THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MAY 18, 188.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107⅞ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 109½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86½@4 89½; silver bars, 114½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 99 5-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 109⅝; 4½s, 111½.

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

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s @10s 6d for good to choice California.

THE mining share market was fairly active in San Francisco yesterday morning, but prices at the close of last week were scarcely sustained. The changes since Saturday were not important, and were mostly in the minor key. At the informal session in the afternoon there was an upward movement in some of the north end stocks. Sierra Nevada got up to $17, and Union Consolidated rose to $22, with free sales.

THE Democratic State Convention meets at Oakland to-morrow.

JUDGE T. K. WILSON has been elected Presiding Justice of the San Francisco Superior Court, vice Wm. P. Dainger field, deceased.

SO FAR this month 31,346 immigrants have arrived at New York.

FIRE in Philadelphia; also at Salina, Ky., and Chicago.

INTENSE interest is manifested among politicians in the result of the Illinois Republican State Convention, which meets at Springfield to-morrow.

DR. GABRIEL KAISER killed himself at the grave of his wife, Sunday, in the Jewish Cemetery near Louisville, Ky.

JOHN CLARK, shot and cut by James Slack recently near Bodie, died of his wounds Sunday.

REPUBLICAN primaries will be held to-day in Multnomah county, Or.

TWO Chinamen were drowned Sunday in John Day's river, Oregon.

ALEXANDER FITZPATRICK, aged 19, was drowned at Napa yesterday while bathing.

THE Pope has recently undergone several painful operations.

THE slave trade on the Red Sea has been revived.

THE mortality in Paris is creating great alarm.

THE strained relations between Roumania and Bulgaria have come to a complete rupture.

THE Workingmen's State Convention met in San Francisco yesterday.

FURTHER details of the Indian troubles in New Mexico, are given this morning.

VIGOROUS steps are taking by the Mexican Government to suppress the revolution in Lower California and Sonora.

AN old man named Burlison was thrown from a wagon in Josephine county, Oregon, and instantly killed.

JOHN M. PUGH, a pioneer of 1847, died suddenly in Marion county, Oregon, Sunday, of paralysis of the heart.

THE Oregon Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows' meets at Portland to-day.

SENATOR Booth spoke yesterday on the interoceanic canal question, a report of which will be found in another column.

THE devastation by the forest fires in New Jersey and Pennsylvania is still going on.

THE Archbishop of Quebec condemns tradesunions in a pastoral.

LOGAN'S DEFENSE.

General Logan appears to have thought it necessary to enter into an elaborate vindication of his political position, and especially to deny all connection with any such plot to force an objectionable candidate upon the Republican party, as has been quite freely attributed to Senators Cameron and Conkling, and himself. The value of this explanation may seem less when it is pointed out that he does not deny the main facts of the situation, but only objects to certain interpretations put upon them by the press and public. Thus he admits that he has taken counsel with Messrs. Cameron and Conkling. He admits that he is doing all he can to procure the renomination of Grant. He does not deny that he has left Washington for the sole purpose of making Grant's fight in Illinois. And as he has now gone to Springfield in advance of the opening of the State Convention, it does not require to be said that he is there in order to influence and if possible control, the Convention. In short, Mr. Logan's disclaimer appears to us to be for the most part irrelevant and sophistical, and for all the credit it is likely to get with the people of his own State it might as well have been omitted. The bargain of the "Senatorial Group" is one of those phenomena which are logically deduced from experience, and which therefore cannot be denied away at pleasure. The determination of Logan to carry Illinois for Grant has in less cautious moments been openly avowed by him and his trusted friends. The motives of the coalition of which he is a member are too obvious to be missed. It is a bold game in which these politicians are engaged, and if it succeeds no doubt they will acquire greatly increased power from it. But if it does not succeed it is equally plain that none of them will ever again be in a position to bargain away the votes of their respective States.

INSTINCTIVE SYMPATHY WITH LAWLESSNESS.

The Sandlot Ward Presidents of San Francisco at their Sunday meeting took the opportunity to pass resolutions expressing their sympathy with the Tulare county squatters, and intimating that if necessary the Sandlots were prepared to furnish a contingent for the aid of the aforesaid squatters in their resistance to the laws of the country. Thus instinctively do the men of the Sandlots sympathize with lawlessness wherever it appears. They do not know anything about the merits of the Tulare case. All they understand is that the squatters have been defying the process of the United States Courts. That is quite enough for the Sandlots, however. They feel themselves to be at one with all who break the laws under whatever circumstances, and they are moved to declare themselves the allies of the Mussel Slough outlaws without further inquiry. The people of San Francisco would do well to reflect upon this characteristic trait in their fellow-citizens of the Sandlots, for it betokens a disposition which is certain to manifest itself at all times in the same way. It is the inevitable point of view of a class of people who have all their lives been "forninst the Government," no matter what the character of that Government might be. They are for the Mussel Slough squatters simply and solely because the latter are lawbreakers and rioters.

WHITTAKER'S DEFENSE.

Cadet Whittaker still insists that he did not write the note of warning, despite the unanimous opinion of the five experts. He suggests that whoever wrote it may have done so in his (Whittaker's) room, while he was asleep, and that the imitation of his handwriting might have been easily done, since there were plenty of specimens of it lying around. But it is by no means so easy a matter to imitate handwriting. Not one person in a thousand can do it successfully, even with much study, and experts can detect the closest imitation very certainly. Had this been an imitation there would have been features about it which would have distinguished it from Whittaker's own writing, and the experts would have been able to point out each difference of this kind. We cannot but feel that their arguments upon this point, after so exhaustive an examination of all the handwriting submitted to them, is almost conclusive as to the guilt of Whittaker.

PERSISTENT SUBSIDY SCHEMERS.

The pertinacity of certain subsidy beggars before Congress is phenomenal. Though the justification for such aid as they solicit has long since passed away, and though all the conditions under which the National Government first assisted private enterprise in the construction of transcontinental railroads have ceased to exist, these importunate lobbyists exhibit the same greed and impudence they have manifested from the first. There is a bill now before Congress which embodies the latest job they have manufactured. It sets out with the pretense of forfeiting all railroad land grants which have not been earned by the fulfillment of the terms of the grants. This proposition, however, is only a blind, the real purpose of the bill being to take the lapsed grants and distribute them among the subsidy seekers who are besieging the Capitol. The worst of these adventurers is the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, which is now clamoring for the passage of a bill renewing its land grant and extending the time for the completion of its line. The New York *Evening Post* in a recent article thus states the case of the Texas and Pacific: "A bill now before Congress gives the company six years further "time to complete its road from Marshall, "Texas, to the Pacific Ocean, and of course "revives and continues the grant of land, "25,000 acres for every mile of road, subject to the right of actual settlers on such "land to purchase a certain quantity thereof at a fixed price. The company has "constructed about one-seventh of its road, "from Marshall westward, and for this and "for the remainder of its road yet to be "built within Texas it received from the "State a large quantity of valuable land. "If the bill should be passed the effect of "the law would be to confirm the grant to "the company of public lands beyond the "State of Texas, on the line from El Paso "to the ocean. This includes lands on the "line as laid down across the whole Territory of Arizona, where not a spadeful of "earth has been turned by the company or "a single thing done to perform the agreement by which it received the grant. But "this is not the whole of the case. Across "the Territory of Arizona a railroad has "been nearly finished. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has laid its tracks "substantially parallel with the route of the "Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and not "far from the tracks of the latter company—"if its tracks are ever put down at all. "It is asserted on good authority that "within three hundred days the Southern "Pacific will have its road in running "order from Yuma, at the western line of "Arizona, to El Paso, at the western line "of Texas." This being the case it follows that the Texas and Pacific is asking Congress to help it build a road the need for which has chiefly been disproved by the actual construction of a line across Arizona without any Government subsidy. The Southern Pacific has asked no help from the Government, and has built the road. The Texas Pacific now comes forward, and, on the plea of public welfare, asks that the nation shall enable it to enter into a perfectly useless and injurious rivalry with private enterprise and capital. A more monstrous proposition was never made.

The only possible ground upon which subsidies can be asked is the ground that the undertaking is required by the public interests, and that the circumstances are such as to render it impracticable to do the work by private capital alone. In the case before us this argument fails entirely, since a railroad has already been undertaken by private enterprise, and since the practicability of building such a road without Government aid is thereby demonstrated. Nor is this the only consideration. The Texas and Pacific demands that the nation should come in and deliberately compete with private capital, not for the benefit of the country, but for the aggrandisement of other private capital. Congress, in fact, is solicited to throw the weight of the Treasury on one side of a private rivalry, and so to help one set of men to beat down another set. The pretense that any public good can come out of such an arrangement is almost too absurd to be discussed. Every argument in favor of subsidies fails here, for none of the conditions indispensable to a rational claim for subsidy are present. The Southern Pacific is doing all the work the Texas and Pacific professes itself desirous of doing, and is doing it with its own means. There cannot be a necessity for a second road on the same parallel as the Southern Pacific. All the talk about opening new regions for settlement is out of place as regards the Texas and Pacific, for the Southern Pacific has already accomplished that development. The Southern Pacific will give to the nation all the advantages and facilities that any road could, and will not cost it a cent. The Texas-Pacific cannot do more than duplicate the work of the Southern Pacific, yet it requires millions of acres of land. There is in short no conceivable ground of public policy upon which this subsidy scheme can be sustained, and Congress will make an evil and damaging record for itself if it passes the bill before it. The case of the Northern Pacific is scarcely less unreasonable. That company has allowed its land grant to lapse, and meantime another company, without subsidies, has begun its western end, and is prepared to continue the enterprise. And now comes the Northern Pacific with a bill containing a provision to the effect that the purchase by it of any railroad or railroads already built on the line of its road "shall be deemed a compliance with "the provisions of its charter." The plea for subsidy is that private enterprise cannot build the road; but if private enterprise does build it, then it is to be considered all the same as if it had not been possible to build it in that way. That is the meaning of this proposition, and it is preposterous. The Northern Pacific admits that it has no claim for subsidy in the same breath with which it demands it. Both these subsidy schemes ought to be kicked out of Congress, for they are neither more nor less than clumsily-disguised steals.

CONGRESS AND THE UTES.

It almost seems as though a fatality attended all dealings with the Indians. It is apparently impossible to get Congress to do anything regarding these people in good faith, or without such follies and procrastinations and duplicities as convert intended good into evil. The treaty with the Utes has taken a great deal of labor and negotiation to bring about. The Indian Department has worked hard and conscientiously upon it. It was the only alternative with a war which must cost the country an enormous sum, and for the prosecution of which the War Department is by no means prepared. Yet, knowing all this, and knowing the importance of a prompt ratification of the articles agreed upon, so as to convey to the Utes an impression that the Government meant to keep its faith this time, Congress has shuffled and dallied with the matter week after week until at last the Indians have lost patience and confidence, and many of their young men have gone upon the war path. And thus it may be asserted, as it is asserted, that Congress is directly responsible for the late murder of prospectors by Utes, and that it will be directly responsible for the Indian war which now appears inevitable. Had the treaty been ratified when it was introduced, the probability is that the Indian Department would have been enabled to manage the whole matter peaceably, and that the Utes would have gone upon their reservation and stayed there quietly. But Congress had too many political jobs on its hands, and so it could not find time for a piece of business which was to save the country hundreds or thousands of lives, and millions of money. The treaty has been postponed, and thrust away out of sight, until the Indians, who do not understand politics, have naturally concluded that it was abandoned, and have returned to their old habits of aggression and homicide. As their raids are retaliated upon them by white men equally careless of the personal accountability of whatever Indians they encounter, it is certain that nothing will be done to prevent the general war whose foundations have been so carefully laid at Washington. And presently the Indian Department will very likely be taken to task for having failed to accomplish what Congress prevented it from doing, and the old cry that the army alone is fit to deal with the Indians, will be revived. It is a melancholy and disheartening business throughout, and the worst of it is that no influence seems at all capable of mending it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.—Booth presented in a speech the memorial of the San Francisco Board of Trade regarding the proposed interoceanic canal, which was referred.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a Senate resolution, copies of Captain John W. White's report upon Alaska affairs, together with papers relating to the transfer of jurisdiction over Alaska from the United States to the Treasury Department. Referred.

Bayard, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the bill lately introduced by him regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals. Calendar.

Bayard will ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow.

Vance submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what method is observed in the revenue service in subtracting tare on foreign sugars imported in boxes, and whether said tare be greater or less than the actual weight of the boxes, together with the reasons therefore, if such be the case. Adopted.

On Thursday Morgan will ask consideration of his electoral count bill.

The Post office Appropriation bill was taken up. (The committee increase the appropriation for railroad transportation $400,000; by steamboats, $50,000; by messengers, $25,000; for mail locks and tags, $75,000); strike out the provision authorizing the Postmaster-General to remit in favor of the colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales as much of the cost of the overland transportation of Australian closed mails as he may deem just, and strike out the proviso that all star routes shall be relet after thirty days' advertisement, as now provided by law on the 1st of October, 1880, when the pay for the expedition of the schedule ordered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, or June 30, 1880, shall exceed 50 per centum of the contract price before such expedition; provided, that this proviso shall not prevail when the present contractor desires to continue the contract as reduced.]

Wallace said all amendments increasing appropriations were recommended by the Postoffice Department. In proposing the last-named amendment the committee was governed by the following consideration: The language was contradictory and almost unintelligible, but aside from that the committee held that the effect of the proviso was to strike down the star service west of the Mississippi river upon at least seventy routes, and they believed it was both improvident and unwise, for when the service was once given it would be unwise to take it away again. These contracts were let for four years. Nearly all of them have run eighteen months or two years. By the proviso they would have but about eighteen months to run from the date of the reletting. The committee think that if Congress annuls these contracts, the contractors will have a good claim for damages. Even if they assent to the annulment and accept the one month's extra pay provided for in the contract, it would cost the Government $277,000. But the contracts do not provide for annulment for any other reason than the fault of the contractor. There is no provision for amendment, and large damages for such annulment could be obtained from the Government. These were the principal reasons for the committee's action in striking out the proviso.

Beck moved to amend the text before the committee's amendment was voted on by adding to the proviso the following: "And provided, further, that there shall be no decrease in the present number of trips nor in the expedition now existing on any of the routes above referred to in the reletting herein provided for." He referred to the extravagant increase in contracts on some prominent routes, and said that necessary service should not be withdrawn while we were retrenching extravagance.

Garland offered the following as a substitute for Beck's amendment: "And provided, that the contractors herein referred to may at any time after the passage of this Act abandon their contracts without damage to themselves or their sureties."

Teller thought the proviso a most extraordinary one. It proposed that Congress should violate the faith of the Government.

After a long debate concerning the obligations of the contract and the workings of the star service generally, the amendments proposed by Garland and Beck were rejected, and the committee's amendment striking out the House proviso was agreed to.

Booth spoke against the amendment striking out the provision relative to Australian mails.

The committee's amendment to strike out the House clause was rejected—yeas 20, nays 23.

The other committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Presiding officer (Ferry) laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State upon the Fortune Bay fisheries question. Ordered printed.

Adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.—A resolution was introduced by Cox requesting the President to communicate all correspondence in regard to the persecution of the Jews by Russia.

Bills introduced—By Young of Ohio—Taxing and regulating the sale and manufacture of glucose or grape sugar. [It requires manufacturers to pay $100 and dealers $50.]

By Turner—Constitutional amendment, prohibiting Congress passing an appropriation bill except by a vote of a majority of members elected, unless the amount appropriated is less than $10,000.

By Whitthorne—For meters to measure distilled and malt liquors.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor bill was agreed to—179 to 47.

Cook's motion was agreed to, setting apart Saturday for bills from the Public Buildings Committee.

The House refused to second the demand for a suspension of the rules to pass the bill authorizing national banks to make loans on mortgages of real estate.

The Speaker presented the President's message on the Fortune Bay outrage, with correspondence and the report of the Secretary of State.

The President says: In transmitting this correspondence and report, I respectfully ask the immediate and careful attention of Congress to the failure of accord between the two Governments as to the interpretation and execution of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, as disclosed in this correspondence and elucidated by the exposition of the Secretary of State. I concur in the opinion of that report as to the measures proper to be taken by this Government in the maintenance of the rights accorded our fishermen by British concessions in the treaty, and in procuring suitable action towards indemnity for the injury which this interest has already suffered. Accordingly I recommend to Congress the adoption of these measures, with such attendant details of legislation as in the wisdom of Congress may seem expedient.

The message and accompanying documents were ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Adjourned.

RACE DECISION.—After a long time the Pacific Coast Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association has filed its decision in the matter of the colt race trotted at Agricultural Park at the last State Fair. It will be recollected that Mabel and Captain Smith were the only horses entered in the race, and that prior to its taking place the former was withdrawn, whereupon Captain Smith trotted alone one heat, made it in 2:39½, and Harris R. Covey (for Leland Stanford, who owns the colt) demanded the stakes, forfeits and added money from the State Agricultural Society. This they refused to pay him, whereupon he appealed, and the Board of Appeals, consisting of N. T. Smith, T.W. Hinchman and Chris. Green, have decided that the horse Captain Smith is entitled to his own entrance money and all forfeits and stakes, together with interest money which may have accrued, but is not entitled to the $400 added money.

James McCoul, an old Tuscarora (Nev.) miner and prospecter, at present in Tombstone District, states in a letter to a friend that scarcely one of the many Nevada miners there can get employment. Wages are at present $4 per day, but there is no assurance that they will not be reduced within a month. Hundreds are leaving the camp, and unless there is a greater demand for laborers this summer there will be quite an exodus from Tombstone.

Fort Harney, Oregon, is ordered to be discontinued as a military post. Companies F, Second Infantry, and H, Twenty-first Infantry, composing the present garrison, will go to Camp Chelan and Fort Canby respectively.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WHAT DR. KALLOCH THINKS OF CERTAIN "MEAN SPECIMENS OF MINISTERS."

Communication from a Baptist Minister—"Behold How Good and How Pleasant it is for Brethren to Dwell Together in Unity."

DR. KALLOCH EXPLAINS.

The pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Isaac S. Kalloch, in his prelude Sunday night on the "Metropolitan and other Baptist Churches," spoke as follows: You will all remember that last Sunday night I announced my intention to desist taking notice of any slanderous statements made by irresponsible parties that would involve me in any personal discussion; but the remarkable experiences of the last week seem to call for some statement, personal to myself. Last week you all know the Baptist Convention was held at Sacramento. I felt greatly in need of rest, and thought perhaps a week's vacation and pleasant converse with my old friends of the Baptist persuasion would do me good, so I started for the Convention. They had done me the honor twice out of the five times that they have held Conventions in this State, to elect me President; but imagine my surprise when I saw hanging around the door of the place where the Convention was held, the same crowd of pimps, detectives and assassins, that have surrounded me in this city for the last three or four months. Verily, I thought I ought to be at home with these surroundings. In the Convention I found every mean specimen of a minister that ever I had any little petty disagreement with; every minister that had any little personal spite against me as a man and a parson. Also, I saw there, dressed in broadcloth and wearing plug hats, having the semblance of gentlemen, but who, to my knowledge, for a year past have not had a dollar in their pockets, men who have not had money enough to pay their expenses of a trip from this Temple to the Baldwin Hotel; and yet here they were, all dressed up for the occasion, and ready for their work. It looked to me as though they had me in their toils for a time. I was never so completely taken by surprise in my life. Never, in all the brutality, ferocity and hideousness of the attacks of these fellows upon me, did the thought enter my head that they would attempt to steal a Baptist Convention from me. I was caught napping, but God delivered me from the mouth of the lion. Never in the annals of inhuman persecution occurred such a barbarous attempt to ruin a man; such an attempt to prejudge me and my son I never met with before.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION AND ITS ATTEMPTED ACTION IN THE CASE OF DR. KALLOCH.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Having been a participant in the proceedings of the Baptist Convention held in Sacramento last week, and a careful observer of the temper and mode of action of the two antagonistic parties, and observing the comments editorially and in the local columns of the daily press, I ask the privilege of making a brief but impartial statement concerning the points in question.

First in importance, as well as in order of statement, is the fact that from the moment of I. S. Kalloch's advent on the political platform, as an advocate of the W. P. C., he was fully understood by many in his own denomination as entering anew upon an ambitious course entirely at variance with the spirit and duties of the gospel ministry. His course since that moment has never received any formal indorsement by representative bodies of the denomination in California, but on the contrary, has met the unfaltering opposition of a large and most respectable element among his own brethren and the universal disapprobation of Eastern Baptists, as the attitude of certain ministers and churches here and the utterances of the Baptist press at the East unitedly testify. It is therefore not true, in point of fact or principle, that the indorsement of Dr. Kalloch by his own denomination here or elsewhere is of such long standing that no protest at this late day is or can be of any avail.

Secondly—The polity of the Baptist denomination being purely congregational, the local indorsement of any man by a single church or a number of churches, against the protest of a large majority, does not involve the denomination, as a whole, in the support of wrong done by its ministers and churches. True, the duty of discipline demands recognition and enforcement in all such cases; but the practical obstacles which always beset the practical application of purely republican principles find their worst form of illustration in an attempt at disciplinary action by the representative action of local churches. In proof of this fact allusion to the celebrated Parshall case at Oakland is sufficient. A bad man was then and there arraigned, tried, found guilty, and duly deposed from the ministry, whereupon a second council met and restored the deposed minister to the functions of his office. The very men who thus set aside the action of a large and intelligent body of Christian ministers and laymen were prominent in the recent successful attempt to quash any preliminary consideration looking to the repudiation of I. S. Kalloch and I. M. Kalloch, as duly authenticated and approved ministers of the gospel. The jailer of the San Francisco jail and the aged brother who assumed the prerogatives of censor to the religious press for publishing unquestioned facts, both of whom had no word of censure for the Kallochs in the late Convention nor would suffer others to utter their solemn convictions, were the abettors of the infamous overruling of a large and respectable council in the restoration of a still more infamous man to the ranks of the Christian ministry. Is it a matter of surprise that the public sentiment should hold the entire denomination responsible for the indorsement of wrong, under circumstances so humiliating to all the lovers of purity in character and life in the men who assume the solemn functions of the Christian ministry? And yet, the piety and intelligence of the Baptist denomination in California and throughout the United States call aloud for the just condemnation of all who desecrate the sacred office, regardless of talents, position or power.

Thirdly—The action proposed by those interested in the purity of our ministry and the vindication of our religious principles, as well as in the general prosperity of a pure Christianity, was such as should have received the indorsement of Dr. Kalloch himself and all his adherents, had he and they desired the vindication of the holy religion which they profess more than present exemption from preliminary inquiry and denominational expression concerning the issues so painfully pressed upon the consciences of all who seek the peace and prosperity of the Christian Church in all its various forms of organization, as animated by the spirit of Christ himself. In this connection, it is but proper to state that the vote on Mr. Abbott's proposed resolution, when analyzed in the light of all the facts, is in no wise to be regarded as a fair expression of sentiment on the main question at issue. The following considerations will render this fact apparent to all:

1. The vote was not the expression of duly qualified delegates, several persons voting who were not representatives of the churches. 2. The "magnetic" Kalloch had the sympathetic support of nearly all the female delegates in the convention, whose influence led others of their own and even some of the "sterner" sex to vote "aye." It was the writer's own eye which took in the scene of three women laying hold of one man, in a fruitless endeavor to gain his affirmative vote. Whether it was due to their influence that he did not vote in the negative deponent saith not, but such was the fact. 3. The question was put by the Moderator in defiance of all rule, even according to his own admission, his excuse being a lame afterthought or at least too feeble for a justification at the time of taking the vote. His refusal to heed the call for the yeas and nays was unquestionably a result of indecision on his part, he being pledged to the measure in advance, as well as to certain resolutions concerning Sabbath desecration, which would have involved the unqualified censure of I. S. Kalloch, and which were, I am informed, prepared largely at his instance and with his approval. 4. A large number of men not fully in sympathy with Dr. Kalloch unquestionably voted in opposition to the reading of the resolution, on the ground of its inadmissibility in a purely deliberative body. These brethren cannot but know that their plea is of little avail in popular estimation, while the thirty-six who voted nay were nearly all men of deep convictions, the few ladies who did vote thus doing so on the merits of the question. The morale of the negative vote is therefore vastly superior to that of the larger numerical strength of incongruous elements, and the action of the Convention on the question at issue is therefore one deserving the approbation of public sentiment, as it will most assuredly receive the commendation of the Baptist denomination at the East. The Baptists of California, in common with men of all classes, admit the great ability of I. S. Kalloch for good or ill, as his great powers may be directed, but they have declared even by the vote of last week their emphatic disapprobation of his course, as derogatory to his character as a Christian minister, and extremely prejudicial to the peace and prosperity of the cause of Christ, which has suffered, still suffers, and must continue to suffer from the consequences of his unholy ambition. For this, his besetting sin, attended with powers of invective seldom equaled, he has received and must through all his future bear the ineffaceable stains of wrong-doing, and he may well exclaim with Cardinal Wolsey, in his fall, "Had I but served my God with half the devotion I have served my king (ambition), He would not thus have left me to suffer reproach." BAPTIST.

The above is from a Baptist minister, but the following is from the pen of a common mortal, who has not had the good fortune to have been baptized by immersion, nor, we fear, by any other method of administering that important ordinance:

EDS. RECORD UNION: A local item in your paper this morning attracted my attention and amused me greatly. The item related to the late Baptist Convention, and was a brief, concise and just criticism on the spirit of that Convention. I attended the Convention because I was informed there would be "music in the air." I never had the pleasure before of witnessing the proceedings of any religious body, and had formed an opinion of the dignity and solemnity of such proceedings which has been wholly and pleasantly dispelled. As you say in the local referred to, they do things very much after the manner of common sinners. On the day when Guirey got in his work on Kalloch on a side bar, it was evident that Guirey was feeling the sentiment to see how best he and his party would stand in the main fight. The manner in which the Convention sat down upon him was very discouraging. Dr. Frost mistook his calling. He should have been a politician. He did as nice a little piece of parliamentary management as I have ever seen in any ward meeting. But to appreciate the thing in all its rare beauty you should know more of the true inwardness of the whole affair. There was a fellow here from Lawrence, Kansas, by the name of Shimmons. He was evidently in the employ of the De Youngs, or some other active anti-Kalloch agency. At all events he was a most malignant little hornet and buzzed around the Convention, with his stinger out its full length. He called a meeting of the ministers to meet him in the lecture-room of the church, where he proposed they should take sweet council together how they might destroy the metropolitan "bull of the woods." I was not there, of course. But having accidentally run across Shimmons I can infer something of what took place. It was undoubtedly a feast upon the choicest carrion of scandal, for as a scandal-monger that Shimmons was boss. I don't know whether he was a Baptist or not, but I presume he was, his presence in the Convention or about it justifying that presumption. Well, the anti-Kalloch caucus resolved on action. Not by any formal caucus agreement, but Shimmons had strengthened their spiritual faith. Among the things understood among them was that Mr. Cole, of Dixon, should be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Dr. Gray agreed before his election to appoint Cole, who was to bring in some Sunday-observing resolutions, in which Kalloch was to be cut right open on his Sunday-breaking sand lot-business. This, you see, was good political management, resembling the best methods of the ungodly politicians. Dr. Gray was elected Chairman, and by that stroke the anti-Kallochs captured the Convention. Knowing something of the programme I was surprised that Ike should let them get away with him so easily. On the day before he had brushed away his tormentors and sent them buzzing and demoralized like a swarm of flies. It was a masterful piece of work, and I was pleased to see them discomfited. Now, however, I saw that they had the thing, and I feared they would be too many for Isaac. An anti-Kalloch Committee on Resolutions was appointed. Cole was made Chairman, and the programme was working smoothly. Abbott was on the committee. Abbott is the most preternaturally solemn thing in all animated nature except a wet dog. The resolutions appeared in due time. Mr. Cole had his anti-Sabbath-breaking gun loaded for Kalloch, and the game was in sight. Abbott, with three others of the committee, had the main manifesto drawn up in theological-seminary English. Thus this anti-Kalloch committee advanced on the enemy in two sections. Kalloch appeared unsuspecting and undisturbed. The reading of the resolutions began and proceeded far enough to reveal their true import. Kalloch arose to a point of order. He was cool and self-possessed. I began to suspect that he knew more of the movements of his wily foes than I had hoped for. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. No charges had been presented against him in his church, and this Convention had no authority to try him; this was not an ecclesiastical Court by several. Then came a motion to lay the resolution on the table without reading. A call was made for the ayes and noes—a vote by churches. Cushing's Manual was quoted as authority in support of the right to demand the roll-call. Kalloch whisked his brush again. "When did the Baptist Church adopt Cushing's Manual as an authority governing its ecclesiastical and denominational councils?" The Chairman now has the say, thought I, and he is programme against Kalloch. But the Chairman had not even heard the demand for the call of churches. The thing was splendid. "All in favor of laying the resolutions on the table will rise," and forty-six arose. A clean majority, and Kalloch has got them. I saw three ladies urging a minister to get up, and after a feeble resistance he got. Then I said, "Now for Coles' anti-Sabbath-breaking gun." But it was not heard from. To the hour of adjournment Dr. Gray parried that explosion, and Mr. Cole has it still in his pocket. The Chairman wasn't programme, and so nobody got away with Isaac much. HYDROPATHIST.

BORN.

Near Grass Valley, May 10—Wife of G. W. Sayles, a son.
San Jose, May 10—Wife of A. Castro, a son.
Berkeley, May 8—Wife of C. M. Hunt, twin sons.
Jackson, May 5—Wife of Tom Love, a daughter.
Napa, May 13—Wife of S. E. Holden, a son.
Santa Cruz, May 10—Wife of Charles S. Levy, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, May 17—Medora, wife of John Leatch, 44 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Knight's Landing, May 13—Mabel May Griggs, 3 years, 2 months and 10 days.
Salinas City, May 11—Harvey B. Hall, 13 years, 3 months and 8 days.
Salinas City, May 11—Rev. A. C. McDougall, 49 years.
Dixon, May 14—Louis V. Bovle, 24 years.
Dixon, May 14—William Purcell, 21 years, 11 months and 13 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMORY CO. G, FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. C.; SACRAMENTO, May 17, 1880.

Officers and members of this command will assemble at Armory, WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 19th at 8 o'clock, when the company will proceed to its Rifle Range at Guthrie's Station, and hold its Annual Target Practice, in compliance with General Orders, Brigade Headquarters. Honorary members, and invited guests of the company, will be welcomed at the range at any time during the day. All who wish to start with the company will be conveyed to the range in a special train, which leaves the depot at 9 A. M. sharp. Targets for rifle and pistol practice, for the company's guests, will be in position. Ammunition for rifles, caliber 45, can be had on the grounds. All members of the company who are supplied with fatigue uniforms will wear them. Those who are not thus supplied will merely wear their fatigue caps, as uniforms, which are undergoing change from Infantry to Artillery, will not be ready on that day. By order of T. W. SHEEHAN, Captain.
D. J. LONG, O. S. [B. C.] m18-1t

Sacramento Hussars, Attention! You are hereby ordered to appear at the Pavilion, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in Pioneer Hall, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. By order of G. D. STEWART, Chief.
ALEX. MUNRO, Secretary. [B. C.] m18-1t

The Quarterly Meeting of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Sixth street M. E. Church. Members and their friends are invited. REV. R. BRENEMAY, President.
MISS CHARLOTTE SLATER, Secretary. m18-1t*

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH GOLD AND silver money; in it some papers valuable only to the owner. Any person returning the same to No. 1117 Fifth street, between K and L, will be suitably rewarded. m18-1t*

LOST—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF COLES BROS.' SWIMMING BATH. Any person finding them will leave them at Room No. 7, International Hotel, and confer a favor on W. R. NORTON. m18-1t*

A SEASIDE HOTEL AT SANTA CRUZ FOR sale or rent, on reasonable terms, in the best possible location, right over the bathing beach, facing the steamboat wharf; a modern and almost new building; 28 bedrooms, all light and airy; large dining and ball-room, handsome parlor, well fitted bar and first-class billiard table. Apply REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND MART, Santa Cruz, Cal. m18-3t

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
WILL SELL
This (Tuesday) Morning, May 18,
At 10:30 o'clock,
AT SALESROOM, NO. 1016 FOURTH STREET,
A lot of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, consisting of: One Parlor Set, two Bedsteads, two Spring Mattresses, one Bureau, two Tables, one Safe, six Chromos, one Range and Fixtures, etc. Also, two Saddle Horses, two Express Wagons, one Covered Baroucbe, one Sulky, one Skeleton Wagon, two Sets Single Harness. m18-1t BELL, Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

SUMNER POST, G. A. R., WILL OBSERVE Memorial Day, MAY 31st. The exercises demand considerable outlay. The Post asks citizens to aid it in defraying this necessary expense. Its Committees are authorized to collect as follows: District No. 1—Front to Fourth, I to K streets: Jeff Wilson, L. Tozer and Comrade Richards. District No. 2—Fourth to Eighth, I to K streets: George W. Ficks, C. E. Adams and O. P. Dodge. District No. 3—Eighth to Fourteenth, I to K streets: J. D. Kent, H. A. Burnett, A. C. Tufts and C. V. Kellogg. District No. 4—All other parts of the city: Martin Madden, I. S. Moore and John Doherty.
m18-1t [B. C.] FRED. DUSTMAN, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO BANK,
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SACRAMENTO SAVINGS BANK.
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WM. P. COLEMAN.....President pro tem.
ED. R. HAMILTON.....Cashier
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Money only loaned on Real Estate, United States, State or County Bonds and Merchandise Stored in Warehouse.
No Commercial business transacted.
Ordinary, Term and Special Deposits received and dividends paid or credited semi-annually.
Money to loan on Real Estate at lowest current rates.
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All communications addressed to the SACRAMENTO BANK will receive prompt attention.
m18-2p1m

MONEY TO LOAN.
THE SACRAMENTO BANK HAS MONEY TO loan, in sums of ten thousand dollars and under, at lowest current rates, upon improved real estate.
All communications addressed to the SACRAMENTO BANK will receive prompt attention.
m18-2p1m

ANNUAL EXAMINATION!
THE DAILY SESSIONS OF EXAMINATIONS will from to-day commence at 8:30 o'clock sharp.
Examiners and teachers will be at their respective posts at 8:15 o'clock A. M. sharp.
F. L. LANDES, Superintendent.
Sacramento, May 17, 1880. m18-1t

J. G. DAVIS,
DEALER IN FINE FURNITURE
Of every description
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CARPETS.
No. 411 K street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
m18-3p1m

CHRIS. WEISEL & CO.
Nos. 218 and 220 L street, Near Eighth.
BUTCHERS AND PORK PACKERS.
Choice Hams, Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Clear Pork, Pigs' Feet, Spare Ribs, at lowest market price. Highest price paid for grain-fed Hogs. m18-4ptf

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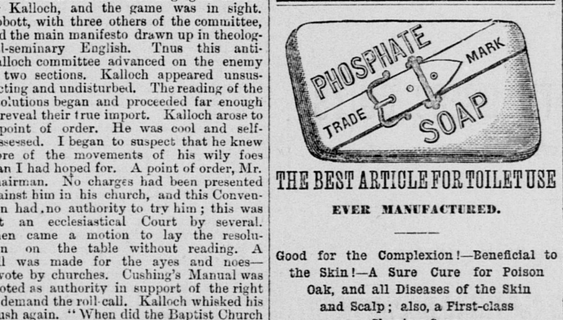
CORNER OF FRONT AND L STREETS
Highest price for Hides, Sheep Pelts and Tallow. Supplies Butchers with Salt, Paper, latest improved Sausage Machines, Stuffers, Lard Presses, Etc. Prompt cash returns made for all consignments. m18-4ptf



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Good for the Complexion!—Beneficial to the Skin!—A Sure Cure for Poison Oak, and all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp; also, a First-class Shaving Soap.

TESTIMONIALS:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMP