all, or whether it shall, by ceaseless agitation, continue to disturb our politics. The South never can and never ought to prosper while the great body of her laboring population is held in subjection, and deprived, as is the case now, of rights plainly given them by the Constitution. The North is growing, and the South will be decaying until this issue is settled, as all such issues must be in a republic, in favor of a full protection by law of every person in the enjoyment of liberty and justice. Next to the firm and judicious enforcement of the law by the Courts, the best remedy in the South would be the encouragement of common schools, such as are almost universal in the North. This should be done as a matter of public policy, both by the State and National Government. If the colored people of the South were redeemed from the ignorance caused by slavery, it would be no more possible to overawe and overcome them by Kuklux Klans and tissue ballots than it would be possible here in the North. I say, then, in conclusion, that the Republican party is about to appeal to the American people to stand by the policy that has secured you pronounced prosperity, and will secure to all our people equal civil and political rights. Let the National Convention, and without bias or prejudice, say who best can secure success, and the Republican party, like a well-drilled army, will wheel into line and overcome the last vestige of the great rebellion of 1861. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Jesse D. Carr on Pacific Coast Mail Service—Charges of Crookedness.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.—During a debate in the House of Representatives on the Civil Service Deficiency bill, Blackburn, of Kentucky, sent up to the Clerk's desk, and had read as part of his remarks, a long letter received by him from Jesse D. Carr, of California, dated Salinas, City, March 17th. Mr. Carr begins his letter by stating that he is an old mail contractor, and familiar with the workings of the Postoffice Department and mail service, and although as a Pacific coast man he is an advocate of liberal facilities for that coast, he earnestly protests against the manner in which the whole thing is managed. He proceeds to charge that for a long time, and especially during the past eighteen or twenty months, there has been in connection with the Pacific coast mail service the most reckless and unnecessary expenditure of public funds that can be imagined. He informs Representative Blackburn that he notified the Postmaster-General of the state of affairs as early as November, 1878, and that in January, 1879, he wrote again to him, and also to Representative Waddell, Chairman of the House Postal Committee. He refers Blackburn to these letters for particulars, saying: "These letters were written when the facts were fresh in my memory. I have none of the dates now before me that I had when I wrote them, but nothing has since changed my views." He continues: "I was much disappointed when Judge Key wrote to me in reply, thanking me for the information I had given him, but at the same time declining to make any changes or to investigate the matter, because the changes had been made by General Bradley in his absence, and as he (Judge Key) thought, upon good and sufficient evidence." He goes on to say that when he was in Washington in 1878, bidding on mail contracts, Key told him and others that they should bid at what they expected to do the service for, and that there would be no more shortening up of schedules and increase of service, he (Key) being determined to put a stop to such business. Carr bid $217,000 for the route from Fort Worth to Fort Yuma, expecting that the service would be shortened, and that he would receive perhaps $50,000 more. But another party took the contract for $134,000, and in less than five weeks had it increased to $299,000. Carr says that he and other old contractors on the Pacific coast complain of being deceived by the head of the Postoffice Department in this way, and although he does not doubt Judge Key's integrity, he asserts that Key has been overreached and managed by bad men. Carr, in this letter, specifies only one other route, namely, that from Redding to Yreka, which he says has been worked up from $4,000 to $22,000, "without any earthly necessity for shortening the schedule," but says, in general terms, that all the routes he wrote about to Key and Waddell ought to be put back to the original contract, except the Yuma and Fort Worth route, on which the service was properly shortened, although too much money was paid for it. He says the Department, when it advertised for service on these Pacific coast routes, knew what was required, and in most instances advertised for just what was needed, but after they had been awarded to a few favorites, they were suddenly worked up beyond all reasonable expectation, all of which leads him to remark: "It does look to me as though there was something rotten somewhere along the line, but it will be many a long day before you can saddle the wrong upon any one except by surmise. But you order the Postmaster-General to put back all contracts that amount to over $5,000 to the original letting, and you will find where the shoe pinches." In conclusion, Mr. Carr writes that he is ready to go before any committee and make good what he says, and so is Mr. Buckley, of San Jose.

Grant at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1st.—General Grant reached Morgan City this afternoon, where a committee from here met him. He was heartily received along the whole line of travel, and arriving here was escorted by a large procession to his hotel, when he was welcomed by General Bushy and reviewed the procession. To Bushy's address of welcome General Grant replied:

Gentlemen and Citizens of New Orleans: After an absence of a great many years from your State, I am happy to return to it, and very proud of the reception I am received with, and very glad that it is given by your citizens irrespective of former relations. The scenes of the war are now passed, and we are a united people. I believe that if this country should unfortunately become involved in war we will all wear the same uniform and fight under the same flag. [Cheers.] I hope for New Orleans and this section the prosperity it deserves. What benefits this city benefits the adjoining section. This State is capable of producing millions of dollars more of sugar than at present. I rejoice with you in the prosperity you have. I am glad to hear that this city has been so much benefited by the improvement at the mouth of the river. What helps you helps a large section of your country and the entire Mississippi valley. In fact I wish New Orleans and the South increased and long-continued prosperity, believing and knowing that its best cure for disorder and sectional animosities is for the people to be always happy and contented. Again let me thank you, Mr. Chairman and friends, for this kind reception, and, in conclusion, I hope that the blue and the gray may never again be arrayed against each other. The past is gone. Again I thank you. [Loud and continued applause.]

The San Francisco Situation as Viewed in Washington.

CHICAGO, April 1st.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Denis Kearney and his followers suffered a crushing and deserved defeat at the San Francisco charter election Tuesday, the Citizens' Union ticket having been elected by a majority of from 6,000 to 8,000. This means the end of Kearney and Kearneyism in San Francisco, his vile mouthings, his demagogical utterances, his vicious threats and his insane rantings against everything pertaining to decency, order and justice. It is quite possible that the jail doors will soon close on him, and the decent people of San Francisco be saved even the annoyance of his presence. The threat of Mayor Kalloch not to count the votes is silly and absurd, and he will not dare to enforce it. The people of San Francisco are hot in the humor just now to be deprived of the fruits of their victory by the reverend blatherskite who disgraces the municipal chair of the town. The votes will be counted and the candidates of the Citizens' Union will be declared elected, notwithstanding the ravings of Kearney and the evil intentions of Kalloch. The wholesale defection of the genuine workingmen from the Kearney party is proof positive that they now understand the shallow pretense, small ability and the intense blackguardism of sandlot blasphemy. The only wonder is they did not see through him long before. He had few qualities to commend him to the favor of any class of people, and his temporary success is additional evidence that unbounded impudence may for a time serve as a cover to gross ignorance and cheap charlatanism. The overwhelming defeat Tuesday last will be followed by the total disruption of the Workingmen's party, so-called. Decency will prevail once more by the Golden Gate, and good citizens will be permitted to attend to their business without being disturbed by the absurd harangues of the blatherskite drayman and his imitators.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, April 1st.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento April 4th: Dana C. Pierson, Alfred Greenbaum, San Francisco; C. A. Hallock, New York; Mrs. C. W. Norton, H. L. Norton, I. S. Salisbury, Boston; Geo. Woodward, Portland, Or.; John M. Dyer, St. Paul, Minn.; Andrew J. Morton, Chicago; George H. Cronin, St. Louis.

Fifty-three through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento April 7th.

Charges Against United States Consul Dawson.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.—Representative Horace Davis has received, and will to-day file at the State Department, an elaborate communication addressed to Secretary Evarts by Theodore A. Lord, of San Francisco, making very serious charges against Thomas T. Dawson, formerly of Oakland and now United States Consul at Apia. Lord's truthfulness and reliability are vouched for to Congressman Davis by a number of most respectable citizens and business firms of San Francisco interested in the Samoan Islands, who write to him that Lord was selected by them to go to Samoa and advise them of the true state of affairs there on account of his well-known integrity. Lord charges Consul Dawson with working in the interests of the German Government and German business houses against the interests of the American Government and American citizens. He says that he is a man of bad character, in fact, infamous wherever he is known, personally dishonest and corrupt, and nothing less than "a petty thief." Lord also criticises the convention entered into by Consul Dawson and German and English representatives, with the new King Malietoa, by which it is proposed to create Apia into a municipality under the control of foreign consuls, with authority to levy a tax of five per cent. per year upon American residents, and he and his San Francisco friends ask Secretary Evarts to disapprove this convention. Davis' correspondent in a note inclosing these charges says: "Until some decent, reliable man is appointed to succeed Dawson, there will be no safety for American interests in Samoa, and no encouragement for Americans to contend for a portion of its trade. If there were a reputable Consul there, a company would be formed here at once to operate the sugar plantations of those islands; but parties are waiting for a change of Consul to be made before doing anything."

Kansas Republican State Convention.

TOPEKA, April 1st.—The Republican State Convention of Kansas assembled in Representative Hall, L. Redden, Chairman. Committees on Credentials and Order of Business were appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 8 P. M. The organization is strictly Blaine.

At the evening session reports were received from the Committee on Temporary Organization; also majority and minority reports from the Committee on Rules and Orders of Business. The majority report recommends the election by the Convention of ten delegates and ten alternates, four from the First and two each from the Second and Third districts, and the election of five electors. The minority report favors the election of four delegates and four alternates at large, and a recess to allow each district to select two delegates each and the election of electors.

The previous question was demanded on the adoption of the majority report, when general filibustering motions were made, the rulings of the Chair being invariably against the Grant men.

The majority report was at last adopted by a vote of 184 to 130.

The following resolution was offered, and the previous question moved on its adoption:

Resolved, That the following-named gentlemen be elected as delegates to the National Republican Convention: John R. Martin, Perry Hutchinson, Geo. H. Case, S. Motz, O. S. Benedict, B. F. Simpson, B. W. Perkins, P. B. Plumb, H. H. Wolcott and Wm. Thompson.

Mr. Edwards raised the point of order that the Convention has no authority to elect the whole delegation under the call of the National Republican Committee. He also demanded that the call be read, which the Chair refused to allow.

Mr. Wright announced that the Second District proposed to send its own delegates to Chicago, and would not submit to the election of their delegates by this Convention.

A motion to substitute the name of John J. Ingalls for that of John A. Martin was ruled out of order.

Several points of order were raised and overruled, and a rising vote being had the Chair announced that 331 votes had been counted, while there were only 316 delegates with a right to vote.

Nebraska Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, April 1st.—The Democratic State Convention met last night, Frank P. Ireland in the chair. Committees were appointed, and pending their reports addresses were made by Dr. Miller, of Omaha, and others.

A motion to sustain the two-thirds rule in the National Convention was adopted by a vote of 88 to 67.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report advocating hard money and low tariff, denouncing the wrong inflicted upon the Democratic party and the country at large by the Republicans in 1876, and pledging the Democrats of Nebraska to right those wrongs as far as possible and punish the wrongdoers.

The resolution passed—188 to 118—naming the delegates, and on motion of Merrill the following were nominated for Presidential Electors: John Schilling, W. F. Peffer, J. B. Snoddy, R. W. P. Muce and R. Ritchie.

Senator Edmunds and the Presidential Office.

NEW YORK, April 1st.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Senator Edmunds is reported by his friends to be extremely averse to the Presidential nomination for himself. He is even, it is said, inclined to write a public letter declaring his refusal to accept the nomination. In a conversation today with Senators on the subject, he is reported to have said: "I am absolutely opposed to it. I see not a single feature in the Presidential offer which would please me." "What," said a hearer, "not even the power to veto bills?" At which home thrust at his well-known critical habit Edmunds had to join in a general burst of laughter.

Goldwin Smith and the Presidency.

TORONTO, April 1st.—Goldwin Smith, in his magazine, says: Grant is notoriously void of administrative merit. The more outspoken of the third-termers do not shrink from avowing that they are for a fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh term. They are in favor of a military Presidency for life, which, after a long disuse of elections, might pass more easily into dynastism than they imagine. If society can be saved from confusion only by a man on horseback, then the man on horseback it must have; but let it at least see what it is doing.

Prospect of a Second Republican Presidential Candidate.

CHICAGO, April 1st.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Prominent Republicans have been aware for some weeks that a movement is on foot to make a second nomination in case Grant is successful at Chicago. The matter has progressed so far as to make such a result certain. Thus far the principal work in this direction has been done in Massachusetts, New York and Missouri.

Blaine in Iowa.

DES MOINES, April 1st.—Ninety-seven of the 107 delegates comprising the Polk County Convention have been instructed for Blaine. The Polk county delegates, 21 in number, to the State Convention, will be inclined to vote for Blaine.

Homicide at Denver—The Leadville Railroad.

DENVER (Col.), April 1st.—F. A. Prentice last night shot and killed L. C. Dixon, while engaged in a quarrel growing out of an alleged insult offered by Prentice to a lady whom Dixon was escorting home.

The *Tribune's* Canyon City special says: It is stated here that agents of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad are bringing 2,000 men from Omaha to work on the Leadville extension of that road, and will have trains running into Leadville in seventy-five days.

Lottery Prizes.

LOUISVILLE, April 1st.—The $30,000 prize in the Commonwealth Lottery has been drawn to ticket 1,451; the second prize, $10,000, by ticket 16,508.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.—The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt for March of $14,719,397. Cash in Treasury, $201,106,983; gold certificates, $8,885,500; silver certificates, $11,289,920; certificates of deposit outstanding, $8,849,000; refunding certificates, $1,830,450; legal tenders outstanding, $340,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,625,297.

Fight with Mexican Desperadoes.

SAN ANTONIO, April 1st.—A detachment of State troops had a fight Monday with Mexican desperadoes. Thirty shots were exchanged. Two Mexicans were killed and one soldier—Peter Johnston, from Philadelphia.

Suicide of a New Jersey Official.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.), April 1st.—George Warner English, Treasurer of this city, hanged himself to-day.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1st.—A fire at Twelfth and William streets to-day caused a loss to Conway & Co. of $70,000; insurance, $40,000. Loss of the Novelty Paper Box Company, $15,000; Bechmer Bros., machinists, $6,000; J. H. Johnston, $2,000—all insured. The building was almost destroyed.

Court-House and Jail Burned.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), April 1st.—An incendiary to-day burned the Brown county Court-house and jail, destroying the records and cremating several prisoners. Loss estimated at $100,000.

A $40,000 Fire.

HOULTON (Me.), April 1st.—A fire starting in S. A. Gray's building, Main street, spread rapidly, and the flames were not suppressed until ten business places were burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $18,000.

De Lesseps Sailed for Europe.

NEW YORK, April 1st.—De Lesseps sailed for Europe to-day.

Advance in Wages.

NEW YORK, April 1st.—Many branches of business to-day advanced wages 25 to 50 cents a day. The longshoremen have struck against the non-Unionists.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Parliamentary Elections.

LONDON, April 1st.—The *Daily News*, in a leading editorial, says: The first day's polling resulted in a great Liberal victory. There is a Liberal gain of 15, counting as 30 on a division of the House. The boroughs which voted