THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 9, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107 for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 108¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89; silver bars, 114; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 98 5-16; 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 9d@11s 3d for good to choice California.

MINING STOCKS took another turn downward at the afternoon session in San Francisco Wednesday. The drooping tendency was continued yesterday morning in most of the Comstock shares. Compared with the rates Wednesday, Utah declined $1 12½, Union Consolidated $3 50, Mexican $2, Ophir $2 25, Best & Belcher $1, and other kinds from 5c to 75c per share. The Sierra Nevada assessment of $2 per share was added yesterday, and the stock sold the same as Wednesday.

EDGAR P. HOIN shot his wife and then himself at San Francisco yesterday.

THE Santa Barbara Republican delegates to the State Convention will oppose any effort to instruct the delegates to Chicago.

THE steamer Syria, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was recently abandoned at sea.

THE New York gas companies have combined to advance the price of gas after the 15th.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE has presented her valuable crown to the Church of Notre Dame des Victories, Paris.

FIRE at Waterbury, Conn.; also at Alta, Ia.

THE lawsuit between the Eureka Consolidated and K. K. Mining Companies has been terminated by the former company purchasing the latter's mine.

W. M. MOREY was thrown from a horse at Fresno Tuesday and was injured to such an extent that he died yesterday.

KEARNEY'S case was continued in San Francisco yesterday until to-morrow.

AT a fire at Dixon, Ill., Wednesday night, two persons were killed and five others badly injured.

THE House Military Committee have appointed three of their number to investigate the West Point outrage.

DURING the past week eight bodies have been stolen from the cemetery at Papineauville, Ont.

GEORGE M. JONES fatally shot himself in a hospital at New York yesterday.

COUK, under sentence of death at Deadwood, D. T., for the murder of Mrs. Collison, has been respited until July 2d.

MYSTERY still shrouds the Severance case in Marin county.

THE track of the Southern Pacific Railroad is now laid 22 miles east of Tucson, A. T.

A HEAVY sand-storm prevailed at Tucson yesterday.

ALBERT M. LOVE was drowned at Portland, Or., Wednesday night.

THE Oregon Democrats have renominated Whiteaker for Congress.

BY an explosion of gas in a coal mine near Girardville, Pa., yesterday, two men were fatally and three seriously injured.

THE State Senate yesterday sent the debris bill to a third reading, and refused to adjourn sine die on the 13th.

IN the Assembly yesterday a large number of bills were passed finally. The law fixing the salaries of State officers in accordance with the new Constitution was ordered to a third reading and made a special order.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE STATE.

We hope the Legislature will see to it that the bill making the Agricultural Society a State institution becomes a law. It is a bill which has everything to recommend it, and nothing to object to. It calls for no appropriation whatever, but it vests a very valuable property in the State, and it makes changes in the management eminently calculated to benefit the community at large. By providing that the Governor shall appoint the Board, it at once eliminates nine-tenths of the objections which have been raised to the Society in the past, for it secures a guarantee for the thorough representation of the interests of every section, and it puts an end to all jealousies and intrigues and revenges, such as have in times past entered so largely into the election of Directors. The Governor will of necessity seek to make the Board as broad and as fully representative as possible, and thus the interests of every district will have an equal showing, and the agricultural population will gain new confidence in the proceedings and meetings of the Society. The State is not asked to take on any dangerous responsibility in the premises. It is only required to put its *imprimatur* on the Agricultural Society, and so to bring it within the provisions of the Constitution. All who are directly or indirectly interested in the progress and well-being of agriculture and stock-breeding should unite to urge the bill to passage, and we trust that it will encounter no opposition, for it certainly is a meritorious and necessary measure.

THE MILITIA BILL.

Those who cannot behave themselves must be coerced. Those who show themselves unfit for self-government must be governed in other ways. Those who are so ignorant of republican institutions and principles as to confound freedom with anarchy, license with licentiousness, must be put under restraint. The bill to prohibit civil and political organizations from carrying arms is a step in this direction. It has been justified and it is demanded in the public interest. As to the right of bearing arms, too much nonsense is talked about it. No good has ever resulted from it save in direct connection with the militia. Its exercise has always been a mere senseless piece of parade under other circumstances, and of late, in San Francisco, it has been outrageously abused. No popular rights or interests can possibly be endangered by a law declaring that the right of bearing arms shall be confined to the militia. That is where it was always meant to be confined, and no possible good can come of its exercise in any other way. Ruffians and fools ought to be disarmed. Those who hold midnight drills and parades, and whose leaders talk of insurrection every day, ought to be made incapable of doing serious mischief. No law-abiding citizen has any cause to object to the proposed legislation, but, on the contrary, every friend of law and order ought to support it.

THE SEVERANCE CASE.

This case appears to have been so unskillfully handled from the beginning that it is doubtful whether the truth can now be got at. The Chinaman who was arrested, and who evidently knows all about the fate of the missing man, has been taken about everywhere and allowed to hear whatever was said, and has thus been kept fully advised of each step of the inquiry, and could of course frame his own excuses to suit the developments. Had a skillful detective been put on the case when the disappearance of Severance was first ascertained, it is highly probable that he would by this time have discovered the clue to the secret, even if he had not found a way to overcome the reticence of the Chinaman. There seems no room for doubt as to the murder of Severance, but it is almost certain that several persons were engaged in the crime, or the removal of all traces could not have been accomplished so thoroughly. The incident of the two ill-looking Chinamen who went over from Saucelito to San Francisco on the first boat, the morning after the murder, looks like a broad trail, and should be followed. The blood and hair on the ax should have been given to a chemist for analysis the first thing.

UNINTELLIGENT OPPOSITION TO THE DEBRIS BILL.

A portion of the San Francisco press, having stolidly ignored the discussion of the debris question throughout the present session of the Legislature, has just now roused itself enough to make out that something is going on in this connection, and possessing no understanding whatever of the merits of the subject, has, with characteristic provincialism and narrowness, set itself to oppose the pending bill. The ground taken by the journals referred to shows how incapable they are of comprehending or protecting the interests of a great State. The only thing that has stirred their sluggish consciousness is the apprehension of additional taxation, and the mere mention of this excites them to offer a blind and irrational opposition to the proposed measure, regardless of the circumstances which have necessitated it, and without a thought of the unity of interests and obligations which exists between all the members of a common body politic. The tax which appears to these journals so menacing and terrible, and which causes them to groan and shriek as though they were being flayed alive, is neither more nor less than a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. Five cents on the hundred dollars is the amount of the "infamy" proposed. The contemplated "outrage" extends no farther, as regards the people of San Francisco. And there are reasons which sober-minded and intelligent men can appreciate, why not only this but a much heavier tax would be justifiable under the circumstances. It might be thought, from the present attitude of some of these papers, that they favored the closing of the hydraulic mines. If there was any ground for supposing that they knew what they were doing, this would be the only rational deduction from their course. But they do not favor closing the hydraulic mines. They merely want to repudiate all responsibility on the part of San Francisco, and leave the farmers and the people of the Sacramento valley generally to shift for themselves. If they had followed the exhaustive investigation of the debris question which has been proceeding all the winter, they would have known that the bill now before the Senate is a compromise measure, which has been reached through the sharpest conflict of interests and opinions, and which has received the support of the majority thus far because it is evidently the best solution of the problem the case admits of. What that problem is the San Francisco papers evidently do not at all understand. It is particularly discreditable to them that this is so, but that it is so their own flippant and foolish remarks about it conclusively demonstrates. The *Chronicle* yesterday talked of "imposing an onerous tax upon the entire "people of the State for the benefit of a "single interest confined within narrow "local limits." A New York paper could not have displayed denser ignorance of the situation than these words manifest. The *Call* is quite as bad. It says the bill "proposes to tax San Francisco and Los "Angeles, and other remote counties, "because a few hundred acres of land "laying at the outlet of mining streams "are exposed to the debris from hydraulic "mines." This is disgraceful. No journalist is excusable for such gross lack of knowledge regarding one of the greatest State issues of the day.

If these papers had had the sense to examine the recent reports of the State Engineer and Colonel Mendell, or if they had had the enterprise to send a reporter to the region already devastated by the debris, they would have spared themselves the disgrace which attaches to presumptuous dogmatism on topics not understood, and they might have avoided the futility of setting up an opposition which is beneath contempt because of its conspicuous irrationality. As it is, it becomes necessary to inform them that the debris question concerns San Francisco directly as well as indirectly; that the enormous mass of material which is being washed down from the hydraulic mines must, if not checked and removed, destroy the harbor of that city, after having ruined the Sacramento valley; that the "few hundred acres" endangered are in fact scores of thousands actually destroyed, and hundreds of thousands threatened with speedy destruction; that the cities of Sacramento and Marysville, and the cultivators of the Sacramento valley generally, are dependent for their future safety upon the action now proposed; that San Francisco cannot afford to stand by and witness the ruin of the wealthiest and most flourishing portion of the State; and that her demand for the continuance of hydraulic mining, made constantly and emphatically, imposes upon her an obligation to share the burdens necessitated by the policy she insists upon. If the people directly injured were left to themselves they would sue out injunctions against the miners, and very probably would succeed in stopping hydraulic mining. But when that course was proposed a general outcry was raised, and especially by San Francisco, against the destruction of so important an industry. Those who had studied the question were the more willing to accede to this expression of feeling because they saw that the debris question could not be solved by merely stopping the flow of debris. That would only prevent the deposit of any more debris in the streams. It would not prevent the destruction of farming lands by the material previously deposited in the river beds. It was seen that to get rid of this accumulation of debris it would be necessary to sluice out the rivers by confining their waters. This plan alone, in conjunction with a system of dams, could effectually save the menaced country. But if the farmers were to refrain from making their fight in the Courts, lest in so doing they should ruin an important industry, it was clearly the duty of the community for whose benefit that industry was to be protected, to assist in applying the remedy for the debris. That is the cause of the farmers, and it is invulnerable. As to the assertion that the miners ought to be made to bear all the cost of the undertaking, it is not worth consideration, the fact being notorious that they are not able to do this, and that they could as well afford to abandon their claims altogether.

The Young bill is, as we have said, a compromise. It is an endeavor to make the fairest possible distribution of the expense. The State tax levied by it is so light that it will scarcely be felt. The miners are specially taxed, as they should be. The swamp land owners are specially taxed, as they should be. But the bill is based upon the principle that the interest of the whole State in the settlement of this matter is clear and undeniable, and that principle we assert to be thoroughly sound and true. The State requires that hydraulic mining shall be maintained; therefore the State is bound to share the cost of averting the evil it entails. There is no need for any misunderstanding about either the present or the future in this connection. The people of the Sacramento valley will not sit down quietly until they are buried under the advancing debris. If this legislation is defeated we shall instantly advise the most energetic prosecution of the pending suits against the hydraulic miners, and no matter what San Francisco or any other section suffers from the destruction of that interest, it will have to go if it cannot hold back the debris. The people of this valley are in earnest upon this subject. They realize the danger that impends over them. They know that five years hence, if nothing is done, the best lands in the valley will be ruined, the navigation of the Sacramento will be stopped, the city of Marysville will be buried, and the city of Sacramento will have the same fate before it. They know know, too, that the Young bill offers the only available remedy, and that it is of the highest importance that it should become law. If the San Francisco press understood the question, it it was capable of perceiving the interests of the community it so poorly represents, it would not be found now raising captious and pettifogging objections to the most valuable and imperatively required measure of the session, or endeavoring to prevent the application of all effective remedies to the greatest evil of the time for fear of a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent.

A CRIME OR A BLUNDER?

The theory that Senator Kane is a person of lofty virtue appears to us to rest upon no sufficient foundation. It has been asserted, but quite gratuitously, and we do not see that his conduct as described by himself at all bears it out. Under what circumstances, for example, did he give that pledge of secrecy to the man who he says tried to bribe him? How did he come to have such confidential relations with a corruptionist? These are not easy questions to answer. He has not answered them at all. And until they are satisfactorily explained it will require far more faith than we see any justification for, to believe in Senator Kane. We do not believe in the kind of honesty of which he is an example. The man who will coolly listen to a proposal to buy him, and then promise the scoundrel who makes it, never to betray him, may be a fool, but he may just as easily be a knave. Moreover, the idea that a professional lobbyist would put himself in the power of a man he had not sounded, as Kane's alleged interviewer is said to have done, is contrary to all the traditions of the class, and one which every one of them would scout indignantly. Senator Kane has made it impossible to determine whether any such transaction as he speaks of ever took place in reality, but it it did take place he is doing his best to convince the public that the lobbyist after all knew him better than he would have the world believe. The theory that the attempted bribery, supposing it to have occurred, was arranged by the enemies of the debris bill, is in fact a far more plausible one than the inference obtruded by Kane upon the Senate. Whether he has committed a crime or only a blunder, however, the Senate owes it to its own dignity to punish his contempt severely.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The resolution to lend flags to the Knights Templar at the Chicago Encampment in August next, passed—37 to 26—although Edmunds, Hoar and Ingalls opposed lending Government property to private organizations.

Hampton then called up the House joint resolution to lend artillery, tents, etc., to the soldiers at Union City, Nebraska. Passed.

Saulsbury said he would allow the Kellogg-Spofford case to go over.

The Ute bill was then discussed.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of War, recommending an appropriation of $5,000 to build a wagon-road from Fort Bridger to the Uintah Reservation, and $100,000 to build a military post at or near the junction of the Gunnison and Grand rivers, the works being thought necessary by the General of the Army to aid in the disposition to be made of troops during the remainder of the present year, in order to properly conduct operations in connection with the Indians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Secretary of the Treasury's response to the Senate resolution on the subject states that no reduction of the clerical force can be advantageously made, except perhaps of some infirm employes, who should be otherwise provided for if replaced by younger men. Referred.

By Paddock—For the relief of certain settlers in the Fort Kearney Military Reservation; also authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Interior Department certain parts of the Camp Douglas Military Reservation in Utah.

Dawes withdrew his amendment offered yesterday, devoting $25,000, payable to the Utes under the agreement of 1874, for the industrial education of young Utes, and substituted an amendment authorizing the President, in his discretion, to appropriate $10,000 of the money appropriated in the bill for the education, in schools established beyond the limits of the lands selected, of such youth of both sexes as inf his judgment may be best qualified to make proficiency in the practical industries and pursuits necessary for their self-support.

Ingalls and Allison opposed the amendment.

Williams supported the bill as it came from the committee. The committee had under consideration a bill embodying a policy applicable to all Indians, but they had proof that the Ute war was merely suspended during the winter, and some immediate action on this particular question was absolutely imperative. The bill was not perfect, but no better plan had been brought forward by the opponents of the bill. It is easier to object than to devise, to destroy than to build. He appealed to the Senate to speedily pass this bill and avoid an Indian war.

Butler opposed the bill as temporizing with and postponing a final settlement of the Indian question—one of the most important questions before the country. Let the Indians learn that the process of a Marshal or Sheriff is as effectual to protect him against wrongdoers as to punish him for doing wrong, and there would cease to be any difficulty about his becoming a citizen. Let us bring the Indians into citizenship, and give them the protection and responsibilities of citizens.

Coke favored the bill. Anything for a change from the old plan, that had brought nothing but corruption and disaster. He said it was the intention of the Indian Committee to bring in a bill as early as possible, covering the whole Indian question. The present bill was in accordance with the provisions of that bill, so far as the latter had been considered, and Coke thought he could properly say that this bill, if passed, would not enact anything inharmonious with the forthcoming measure

Teller thought the committee had fallen into a serious error in supposing that the consent of the Indians must be procured to any legislation affecting them. On the contrary, Congress could and should regard the treaty as broken, and legislate as it pleases. In the course of his remarks he denied that any Indians were asking for any lands in severalty.

Vest stated that there was a petition of 5,000 Indians in Indian Territory before Congress, asking to be allowed to take land in severalty.

Hill of Colorado said it could be proved that the Sioux were making a like request

Teller said the appeal was for land, but not land in severalty. The Indians did not know what severalty meant. So long as they were savages it would be as difficult to manage them when they owned land in fee simple as tribally.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—A large number of bills were reported adversely by the War Claims Committee, and the House went into committee on the Army Appropriation bill, the question being upon a point of order raised against the amendment prohibiting the expenditure of money appropriated so that the army might be used as a police force at the polls.

Kiefer argued against the amendment, arguing that it was not properly reported from the committee.

Sparks maintained that it was regularly reported.

Garfield interrogated Sparks as to whether he thought the Committee on Military had anything to do with the use of money paid to the army.

Sparks thought it certainly had.

Garfield closed the discussion, pointing out that the Military Committee had no jurisdiction, because the matter had not been referred to that committee.

The Chair held that the amendment proposed retrenchment, and was in order.

Conger appealed, and the committee sustained the decision—103 to 92.

A discussion here followed as to whether there should be a general debate upon the proposition, the Democrats insisting that there was no agreement for a general debate, and the Republicans holding that there was.

Finally Sparks said he would allow a reasonable time, but if any Democrat desired to discuss the question he suggested that he should be shot on the spot.

Atkins moved that the general debate be limited to four hours, and pending the vote the House adjourned.

UNDER the ancient Maison Dieu at Dover has just been discovered a crypt, and in this crypt has been found a chalk coffin, containing human remains.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

George C. Gorham Interviewed on the Presidential Question.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

The Showing Made by Clearing-house Transactions.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN ILLINOIS.

Jealousy Causes a Man to Kill His Wife and Himself in Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor William in Regard to Bismarck's Resignation.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Gorham's Opinion of the Presidential Question.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The *Post* to-day publishes a two-column interview concerning the outlook for the Chicago Convention, with George C. Gorham, who it correctly describes as one of the most active and aggressive Grant men in Washington. He utterly scouts the idea that any of the members of the Pennsylvania will disobey their instructions and vote for Blaine. The delegates are picked Grant men, and Mr. Gorham thinks that Don Cameron and his lieutenants know what they are about when picking them, and did not fail to elect men who would stick. Gorham charges that the local committeemen of Pennsylvania, whose letters were published in the New York *Tribune* some weeks ago, and of whom an immense majority were opposed to Grant, were "bogus," and says that "men were paraded as anti-Grant committee-men who had no existence, and whose names were probably taken from old lists of New York hotel arrivals." The New York delegates are, in his opinion, equally reliable for Grant, and after reviewing the field in detail he figures up at least 447 votes as sure for Grant, or a majority of 120 over Blaine and Sherman combined. He accords 131 certain votes to Blaine from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, one-half of Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon and eight Territories, and a possibility of 86 more from California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, West Virginia and Wisconsin. He gives Sherman a maximum of 100 votes, made up as follows: Ohio 44, half of North Carolina and Tennessee, and 46 scattering from States throughout the South. The debatable 86 votes above mentioned are, in Gorham's opinion, still subjects for contest between Blaine and Grant, but on the whole he concludes that before the Chicago Convention meets the lead of Grant will be so apparent that no other name will be presented in the Convention.

The Chinese Question—Secretary Evarts' Expected Response.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—It is now understood that Secretary Evart's motive for delaying his response to the House resolution of inquiry concerning the progress of the negotiations with China for a restriction of Mongolian immigration has been a fear that a response showing that practically nothing has been accomplished would obstruct, or possibly prevent, the confirmation of the proposed Commission to continue to deal with the same subject by negotiation, instead of giving Congress a free field to try the virtue of legislation. It is unofficially foreshadowed that the response now daily expected will assert that the failure to make any progress beyond mere preliminaries has been owing to the Congressional requirement for Minister Seward's presence in this country, etc.; but that satisfactory results are confidently expected to be attained by the new Minister and his associate Commissioners.

Proposed New Military Post.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The Secretary of War, in a communication to the Senate to-day, recommending an appropriation of $100,000 to build a new military post at the junction of Gunnison and Grand rivers, says: General Sherman has reported to this Department that General Mackenzie will be ordered forward as soon as wagons can be used on the road by Saguache and Del Norte to the Uncompahgre country, and thence to reconnoiter forward as far as the junction of the Gunnison and Grand rivers, to select a place for a considerable post—one that will insure peace in all that region. For this purpose $100,000 will be indispensably necessary, and I earnestly advise you to ask this sum of Congress at the earliest date possible, because the post ought to be built this year. Troops cannot well live in that region without warmth and shelter, and stores should be sent forward before September for the whole of the winter.

Secretary Ramsay, in his letter, concurs with the view of General Sherman, and recommends an appropriation of $100,000, to be made immediately available.

The Exodus Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The Exodus Committee examined to-day H. H. Stanton, of Topeka, who testified that 3,000 to 5,000 negroes were in and around Topeka in a deplorable condition.

Another Kansas witness thought it more advisable for the Government to protect the colored people in the South than encourage their exodus to Kansas.

Phillip Brookings, an amusing colored witness from Yazoo county, Miss., testified that he had been induced by grand stories to emigrate to Kansas, but found nothing to do, and the Democrats, learning of his dissatisfaction, subpenaed him, paying his expenses. He was not afraid to return to Yazoo. He was well treated there, and could get work. His trouble arose from the jug.

Patent Issued.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Surveyor-General of California, for delivery to the proper parties, a patent dated March 31, 1880, for a private land claim in California known as the "Pueblo lands of Sonoma." It was further ordered that the claimant should deposit any money due the United States for surveys or other duties before the patent should be delivered.

The West Point Outrage.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The House Military Committee appointed Sparks, Johnson and Brown to investigate the West Point outrage.

The Adjutant-General has the following dispatch from General Schofield:

All the Cadets disclaim any knowledge whatever of the attack on Cadet Whittaker. A thorough examination shows that he received no injuries, except slight cuts, from which he bled somewhat freely. A Court of Inquiry will be appointed to ascertain the whole truth.

The Kellogg-Spofford Case.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The Democratic Senators, in caucus to-day, seemed decidedly in favor of letting the Kellogg-Spofford case go over until next session, unless necessary public business shall be so expedited as to admit of its consideration without prolonging the present session far into summer.

The Auction Sale at the Residence of D. O. Mills.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—The *Sun* says: There was an auction at the house of the California millionaire, D. O. Mills, 634 Fifth avenue, yesterday. Mills has resolved to have his house thoroughly remodeled, and the catalogue comprised not only a large amount of rare and costly furniture, but also many parts of the house itself. Among the articles of furniture sold were an Aubusson carpet in one piece; a rich drawing-room suite, style of Louis XIV., in gilt frames richly carved, with finest blue silk lampos; a triple seat ottoman with Japanese embroideries; a black and gold baule-work card table; an Axminster carpet with border; a Wilton carpet, chandeliers, brackets, mirrors, curtains, tables, etc. Among the fittings of the house sold were wainscotings, mantel pieces, door-jambs and moldings in costly woods with rare workmanship. The amount realized from the sale was only about $5,500, although the original cost was greatly in excess of that sum. Mills has given orders to a first-class artist to entirely remodel and refit the house from top to bottom.

Business of the Country—Clearing house Exchanges.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—The *Public*, comparing the business for the last quarter with the corresponding period in 1879, show an aggregate gain in exchanges outside of New York of 40 per cent., notwithstanding the decrease in San Francisco. The gain in the aggregate at all the cities is 55 per cent., no part of which is due to activity of speculation here. Comparing last month with March, 1879, the following shows the percentage of gains at all the principal cities: New York, 84.1; Boston, 46; Philadelphia, 50; Chicago, 64.2; St. Louis, 33.9; Baltimore, 40.8; Cincinnati, 36.6; New Orleans, 33.8; Louisville, 28.5; Pittsburg, 37; Cleveland, 47.1; Kansas City, 68.3. San Francisco shows a loss during the last month compared with March, 1879, of 10 per cent., and during the last quarter, compared with the first quarter of 1879, of 9.1. As the increase in the average prices has only been 20 per cent., the returns from every city except San Francisco and Syracuse indicate an increase in the quantities of products exchanged.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, April 8th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento April 12th: R. R. Richardson, Franklin, Pa.; Mrs. S. G. Griffin, Wm. L. Griffin, Keene, N. H.; L. Newcomb, M. L. Keith, Wm. Endicott, Jr., George T. Garrison, Boston; H. Villiard, H. Bentwick, New York; C. B. Chalmers, F. T. Burrows and wife, London, Eng.; Mrs. Gen. Myers, E. G. Curtis, Chicago; Richard S. Staples, Stroudsburg, Pa.; Charles M. Strauss and wife, Hingham, Mass.; I. B. Kinney, Mount Morris, Ill.; Mrs. Reynolds, San Francisco; Mrs. Julia E. Jones, Mrs. E. A. Plankington, Milwaukee: O. P. Powers, Oroville; George S. Ladd and wife, San Francisco.

One hundred and twenty-three through emigrants left on last night's emigrant's train, to arrive in Sacramento April 15th.

Disaster at Sea.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—The steamer Gellert, Captain Kyhlervein, from Hamburg, reports speaking to the steamer Syria, Captain Johnson, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with her rudder gone, her stern-post and main discharge-pipe broken, and the ship ungovernable. She was taken in tow, but she rolled and parted both steel and eleven-inch hawsers. A portion of her crew then came aboard the Gellert and were followed by Captain Johnson, who asked them to return and try to save the ship. They refused, and when the captain asked for a part of the Gellert's crew they said if any men were given they would not work the Gellert. Captain Kyhlervein then sent the first officer and engineer on board the Syria to make an examination, and they reported that the vessel could not float much longer. The men still refused to return, and the Syria was abandoned. Her cargo is 5,000 bales of cotton and 200 tons of oil-cake.

Fire and Loss of Life.

DIXON (Ill.), April 8th.—A disastrous fire occurred here last night, breaking out in Thompson & Co.'s mill about 1 o'clock A. M., and before it was arrested, burned Becker & Underwood's mill, S. C. Eells & Co.'s flour mill, and some minor buildings. Loss, $200,000; one-third insured. The saddest part of the story is the loss of life. Ezra Becker, son of H. P. Becker, and William Schum, clerk in a drug store, were killed. William Rink had both arms broken, and C. P. Lent, Patrick Duffy, Orville Anderson, W. W. Vaun and Frank Yeizenberger were all badly injured.

CHICAGO, April 8th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Dixon, Ill., special says: The loss of life in this morning's fire was occasioned by a terrific explosion which occurred at 2 o'clock, and threw down the east wall, scattering the fire in every direction and hurling several firemen, who were upon the roof of Becker's mill, into the mill-race. Of these, all but Ezra Becker and William Schum escaped as by a miracle. The others, who were assisting the firemen, were burned, bruised and terribly mutilated by the falling walls at the same time. The loss will reach fully $300,000.

California Legislators Lectured.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—The *Tribune* today commenting on the bill of the California Legislature authorizing municipalities to remove the Chinese beyond their limits, declares that the Legislature is more dangerous to California than the incendiary orators of the sand lot. There is not the least doubt the rules laid down in the recent decision of the Circuit Court apply exactly to the bill. The California Legislature has trifled with peace and justice quite long enough, and it is high time for them to recognize their responsibility to something beside mob clamor.

Boucicault's Answer to Agnes Robertson's Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—Boucicault's answer to Agnes Robertson's divorce bill declares that no marriage ceremony was ever performed; that he several times offered to legitimize their children; that he has given her $100,000 at various times; that her associates have been so bad that even the police classed his residence in London as a suspicious resort; that his daughter was prematurely married at the demand of her fiancee, Mr. Clayton, that she leave her mother and wed him immediately; finally, that Agnes Robertson is about to make a theatrical tour, and uses this suit for advertising purposes.

The New York Walking Match—McIntyre's Failure.

NEW YORK, April 7th.—The *Telegram* says: The champion runner of California, McIntyre, is out of the race. He rested a great deal to-day, but the rest did not seem to take the stiffness out of his joints or to relieve his lame leg. The pace was too hot for him in the beginning, and, like Faber, he was foolish enough to waste his strength on the first day. Again, he seems to be trained down, like some others, to a degree of fineness that materially affects his staying powers. He has a good record, and under more favorable circumstances, and with better judgment, he may on some future occasion succeed in gaining laurels on the tanbark.

NEW YORK, April 9th—A. M.—The score at this hour stands: Hart 405, Allen 365, Hanwaker 313, Howard 375, Dobler 391, Pegram 392, Williams 350, Krohne 352.

The Vanderbilt Case—Application Refused.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the order of Justice Donohue refusing to grant the application of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to have a person appointed in place of William H. Vanderbilt as trustee of the fund of about $400,000 which was created by William H. Vanderbilt soon after the withdrawal of the contest of Commodore Vanderbilt's will. The Judge adds: "It seems almost incredible that counsel could be found capable of advising such an application, having neither law nor facts to justify it. The application deserves nothing but severe rebuke."

Secretary Sherman and the Presidency.

CHICAGO, April 8th.—A *Journal* Washington special says: C. W. Moulton, Secretary Sherman's brother-in-law, who was in the city yesterday, informed your correspondent that the Secretary entertained little or no doubt of his nomination at Chicago. His recent visit to Ohio was of the most satisfactory character, and he returns here fully convinced that he will have practically the united support of the Ohio delegation.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—Stocks opened weak, but under heavy purchases advanced ⅛@5½, closing buoyant with the announcement that a syndicate had sold all the New York Central stock and was ready to take another large block.

QUOTATIONS.

Silver bars, 114; money, 5@6; Governments quiet, but firm; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 106½; Quicksilver, 15; Pacific Mail, 42¾; Mariposa, 2; Wells-Fargo, 106; New York Central, 133¼; Erie, 44¼; Panama, 180; Union Pacific, 89¾; bonds, 112; Central Pacific, 76½; bonds, 112¼; Sutro Tunnel, 2¼; Leadville, 3¼; Caribou, 2¼; Central Arizona, 6½; Homestake, 35¼; Ontario, 35; Standard, 29½; Little Pittsburg, 8¾.

The Use of Troops at the Polls.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The proposed amendment to the army appropriation bill concerning the use of troops at the polls for police purposes, which was ruled to be in order to-day, is an exact copy of the clause which was incorporated in the army appropriation bill which finally passed last year at the extra session, and which obtained the President's approval.

Management of the National Soldiers' Home.

CHICAGO, April 8th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The Democrats are determined that there shall be no Republicans on the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, but have selected a full quota of Democrats.

The Strike of Cotton Operatives.

TROY (N. Y.), April 8th.—The management of the Harmony Mills Company to-day refused to receive from the strikers a paper containing the terms for settlement. Eight spinners have returned to work in the Ogden mill. It is rumored that the majority of the strikers are willing to accept the terms of the Harmony Mill Company.

Serious Colliery Explosion.

POTTSVILLE (Pa.), April 8th.—This afternoon an explosion of gas occurred at the Preston No. 2 colliery, near Girardville, by which William Crinage and Chris. Conrad were fatally, and William Finn, Patrick Jefferson and Thomas Myers seriously injured.

The Telegraph Cases.

ST. LOUIS, April 8th.—The hearing of the telegraph cases was continued to-day, and Judge Beckwith made an able, learned and exhaustive review of the Atlantic and Pacific standpoint. The decision will be made at an early day. At the afternoon session the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company relative to the occupation of the Omaha bridge by the wires of the telegraph company, was taken up and argued.

Serious Railroad Accident.

WHEELING (W. Va.), April 8th.—This afternoon the rear coach of a passenger train on the Bellaire and Southwestern Railroad jumped the track on a trestle about eighteen miles from Bellaire, falling a distance of fifteen feet. There were fifteen or twenty passengers in the coach, of whom five or six were injured. L. M. Armour of Pitsburg, injured about the side and back and internally; Wm. Smith of Woodsfield, leg broken and other serious injuries; Captain Armstrong and daughter of Bellaire, slightly injured. Reports here are that young Danford, the postal clerk, was killed and three others badly injured.

The Suit of Lieutenant Wetmore Against Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The suit of Lieutenant Wetmore against Admiral Porter, to recover $2,615, alleges to have been illegally retained from plaintiff's pay by defendant's order and sent to the divorced wife of the former, was continued to-day. Several letters were placed in evidence, among them the following:

NEW LONDON, July 29, 1879.

Dear Sir: I inclose your pay account, and shall depend on your honor to send Mrs. W. $69. I do not know how that affair has progressed, but if it is ended this month it is the last payment I will exact from you. When I arrived in Philadelphia I found her in arrears for Kate's schooling, all of which I paid off, and you can do no less than send her $69. Let me hear from you about the affair, and speak of it carefully, so that no one will understand if it should be opened. Yours truly.

THE ADMIRAL.

Vigorous Investigation Urged.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—Ignatius Donnelly has written to the House Elections Committee, strongly urging that Springer's charge that the letter offering his wife $5,000 for his vote on the Washburn case was written by a friend of his (Donnelly's) be investigated by the committee to the very bottom.

The Green-Eyed Monster in Texas.

DALLAS, April 8th.—David Barton, a prominent colored politician, shot and fatally wounded his wife to-day, and then shot and killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

A Seven Hours' Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, April 8th.—Intelligence from Chihuahua, Mexico, reports a seven hours' fight between herders and Indians. Two on each side were killed, including an Indian chief.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor William and Bismarck's Resignation.

BERLIN, April 8th.—The Emperor has replied by the following Cabinet order to Bismarck's request for permission to retire from office:

I certainly do not ignore the difficulties in which you may be placed by a conflict between the duties imposed upon you by the Constitution and your responsibility. I do not feel inclined to relieve you of your office because you believe yourself unable, in a particular case, to carry out the task allotted to you by the Constitution. I must, on the contrary, leave it to you to submit to me, and subsequently to the Bundesrath, proposals calculated to bring about a constitutional solution of the conflict of duties of this description.

No Meeting.

BERLIN, April 8th.—The contemplated meeting between Emperor William and Queen Victoria will not take place, in consequence of events in England having tended to hasten the Queen's return,

The English Elections.

LONDON, April 8th.—Later returns show more Liberal gains. Three hundred Liberals have been elected, 191 Conservatives and 39 Home Rulers.

LONDON, April 8th.—The *Daily News* says: There can be no doubt that the country has declared not only in favor of the Liberals, but for Gladstone as chief of the Government. If the Queen does not send for Gladstone, the first thing Lord Granville or the Marquis of Hartington, or whoever receives the royal commission, must do is to wait on Gladstone.

Decrees Protested Against—Assassination.

PARIS, April 8th.—The Bishop of Angers has induced the Bishops of the arch-diocese to send a joint episcopal letter to President Grevy protesting against the decrees relative to unauthorized religious congregations.

A dispatch to Premier De Freycinet from the French Consul at Singapore reports that a Frenchman, on a mission to Sumatra, has been assassinated, with two companions.

The Lambertini-Antonelli Case.

ROME, April 8th.—The *Italie* says: The Lambertini-Antonelli case will come up again on the 30th inst. Countess Lambertini will bring witnesses to prove that the baptismal register, on the strength of which the Court of Cassation rejected her appeal, is false.

Afghanistan Advices.

CABUL, April 8th.—Addur Rahman Kahn has reached Ghazi, on the road to Charikar. He has written to the Rohaistans to join him, and already 3,000 irregulars have left in obedience to his order.

Three Fishermen Drowned.

HALIFAX, April 8th.—Three fishermen of Tancook Island were drowned yesterday by the capsizing of a boat. George Mason leaves a wife and seven children, John Wilson a wife and seven children, David Langille a wife and five children.

The Fishery Award.

OTTAWA, April 8th.—The House of Commons by a vote of 126 to 20, carried an amendment declaring that portion of the fishery award paid over to Canada belongs to the Dominion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York gas companies have made an agreement to advance the price of gas after the 15th to $2 25 to small and from $2 to $1 75 to large consumers.

Ex-Empress Eugenie, before starting for Zululand, presented her very valuable crown to the Church of Not