THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 19, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107¼ for 4s of 1907; 103¼ for 5s of 1881; 109¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86½@4 89½; silver bars, 114¼; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 99 5-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 109¾; 4½s, 111.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 93 buying, 94 selling.

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

THERE was a regular old-fashioned send-off in the San Francisco stock market yesterday morning. The whole Comstock list was raised from five cents to $6 per share, as compared with the best rates Monday morning. This advance raises the nominal market value of the Comstock lode upwards of $3,000,000 of the price at which the same shares were rated Monday noon.

IT is proposed at Stockton to build a narrow-gauge railroad from that city to Bodie.

THE much-talked-of boat race between Hanlan and Courtney takes place to-day on the Potomac river at Washington.

THE President will appoint Horace Maynard, U. S. Minister at Constantinople, to be Postmaster-General Key's successor.

THE upper house of the Austrian Reichsrath will adjourn this week.

THE famine in North Persia still rages.

A COLLISION occurred yesterday at Montreal, Canada, between a mob and the police.

THE reported massacre of prospectors by Ute Indians is disbelieved at the Los Pinos Agency.

IT is rumored in New York that the steamship Canada has been lost with all on board.

THE Goss and Ryan prize fight, according to an Erie, Pa., dispatch, has fizzled.

FIRE at Pittsburg, Pa.; also at Kingston, N. Y.

THE labor strikes in the north of France are about ended.

SMITH, the defaulting Treasurer of North Andover, Mass, has been sentenced to six years at hard labor in the State Prison.

FREDERICK REICHARD committed suicide at St. Louis last evening.

THIRTEEN train-wreckers in Spain have been sentenced to death and thirteen to twenty years' imprisonment.

ONE THOUSAND wagon loads of emigrants are waiting on the borders of the Ute Reservation in Colorado for permission to enter.

FORTY buildings were destroyed by fire yesterday at Coudenport, Pa.

THE Minnesota Republican State Convention meets at St. Paul to-day.

ANOTHER grand musical festival commenced at Cincinnati last night.

A WOMAN and man were drowned Sunday evening near Machias, N. Y.

MANY Jesuits will leave Italy for America as soon as the decrees against them are enforced.

THE Republican State Convention of Illinois will meet to-day at Springfield.

SENATOR BOOTH ON THE CANAL.

Senator Booth made a bright and eloquent speech in presenting the report of the San Francisco Board of Trade on the question of the interoceanic canal, but it is very doubtful whether his suggestions regarding the methods of constructing the canal are not too far in advance of the age to be accepted as practical. He thinks that the matter is too important to be left to private enterprise, and that it ought either to be taken in hand by a syndicate of Governments, constructed at international expense, and then presented to the world as a free canal; or that the United States ought to build it alone, and allow the world to use it freely during time of peace, reserving the right to close it in the event of a war. We are afraid that it would not be possible to get foreign powers to recognize the statesmanship of the first of these propositions. We fear that they would be too sordid to appreciate the sublimity of the conception, and that they would demur to the idea of taxing their subjects for the benefit of the human race. Nor does it seem to us that the second proposition is much more feasible, for if the United States were to go into the business of canal-building, it would require more responsibility than at present resides in our Government to prevent the undertaking from being converted into the most colossal job of this or any other age. When Lesseps built the Suez Canal, though private capital largely furnished the means, and though the facilities for supervision were much greater than could possibly be availed of with us, the actual cost exceeded the estimates by one hundred per cent. What then should we have to expect when Congress controlled a similar work, and when political exigencies had infinitely more to do with it than engineering science? Mr. Booth's suggestions are doubtless magnificent, but they are not practical. Nor is it by any means so clear as he and the San Francisco Board of Trade would make it appear, that the Nicaragua route is the best. If the question were only one between the Panama and Nicaragua canal projects, we are inclined to think that the latter should take precedence. But there is also the ship-railway project of Captain Eads, and we venture to say that no one who has carefully examined this proposition will give his adhesion unhesitatingly to either of the other schemes. The ship-railway has several very great advantages over a canal. It is fifty per cent cheaper, to begin with. It is almost independent of drainage. It is capable of being developed to a far greater carrying capacity than any canal could attain. It is liable to no such unforeseen casualties as a Panama canal at least must be subject to. Before any decision is come to on this subject we are satisfied that the ship-railway ought to be given a candid and patient examination, for we are strongly inclined to think that it is superior in all essentials to every project yet brought forward in this connection.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BRIBERY CHARGES.

Vague charges of bribery have it seems been preferred against certain Congressmen, at present not named, in connection with the Texas Pacific subsidy bill of 1870. The nature of the charges, and the character and standing of the accusers, are as yet enveloped in a good deal of obscurity. The bringing of such accusations at such a time inevitably raises a suspicion that political animosity may be at the bottom of the whole affair. It is a curious commentary upon our politics that whenever a man is accused of anything serious during a campaign in which he is a candidate, or under circumstances which suggest that he or his party may be injured, the instinctive tendency of the public mind is to refuse to put faith in the allegations. Certainly it is a peculiar time at which to bring forward a story of this kind, and if, as is stated, the alleged bribery bears heavily upon a Republican candidate for the Presidency, the suspicion that the whole thing is a piece of campaign calumny will no doubt be greatly strengthened. At the same time it will be felt that there would not be anything surprising in the development of bribery in connection with the Texas and Pacific subsidy, for it is notorious that the whole project has been saturated with fraud from the beginning, and that every concession the company gained from Congress has been acquired in the teeth of the most convincing proof of the invalidity of its claims upon the Government. Whether there is any truth in the charges or not remains to be seen, but even if there is they are preferred at a very unfortunate conjuncture, since the public will be sure to suspect that this revelation is due solely to partisan enmity.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

It is stated that the President is strongly disposed to call an extra session if Congress adjourns without taking any action upon the important matter of the electoral count. It has for some time been believed that the Democrats were determined to leave this question in its present unsatisfactory state. It will be remembered that notwithstanding the danger which threatened the country at the last Presidential election, nothing has been done to prevent a repetition of precisely similar embarrassments. The reason of this inaction is plain. The Democrats now control Congress, and they perceive that the absence of any settled plan of action with regard to the electoral count may enable them, in the event of a close election, to seat their candidate. The spirit of party is thus, as always, indifferent to the national well-being, and those who are under its sinister influence are willing to entail any mischief upon the country rather than surrender the chance of a factional triumph. The presumption is that nothing will be done to settle the question unless Congress is forced to take action, and the course which it is now said the President contemplates would probably be the only one capable of bringing about a solution. If an extra session were called, and a message clearly pointing out the necessity of action upon the electoral count was laid before Congress, it would no longer be possible for that body to shirk the issue, and it would also be compelled to decide upon a just and equitable method of adjustment. It is not possible to rely upon the tactics which at the last election saved the country. It cannot be believed that the Democrats would again submit the question to an Electoral Commission, unless, indeed, they were able to pack that body in their own interest. It must be remembered that though on the former occasion the final decision of the Commission was accepted, it was at the same time sharply questioned, and that a large proportion of the nation has never ceased to believe that it was unfairly procured. It is clear, therefore, that no dependence can be placed upon any such recourse in the event of a deadlock, and that lacking any well-considered and perfectly equitable arrangements, the natural tendency of the majority in Congress to enforce their own desires would be very apt to produce a condition of things even more menacing than existed four years ago. Nor can it be ignored that the advocates of the third term proposition have had in view some such entanglement as is here foreshadowed, in all their vague talk about the peculiar availability of General Grant. They have asserted that he was the only man who, if elected, would be sure to see that he secured his seat. When asked to explain the meaning of this mysterious declaration they have declined to do so, but those who can read between the lines have no difficulty in understanding that what is anticipated is the overthrow of the Democrats in Congress by armed force.

The country has probably had quite enough revolutionary scares, however. Four years ago there was a brief period during which civil war seemed imminent, and there must be few who have forgotten the sudden and serious shock which this apprehension gave to business throughout the Union. The American people do not want any more experiences of that kind. They are not willing that every interest should be put in jeopardy for no better purpose than the gratification of party revenges or ambitions. They long since demanded that the machinery of the electoral count should be so adjusted and perfected as to render fraud and trickery impossible, and they will unquestionably hold to a strict account those who now endeavor to prevent the settlement of this vital question while there is yet time. No doubt there are difficulties in this case, but there are certainly no insuperable difficulties. The most serious obstacles are those which faction has reared, and they can be cleared away without endangering any national interest. This time the responsibility rests with the Democrats, and we are decidedly of opinion that if they adjourn now without doing anything in the premises, it will become the duty of the President to recall them, and force them to commit themselves one way or the other in the face of the country. The Democrats, by their evident reluctance to act, are at present unconsciously strengthening the third-term movement, for they are promoting a belief that it may be necessary to nominate some Republican who can be relied on even to violate the Constitution rather than suffer himself to be fraudulently counted out. This of course is a very dangerous turn to give to popular thought, for there are few influences more fatal to free government than that partisan heat which finds in the excesses of political opponents excuses for still further usurpations, and which leads earnest men on insensibly from step to step, until the landmarks of the Constitution are altogether lost sight of, and the form of government is changed for the worse. It is the interest of patriotism that such a danger should be guarded against before partisan passion has taken too strong a hold on the masses, for then it may not be possible to act wisely or effectively. If President Hayes follows the course which it is said he favors at this moment, he will deserve well of the country, and he will almost certainly avert very grave and menacing evils.

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

So far as can be ascertained the choice of text-books for the public schools does not appear to have been governed by any careful comparison of the relative merits of the books. The fact that the McGuffey Readers have been quite generally selected proves this, for the McGuffey Readers are certainly not the best, in a literary standpoint, that were available. Had the Boards of Education been desirous of furnishing the schools with the most useful and appropriate Readers they would have been compelled to take the Pacific Coast series in preference to McGuffey's. No person whose judgment is of any value, or who is intellectually competent to form a judgment on such a question, can doubt that Bancroft's Readers are very much better adapted to California schools than those which have generally been chosen. In the case of San Francisco the choice appears to have been controlled by corrupt agencies. At least this is the openly-expressed opinion of many sober-minded residents of that city. The new Constitution, in giving to the local Boards of Education the duty of choosing text-books, unquestionably diminished the probability that intelligent selections would be made. For of course there is no guarantee whatever for the competence of such boards in such matters, and the chances are that they will be far more accessible to venal influences than a State Board of Education ever was. This change was one of the imbecilities with which the framers of the new Constitution so injured the educational system of the State, and there is scarcely anything in all their miserable botchwork which is less deserving of pardon. The first practical result, as now shown by actual experiment, is that the schools are more at the mercy of the text-book agents than ever before, and that the tendency to adopt inferior text-books is not only more prevalent, but less amenable to wholesome protests and remonstrances. As if to complete their mischievous work the Constitution tinkers provided that when once a set of text-books had been chosen they must be retained for four years; thus rendering it impossible to get rid of bad books, and at the same time giving the publisher's agents an assurance of permanent arrangements calculated to stimulate their proselytizing zeal. A worse mess throughout could not have been devised, and we have only begun to experience the evils it is so prolific of.

THE COLOMBIAN DIFFICULTY.

It is alleged by the New York *Times* that the Colombian Government has no justification for its protest against the establishment of a coaling station at or near Chiriqui, for that the land proposed to be used for this purpose is held by an American citizen under a sixty years' lease. We can hardly believe that the *Times* supposes this to be a serious argument against the attitude of the Colombian Government. Suppose that an American citizen should lease a piece of ground on the coast of England, and should then propose to allow the United States to establish a coaling station there, does our contemporary think the British Government would have no right to say anything about the project? The fact is, or ought to be, quite apparent, that the United States Government is not justified in doing anything of this kind without first seeking and obtaining the consent of the Government whose territory it is desired to make use of; and if an attempt has been made to establish a coaling station at Chiriqui without first obtaining the sanction of the Colombian Government, the latter is perfectly justified in protesting against the act as a flagrant breach of international comity, and as an act the like of which would assuredly never be ventured upon with a strong power. The very weakness of the Colombian Government ought to guarantee it even an exaggerated punctiliousness in questions of this kind. The United States are far too great and powerful to be able to afford to bully or put upon inferior Governments. No doubt a proper representation of the case would have obtained us all we wanted in this case, but there does not seem any evidence that such representation has been made. The Colombian difficulty is not solved by the statement of the *Times*, and thus far it has the appearance of a discreditable piece of business on the part of our Government.

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

The eyes of the country are turned upon Illinois to-day, and upon the Republican State Convention about to meet at Springfield. It is at present quite impossible to tell how the fight will terminate, for the reports are so contradictory that no dependence can be placed upon them. It is asserted with absolute confidence that Blaine has the Convention, and that Grant has it. Nobody can make any really trustworthy estimate, for the reason that nobody knows how the uninstructed delegates will go. They are the unknown quantity in the problem, and it is because they are incapable of being placed that both sides undertake to place them. But though Illinois may be the pivotal State, it is not as inevitable as it appeared months ago. If Grant cannot carry the State Convention, indeed, his chances of a nomination at Chicago will be worth very little. But Blaine can afford to lose Illinois and yet not be beaten. No doubt the friends of both candidates will exert themselves to the utmost to-day, and as both have plenty of veteran managers to aid them the contest will be a skillful and determined one. It is probable that the organization of the Convention will give the key to the final outcome, but with such wily and experienced contestants this is not certain.

AN EXCELLENT RECOMMENDATION.

At a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Sutter and Yuba counties, on Monday, it was resolved to recommend the appointment of Mr. W. H. Parks as director of that drainage district under the Debris law. It would have been impossible to make a better nomination than this, and we trust that Governor Perkins will make the appointment so earnestly solicited by those who are most concerned. Mr. Parks is a man of remarkable energy, activity, and sagacity. He has studied the debris question as carefully and closely as any non-professional man in the State. He is fully identified with the interests of the section whose residents recommend him, and he can be relied upon to urge the remedial measures provided for in the new law, with determination and good judgment. His appointment in fact will be a guarantee for the faithful testing of the law, and if the rest of the Board be composed of as good material we shall expect great things from it, and we shall entertain no fear of being disappointed.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds of transfer have been filed since last report:

United States to Wm. S. Manlove, patent April 1, 1874—Northwest quarter of section 18, township 8 north, range 6—160.48 acres.

A. K. Grim to L. C. Chandler, May 15, 1863—Block 91, Folsom; $1.

B. R. Crocker to F. S. Orcutt, April 19, 1880—South 50 feet of east 60 feet of lot 5, H and I, Front and Second streets; grant.

James Harper to John McKinney, May 17, 1880—Northwest quarter of section 24, township 5 north, range 6; $3,500.

Henry Livingston to Wm. S. Manlove, April 23, 1880—Half of lot 7, H and I, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; $250.

Samuel Cross to Michael Kyne and wife—Undivided one-eighth of lot 4, T and U, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; grant.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money is reported by lenders to be very slow, and the supply in the banks continues large. Commercial paper is discounted at 8@10 per cent.; call loans on first-class securities can be had on very favorable terms, say from 6 per cent. down to 3 per cent.; mortgages, 8@10 per cent., and the tax paid by the lender, which is the law under the new Constitution. Drafts on New York are drawn at 12½@25c for mail and 20@30c premium per $100 for telegraphic. Exchange on London is 49¼ for bankers' bills, and 49⅝@49¾d for commercial bills. Refined silver is 11 per cent. discount. Mexican Dollars are quiet at 93 buying and 94 selling.—[S. F. Bulletin, May 18th.

Heretofore the law forbade the slaughter of seals, but the statute having been repealed large numbers of these animals have been and are being killed in the Carquinez Straits. The fur of the seal is quite valuable, and those who make a business of shooting them find the employment a profitable one.

There passed through South Vallejo Friday night, en route to the Insane Asylum, a crazy woman tied up in a sack. In some way she had succeeded in cutting herself severely in the breast, and the *News* says she presented a horrible spectacle as she lay on the wharf at South Vallejo.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Assemblage at San Francisco.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Further in Regard to the Indian Trouble in Arizona.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Latest Advices from British Columbia and Alaska.

CALIFORNIA.

Workingmen's State Convention—Second Day's Proceedings.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18th.—At the morning session to-day of the State Convention of the W. P. C. a minority report of the Committee on Order of Business came up for consideration, and gave rise to a discussion on the all-important issue of the sending of delegates to the National Convention of the Greenback-Labor party at Chicago.

The section providing for the election of four delegates at large to the National Convention was offered as an amendment to the report of the committee, and after a spirited debate was adopted by a vote of 56 to 44. It was announced by the Chair that the issue would come before the Convention in a different form for final decision.

A resolution calling for the election of two delegates to the National Convention in each of the four Congressional districts was also presented, but action was deferred until this afternoon, when the Committee on Platform and Resolutions will report.

A motion to insert a section in the report on Order of Business, defining the position to be assumed by the W. P. C. in the coming Presidential campaign, was tabled.

Delegates adverse to representation in the National Convention argue that the affiliation of the W. P. C. with any political organization is unconstitutional. Delegates who favor a fusion with the Greenback Labor party in the National Convention and the nomination of a third candidate for the Presidency, contend that the principles of the two parties are identical.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18th.—The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M., Vice-President Pond in the chair.

Messrs. Buckley and Cremony were admitted as delegates from the Ninth Ward Club of San Francisco, Martin Barry from Contra Costa, and Assemblyman Braunhart from the German Club of San Francisco—although there was much opposition to the latter on the ground that he was there in the furtherance of some job not fully explained. The report of the Committee on Platform, Constitution and Resolutions was then read and received, without discharging the committee.

The principal points of the platform and resolutions are as follows: The platform opposes land and other subsidies to corporations; favors the taxation of United States bonds; demands the abolition of the contract system in prison labor; opposes the system of fees to officials, limiting them to legal salaries; demanding that labor on the public works be on day wages, and that eight hours constitute a day's work; favoring compulsory education, the acquisition of copyright by the State of school books and their issue to children free of charge; pledging the party to support the present public school system; demanding that the Legislature check lobbying and land monopoly; demanding the restoration to the public domain and entry of forfeited railroad land grants, and no further extension of the same; condemning the desert lands bill and others of a similar nature; demanding that the Government make provision for assisting settlers on unoccupied public lands; that the President and Vice-President of the United States and Postmasters be elected by a direct vote of the people; that Congress pass laws regulating fares and freights; that stock-gambling be suppressed and stock-dealing regulated by law; that Court expenses be reduced; that the contest between the mining and agricultural interests should be settled by the State making appropriations to enable works to be carried out that will remedy the grounds of contest; that cities shall own water and gas works; that the banking business be delegated to the Government, and that gold, silver and paper money be mutually interchangeable; the enforcement of State control of railroad, water and gas companies; the enfranchisement of women, and a graduated income tax, and pledging the party to the enforcement of the law creating a tax for a fund to be loaned to heads of families desiring to settle on public lands.

The constitution provides that the party shall be known as the Workingmen's Party of California, and a component part of the Labor party of the United States; that the members shall pledge themselves to dissolve all affiliation with other parties and support the nominees of the W. P. C.; that the Presidents of recognized Clubs in each county shall constitute an Executive Committee for such county; that the executive department of the party shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and General Secretary; that they, in connection with one President from each county, to be elected by the Executive Committee of that county, shall constitute a State Executive Committee, eight of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; all candidates for office other than judicial shall take a pledge to support the platform of the party and resign when called upon by a Convention assembled for that purpose; the State Executive Committee shall establish, as soon as possible, a State Bureau of Labor Statistics; no member of the Executive or State Central Committee, no President, officer or member of any county committee, and no delegate to any nominating Convention shall be eligible to nomination for any office in the gift of the party, and no delegate to a nominating Convention shall be allowed to resign for the purpose of accepting any nomination.

The additional resolutions demand the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty; the repeal of the national banking law and the abolition of national banks; that public lands be held for actual settlers only, and steps taken to restore to the national domain for entry all railroad, wagon-road or telegraph line grants, when the grantees have not strictly complied with the terms of the grants; expressing sympathy with the Mussel Slough settlers in their contest with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and demanding that Congress cancel the grant to the company and permit the settlers to enter the lands in question; protesting against the location of land under soldiers' or sailors' warwants except for bona fide settlement, as tending to facilitate fraud; calling upon the Government to inquire into the depletion of the national domain by Spanish grants and soldiers' and sailors' warrants, and that the grants be canceled and the land restored to the public domain for entry; sympathizing with Kearney in his unusual punishment, and with Mayor Kalloch in the extraordinary accusations brought against him, as tending to incite party strife, personal bitterness and a breach of the peace more than the alleged incendiary speeches of Kearney and Kalloch; also expressing sympathy with Kearney and his family in the recent death of a brother.

After considerable discussion over the question of returning the resolutions to the committee for condensation, the Convention finally adopted them as read.

McCallion offered a resolution that in view of the necessity of electing a President of the United States opposed to Chinese immigration, and in order to get rid of the Chinese incubus, the Convention declares Allen G. Thurman the choice of the Workingmen's party for next President.

Prolonged cheering followed the introduction of the resolution.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by 24 to 80.

After a long and heated debate the resolution was adopted—ayes 60, noes 41.

The result was received with cheers.

The opposition seemed more on the ground of the impolicy of expressing any preference at present, rather than of any objection to Thurman as a candidate.

A recess was then taken till 8 o'clock P. M.

The Six-Day Running Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18th.—The score at the Bay District track at the close of to-day's running stood: Andersen 962, and Reyes 945 miles.

Delegates En Route—Proposed Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

STOCKTON, May 18th.—D. S. Terry, F. F. Baldwin and A. C. Paulsell, with the other delegates to the Democratic State Convention, left on the 1:50 train to-day for San Francisco.

A meeting was held last night to further a project for constructing a narrow-gauge railroad from Stockton to Bodie, thence to connect with a projected narrow-gauge system for the State of Nevada. It was announced that Eastern capital will back the scheme. A committee, consisting of J. W. Smith, F. A. Baldwin, N. M. Orr, S. W. Sperry and H. E. Smith, was appointed to consider the subject.

Grand Picnic of Irish Societies.

STOCKTON, May 18th.—The several Irish Societies of this city, viz: the Emmet Guard, Irish-American Benevolent Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Mary's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, and the Catholic Young Men's Literary Association, gave a grand picnic at Goodwater Grove today in aid of the free school attached to St. Agnes' Academy. The Societies marched around the city before proceeding to the grounds. In the evening the Stockton Guard went out to meet them on their return. The picnic was a grand success in every respect. Over 3,000 people visited the grounds during the day.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

MERCED, May 18th.—The I. O. O. F. celebration and picnic, postponed from the 26th of April in consequence of the weather, came off to-day at Huffman's Grove, one mile north of town. There were from 500 to 600 people upon the grounds, and after the exercises of the Order were concluded and all had partaken of an excellent lunch, the remainder of the day was given up to foot-racing, sack races, jumping and other athletic sports, a baby show, and other amusements. The festivities of the day wound up by a ball at the El Capitan Hotel, which was largely attended.

Injustice Protested Against.

HANFORD, May 18th.—The article regarding the conference of the committee of the business men and merchants of Hanford, Lemoore and Tulare county, published by the papers of the 17th instant, in a great measure is false, and does injustice to said committee, inasmuch as the committee made no comment on the action of the settlers or the merits of the case whatever.

Convicted of Burglary.

MARYSVILLE, May 18th.—Henry Woolf, charged with burglary in connection with young Rosenthal, was convicted to-day in the Superior Court. Both will receive sentence to-morrow.

ARIZONA.

The Indian Trouble—Prospectors Killed.

TUCSON, May 18th.—A courier has just arrived from Old Camp Grant, sixty miles north of Tucson, and states that Eskemizen, chief of the old San Carlos Indians, and who is now at peace, has warned the whites on the San Pedro to leave for safety, and there is a large band of hostile Indians in the neighborhood who have left San Carlos on the warpath. Nine prospectors are known to have been killed, and five more are reported missing. The settlers and prospectors have left the district and are coming to Tucson. Great excitement prevails.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

TUCSON, May 18th.—George Stone, who left for the American Flag mine this forenoon, located near the San Pedro, has just returned. He reports that he met seventeen wagons of settlers fleeing from the San Pedro to Tucson, who confirmed the report of Indians being in that vicinity, and of the prospectors being killed. There are about 1,000 available troops in the Territory, and most all of them near the line of New Mexico, fighting the hostiles there. We are in great need of more troops.

NEVADA.

Passengers Passing Carlin.

CARLIN, May 18th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Mrs. J. M. Gregory and two children, Suisun; L. G. Sweet and wife, Boston; Dr. Austin, U. S. Navy; Mrs. H. Stewart, New Orleans; Charles Drake, Miss Mary M. Drake, New York City; T. Linsfield, San Francisco; I. W. Birdseye and wife, Bridgeport, Conn.; Alfred Harold Sheldon, England; A. Schaffer, Yokohama; G. A. Sanford and wife, Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. Hughs, Mrs. Rich, Salt Lake; W. N. Little, U. S. Navy; R. C. Ross, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, nurse and two children, England; H. S. Baggally, London, Eng.; H. Herrings, San Francisco; Mrs. Charles D. Warner, New York; Mrs. R. R. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Scoffy, Miss Scoffy, San Francisco; Mrs. Irwin, Miss Emory, Philadelphia: J. J. Felt, San Francisco; John Smith, Salt Lake; W. H. Wise, Denver, Col.; F. M. Hamilton and wife, Rush county, Ind.; Mrs. James S. Brown, Eureka, Cal.; Mrs. S. Gishwiller, Kansas; L. B. Wifks, Columbia, Mo.; C. R. Vandecarr, San Jose; D. T. Strickland, Bloomington, Del.; 110 emigrants, including 60 males, to arrive in Sacramento May 20th.

OREGON.

Oregon Odd Fellows—Officers Elected—Nomination Declined.

PORTLAND, May 18th.—The Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., has elected the following Grand officers: M. W. P. G., W. S. Newbury, of Portland; W. E. G. H. P., I. W. Case, of Astoria; M. W. G. S. W., E. L. Bristow, of Salem; M. W. G. S., J. M. Bacon, of Oregon City; M. W. G. T., I. R. Moores, of Salem; M. W. J. W., Ph. Meacham, of Canyon City.

C. W. Parish, who was nominated by the Republican State Central Committee for District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District, has positively declined to serve. The committee has concluded to make no further nomination for that district.

Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Sheep-Herder Murdered—Tried and Acquitted—The State Printership.

PORTLAND, May 18th.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellowship of Oregon met here today, with 136 representatives present and 73 subordinate lodges were represented. At the election the following Grand officers were chosen: M. W. G. M., I. W. Case, of Astoria; M. W. D. G. M., Phil Metschen, of Canyon City; M. W. G. W., John A. Boyes, of Jacksonville; M. W. G. Secretary, J. M. Bacon, of Oregon City; M. W. G. Treasurer, I. R. Moores, of Salem; W. G. Representatives, T. O. Barker, of Salem, and W. J. Snodgrass, of Union.

The following dispatch has just been received from Umatilla: "About 10 o'clock Sunday morning Howard Thompson, a sheep-herder, was found dead, shot in his cabin about six miles from Heppner, on Willow creek. He was shot through the head, and once through the body. He had evidently been killed that morning. No clue found, nor any further information could be obtained from the messenger who was sent to Pendleton to notify the Sheriff, who left for Heppner immediately. Much excitement prevails over the affair."

R. M. Johnson, who shot and instantly killed a farmer named Crosserly some time ago near Monmouth, Polk county, has been tried and acquitted by jury.

The Democratic State Central Committee met this afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination a State Printer. Six candidates were in the field, and a lively contest followed. Thomas B. Merry, editor of the *Inland Empire*, was nominated for the office on the forty-ninth ballot.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items from Victoria—Affairs in Alaska.

VICTORIA, May 18th.—The Kamloops outlaws, condemned to die on the 19th instant, have been reprieved till June 2d. Counsel have raised a question as to the legality of the trial.

Serious damage from floods is reported from the interior.

The steamers California and Princess Louise arrived from Sitka and way ports yesterday. Twenty-five miners would leave Sitka about the 20th to prospect in the Chilicout country. They will take supplies for about six months, and expect to strike placer diggings on the same belt as the Cassiar mines.

W. Drew Reynolds, a miner well-known in Cassiar, died about the 10th of April.

The trading steamer Favorite left Wrangel on the 11th for Chican and Klavock, and expected to reach Sitka about the 14th of June, visiting the various Indian villages en route.

The steamer Cassiar, at last accounts, was aground on the flats at the mouth of Stickeen river.

All the rivers on the northern coast are open.

Collector Ball has returned to his post at Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[Culled from San Francisco exchanges.]

Silver coin is at a small premium with brokers.

The steamer City of Tokio will be due here about May 30th.

There is a great scarcity of seamen for outward-bound ships.

Ernest A. Girvin, a journalist of this city, has received the appointment of stenographer to the Railroad Commission.

Several practical journalists and printers are discussing the advisability of combining forces and establishing a new evening paper.

There were 78 deaths last week—54 males and 24 females. Lung disease caused 2 deaths, consumption 11, and pneumonia 2.

The amount collected at the Custom House for duties the past week was $74,316, making a total since January 1st of $2,029,591.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company will issue special single-trip and excursion tickets to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel and Santa Cruz, at greatly reduced rates, as follows: Special single-trip tickets, $3 50; excursion tickets, good from Saturday until Monday inclusive, $5 for the round trip.

The California Theater Company has levied an assessment of $1 per share, delinquent June 15th. This organization, years ago, paid several dividends. The present is the first assessment.

A case of leprosy was discovered by Dr. Stivers on Clay street, just above Stockton, on Sunday. The subject was a woman named You Ah Ho, about 30 years old. She presented the most marked case of leprosy that Dr. Stivers has yet seen. Her body was covered with small shining scales and discolored blotches. All of the Chinamen who formerly lived in the house have deserted it, and they had put a placard on the window warning Chinamen against visiting the place, as there was a case of leprosy within. The woman was sent to the Pest-house by Corporal Hotaling. She makes the third leper sent there within a month.

Articles of incorporation of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Employes' Mutual Benefit Association were filed yesterday. The purpose of the Association is the payment to the nominee of any member, upon his death, a sum not exceeding $3 for each member of the Association. The membership is limited to employes of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads and companies controlled by them, not connected with the running department, who shall have been so employed for three consecutive months immediately prior to their application, who are not over 50 years of age, and not afflicted with any incurable disease or addicted to habitual drunkenness. Applicants must prove these facts, and file their written assent to the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association. The principal place of business of the corporation is San Francisco, and the term of existence fifty years. There are nineteen "charter" members. The Board of Directors consists of E. B. Ryan, J. O. B. Gunn, C. H. Redington, G. L. Lansing, P. A. Grow, Richard Gray, H. R. Jonab, E. F. Gerald and F. S. Dority.

ALL INDORSE IT.—The *Recorder*, Americus, (Ga.), says: "Clerks, Senators, Representatives, Doctors, Lawyers, Citizens, in public and private life, are testifying by the thousands, and over their own signatures, that a remedy has been found for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and for Diabetes; these are respectively known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure." H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, May 18—By Rev. Robert Bentley, at the Western Hotel, Thomas Hitchcock, of Latrobe, to Phelina McCormick, of Edgeville, Modoc county. (Bee copy.)

Sacramento, May 18—By Thomas W. Gilmer, Justice of the Peace, John Keeler to Mary McNamee, both of San Francisco.

San Bernaadino, May 9—Warren Wilson to Clara M. Rowell.

BORN.

Sacramento, May 15—Wife of Rev. H. H. Rice, a son.

Coloma, May 14—Wife of W. P. Vernon, a son.

Woodland, May 17—Wife of William Wallace, a son.

Hollister, May 9—Wife of J. J. Nutting, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, May 17—Medora, eldest daughter of John and Emily Hateh and 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, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Vallejo, May 15—Jens Christiansen, 35 years.

Valley View, Mono county, May 7—Emma Kinney, 19 years.

San Bernardino, May 10—Mrs. Carrie Twogood Edwards, 18 years.

VEGETINE

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA!

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

CANKER.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

SALT RHEUM.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, etc., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

ERYSIPELAS.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great Blood Purifier.

TUMORS, ULCERS OR OLD SORES

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

CATARRH.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great Blood Purifier.

CONSTIPATION.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

PILES.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

DYSPEPSIA.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

H. C. KIRK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.....SACRAMENTO.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special meeting of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic Temple, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, for work in the Master's Degree. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. By order of JOHN McARTHUR, W. M.
D. McKAY, Secretary. m19-1t*

Owosso Tribe No. 39, Imp. O. R. M.—Every member should attend the Council Fire, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, as an important amendment to the By-Laws will come up for final action. Sister Tribes are cordially invited. By order.
S. A. DEUEL, Sachem.
P. J. SPACHER, C. of R. [B. C.] m19-1t*

Attention, Hussars!—You are hereby ordered to appear at your armory, on THURSDAY, May 20th, at 8:30 A. M., in full uniform, for parade and target practice. By order. F. RUHSTALLER, Captain.
C. HEULMAN, O. S. m19-2t*

GEO. W. FARR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.—OFFICES McFARLAND & FARR, Rooms 6, 7 and 8, southwest corner Fourth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal. m19-4plm

Niagara Lawn Sprinkler!
WILL WET FROM ONE TO FORTY FEET. Has no revolving parts to wear out. Can be regulated to throw a fine or coarse spray. Superior to any other in use. Try them. For sale by all Hardware Dealers.
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