THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 7, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107¼ for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 109 for 4½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89; silver bars, 114¼; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 98⅛; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 109½; 4½s, 112¾.

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

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 4d@10s 10d for average California white, and 10s 11d @11s 4d for California Club.

RAYMOND & ELY levies an assessment of 25 cents per share, and Overman one of 50 cents.

THE past week has witnessed the lowest values for Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated, in San Francisco, that has been scored in a long time. The former fell to $16 75 and the latter to $28 75 yesterday morning. Other Comstock shares have sympathized to a considerable extent, and the whole market is weak.

THE British Columbia Legislature is in session at Victoria.

ON Saturday an unknown schooner was sighted off Cape Flattery, bottom up.

WILLIAM ROBINSON was shot and killed Monday night at Santa Fe, N. M., by a policeman.

ANOTHER defalcation by ex-Treasurer Turner, of Merced county, amounting to $4,000, has been discovered.

TWO prisoners—one under sentence of death, the other charged with burglary—escaped from the jail at Colusa Monday night.

GRANT has accepted an invitation to visit Mobile.

PARNELL was elected at Cork to the British Parliament.

BISMARCK has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the German Empire.

UNITED STATES troops came upon a camp of hostile Sioux in Dakota Friday, and captured all their ponies, losing one man in the charge.

VIGOROUS efforts are making for the arrest of the persons who recently committed the mysterious murders in Washington Territory, and large rewards are offered.

THE town elections in Ohio yesterday show large Republican gains.

AT Austin, Ind., yesterday, Joseph M. Horote killed James Fitzsimmons.

PLAISTED won the rowing match at New Orleans Monday, beating Sullivan easily.

THE recent murder of Thomas Barker in New York has been fixed upon Richard O'Donnell by the confession of his own mother.

GENERAL JAMES L. LAWRENCE, the well-known Pennsylvania soldier, lawyer and politician, is dead.

THE Spanish Government finds it necessary to borrow 117,000,000 plastres.

D. O. MILLS has been elected one of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company.

FIRE at Bridgewater, N. Y.; also at Minneapolis, Minn.

MORE than 4,000 emigrants arrived at New York Monday.

THREE HUNDRED amnestied Communists have arrived at Brest, France, from New Caledonia.

WILLIAM LUND was crushed to death by an engine at San Francisco yesterday.

THE San Francisco Board of Election Commissioners yesterday declared the Citizens' freeholder ticket elected, as also Byrnes for joint Senator.

AN earthquake occurred in Mexico on the 19th ultimo.

A DIABOLICAL outrage was perpetrated upon a colored West Point cadet Monday night.

IN the State Senate yesterday the most important business was the Debris bill. James D. Byrnes, joint Senator from San Francisco and San Mateo, presented his credentials and was sworn in.

IN the Assembly yesterday the Normal School Building bill and Wasson's Mining Bureau bill were passed.

CHEAP HOUSES.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has deserved the thanks of its readers by procuring and publishing a series of carefully drawn architect's plans for cheap houses. In a recent issue it gave the full specifications and plans for a very neat and even ornamental cottage of four rooms, to cost $560 when completed. It is evident that this is a class of houses more urgently needed than any other. There is no difficulty about houses of a more pretentious style, but a really convenient and at the same time artistic poor man's house is among the wants of the age. When it is possible for a poor man to build such a house as the one whose plans we refer to, for a little over $500, it is moreover apparent that a very large number of thrifty workingmen who live in hired houses would do much better for themselves by building, and could build, on this scale, without embarrassing themselves. The Real Estate Associates of San Francisco have built and sold several hundred houses on the instalment plan, but we believe that they have dealt only in the comparatively costly kind of residences. We should have thought that investment in cottages of three, four and five rooms, would have presented even more certain returns, and we are surprised, seeing what can be done in this way with a very little money, that so far the field is practically unoccupied. The preparation of plans for these cheap houses by a skilled architect is a particularly good idea, for it insures an effort to infuse some grace of outline and arrangement into the plans, and this is by no means an unimportant consideration. It is one of the misfortunes of poverty that it should so generally bring men into contact with all that is ugliest in life. If something of the grace and beauty which really are so easy of attainment were connected with humble residences, both inside and out, the change would inaugurate a distinct upward movement in civilization. Art indeed, as applied to everyday life, is in its infancy as yet. The fact that beauty of form and color are to be sought and availed of everywhere, and not to be put on pinnacles or locked away in museums, has been borne in upon the popular perception very slowly. It is, however, becoming recognized quite generally now, and we hope that one of its first fruits will be the application of artistic skill as well to the cottage of the laborer as to the palace of the millionaire. Cheap houses are much to secure, but houses both cheap and graceful are a positive aid to moral as well as social advancement.

THE UNIVERSITY.

A correspondent in our last issue defended the University from some apparently uncandid criticism, but at the same time acknowledged somewhat of a decline in the attendance at that institution, and seemed to regret the impracticability of making the College of Agriculture what the public expected it to be. Precisely what the public have expected from the College of Agriculture it would probably be hard to say, but if our correspondent is correctly informed the main difficulty has been due to the disinclination of students to take up that line of study. Farmers, he says, do not wish their sons to be educated for the occupation they follow, and where parental wishes are not expressed, young men seldom select agriculture spontaneously, chiefly because it does not seem to hold out the opportunities which other pursuits afford for acquiring wealth. In fact the general deduction to be drawn is that the agricultural experiment languishes, and that it languishes mainly because there is no class in California emulous of being scientific farmers. It seems to us that the Grangers ought to take this state of things under consideration, for if it is as represented it would be merely throwing good money after bad to extend the agricultural course at the University, since no elaboration of educational machinery can compensate for the absence of a desire to learn on the part of those for whose special use all the preparations have been made.

THE MINING BILL.

It is said that the Senate committee have so amended the Braunhart-Tuttle mining bill as to render it worthless. If this is true a serious wrong has been committed, and one which is certain to bring its own penalty in due time. While the Gorley bill was too crude and unintelligent to be of any use, the acquiescence of thinking men in its defeat did not indicate the existence of any disinclination to reform the abuses which have so long marked the business of stock-dealing. On the contrary, the demand for such reform has for years been most emphatic and unmistakable, and the feeling caused by the defeat of the Tuttle bill at the last session of the Legislature ought to have convinced politicians that the public would not much longer tolerate inaction or bad faith in this connection. The bill now before the Senate is in principle the Tuttle bill, with some modifications calculated to give it greater force and cogency. It does not impose any mischievous or impracticable restrictions upon stock-dealing, but it guards the public against those devices by which a few unscrupulous conspirators have hitherto been able to fleece the market and rob innocent investors. There is no possibility of disputing the assertion that the stock business has in the past been little more than a systematic swindling machinery. It has not merely been an agency for gambling, for all stock exchanges are that, and the speculative spirit which belongs so largely to mercantile transactions of every kind cannot be eliminated from dealings in which unforeseen contingencies are necessarily part of the calculations. But the stock exchange in California has been a cheating game, in which, to use gambling phrases, the cards have been stocked on the public, and in which the so-called smartness of the operators has too commonly consisted in a shameless defiance of honesty, truth and fair play. If the ineffable meanness, the base lies, the monstrous frauds, the audacious scoundrelisms, which have constituted the leading characteristics of that peculiar section, could have been so guarded as to take effect only upon the men who devised and executed them, the public interest might not have required any special protection, for in that case the swindlers would in a short time have wrought out their own perdition, and the world would have been rid of them. But all their rascally tricks have had for ultimate end and aim the entrapment and plundering of the people at large, whose ignorance and credulity render them helpless and easy victims to the conscienceless rogues that prey upon their weakness. And while it is useless to expect that popular gullibility can be prevented by legislation, the robbery of silly dupes is a matter of which the State must take cognizance, and against which it is bound to adopt precautions.

There is no doubt in the minds of observers that the stock business can be made much safer and more honest. There are certain abuses which are plainly capable of being removed, and the removal of which would render robbery difficult. The prohibition of "wash" sales is one of these instances. The improvement of the provisions for managing mining corporations is another. If the "freezing-out" of stockholders by levying unnecessary assessments, the conspiring of manipulators to conceal the actual condition of mines, the monopolizing of valuable discoveries in the special interest of a few insiders, and similar common evils, were effectually guarded against and prevented, it is very certain that though the public might not be any wiser in their investments than before, they could no longer be lured to ruin by knaves so easily as at present. The demoralization which the flagrant iniquities of the stock business as practiced has engendered, has more than is generally realized to do with the tendency to crazy agitations witnessed in San Francisco, moreover. A belief in the prevalence of inhuman greed and rapacity and dishonesty has been born of the thousand notorious exhibitions of those evil qualities which stock manipulations have furnished. The common people are ever more moral than the intelligent classes who assume superiority over them, and when rich men are unscrupulous and addicted to swindling one another, it is natural and even inevitable that poor men should be prone to communistic delusions. Wise and far-seeing politicians ought to see in the stock-market abuses potent factors in that chronic disturbance of the public mind which in San Francisco renders the condition of society so unstable, and which checks progress so seriously. And recognizing the broader significance of this evil, they should perceive the importance of curbing it by just legislation, and of thus reducing its capacity for mischief. The Tuttle-Braunhart bill is a measure which is demanded in the public interest, and the public will neither forget nor forgive a refusal on the part of the Legislature to deal with this question. Nor can it be imagined that killing the bill in committee by amendments will blind the lookers-on. The agencies which are at work to defeat all remedial legislation on this subject are not so well concealed as seems to be believed, and if nothing is done at this session there will be sharp dissatisfaction with the outcome, and there will at a future time be an inevitable demand for the punishment of those who have betrayed their trust.

MR. SATTERWHITE'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Satterwhite made a minority report on the debris bill in which he expressed the opinion that the only measure demanded in this connection was a bill enabling all the miners to be joined in action, so that the question could be settled by litigation. It is but too evident that Mr. Satterwhite lacks understanding of the case upon which nevertheless he so confidently dogmatizes. If his idea was carried out, and the whole question was left to litigation, the most that the farmers could obtain would be an injunction to suspend or permanently stop hydraulic mining. But (and here is the point at which Mr. Satterwhite's ignorance of the subject becomes conspicuous) if the hydraulic mining was stopped to-morrow the debris problem would not be solved, nor would it be solved if the miners were compelled to impound every ounce of debris now in the mining region. For the fact is that an enormous mass of debris has already been carried out of the mountains, beyond the reach of dams or other retaining devices, and that no stoppage of mining can prevent this enormous mass from being washed down into the rivers. There is enough of it now outside the mining region to bury Marysville, to destroy all the lands on the Bear and Yuba and Feather rivers, to make the Sacramento river unnavigable, and endanger the city of Sacramento. And it is because no relief scheme which does not take this into account can be of any practical use, that the bill which has been introduced is the only effectual means of solving the problem. Two things are necessary. First, to prevent any more debris from leaving the mining region. Second, to provide for the safe transportation of the debris now in the mines, to the sea. The first requirement can be met by building dams in the mountains. The second can only be met by building levees on the banks of the rivers, and so increasing the velocity and carrying capacity of the currents. The rivers must be helped to carry off the debris now in their beds, and this could not possibly be done if Mr. Satterwhite's crude and superficial idea was adopted. It is a pity that he did not take the trouble to inform himself on the subject before committing himself to an opinion so totally at variance with all the facts in the case.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A bill has passed the Senate and is before the Assembly, which, if it becomes a law, will place the State Agricultural Society under the exclusive control of the State. The wisdom of this proposition is sufficiently obvious. The bill provides that the State Board of Agriculture shall be appointed by the Governor instead of elected by the members of the society, as has hitherto been done. No better plan can be devised to delocalize both the annual exhibitions of the society and its management generally. The objects of the society are as broad as the State, and its management should have equal breadth and scope. The purpose of the bill under consideration is to make the society a distinctively State institution, and its provisions are admirably adapted to accomplish that end.

THE SPRINGER AFFAIR.

The attempt to injure Springer in connection with the Donnelly–Washburn affair has failed conspicuously, and in fact his enemies have come out of the encounter very badly used up. There seems no doubt that a deliberate plot was laid to entrap him into an ugly mess, and the circumstance that the principal agent in this dirty conspiracy is a confidential friend of Tilden, added to the significance of the scandal. Where Tilden's fingers are, there something corrupt or sneaking is tolerably sure to be developed sooner or later. This incident shows that the old man of Cipher Alley has many enemies among the Democrats in Congress, however, and indirectly it may be regarded as telling against his prospects.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.—The bill facilitating the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments was placed on file.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Census bill, and Harris, Pendleton and Morrill were appointed conferees.

A resolution allowing the printing office employes certain holidays was passed.

The Senate considered the calendar—Maxey's bill authorizing a retired list of non-commissioned officers after thirty years' service.

Logan, Hampton and Burnsides favored it.

Beck opposed it.

The morning hour having expired, the Ute bill was taken up.

Pendleton went over the history of the various negotiations with the Utes, and stated his belief that wrongs were committed on both sides, and a feeling of irritation existed up to the time of the massacre. To-day 45,000 enterprising settlers are pressing upon these 4,000 Indians. The Government has either to make war upon the Indians in the interest of these settlers or on the settlers. The only alternative is to make an arrangement advantageous to both Indians and settlers, as is attempted in this agreement. It observed treaty rights and inaugurated what is now required, namely, a new Indian policy. The old policy of large reservations and the recognition of tribal organizations was suitable to the time when vast areas of land lay unoccupied and seemed not likely to be needed for settlement in at least a century. Pendleton showed that a large appropriation was made in the bill for schools, but after all he thought the most powerful and effective mode of education was to grant property rights.

Morgan asked the Senator whether the Committee on Indian Affairs thought there was any reason for making the treatment of the Utes an exception from the general Indian policy.

Pendleton thought he could properly state that the committee was likely to present a bill, and might hereafter do so, to extend the principle of this bill to all Indians, and thus obviate the necessity for further legislation on the Indian question. But there was an urgent necessity for immediate action in regard to this particular tribe.

Teller made some remarks, in which he took a different view from that of Teller concerning the treatment of the Utes by the whites, and claimed that they were not maltreated by the people of Colorado. He reiterated that the trouble was due to maladministration on the part of the Interior Department, and alleged that the Secretary had not sent all the information to the Senate that had been called for.

Hill said the bill was not claimed by any one to be perfect, but was the best settlement of the Ute question that was thought practicable. He denied the statement of Teller that the Interior Department had concealed the fact concerning the treatment of the captive women with a view to creating sympathy for the Indians, and said the information was withheld at the urgent request of the women, and for their benefit, and no other course could honorably have been followed. The policy of educating the Indians was a good one, but it required time. This bill was to meet a sudden emergency.

Adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.—Night sessions are ordered for Wednesday and Thursday, to consider the bills reported by the Naval Committee.

McMahon, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Special Deficiency bill with the Senate amendments.

Point being made that it must be referred to the Committee of the Whole, McMahon withdrew the bill and it was recommitted.

Night sessions were ordered for 21st and 23d for District of Columbia business.

Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The report states that the Navy Department's estimate amounted to $14,659,000. The committee reduces the amount $218,000 from the estimates, making it $355,000 larger than last year's bill.

A bill was introduced by Washburn, from the Public Lands Committee, authorizing the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to extend its road through Dakota. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also a bill authorizing the Fort Worth and Sioux City Railroad Company to extend its line to the Missouri river.

Shelby, from the Railroad and Canal Committee, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railroad Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio to a point near Laredo.

Shelby moved to refer to the Committee of the Whole.

McLane wished it referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Pending action the morning hour expired, and the Senate resolution giving the printing office employes certain holidays was passed.

Clymer moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the Army Appropriation bill, which motion was antagonized by Springer, who desired to call up the Curtin-Yocum contested election case.

Clymer's motion was, however, agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Springer in the chair) on the Army Appropriation bill.

Clymer said the bill was carefully framed. It appropriated $26,425,000, or $1,250,000 less than the estimates.

The bill was then read for amendments.

Sparks, under instructions from the Military Committee, offered an amendment giving regularly commissioned surgeons the preference in the service to the contract surgeons, the latter not to be called until the former are employed.

No quorum appeared when the vote was taken, and the House adjourned.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor up to 4 P. M. yesterday had signed these additional bills:

Senate Bill No. 23—To amend Sections 86, 89, 228, 504, 514 of the Penal Code, relating to crimes and punishments—Chapter 42.

Senate Bill No. 191—To repeal an Act entitled an Act to create and organize Reclamation District No. 205, and to define its boundaries and provide for its government, approved April 1, 1878—Chapter 36.

Senate Bill No. 234—To add a new section to the Penal Code, to be known as Section 111, relating to costs in certain criminal actions—Chapter 43.

Assembly Bill No. 36—To amend Sections 69, 70, 80, 137, 226, 243, 244, 249, 253, 258, 265, 273, 593, 596, 598, 602, 1241, 1245, 1247, 1265, 1363, 1364, 2283, 2287 and 2289 of an Act entitled an Act to establish a Civil Code, approved March 21, 1872, conferring upon the Superior Courts, their Judges or officers, the jurisdiction and authority heretofore exercised in certain cases by the Courts abolished by the Constitution, their Judges or officers—Chapter 41.

Assembly Bill No. 48—To amend an Act entitled an Act relating to mutual, beneficial and relief associations, approved March 28, 1874—Chapter 35.

Assembly Bill No. 144—To amend an Act regulating the sale of mineral lands belonging to the State, approved March 28, 1874—Chapter 37.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

The Springer-Manning-Finley Imbroglio—Card from Finley.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Diabolical Outrage Perpetrated upon a Colored Cadet at West Point.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Progress of the English Parliamentary Elections.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Chinese Commission—Secretary Evarts and the President.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, April 6th.—During the executive session of the Senate to-day, the nominations of Messrs. Swift and Trescott, as Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with China, were reported back from the Foreign Relations Committee and placed on the calendar, with a recommendation that they be confirmed. There will be no opposition to their confirmation, and it may therefore be expected at an early day.

It is learned in diplomatic circles that Secretary Evarts has gotten into a difficulty with Sir Edward Thornton, and has also greatly strained his relations with President Hayes, on account of certain curious circumstances growing out of his holding views antagonistic to the general sentiment of the country on the interoceanic canal question. It appears that he took it for granted that he would shape the policy of the Administration on this question, and that he assured the British Minister on a number of occasions that nothing of any importance or in the least way obnoxious to the British Government should be said in the President's messages to Congress on this subject. When, therefore, the President surprised him one day by reading the very emphatic Monroe doctrine which he (the President) had himself prepared, and which, in spite of Evart's persuasion and protestation, he refused to modify, the Secretary's amazement, mortification and chagrin were unbounded, and when it was sent to Congress he had to explain matters to Sir Edward as best he could. It is quite generally understood that a breach has already been opened between the President and Secretary Evarts by the latter's ill-disguised contempt for the abilities of most of his official associates, including the President, and there is no doubt whatever that the occurrences above noted have widened the breach very materially.

The Springer Affair—Card from Finley.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.—A. H. Finley has issued a card, and says:

Of the charge of Representative Springer that a certain anonymous letter, dated March 4th, and mailed March 8th, in which $5,000 was offered him if he would support W. D. Washburn in the Donnelly contested election case, was written by me or by some one for me, I desire to state unequivocally and positively that I never wrote any such letter or employed any other person to write it, and did not know of its existence until after Mrs. Springer had shown it to Hon. George W. Julian. Springer at the time he made the charge also read a letter of mine dated March 7, 1880, in which I strongly urged him to support Donnelly. There is nothing in that letter I regret. I did not speak or pretend to speak for Tilden. I spoke as a Democrat in the name of Democrats. I believe the State of Minnesota was stolen away from the Democracy by unparalleled briberies and intimidations, and I was in favor of restoring it to the Democratic column of States, where it properly belongs. I had many times conversed with Springer on the subject, and he had, as he repeatedly assured me, agreed with me in those views and said he would vote to seat Donnelly. Only one week before the date of the anonymous letter Springer volunteered the remark to me that the Democratic party had already received as much abuse for the Donnelly-Washburn case as it could receive, and he was in favor of going ahead and at once seating Donnelly. I was astonished beyond expression when I learned a few days afterwards that the Republicans were claiming Springer as upon their side. I wrote, therefore, earnestly and warmly, because I did not wish to see Springer injure his own reputation and at the same time oppose the great interests of the Democratic party. If I spoke too strongly in that letter, or in any other way, if I was guilty of an impropriety, I regret it. I have no hostility to Springer and no desire to do him injustice. I do think, however, it would only have been fair upon his part when he made so serious a charge against me, if he had demanded a committee investigation and given me an opportunity to have defended myself on the records of the same body in which the attack was made.

Appropriation Bills.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, April 6th.—The House Committee on Commerce have not yet completed the River and Harbor Appropriations bill, and in response to an application of the California Representatives to be heard on the subject of the appropriations for California, have agreed to notify them before that portion of the bill is framed. Page has prepared an amendment which he will offer to the pending Army Appropriations bill, to authorize the President to detail an army officer to act as Professor of Military Science, etc., at the California State University. It appears that the maximum number of such details now authorized by law has been absorbed elsewhere, and unless a special provision be made for this institution the arms now there will soon have to be removed to some Federal post.

The "Exodus" Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.—Before the Exodus Committee to-day several witnesses testified to the undesirability of the Kansas emigrants as citizens, on account of their pauperism. Per contra, Charleton H. Tandy, President of the St. Louis Refugee Relief Board, presented a memorial setting forth the outrages to which colored men in the South continually submitted, urging Congress to investigate the exodus, while the story of oppression, fraud, cruelty, intimidation and robbery is gone over. About 75 white citizens of St. Louis sign the memorial, including ex-Senator Henderson, Judge Dillon, United States District Attorney John Noble, and Willian McKee, publisher of the *Globe-Democrat*. Tandy thought the exodus would never cease until the Southern whites stop the cruelties.

Elections in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 6th.—Complete returns from this city show that Graham (Rep.) is elected City Engineer by 61 majority; Dent (Rep.) is elected Police Commissioner by 84 majority; Pausch (Dem.) is elected Police Commissioner, and Olnhausen (Dem.) is elected Justice of the Peace. The Republicans have 19 members of the City Council and the Democrats 9. The Board of Education is a tie. Specials from outside towns show large Republican gains.

CINCINNATI, April 6th.—E. Shelby's majority for City Comptroller over Hoffman (Dem.) is estimated at 3,000. The Republicans elected the entire School Board, 16 out of 25 Councilmen, and 12 of the 14 Aldermen.

TOLEDO, April 6th.—The Democrats elect the Street Commissioner by 200 plurality. The Republicans elect the Clerk of the Police Court, Cemetery Trustees, half the Board of Education and divide the other officers with the Democrats and Nationals.

Indiana Township Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6th.—The elections in Indiana for township officers and on the constitutional amendments to-day brought out about a two-thirds vote of the State. The indications are that the Republicans make large gains in the township elections, and carry the constitutional amendments by a very decided majority. The Republicans all voted for the ratification of the amendments, and as far as reports have been received they indicate that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the Democratic vote was in favor of the ratification. The Germans voted about solid for the amendments. The ratification of the amendments dispenses with an October election, fixing the State election on the day of the Presidential election.

CHICAGO, April 6th.—The *Times'* Shelbyville (Ind.) special says that a negro offering to vote was told that "no d—d nigger could cast a ballot there," and he was run off the square. Lee Amsden, County Treasurer, commenced to club another negro, and was clubbed himself by white Republicans, tearing his scalp open. Amsden led the mob which attacked the negro emigrant train in December. The excitement is intense here over the introduction of the "Yazoo idea."

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, April 5th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento April 9th: William B. Davis, New York; Mrs. Dewdney, British Columbia; W. N. H. Morgan, Mrs. K. T. Morgan, Max Pracht, D. White, San Francisco; C. T. Dupert, Victoria, B. C.; M. Van Hartigen, Bristol, Pa.; D. Whiting, Cape of Good Hope; J. B. Montgomery, Portland, Or.; F. Maerlinder, Hamburg, Germany.

Sixty-nine through emigrants left on the emigrant train last night, to arrive in Sacramento April 12th.

OMAHA, April 6th.—The following through passengers were on to day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento April 10th: W. W. Carruthers, St. Louis; F. Cluggage, Carson, Nev.; S. Davis, Newark, Cal.; Mrs. Burnett, N. P. Cole, Philip Falk, Mrs. R. Steen, N. Heath, San Francisco; Joseph Parker and wife, J. R. Grant, W. P. Simpson, New York; H. S. Sanders, Arizona; Mrs. E. Brunswick, Chicago; Samuel E. Crance, wife and daughter, Aurora, Ill.; D. O. Mills and family, in special car, San Francisco.

Sixty-nine through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento on April 14th.

Public Land Matters—The Santillan Bill.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, April 6th.—In the House of Representatives to-day Berry, in behalf of the Public Lands Committee, reported favorably on Page's bill providing for the refunding by the Government of all fees in excess of payments and commissions paid for entering lands to which the Government subsequently finds it cannot convey title. It also provides that in all cases where settlers have paid double minimum rates for lands, afterwards discovered to be outside of railroad limits, the excess of $1 25 per acre shall be refunded to them. Another section provides for returning all fees paid by innocent purchasers of fraudulent homestead scrip for entries subsequently cancelled. The same committee to-day reported back and placed on the House calendar for passage Senate bill 316, "for the relief of homestead settlers on public lands." This important measure is the bill originally introduced by Senator Booth, and fully described in these dispatches when passed by the Senate, about a month ago, which provides that homestead rights shall relate back to the date of settlement on any public lands, and that the abandonment of a homestead entry shall immediately subject the land to a claim under the homestead or pre-emption laws, of the first person who has settled, or may thereafter settle upon it. These two measures are of great importance to many hundred settlers in California.

Representative Daggett's bill authorizing the State of Nevada to select 2,000,000 acres of land anywhere within her boundaries in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections heretofore granted for school purposes, was also reported from the House committee to-day and placed on the calendar, with a recommendation for passage.

Representative Page returned from New York this morning. He prepared a minority report on the Santillan bill, opposing its passage in any form.

Failure of Mish & Son.

NEW YORK, April 6th.—The *Times* says: The reported failure of P. Mish & Son, wholesale straw goods merchants of San Francisco, who have an agency at 405 Broom street, has caused the greatest surprise in the straw goods trade in this city. Bradstreet's agency have received dispatches that local attachments to the amount of $36,000 have been filed against the firm, and a mortgage to the wife of the senior partner for $54,000 was put on record a few days ago, purporting to have been made in December last. The total liabilities are reported at over $200,000, of which more than $100,000 are due to creditors in New York city. It is said that every house in the straw goods trade in this city, except one, are creditors—the principal ones being reported as the following: William Knowlton & Sons, Searle, Daily & Co., Hubbard, Bassett, Fanner & Co., Coffin & Hurlbut, Zamer & Feldstein, F. Bianchi & Co., Dreyfuss, Legg & Co., H. H. Hoffneiler & Co., Obertuffer, Abegg & Co. The house had been in existence twenty years, and had excellent credit, and claimed to be worth $200,000. The son, who had been burying goods here, left on March 8th for San Francisco. The purchases were extraordinarily large, more than double the usual amount, but the creditors thought nothing of it, as the bills heretofore had always been paid on time, and sometimes before they were due. The purchases were made on four months' time, and are consequently not yet due. The creditors were very indignant over the failure. Representations, it is said, were made by the son to many creditors here that they were worth over $200,000 in real estate, unincumbered, and, even if the Kearney agitation made a bad business season, they were abundantly able to pay for all their purchases from their income.

A Dastardly Deed.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), April 6th.—Johnson C. Whittiker Cole, a colored cadet of the West Point class of 1876, was found bound hand and foot in his room in the barracks today, with a piece of one ear cut off. The other ear was slit and his head was bruised. He stated that three masked men attacked him while he was in bed, some time after midnight, and committed the outrage. General Schofield and Commandant Luselle are investigating the affair. It is believed the outrage was committed by cadets.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 6th.—Student Whittiker says the men jumped on and choked him in bed, threatening to kill him if he made a noise. They then put him on the floor and tied his feet to the bedstead. One said, "Let's mark him like they do hogs down South." They then slit his ears. There is yet no clue, but each cadet has been questioned.

The Presidential Question in Iowa.

DES MOINES, April 6th.—The Republicans have elected county delegates to the State Convention from fourteen counties, giving 137 votes. All are for Blaine, and are so instructed. Five other counties are for Blaine, but not instructed. No delegates have been elected for any other candidate except a delegation from Burlington to-day, which is chiefly for Grant, though not instructed.

Solid for Tilden.

NEW YORK, April 6th.—The Clinton county Democrats elected their delegates to the State Convention to-day. They are headed by the well-known Smith M. Weed, and of course are solid for Tilden.

Rumored Withdrawal of Tilden.

NEW YORK, April 6th.—The *Star* has a Washington dispatch announcing that Tilden has consented to withdraw as a candidate for President.

Election in Michigan.

DETROIT, April 6th.—Township elections occurred throughout Michigan Monday, with some thirty city elections. The returns generally indicate Republican gains and a decided falling off of the Greenback vote. The constitutional amendment increasing the Governor's salary to $3,000 is probably defeated.

Connecticut Politics.

CHICAGO, April 6th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Gentlemen who have arrived here to-day from Connecticut predict that the Convention in that State tomorrow will send a delegation to Chicago that will be very much mixed. It will be divided, they think, about equally between three candidates, Blaine, Grant and Edmunds, giving each three votes.

A Republican Victory.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), April 6th.—The Republicans carried this city to-day.

Republican Gains.

CHICAGO, April 6th.—Reports from municipal and town elections in this and neighboring States, where at all significant, generally show Republican gains.

Raid on Hostile Sioux.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), April 6th.—The *Times'* special from Ferry Point, Montana, under date of the 3d, says: Captain Huggins, with three companies of the Second Cavalry, who started out after the hostile Sioux on the 25th, overtook them yesterday (Friday) thirty-five miles south of here. The troops charged the camp and captured forty-six ponies, but the Indians got into a ravine and could not be got out. Sergeant Johnson, of Company C, Second Cavalry, was killed during the charge. General Miles, who was on his way East, hearing of the fight, stopped at Fallon creek, where he now awaits the arrival of the reinforcements which left Fort Keogh Friday night under Lieutenant Clarke.

A later dispatch says that two Indians were captured. The remainder got away on foot.

A Double Tragedy in a Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, April 6th.—A Jefferson City special to the *Times* says that a double bloody tragedy occurred in the State Penitentiary there this afternoon, resulting in the death of two convicts—Martin Boderick, from St. Louis, and John Smith, from St. Francis county.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Parliamentary Elections.

NEW YORK, April 6th.—A Cork special to the *Telegram* announces the following result in the Parliamentary elections there: Daly (Home Ruler), 1,923; Parnell, 1,505; Goulding (Conservative), 1,377; Murphy (Conservative), 999. The two first named were elected. Daly is a partisan of Parnell, not only in the Land League, but also in his obstruction policy. Murphy, who is defeated, and against whom Parnell directed his entire hostility, accepted the Home-Rule platform with a cautious reservation compatible with the integrity of the United Kingdom.

LONDON, April 6th.—The additional gains of the Home Rulers are 40, among them Charles Stuart Parnell, who is elected from Cork city over Nickols de Murphy, Liberal. Parnell only recently concluded to make a contest for the election, declaring that the present aspect of elections rendered it necessary to have a strong enough Irish party in Parliament to force concessions from the Whig Government.

Bismarck Disgusted.

BERLIN, April 6th.—Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the Empire, because of the vote on financial reform in the Federal Council.

Peace Preservation Act Proclaimed in Basutaland.

LONDON, April 6th.—Advices from Cape Town dated April 5th say: The peace proclamation Act was to-day proclaimed in Basutaland. This was probably done in connection with the disarmament of the natives, from whom trouble was apprehended.

Democratic Manifesto in Spain.

MADRID, April 6th.—A Democratic manifesto, signed by 279 former Deputies and Senators and 21 journalists, is published. It demands religious liberty, liberty of the press and public meetings, of association, and of education, universal suffrage, decentralization, obligatory military service for all, economy in public service, respect for the rights of individuals, improved control over the finances, the assimilation of Cuba to Spain, and the irremovability of Judges.

Failure to Make a Treaty.

RANGOON, April 6th.—The British Commissioner has written a letter to the Burmese Embassy at Thystnyo, saying that the Embassy had failed to offer satisfactory proposals for a new treaty with Great Britain. Therefore an early return of the Embassy to Upper Burmah was desirable.

Advices from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 30th.—General Treveno has obtained a four months' furlough to visit the United States.

Governor Terrazas, of Chihuahua, is cooperating with the American forces in pursuing Apache Indians.

According to reports a Special Commissioner of the Federal Goverment has been appointed to investigate the importance of the Sierra Mojada mines. President Diaz has abrogated the order which declares Sierra Mojada federal territory. The mines are reported to be insignificant in value in their present state.

The *Monitor*, a Republican newspaper, warns Mexico of the danger from the United States in the event of another revolution, and says the late revolution of 1876 produced the celebrated order of June 1st, besides many difficulties in the way of a recognition of the Government by the United States.

The dictatorial powers of General Gonzales continues in the Eastern States, where he heads considerable forces, even after peace is restored, and causes uneasiness.

An oscillatory earthquake was felt at the Capital on the 19th ultimo, and also in other places.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Belize, arrived at New York, reports having attempted but failed to take in tow the steamer Seamarthan, which was disabled.

Mrs. Deutch, sister of T. B. Van Buren, formerly of California and now Consul-General to Japan, died yesterday at New York from opium-eating, hastened by an overdose of laudnum.

General Grant has accepted an invitation of the colored citizens of Mobile to visit that city.

At Santa Fe, N. M., on Monday night, Wm. Robinson, without provocation, shot policeman Sunday, knocking off two fingers. Sunday returned the fire, killing Robinson instantly. Robinson was intoxicated.

The night express that left Boston at 10 o'clock Monday night for New York, via Springfield, was partially wrecked by the caving of an embankment about three miles north of Meriden, Conn. Nobody was injured seriously.

In the rowing match at New Orleans Monday, Plaisted won easily in 42 minutes and 22 seconds, defeating Sullivan, the course being two and a half miles and return. General Grant and party were present as guests of the Southern Yacht Club.

Leon Say succeeds Admiral Pothuan as French Embassanor at London.

Three hundred amnestied Communists have arrived at Brest, France, from New Caledonia.

A Queenstown dispatch says: The crew of the abandoned and water-logged British bark Queen of Hearts has arrived by the ship Shannon. Five of the crew perished.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Monday, Brackett's block was burned. Loss, $166,000; insurance, $82,000. Nothing was saved. Spontaneous combustion is the supposed cause.

The steamer Rhiwinda, at Cardiff, Wales, has two holes in her bow made by drift ice. Her fore compartment is full of water.

In a political quarrel yesterday Joseph M. Harote shot and killed James Fitzsimmons at Austin, Ind.

More than 4,000 emigrants arrived at New York Monday—the largest number for a long time. These late arrivals present a much better class of emigrants than usual, and embrace many well-to-do farmers and their families.

The machine shop of the Bridgewater (N. Y.) Iron Company, with all its contents, consisting of valuable patterns and costly machinery, were burned Monday night. The fire originated in an attic where the patterns were stored, and the origin is a mystery. Loss, $77,000; insurance, $35,000.

At the annual election of the Panama Railroad Company two changes in the Board of Directors were made—D. O. Mills and William B. Dinsmore being chosen to fill the places of J. W. Burke and H. H. Barto.

The British Commissioner has brought to Candahar a letter from the Viceroy of India to Sirdar Shere Ali, informing him that the Queen confers the sovereignty of the Province of Candahar upon him, with the title of Wali. Shere Ali is also informed of the proposed construction of a railway to Candahar, where the British