THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....MAY 7, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107½ for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 108¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89; silver bars, 114½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 99 5-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 109½; 4½s, 111¾.

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

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 10d@10s 4d for good to choice California.

THERE was but little change in mining values at the Board in San Francisco yesterday morning, but such as it was was against holders. The decline varied from 5c to 75c as against the rates at the corresponding session Wednesday.

WILLIE FLYNN was drowned at Alleghany, Sierra county, Wednesday.

THE Sprague case is in progress at San Buenaventura.

A SHARP shock of earthquake occurred at San Francisco early yesterday morning.

THE Crowey murder trial began at Napa yesterday.

MICHAEL WELSH is being tried at Stockton for the murder of Susan E. Bailey in 1878.

THE schooner Alert has been wrecked on the west coast of British Columbia.

THOMAS S. ALLAT, an old resident of Victoria, B. C., died in that city yesterday.

THE opposition steamship on Frazer river has been hauled off.

THE recent gales on the Oregon coast caused a fearful loss of life among the fishermen.

FIRE in Boston; also Cleveland, O.

STATE CONVENTIONS were held yesterday in Ohio, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Maryland.

DISASTROUS fires raged in the woods on the Kendall and Eldred Railway in Pennsylvania yesterday, caused by an oil well explosion.

THE anti-Third Term National Republican Convention assembled at St. Louis yesterday.

ALVIN HAWKINS has been nominated for Governor by the Tennessee Republicans.

THE condition of France is now said to be exceedingly tranquil and promising.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of London has purchased Exeter Hall for £25,000.

MCKELVEY, Chief Keeper of the Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., was yesterday stabbed to death by a convict.

THE outlook in regard to the tobacco crop is decidedly discouraging in Virginia this year.

AT St. Louis, yesterday, a distillery was destroyed by fire, and Frederick Schreiber perished in the flames.

THE funeral of Judge Daingerfield will take place in San Francisco to-day.

JUDGE FREELON has been elected Presiding Judge of the San Francisco Superior Court.

THE BUSINESS DECLINE.

The Clearing-house returns for the last week are far less satisfactory than they have been for a year past. It is becoming apparent that the business "boom" has been ridden too hard, and that the future has been discounted too freely. When the rise in commercial and manufacturing activity set in, the RECORD-UNION pointed out the danger which now appears to have actually been realized. It was then evident to the careful observer that the "boom" was being pushed too rashly, and that the situation did not justify the extravagant expectations which were indulged. The manufacturers, who had been losing money for years, were, however, quite unable to restrain their impatience to recover their losses. They plunged into the work of production, and they at the same time ran up the prices of everything. This was testing the genuineness of the business revival too severely. It was not firm enough on its feet to stand an era of high prices right on the top of a long depression, and the result was that the market began to weaken under the discipline, and in a short time the demand declined. At first the greedy manufacturers paid no attention to these signs of distress, but as no further recovery took place, and as the tendency to stagnation increased and spread, they at length took the alarm, and just now some of them are exhibiting apprehensions which are probably no more just than were their previous great expectations. What is wanted now, is moderation and patience, and revision of the tariff. If the political parties could be prevailed upon to forego their quadrennial duel over the Presidency long enough to inquire into and attend to the material interests of the country, politics would suffer nothing from the breathing-spell, and business would be the gainer. It is probable, however, that our business men will have to learn, through a still sharper experience than they have yet had, how necessary it is for them to force their interests upon Congress, and how little that body can be depended upon to act intelligently on anything that is not a "live issue."

GERMAN GOVERNMENTAL POLICY.

Bismarck is consolidating the German Empire by destroying the liberties of the ancient free cities of Germany. Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, and others of the old free ports, are being attacked in turn, and it is evident that the Chancellor intends to push the work of centralization with unrelenting energy. At the same time the expansion of the military policy which converts the empire into a camp, and which subjects every citizen to the harassment and injury of protracted army service, is steadily driving out the most energetic and independent elements. Emigration from Germany has never been so extensive as now, and from year to year the tide swells higher. Between the fatuous protective policy which is fettering German consumers, and the iron military system which compels every man to sacrifice many of the best years of life to an unprofitable employment, the German people are being dealt with very hardly, and it is no wonder that they should seek in other countries the freedom and the scope of enterprise which are denied them at home. Imperial and national grandeur are no doubt very fine things; but they may be purchased at too heavy a cost, and evidently this is the conclusion to which numbers of the German people are coming at present.

SHERIDAN ON MARCHING TIME.

General Sheridan has solemnly asserted that on one occasion, on the Oregon frontier, he marched troops at the rate of five miles an hour, for twelve hours in succession. No doubt General Sheridan believes his troops marched at this rate, and for that length of time, but in the absence of any scientific demonstration we must be permitted to doubt the accuracy of his statistics. Five miles an hour is exceedingly fast walking. There are very few veteran pedestrians who could keep up such a rate for half the time mentioned by the General. And it is highly improbable, not to say impossible, that a whole company or regiment should be found capable of so remarkable a feat. We suspect the truth to be that General Sheridan has no very distinct realization of what walking at the rate of five miles an hour means.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GLOBE.—We have received the first issue of this journal, which is conducted by the printers who recently left the *Chronicle* because their wages were cut down. It sets out modestly, makes no great promises or professions, but gives a very fair quantity of news and general reading matter, and is well arranged.

THE RIGHTS OF DELEGATES TO IGNORE INSTRUCTIONS.

The San Francisco *Alta* is dissatisfied with the action of the late Republican State Convention in instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for Blaine, and attempts to set up the position that this action was not justified by any tangible evidence that the mass of the party desired such a policy. As there is at present much probability that many delegates from other State Conventions will refuse to be bound by their instructions, and as it might appear at first sight that the right to bolt was unconditional, and applied equally in all cases, it is in order to examine this question with some care. In the first place it must be admitted that the primary purpose of the appointment of delegates to the National Convention should be to represent the will of the majority of the party as faithfully as possible. To whatever extent this purpose is departed from, the true intent of all such political action is defeated. If, for example, a State Convention is packed with the friends of one candidate, and if that candidate is not the choice of the majority of the party in the State, the passage of resolutions of instruction ought not to be considered binding upon the delegates, because it is obvious that these instructions do not represent the real will of the party, and because if the delegates adhere to them they must go counter to the party choice. But when the State Convention is controlled by the friends of one candidate, and it is well understood that that candidate is the first choice of the majority of the party in the State, instructions to vote for him must be regarded as binding, because they unqestionably represent the will of the party. In the present canvass we have examples of both kinds. In New York and Pennsylvania the State Conventions were packed in the interest of a candidate who is evidently not the first choice of the majority of the party in either of those States. The delegates were instructed to vote for that candidate, and their instructions, if adhered to, can only result in a defeat of the will of the party. In California, on the other hand, the State Convention faithfully represented the will of the majority of the party. There is no room for controversy on the statement that James G. Blaine is the favorite candidate of three-fourths of the Republicans in this State, and for any journal to pretend not to be aware of this fact is ridiculous. In instructing the delegates to Chicago, therefore, our Convention merely carried out the popular will, and the proof of this lies in the universal acquiescence of the party in the action of the Convention. Had it sent the delegates uninstructed it certainly would not have satisfied the party, and had it instructed them for any other candidate than Blaine it would have incurred general and earnest condemnation. Under the circumstances, and knowing what the rank-and-file wanted, it could not have done anything else than what it did.

Where, however, the Conventions have notoriously been put up by the "machine" managers, as in New York and Pennsylvania, the case is altogether different. There the delegates are called upon to choose between representation of the "machine," and representation of the party, and if they decide for the latter they cannot be blamed. The "machine" managers cannot set up the claim of bad faith against them, seeing that they themselves have acted throughout in utter contempt of the real opinions and wishes of the party. They are usurpers, who have deliberately undertaken to force the nomination of a candidate not wanted by the party, and their instructions are fraudulent in essence, since they require the delegates to ignore the will of the party, and to pay allegiance to those who are in open opposition to that will. Should those delegates refuse to be bound by their instructions, therefore, they would only be asserting the pre-eminence of their duty to the party, and denying their allegiance to the usurping "machine" managers; and such a course would very evidently be in the interests of good government. In this State, however, there is no such ground of difference between the Convention and the party. They are in complete harmony, and the delegates to Chicago could consequently disobey their instructions only by ignoring the will of the party. In other words, while the Eastern delegates must outrage public opinion if they adhere to their instructions, the California delegates would do the same thing if they did not adhere to their instructions, and herein consists the fundamental distinction between the cases. There has been no complaint among Republicans of the so-called "ironclad resolutions," and the *Alta* is entirely alone in its strange fault-finding. What the Convention could have done other than what it did, our contemporary does not appear to have made clear to itself, but if it holds that the delegates should have been sent to Chicago without instructions, we must say that to have taken that course would have necessitated a very direct and inexcusable defiance of the party will in the premises. No bolting in the California delegation would, in fact, be honorable or admissible, and those who attempt to show that they could fairly disregard their instructions have undertaken an impracticable task.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The resolution introduced by General Stoneman at the meeting of the Railroad Commission the other day was a very extraordinary one. He proposed that the Commission should commit itself to an opinion as to the proper maximum rate for fares and freight on the railroads of the State, without possessing any knowledge of the facts upon which to base a judgment. The resolution was very properly rejected by General Stoneman's colleagues, but it is not an auspicious introduction to the labors of the Commission that its oldest member should attempt to take snap-judgment upon a most vital question in this way. The Commission was instituted for the purpose of investigating the whole railroad question, and in order to the attainment of such knowledge on the subject as would form the basis for an equitable and rational tariff readjustment, if that be found possible. Such a proposition as General Stoneman advanced could only be brought forward with any justice after the Commission had completed its work of inquiry and research, and had in its possession all the data necessary to an intelligent opinion. To ask the Commission to give its opinion as to a fair maximum rate of fare and freight charges in advance of investigation, is to betray a total misapprehension of the whole purpose of its organization. Such an opinion could be formulated by anybody as well as by a Commission. Denis Kearney and the Sand Lots could formulate it quite as intelligently as the three gentlemen who now stand upon the threshold of their work. When they received their commissions from the Governor they did not at the same time absorb any divine afflatus capable of enabling them to reach just conclusions without inquiry. Until they have studied the whole railroad question they are incompetent to express an opinion on the rates of freights and fares, and this fact Messrs. Cone and Beerstecher evidently appreciate. General Stoneman's resolution was a most irrational and unjustifiable one, and it is difficult to realize his motive in introducing it. If he wishes to manifest his regard for the public welfare he would do well to begin by helping the Board to get at the facts which can alone furnish a rational basis for any action. The expression of "opinions" which rest upon no demonstration, and in support of which no data whatever are adduced, can certainly not tend to further the settlement of the important problem with which the Commissioners have to grapple, while such exhibitions of flightiness and eccentricity may easily create distrust of the intelligence responsible for them.

INDIAN FINANCES.

There has occurred a great explosion in Indian finances. The Liberal victory having removed all motive and capacity for concealment from the Indian Government, the fact is brought to light that the Afghan war has cost about twice as much as Lord Beaconsfield declared it had, and that consequently there is a deficiency of four or five millions sterling in the Indian Treasury. Of course an ingenious attempt is made to explain the facts plausibly. First the responsibility is thrust upon the army. Then a number of unforeseen contingencies are called in to account for the enormous excess of expenditure over estimates. It is obvious, however, that this last explanation only makes matters worse, for of course it was the business of the Government to ascertain precisely what drafts on the treasury were likely to arise, and of course a well-administered Government would not have been deceived so grossly as to the extent of the demands for money. The suggestion is in fact unavoidable that the Tories knew that the Afghan war was costing a great deal more than they had declared it would cost, and that they were afraid to let the country know the truth. Had they been successful in the late election they would no doubt have patched up the Indian finances in some way, and have managed to hide the ugly deficit for a time, or until Lord Beaconsfield could have tried some new speculation. Their crushing defeat, however, has made it impossible to keep up the pretense of economy any longer, and as the English people were only reconciled to the Afghan war by the assurances of the Government that it would be carried on entirely at the expense of India, and would entail no increase of taxation at home, the disgust and indignation at this exposure will no doubt be very great. The deficit is so large, and the finances of India are in so very bad a condition, that England will almost certainly have to bear the surplus expense, and this will have a strong tendency to reconcile everybody to the Liberal victory, and to render a near reaction in favor of the Conservatives extremely improbable.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing compensation for all persons whose ships were destroyed by Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, from moneys received under the Geneva award. Laid over under the rules.

Morgan submitted a resolution providing a rule for counting the electoral vote. Referred to a select committee.

Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $250,000 for public printing.

Edmunds asked for consideration of the bill, and it was taken up.

Windom offered an amendment appropriating $600,000 to pay Marshals and their deputies. This was opposed by Eaton, Davis, of West Virginia, Saulsbury and Bailey, and advocated by Edmunds, Conkling and Windom, the last named referring to the closing of the United States Court in New York, and saying the amendment provided for as necessary an outlay as the bill itself did.

The President pro tem. (Thurman) decided on a point of order that the amendment was in order, this not being a general appropriation bill.

Windom's amendment was rejected by a party vote, and the bill then passed without division.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After a long discussion it passed.

On motion of Beck, the report of the conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

Without action thereon the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—Wells submitted a conference report on the Indian a propriation bill. Agreed to. The report states that the main point of difference between the houses was in regard to the discontinuance of the Board of Indian Commissioners as finally agreed upon. The Commission is continued, but a proviso is inserted that no money shall be paid for salaries and expenses of the Commission.

The morning hour being dispensed with, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill.

By a vote of 94 to 71 the committee adopted the amendment to strike out the proviso for a curtailment or discontinuance of the star service on star mail routes upon which increased compensation for increased expedition beyond 50 per cent. of the original contract has been allowed during 1879 and 1880.

Consideration of the bill having been concluded, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The main question was ordered, and Blackburn moved that the House take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10:30, for the purpose of disposing of the bill before 12 o'clock, so as not to interfere with private business, pending which Scales, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill ratifying the Ute agreement. Made the special order for Thursday next.

Blackburn's motion was then agreed to, and the House took a recess as stated.

THE CITY INJUNCTION.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Why should the men who know so much about our bonded indebtedness be ignored by the Trustees and their advice not heeded? I refer to the Funded Debt Commissioners, with Judge H. O. Beatty at their head. Judge Beatty has long served us without fee or reward and at personal expense, and is still the friend of the city. He and the Commissioners have made themselves familiar with every aspect of our indebtedness, and ought to have had the matter of adjusting the lawsuit now pending, and which I am informed they can do, on an equitable basis. Why employ counsel and pay $1,000 in advance to try to do what we know they can not do? I am informed that all the plaintiff asks is that we do just what we will at last be compelled to do—pay our interest on the bonds—and that we can do this and not add to our burdens. Let the property-owners look into this matter, and if it can be adjusted, let it be done. LEX.

Sacramento, May 6th.

A gentleman who recently arrived at Portland, Or., from the Skagit mines says that ten days are required to make the trip from Seattle to the mines—one day by steamboat, five by canoe and four over the trail—and that the total cost is about $15. The only way to get tools or supplies into the camp from the head of canoe navigation is by packing them on one's back over mountains all but impassable. A man, by the greatest exertion and hardship, can carry about sixty pounds, and four days are required to make the trip. Flour, beans and other actual necessities can be bought in the mines but at an advance of 25 cents per pound above the prices at the head of canoe navigation. He also says that at this season it is literally impossible to do anything in the mines, excepting on one or two claims, and that all the men who have gone in come out just as soon as their supplies are exhausted. He thinks the mines so situated that it will never be possible to work them except by methods impracticable except to men of capital.

Several shipments of California horses have been recently made to British Columbia. An order has been received here from Kamloops for a California-bred stallion. The horse Gladstone, a dark brown, 17 hands high, weighing 1,700 pounds, 6 years old, will be sent to fill the order.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Important Meeting in Regard to the Mining Boundary Question.

PASSENGERS PASSING OMAHA.

General Exodus of the New York Chinese to New Quarters.

DISASTROUS OIL FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Prison-keeper at Elmira, N. Y., Stabbed to Death by a Convict.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Increase of Distress in Ireland and Decrease of Subscriptions.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Washington Notes, from our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—During the consideration of the Postal Appropriation bill today Horace Davis procured the adoption of his amendment authorizing the remission of the heavy extra charges for the transcontinental carrying of the Australian mails, by making a brief off-hand speech, in which he stated the argument in support of his proposition with such clearness, force and earnestness, that when he took his seat not a single objection arose, though any one might have interposed a fatal point of order, and the amendment was agreed to unanimously. It will therefore remain in the bill, unless the Senate should strike it out, of which there is no probability.

The amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, requiring the Postmaster-General to relet on the 1st of October all star routes expedited at an increased cost exceeding 50 per centum of the original contracts, will be made the subject of a separate vote by ayes and noes in the House to-morrow, and the final result is still considered uncertain.

To-day's session of the House was assigned for consideration of the debris bill, but this special order was set aside, as usual, by the pending appropriation bill, and on Berry's motion next Monday was assigned for the debris bill, when a similar postponement is very likely to be recorded.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day reported favorably on Farley's bill creating a new customs collection district in California, with Wilmington as its port of entry and Santa Barbara as a port of delivery. The bill provides for a Collector and Deputy Collector, with salaries of $3,000 and $1,500, respectively. It also empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint such number of inspectors in San Diego district as he may deem necessary to enforce the customs law along the Mexican boundary. The Senate Postal Committee to-day recommended the passage of Farley's bill to establish a dead-letter office in San Francisco. Both these measures were placed on the Senate calendar for future action.

Senator McDonald to-day introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Colonel Henry Deahna $5,000 "for the value of information obtained and furnished respecting the resources and condition of Alaska." The bill is accompanied with a petition, in which Deahna sets forth that notwithstanding that the worth and value of his reports have been at length universally acknowledge, the Administration itself having adopted all his suggestions, he is still without any reparation for loss inflicted on him by his appointment and sudden removal from the Alaska Collectorship. In short, he says: "The wrong has been acknowledged over and over again, but so far it has not been righted."

The Postmaster-General will announce his decision in the Wells, Fargo & Co. matter next Monday.

The Mining Boundary Question.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—There was an important meeting of the Western members at the house of Senator Jones to-night, to discuss a substitute for the Public Land Commission's bill. Senator Jones and Mr. Daggett, of Nevada, Campbell of Arizona, Maginnis of Montana, and Belford of Colorado, and Mr. Berry of California, were present. The following bill was proposed, and will be offered in the House to-morrow, if opportunity allows. It is said to be entirely satisfactory to the Western members. It provides that Section 2322 of Chapter 6 shall be amended by adding the following: "And in all cases where the mean dip of the lode does not exceed 25 degrees from the horizon the right to follow the mineral shall not exceed beyond the side-lines of the location drawn downward vertically, and on any mineral land where there is no outcrop of a vein or lode on the surface of the ground, the party seeking to make a discovery is authorized to locate a prospecting claim tha same as claims are now allowed by law, and he shall have the exclusive possession of said claim so long as he shall expend $200 worth of work each year in exploring for mineral; and when a vein or lode shall be discovered, a patent may be obtained as is now provided by law. In case a locator shall fail to perform the annual labor herein required, said claim shall be forfeited, and shall be open to relocation, the same as though it had never been located; provided, that the original locators, their heirs, assignees or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location."

The Chinese Colony in New York—General Exodus to New Quarters.

NEW YORK, May 6th.—The *Times* says: At the corner of Mott and Park streets stands the Church of the Transfiguration, a sort of Roman Catholic shrine, amid the filth and festering humanity of an exceedingly nondescript neighborhood. It is in the very heart of the Chinese quarter. Across the street from it is a block of six or eight old buildings, which, it is estimated, contained a week ago a population of from 300 to 500 Chinamen, with a restful sensation of having escaped the wrath of Kearney and San Francisco hoodlums. The next block from Park street to the lower end of Mott sheltered 500 more, and had its hotel and general travelers' agency, where not less than 50 or 60 swarthy Asiatics were usually quartered. The whole Mongolian population of these two blocks on Mott street has been calculated at somewhat more than 1,000, living a life by themselves, having their own institutions and forming a sort of city within a city. They were fully as orderly as and paid higher rents than the population they superseded, and Mott-street landlords were not at all averse to listening to their overtures. But in the meantime they had completely isolated the Church of the Transfiguration from its usual congregation. There were many complaints from those who attended its services that they had to cut their way through an army of "haythens" on Sunday to obtain access to the confessional, and something had to be done to prevent the old church from being converted into a grocery, with posters in strange languages disfiguring the stone pillars. In this emergency action was taken with decision, and the moon-eyed denizens of Mott street woke up a few days ago to find that their domiciles had passed into new hands, and they must vacate on May 1st, or at the expiration of their monthly holdings. The corporation had leased the whole series of tenements from Pell street to Park, and refused to let to Chinamen on any terms. Other landlords in the vicinity took the cue, although they liked their tenants, and for the last week a wholesale eviction has been going on. For the most part the expelled tenants have succeeded in finding apartments in the neighborhood. A tumble-down old rookery in Park street that formerly paid the landlord $39 per month with a miscellaneous tenantry, is now rented for $89 per month to a colony of Chinese. In several other instances rents have been doubled by shrewd landlords by taking advantage of the demand thus created; but the general result has been only to scatter the colony over a wider area, without extinguishing it. In front of one old rookery yesterday afternoon a reporter counted two drays loaded with indescribable household goods and three carriages waiting to remove the inmates. A crowd, each costumed to his own fancy, numbering from 150 to 200, was quartered at the door, and the jargon and gesticulations were bewildering. At length each carriage took up its freight of one or two families, and was driven away. "They were determined to move in style," said a bystander, "for they are only going a few squares, and might just as well have walked."

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, May 6th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento May 10th: Mrs. A. Miller, San Francisco; Mrs. W. E. More, Waverly, N. Y.; B. R. Cauthornse, Mexico, Mo; E. F. Farmer, Mrs. J. K. Luttrell, Santa Rosa; H. Fuller, Mount Pleasant, Ia.; F. T. Hawley and family, Brooklyn; H. B. Terry, Chicago; Miss Mamie L. Terry, Milwaukee; Robert Watt, San Rafael; E. Jones, Des Moines; E. C. Garlich, H. A. Richardson, Colonel T. Bailey Myers, Mrs. Julian James, New York; C. H. Desilver and wife, Brooklyn; Wm. L. Nacoll, United States Navy; Mrs. C. D. Bigelow, C. E. Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Brooklyn; C. Brown, Mare Island; Mr. and Mrs. Croasdarle, Mrs. Edensor, British Columbia.

One hundred and seventy-nine through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento May 13th.

Disastrous Oil Fires in Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, May 6th.—In torpedoing the well of the Oakshade Oil Company this afternoon, the well flowed and took fire. The dry condition of the woods caused the flames to spread rapidly among other oil property, and at the present writing a great fire is raging among the wells of the Oakshade Company and McCalmot Oil Company, near the summit, on the Kendall and Eldred Railway.

Later reports say that three distinct fires are now in the woods among the wells at different points.

An unauthenticated report says that in the premature explosion of a torpedo near Rew City three men were seriously if not fatally burned.

The fires now raging cover miles of territory and threaten several villages, besides a vast amount of oil property.

The excitement is very high in this city.

BRADFORD, May 6th.—Rew City, a village ten miles from Bradford, composed of about 100 houses, was entirely burned—not one building remaining. The extent of territory being so great, it is impossible to get the exact amount of property destroyed. The fires are now all under control. It is estimated that 300 derricks and great quantities of oil have been consumed. The loss will reach $300,000, with no insurance except a small amount on the buildings at Rew City.

The report of several men being injured by a glycerine explosion is unfounded.

Fire and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, May 6th.—The explosion of a copper still in the third story of Tresher & Co.'s distillery, at the foot of Spring street, this morning set fire to the building, and it was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $60,000; insured for $30,000. Fred Schreiber, one of the employes, was burned to death, and it is said another man is missing.

Heavy Loss by Fire in Boston.

BOTON, May 6th.—A fire in Beebe's block, on Otis street, to-day, caused a loss to the clothing firm of Whitten, Burdett & Young of from $200,000 to $250,000. Simmons, Hatch & Whitten, who occupied the first floor and basement, lose quite heavily.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND (O.), May 6th.—The four-story brick building, 141 to 147 St. Clair street, was burned early this morning. The loss on building and stock is upwards of $200,000. The heaviest loser is the Telegraph Supply Company—estimated at $150,000; insured for $50,000.

Killed by a Convict.

ELMIRA (N. Y.), May 6th.—This morning, while McKelvey, Chief Keeper of the Reformatory, was endeavoring to punish an insubordinate convict—Edward Symonds, from New York—Symonds suddenly turned upon McKelvey and plunged a sharply-pointed case-knife into his stomach. McKelvey reeled from the cell into the corridor and fell dead. Symonds then handed the knife to the Assistant Keeper, and was locked up in a dark cell. McKelvey was from Detroit, and an old officer of the Michigan State Prison. He leaves a wife and three children.

Arrested for Forgery.

ST. LOUIS, May 6th.—General B. A. Morton, President of the National Liberal League, was arrested here to-day, charged with having forged the name of ex-Governor John M. Palmer, of Illinois, to a check for $2,000 on a bank in Joplin, Mo., about a year ago, upon which he got the money. Several hundred dollars in money, jewelry of great value—said to belong to his wife—railroad passes on a large number of roads, dies, stamps and different kinds of pens were found on his person, or among his effects when arrested. Morton was arrested at the instance of John B. Sargent, Cashier of the bank upon which the forged check was drawn, who recognized him in a railroad office here. Morton claims that it is a case of mistaken identity.

The Indian Territory Invasion.

ST. LOUIS, May 6th.—A *Republican* special from Reno, Indian Territory, says that squatters have entered the northern and eastern parts of the Territory, and that two detachments of troops have been sent to drive them out, with instructions that if the invaders do not leave speedily to confiscate their property.

The New Mexico Indian Outrages.

TUCSON, May 6th.—A *Star* special from Fort Lowell, May 6th, says: A dispatch from the camp at Robert Keller's ranch, in the Rio San Francisco, N. M., dated the 5th, says: W. Wilcox, J. C. Cooney, F. Chick, J. Kullman and G. Levison are reported killed. The bodies of only the first two mentioned have been found. Three more were wounded, and ten horses and a number of cattle were killed. All the women and children of the valley are now collected here. It is the impression here that the Indians number over 200 fighting men, and 80 squaws have been counted with them.

Injunction Granted.

DENVER (Col.), May 6th.—In the case of Scott Evans against the Highland Chief mine at Leadville, Judge Hallett, of the United States District Court, has awarded an injunction restraining defendant from working the works claimed by the plaintiff.

Bank Officers Arrested.

NYACK (N. Y.), May 6th.—Samuel W. Canfield, President, and Richard W. Eels, Secretary of the defunct Rockland Savings Bank, have been arrested in a civil suit to recover $38,000, the amount, it is charged, they embezzled.

Discouraging Tobacco Crop Outlook in Virginia.

PETERSBURG (Va.), May 6th.—Intelligence from different sections of the State report a greater scarcity of tobacco plants than has been known in a number of years, those growing being rapidly destroyed by the tobacco fly. Farmers are so discouraged that in many instances the ground prepared for tobacco is being planted with corn and peas. It is thought that not more than one-fourth the usual crop of tobacco will be made this year.

The Special Deputy Marshals Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—It is understood to be the purpose of the Democratic leaders to pass the bill introduced by Senator Bayard this afternoon, to regulate the pay and appointment of Special Deputy Marshals, through the Senate and House, and send it to the President for his signature as early as possible next week. It differs from the rider of the vetoed appropriation bill by requiring the appointments to be made annually, and by reason also of several amendments is designed to obviate the objections that have been urged against the forms of expression and working machinery of the original clause.

Increase of Postal Business.

CHICAGO, May 6th.—A Washington special to the *Inter-Ocean* says: It is stated at the Postoffice Department that there has never been a time in the history of the Government when so many new postoffices were being established. There is also a largely increased volume of postal business all over the country, but particularly in the West.

A New Jersey Town on Fire.

NEW YORK, May 7th—A. M.—A fire broke out at Communipaw, N. J., about 1:30 this morning, and is still burning furiously. The conflagration is an extensive one, and the loss will no doubt be very heavy; but no particulars can be obtained to-night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Condition of France.

PARIS, May 6th.—The condition of France has rarely been more tranquil and promising. Taxes, though enormous, are collected without trouble, and they greatly exceed estimates. The difficulty is how to make the most equitable remissions.

Germany and the Vatican.

BERLIN, May 6th.—Bismarck, at a recent parliamentary soiree, declared that he was ready to come to terms with the Vatican, but that the Vatican must testify its willingness by acts, instead of words. If it did not, then things would remain as they are. Nevertheless, to be ready for all contingencies, perhaps he would demand full powers from the Landtag to use his discretion in regard to the application of the May laws.

Sale of Exeter Hall in London.

LONDON, May 6th.—The Young Men's Christian Association has purchased Exeter Hall for £25,000. Fifteen thousand pounds more will be spent in adjusting the building to the requirements of the Central Association.

Alarming Outlook in Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 6th.—The general feeling of the Mansion House Relief Committee is that the crisis was never more alarming, as subscriptions are falling off while the distress is increasing.

Returned to Work.

LONDON, May 6th.—Four thousand Middlesborough iron workers have resumed work at five per cent. reduction in their wages.

Affairs in Afghanistan.

CABUL, May 6th.—The Governor of Ghuznee has written to the inhabitants of Logan Valley, advising them to be friendly to the British.

Mahomed Jan had written that as the British have evacuated Ghuznee he hopes they will retire also from Logan.

The Indian Deficit.

LONDON, May 6th.—The *Standard* says: "What we now have to face is the fact that the Indian exchequer is at present responsible for the sum of £4,000,000, towards paying which it does not practically possess one farthing. In the presence of this plain fact, it is absurd to talk as apologetic as the ministry does of the general financial position being good. No technicalities can explain away the extraordinary underestimate on the part of the military authorities, and the amazing blunder of the Finance Minister in accepting the crude statements which must have appeared palpably false to any one exercising ordinary judgment."

Volcanic Eruption—Earthquake.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3d.—The volcano at Colima continues in active eruption. The town of Lorilla, at the foot of the volcano, is reported sinking. The inhabitants are panic-stricken, and are abandoning their homes.

A heavy earthquake was felt at Floctula yesterday, passing from north to south.

The Monroe Doctrine in Canada.

OTTAWA (Ont.), May 6th.—In the House of Commons to-day, Colby directed attention to the propose construction of the Panama Canal. He uttered sentiments favorable to the scheme and against the application of the Monroe doctrine to the undertaking. Sir John Macdonald expressed satisfaction that the matter had been brought before the attention of Parliament, and denied that the Monroe doctrine had any application to commercial undertakings such as the present.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE OREGON COAST DISASTER.

Fishing Boats Capsized and Several Men Drowned.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

A State Prison Convict on Trial for Murder at Stockton.

CALIFORNIA.

Suspension of Stockbrokers—Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—D. Z. Yost & Co., stockbrokers, suspended to-day. Liabilities, over $100,000.

A sharp shock of earthquake occurred here last night after 12 o'clock.

The Female Pedestrian Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—The score in the female pedestrian match at 9 P. M. stood: Cline 89, Howard 86, Tobias 85, Tourtillotte 83, Chappelle 81, Young 80.

Monroe Ashbury's Funeral—Judge Daingerfield's Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6th.—The funeral of Monroe Ashbury took place to-day from the Masonic Temple, and was largely attended.

Judge Daingerfield will be buried to-morrow.

Judge Freelon has been elected Presiding Judge of the San Francisco Superior Court.

Placer County Democrats.

AUBURN, May 6th.—The Democratic Central Committee of Placer county met here to-day and appointed H. Barrett, J. H. Runckle, A. Breece, Jo Hamilton and J. A. Filcher delegates to the State Convention of the 19th. The expression of the committee favored Thurman for President.

San Joaquin Democrats and the Presidency.

STOCKTON, May 6th.—The *Independent* of to-morrow morning will publish interviews with prominent Democrats of San Joaquin county, detailing their views in regard to the manner in which delegates shall be sent to the National Convention, and their individual preferences for the Presidency. The majority are in favor of unpledged candidates, and consider that Thurman is the strongest man. Several consider that Seymour is the only candidate who can carry the States representing the largest electoral vote. Tilden is regarded as a candidate who deserves the gratitude of the party, but who must succumb to the policy of the party.

A San Quentin Convict on Trial for Murder.

STOCKTON, May 6th.—Michael Welch, indicted for the murder of Susan E. Bailey in the spring of 1878, was arraigned in the Superior Court to-day, and pleaded not guilty; that he had already been convicted of the offense charged and included in the indictment, by a judgment of the County Court of the county of San Joaquin, rendered July 31, 1878; to indictment No. 1, in 1878, he pleaded guilty of burglary, and was given two years in the State Prison; to indictment No. 2, for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder upon J. A. Shepherd, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four years; to indictment No. 3, for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder upon H. S. Hulbert, he was sentenced to one year; and on indictment No. 4, assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder upon Susan E. Bailey, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four years—each sentence to begin at the expiration of the other. Miss Bailey died within a year from the time the assault was made, and Welch, while in the Penitentiary, was indicted for murder. To the latter charge he pleads that he was acquitted by the judgment of the County Court that sentenced him in 1878.

Programme of the Grangers' Meeting at Lodi.

LODI, May 6th.—At the Grange meeting yesterday the following programme was adopted: Thursday, 13th—Grange meeting in the morning at 9 o'clock; afternoon, public lecture by Professor Hilgard on "Irrigation and Drainage"; Grange meeting in the evening. Friday—Plowing-match in the morning; afternoon, exhibition of stock and agricultural implements; Grange meeting in the evening. Saturday—Grange meeting in the morning; public lecture in the afternoon on "Agriculture"; Grange meeting in the evening. There will also be a free ball in the evening at the new hall.

The Crowey Murder Trial at Napa.

NAPA, May 6th.—A jury in the Crowey case has, after some difficulty, been procured. John Crowey, the younger of the two sons, will be tried first. A strong fight is being made by both sides, every objection made by either being strongly contested. The trial will occupy three or four weeks. John and William Crowey, two of the defendants, have been in jail since October 27th last. On the 25th of that month they and the murdered man, La Reasche, became engaged in a broil in a Swiss hotel in this city. The death-blows were given with beer glasses, billiard cues, etc. Deceased lived but a few hours after the fight.

Boy Drowned.

FOREST CITY, May 6th.—Yesterday morning Willie Flynn, a son of Peter Flynn, of Alleghany, in attempting to cross a foot-bridge extending over Kanaka creek, in the vicinity of the Kenton mine, lost his footing and fell into the water. The stream being much swollen and running very swiftly, his body was not recovered till life was extinct.

The Sprague Case at San Buenaventura.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, May 6th.—The case of The People vs. Sprague was called this morning in the Superior Court, Judge Temple, of Sonoma, presiding. By agreement it went over till to-morrow at 8 A. M. Mr. Haymond, who appears for the defense, will ask the Court to set aside all previous orders, so as to allow a bill of exceptions on appeal to be settled by the Supreme Court. Should this be denied he will attack the judgment itself, on the ground of fraud, and ask that it be set aside. The Attorney-General represents the People.

A Sailor Drowned.

LOS ANGELES, May 6th.—A sailor belonging to the schooner Trustee was drowned at Santa Monica this mor