THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 26, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107⅞ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 109¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87@4 90; silver bars, 114½; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 1-16d; consols, 99 3-16; 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 9s 11d@10s 5d for good to choice California.

For the past few days the San Francisco stock market has been settling, and prices yesterday were generally lower than at any time for a week. Compared with the rates on the 24th a decline is noted of $1 in Utah, $1 50 in Sierra Nevada, $1 50 in Union Consolidated, $1 in Mexican, $1 in Ophir, $1 in Best & Belcher, and from 5c to 75c in all other Comstock descriptions. Of the outside stocks, Bodie is stiffening up and Eureka is weakening.

The steamer Monterey was wrecked yesterday near Fort Ross, Sonoma county.

P. J. Barley shot himself dead yesterday at Alta, Placer county.

John Mazingo is on trial for murder at Lakeport, Lake county.

The Colorado Republican State Convention met at Denver yesterday.

General Wolseley has arrived in England from South Africa.

Leon Say was elected President of the French Senate yesterday.

The Imperial Bank of Russia has issued 4 per per cent. railway obligations to the nominal amount of 150,000,000 roubles.

The Peruvians have recaptured Moquequa and Arequipa, and are marching south.

Two boys, 10 and 14 years of age, perished in the flames of a burning house at Piqua, O., yesterday.

The jury in the trial of Harry Parker, for the killing of John Petty, was concluded at Stockton yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

The proceedings in the Kalloch impeachment case at San Francisco are progressing in the Superior Court.

John Wall shot and killed policeman Philip Casey at Troy, N. Y., yesterday.

Several young ladies were injured at San Francisco yesterday in an elevator accident.

The annual council of the Episcopal Church of Nebraska will meet at Omaha to-day.

Fire at Santa Cruz.

Further proceedings in the Coroner's inquest at Santa Cruz in reference to the recent railroad disaster are given this morning.

The funeral at Port Townsend, W. T., yesterday of A. R. Huffman, the deceased School Superintendent, was the largest ever witnessed in that place.

Mr. Korter, injured by the bursting of a shell at Nanaimo, B. C., recently, died yesterday.

Fires at Portland, Or.

It is now thought at Washington that Congress will finally adjourn on the 15th of June.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Garfield has presented a minority report upon the tariff bill. It is signed by himself, Kelly, Conger and Frye, and recommends the adoption of Senator Eaton's bill, providing for a Commission to revise the tariff, as a substitute for the pending tariff bill. It is scarcely possible to miss the meaning of this report. Mr. Garfield's connection with it shows that its main purpose is to postpone action in the direction of the remission of onerous duties, while the names of Kelly and Conger serve to emphasize the Protectionist character of the movement. It is tolerably certain that the kind of Commission that Mr. Garfield and his friends would favor is one of those peculiar Congressional bodies which travel over the country, sit off and on for a year or so, and then present a voluminous report composed of a great mass of undigested and crude material, unaccompanied by any recommendations calculated to serve as the basis for intelligent legislation. It must, however, be recognized that there is little or no hope of getting anything done in the way of tariff modification at this session. Congress is so absorbed in President-making that it cannot find time for commonplace legislation, and besides, both parties are equally afraid of making fresh enemies by taking any pronounced steps. It might seem anything but politic to defy the protests and exhibits of the entire press of the country regarding the tariff upon printing paper, but apparently Congress does not care enough for the press to desire to have its good will; or it is making too much out of the pulp business referred to by us recently, to be willing to forego its perquisites. Whatever the cause of its indifference, however, it is evident that it cannot be got to reform the tariff at this session, and this being the outlook it might be good policy for the friends of revision to accept Mr. Garfield's suggestion, and endeavor to obtain the appointment of a Commission. For though it is true that the latter may do very little good, it is also possible, by judicious and persevering action, to compel it to show up the abuses and iniquities of the tariff. And if the full history of that abomination as once laid before the country faithfully, we shall have no fears as to the success of tariff revision, despite all that the Protectionists can do to prevent remedial legislation. If there appeared any prospect of passing the bill now pending we should of course prefer that, since it would afford immediate relief to several industries which have been sore bestead, and since it would enable the public to realize the advantages of free trade on a small scale. Failing all hope or prospect of that, however, we think a Commission should be accepted as the next best thing. It is certainly better than letting the whole question go by the board, and having to begin over again at the beginning next session.

A CURIOUS ASSAULT.

The telegraph has informed us that a train load of Irish emigrants, on their way from Kerry to Cork, were furiously attacked by five hundred of the South Cork militia, and that a free fight ensued in which the emigrants were roughly handled; but it has not vouchsafed a single word concerning the origin of the attack. What was the fault of these harmless Kerry emigrants, in the eyes of the South Cork militia? Did the latter resent their emigration as in some way a reflection upon old Ireland? Did they consider that the Kerry people were interlopers or trespassers? Or was there some theological or sectional grudge existing, to give impetus to the downstroke of the shillalah? Certainly the genuine Irish row is a mysterious and a wonderful thing. It is developed under the most incomprehensible circumstances, and it seems to require no such rational beginnings as are needed for serious quarrels elsewhere.

A BAD LOOKOUT.

Judge Rix has decided, in the libel suit brought by Dr. Kalloch against M. H. De Young, that inquiry into the general character of the plaintiff is in order. Consequently the testimony of a man named Shimmins, who has come from Kansas, and who professes to have intimate knowledge of Kalloch during his residence in that State, will be taken. The character of the evidence which Shimmins is prepared to give is said to be what the police newspapers call "spicy," "piquant," etc. It is, in a word, a scandalous chronicle which he is desirous of publishing, and the probability is that it will add another layer of nastiness to the mass that has already been gathered about this subject.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

As there appears little probability that the Coroner's inquest will develop the cause of the late accident on the South Pacific Coast Railroad, it is the more necessary that the press should analyze the circumstances carefully. The only good that can be extracted from such disasters consists in suggestions for improved methods hereafter. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that it should be ascertained whether this casualty was due to some inherent weakness in the kind of railroad on which it occurred, or whether it is attributable to one or more errors of carelessness or neglect which might have been avoided. That there were such errors in the case under examination can hardly be doubted, though it is not so certain that they would alone have caused the accident. In the first place it appears that the engine was in charge of a man who had never been over the road before, and who consequently knew nothing of its character, and could not, therefore, be expected to know what to do at every point. In fact he so fully recognized his own want of local information that he asked and obtained the assistance of a brakeman who was well acquainted with the route. The removal of this brakeman from the train, while adding an element of safety to the guidance of the engine, made the train short-handed, and probably had something to do with the failure to respond to the engineer's signal, when he whistled brakes down. In the second place it appears to have been the rule to run light engines, weighing no more than twelve tons, on the road, and in this instance a thirty-ton engine had been put on. Of course this change made a very great difference in the momentum of the train on a down-grade, and it is quite possible that the rules which had always sufficed to hold the lighter locomotives well in hand after passing the Summit, may have failed when applied to the heavy engine. The testimony appears to warrant the conclusion that the train was going much faster than usual, and faster than either the engineer or conductor desired. It is evident that the engineer found the train getting beyond his control when the down grade had been entered upon, and he must have become seriously alarmed, for he reversed the engine as a final expedient, at the same time calling for brakes. In the third place it is shown that the brakes were of the old-fashioned kind; no air-brakes being on the flat cars. Here is a clear and an important piece of neglect on the part of the company. No train carrying passengers ought be sent out without air-brakes. Their use in this case would almost certainly have so checked the speed of the train as to prevent the accident. In sending passengers out without those brakes the company is unquestionably to blame. In the fourth place it is alleged that the flat cars used were ricketty. They projected so far over the rails on each side as to be unstable when loaded, and it is suggested that a rush of passengers from one side to the other caused them to careen so that one was lifted off the track, and striking the embankment produced the consequent loss of life and mutilation.

It is evident that if this statement regarding the instability of the cars is correct they could not have been safe. A railroad car ought not to be merely balanced, and to be capable of being thrown out of balance like a boat, by the shifting of its cargo. It ought to run steadily and evenly, setting squarely upon its trucks. If these cars were thus unstable, however, the prime cause of their instability will be found in the narrowness of the gauge. The condition of safety in a narrow gauge is necessarily observance of due proportion between the track and the cars. The latter must be narrower than broad-gauge cars, or they will be less safe. Any attempt to put broad-gauge cars upon a narrow-gauge track must endanger the traveling public, and in this case something of the kind appears to have been done. Flat cars adapted to the gauge ought not to have been any less stable than are broad-gauge flat-cars. The latter do not tip up, nor could they be upset as those of the Coast Road are said to have been. This point should be fully investigated, because it may turn out that the company, in order to accommodate more traffic, has infringed the limits of proportion, and consequently of safety, in building their cars. The company itself has thus far refused to help the inquiry by suggesting any solution of the accident, and therefore it cannot complain if erroneous theories gain acceptance. The rate at which the train was going, though apparently much greater than the usual speed, does not seem to have been really fast. It was probably at no time more than thirty miles an hour. Now a train can be run on a broad-gauge railroad at that speed, around sharp curves, without special danger, and the inquiry inevitably suggests itself whether what is safe on the broad-gauge is unsafe on the narrow-gauge. We think that there is such a difference between the two gauges, and that the question of gauge had very much to do with the disaster. This, however, is a matter which cannot be determined by theorizing upon it. It ought to be inquired into scientifically and soberly, so that the public may know precisely what risks they are called upon to encounter in traveling. As regards the air-brakes, and the employment of an engineer who did not know the road, there can, however, be no doubt as to the culpability of the management. The latter had no right to leave anything to chance where the safety of human life was concerned, and that it did so is greatly to its discredit.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

The bolt from the Louisiana Republican Convention, organized and led by Pinchbeck, appears to have been a deliberate and shameless response to a dispatch from Logan, advising such a course and guaranteeing the admission of the bolters to the Chicago Convention. It is very necessary to make the meaning of all this clear. The fact has developed itself that the machine men could not control the Louisiana State Convention for Grant. Sherman had half, or more than half, the available strength, and Blaine also had some friends. But it was considered indispensable that a solid Grant delegation should be obtained by hook or by crook, and so Logan advises his henchman Pinchbeck to make a bolt without rhyme or reason, and to reorganize, and appoint a solid Grant delegation. The plain fact of the case is that Louisiana cannot be had for Grant, but that the Grant managers are determined to steal the State, if that be possible; and in order to do this they have deliberately violated and outraged every principle of honorable politics, and have undertaken to usurp an authority never delegated to them. Finding that they are in a minority in the State Convention, they bolt, and the bolters, following the example of the Illinois machine men, pretend to be the real Simon Pures. If Logan can secure the admission of the bolting and spurious Louisiana delegation at Chicago, we shall be willing to admit that nothing can prevent the nomination of Grant by that body. This, however, is by no means a foregone conclusion, for it has yet to be proved whether Logan's own bolters will make good their credentials there. The resort to these dishonest methods, however, shows the desperation and recklessness of the machine managers, and cannot but increase the apprehensions which all sober-minded must feel as to the effect upon the party of a nomination secured in so tricky and unpopular a way. It is not thus that the advent of a "people's choice" should be heralded.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TUMBLER.

It is difficult for those who have not been reading the New York *Herald* of late to realize the full absurdity of its recent sudden change of face, but the case is so monstrous and gross an one that we cannot resist the temptation to fix it in the memories of our readers, as a shocking example of what journalism may come to. To illustrate the nature and scope of the "flop" we will quote from its leading article of the 17th instant, just five days before it turned its famous somersault. It was then endeavoring to get up a "boom" for Hamilton Fish, and to that end it was striving to persuade Grant that he ought to withdraw. And this is the way it proceeded: "He may have fancied that the "people wanted him in the Executive "chair again; but if so he has had a dis-"agreeable awakening from what was per-"haps a pardonable delusion. The people "do not want him; even the greater num-"ber of the politicians of his party have "come to look upon his possible nomina-"tion with apprehension and dismay. The "plain fact, which he ought to see, and "which so clear-headed a man as he "is cannot help but see, is that he "is not needed, and he is not "wanted. His renomination can be "brought about only by suppress-"ing and violating the wishes of "the majority of Republican voters; and "there is no longer any doubt that his "nomination will bring a crushing defeat "on his party." The *Herald* ended its article by saying: "We hope that during "the present week he will do himself "and his party the justice to withdraw "from the canvass." Five days after this, nothing having occurred in the interval to modify the conclusions to which the *Herald* had previously committed itself, it suddenly abandons its former position, and gravely announces that Grant "is the only "fit candidate for the party." This amazing change of base was due to neither more nor less than Logan's political burglary at Springfield; a piece of unscrupulous tactics certain to result in a divided delegation, and which there never could have been any reason to suppose the Chicago Convention would indorse or condone. A more preposterous and irrational flop, therefore, was never perpetrated. It was not justified by the facts. It was not politic. It was not a reflection of any change in public opinion. It was, in short, nothing more than a clumsy and unnecessary advertisement of the *Herald's* absolute independence of all principles, and its freedom from rational trammels of every kind.

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

Representative Davis has introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House "what "causes, if any, are tending to diminish "the tidal area of the bay of San Fran-"cisco, and what action, if any, has been "taken by the Government of the United "States, of the State of California, or by "corporations or individuals, which will "tend to lessen the tidal scour on the bar "of San Francisco, and thereby decrease "the depth of water on said bar, and "diminish the value of San Francisco as a "commercial harbor." This inquiry, of course, opens up the whole question of the action of debris from the mines upon the harbor, and at the same time makes an opening for the examination of various local problems which have hitherto been discussed without much scientific data to go upon. It would be impossible to answer the questions here put without an exhaustive examination of the debris question, in the first place, and though it is true that Congress has before it sufficient facts in that connection to justify action, it is reasonable to suppose that the demonstration of serious danger to the harbor of San Francisco is more likely to procure such action than any other argument which can be used.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of May 25th.]

Imports of treasure from Mexico by the steamer yesterday were $147,500.

The steamer Colima will be due from Panama on Thursday, and the steamer City of Tokio from Hongkong on Saturday.

It is feared that some disaster has befallen the schooner Mary E. Donnovan, which left here four months ago on a fishing trip south and has been heard from only once since. She was commanded by Captain Staples, owned by James Laffin, and valued at $2,000.

An order has been received here from the Secretary of the Treasury that hereafter no vessels are to be licensed for fisheries except such as make a business of catching whales, cod or mackerel. Vessels at present licensed will not be disturbed until their licenses expire.

Bank Commissioner Coleman reports that the Bank of Ukiah is in sound condition. It has a surplus of $27,948, and its assets and liabilities are $316,924 61. The books of the Bank of Lake, Lakeport, are in so complicated a condition that the Commissioner cannot make a report.

Charles A. Garnsey, who shot Mrs. Alice M. Arnold at 153½ Third street yesterday, and then attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the left breast, is still at the City Hospital. His condition is more comfortable than last night. Mrs. Arnold, who was shot in the left side of the face, is also more comfortable, but the bullet has not yet been extracted. It appears that Garnsey shot Mrs. Arnold in her room after having proved, as he thought, her correspondence with a man of whom he was jealous. A letter from the alleged rival to Mrs. Arnold was found on the floor of the room. Having shot her, Garnsey shot himself, and then chased the wounded woman to the kitchen, whither she had fled, and attempted to fire at her again. His weapon missed fire, when Charles Baird, an elderly gentleman in the room, attempted to disarm him. Garnsey then shot at him, but missed. Two charges of assault to murder were booked against Garnsey, and in the Police Court to-day the cases were continued to June 8th.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money continues very light. The amount used in stock circles is unusually small. Parties that at one time used from $500,000 to $1,000,000 are not now requiring over 10 per cent. of those amounts. The movement of Wool is taking some money, and it is expected that considerable will be required for Wheat in a few weeks. Call loans on United States bonds and other first-class securities vary from 3 to 6 per cent.; regular commercial notes, 8@10 per cent.; mortgage paper, 8@9 per cent., including the tax. Drafts on New York are drawn at 15c to 25c for mail and 20@30c premium per $100 for telegraphic. Exchange on London is 49½d for bankers' bills, and 49⅝@49¾d for commercial bills. Refined silver is 11@11½ per cent. discount. Mexican Dollars are quiet at 93 buying and 94 selling. Imports this week aggregate $135,000.—[S. F. Bulletin, May 25th.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE REPUBLICANS OF COLORADO.

Strongly in Favor of Grant, but Very Friendly to Blaine.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Two Boys Perish in the Flames of a Burning House in Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Election of Leon Say as President of the French Senate.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Colorado Republican State Convention.

DENVER, May 25th.—The Republican State Convention met here this morning, and was called to order by ex-Governor Routt, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Colonel John Clegham (a Grant man) was elected temporary Chairman.

Pending a motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials, a delegate from Chaffee county offered the following:

WHEREAS, A Republican caucus was in session last night for the purpose of determining the work in to-day's Convention; and whereas, we, eighty-one delegates to this Convention representing Republican counties which cast in 1878 1,700 of the 2,800 majority received by the Republican candidate for Governor, were not only not invited to said caucus, but were absolutely excluded therefrom on application for admission, simply because not pronouncing a regular password, never before required at a Republican caucus, therefore

Resolved, That we protest against said action, which completely stifles the voice of the strongest Republican counties of the State, and renders the presence of their representatives a mockery and a farce; we protest against it because it is contrary to the practice of the Republican party of Colorado and the country, because it is unfair and tyrannical, and hence unrepublican in its spirit.

Resolved, That we have met in this Convention as friends to fight a common foe, and not each other; hence we deny the right of any section of the party to take any secret action which treats us a foe and unworthy of a share in the proceedings of the Convention, though representing, as we believe, the sentiment of an actual majority of the Republican votes of the State.

The resolutions were not entertained, and the motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials was agreed to. A committee largely composed of Grant delegates was appointed.

The Convention then took a recess until 2 P. M.

It seems probable that a solid Grant delegation will be chosen to the National Convention.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DENVER, May 25th.—The Republican Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The following delegates to Chicago were chosen: Ex-Governor Routt, Lieutenant-Governor L. Head, Amos Strek, George T. Clark, J. A. Ellett, M. N. Maguire. Alternates, E. L. Campbell, Kentwolf Londoner, A. P. Cory, J. T. Blake, J. D. Hall.

Ex-Governor Routt was chosen Chairman of the Chicago delegation.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the delegates to Chicago to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Grant, declaring General Grant a fit and competent person to conduct the affairs of the nation; that while the Republican party of Colorado express a preference for the nomination of General Grant, they recognize in James G. Blaine one of the purest patriots and most able men that America has ever produced, and should he be the nominee at Chicago, pledge him Colorado by as large a majority as any other candidate, and pledge themselves to support the Chicago nominee; that they are uncompromisingly opposed to monometallism; that the Democratic Congress, in its treatment of the Indian question, has failed to discharge the high public duty imposed on it by the progress of civilization; we do not recognize the claim that a treaty exists between the National Government and the Utes, the treaty having been violated in a most brutal and savage manner by the Indians themselves; pledge the co-operation of the Republicans of Colorado to the doctrine of speedy removal.

The Convention stood 166 for Grant to 66 for anti-Grant delegates, and was perfectly harmonious, the anti-Grant men making very little fight.

The Louisiana Delegation to Chicago

NEW ORLEANS, May 25th.—It is now announced that Sherman has eight of the Louisiana delegation to Chicago, and on the second ballot this support will be increased.

Anti-Tilden Outlook.

LIBERTY (Mo.), May 25th.—The indications are that the State Convention will be anti-Tilden.

Adjournment of Congress—A New Date Talked of.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—Although the House of Representatives to-day made much better progress with the sundry civil appropriation bill than yesterday, the idea of adjourning Congress on the 31st instant has now been almost universally abandoned by the members of both houses, it being at length perceived to be practically impossible to dispose of the appropriation bills by that date, even if all other business should be abandoned. The dates most generally talked of to-day for a final adjournment are the 10th or 15th of June. It is believed now that both houses will continue to push forward the most important bills, and will not be influenced to any considerable extent by questions of party policy, connected with or growing out of the National Convention. The desire to get away as soon as practicable is very general, and while the Republicans may not be so eager to adjourn after their National Convention shall have been held, it is not believed that they will attempt to obstruct the way to adjournment. Leading Democrats say that they intend to work to an adjournment by the 15th of June, and if necessary to carry it through they will hold a caucus and bring the party vote up to it. Then the Republicans could prevent it only, as well as the Democrats, by filibustering, and there is not any desire apparent among them to do so. They want to get away before the extreme hot weather sets in, and on the whole the present indications point to a final adjournment several days before the time fixed for the assemblage of the Cincinnati Convention.

The Title to Mare Island—Personal.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—John B. Mahoon, of San Francisco, started homewards to-night. He recently submitted to the Secretary of the Navy an abstract of title of D. W. Bouldin, of Missouri, to Mare Island, together with an abstract of the Government's title, and asked Secretary Thompson to refer them to the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the rightful ownership of the island. Of course he did not expect the Navy Department to abandon it, but suggested that the Government should institute proceedings in condemnation to quiet its title. Secretary Thompson replied that inasmuch as the Government is in possession the United States title is presumptively good, and he therefore declined to refer the subject to the Attorney-General, or to express any further opinion on the question of title, but referred Mr. Mahoon to Congress, with the remark that under the decision of the Supreme Court he (Mahoon) could not legally demand anything from the United States without an enabling act. The demand referred to is based on the testimony perpetuated in the California Courts in 1870, intended to show that Bouldin bought the original Mexican title to Mare Island from Castro, the grantee, prior to the date of Castro's deed to Aspinwall and Bessell, from whom the United States bought it for $83,000 in the year 1853. Hence Mahoon claims that the Federal Government is merely an involuntary trustee for Bouldin, and he also claims that the United States has waived its exemption from the suit by the appearance of District Attorney Teare, under orders from the Attorney-General, on the part of the expectant defendants (Admiral Calhoun and other naval officers in charge of the navy yard), in the proceedings above mentioned.

Judge John Curry, of San Francisco, and Colonel Sykes, of Arizona, arrived here today.

The New Fast Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25th.—A fast train from Washington and Baltimore to Chicago is announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It leaves Washington at 7:30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9 A. M., reaching Chicago next morning at 8:30, and making connection with the 8 A. M. train from Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The schedule is made upon that old extra limited mail train, which was so popular during the Centennial.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, May 25th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 1:30 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento May 29th: Mrs. Mattram, New York; R. Wittenbrock, Sacramento; R. D. Risley and wife, Mrs. E. A. Manny and daughter, St. Louis; Rev. F. P. Jewell and wife, San Jose; Mrs. J. D. Safford, nurse and child, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. W. Sisson, Mrs. Jefferson, Maury A. J. Widmer, San Francisco; Miss Letch, Rev. A. Wolcott and wife, Arvonia; nine Sisters of Charity, C. A. Keyser, wife and daughter, Baltimore; R. S. Bostwick, Stockton; G. De Guigne, Paris; R. W. Janion, wife, three children and nurse, England. The following party occupies the Central Pacific Directors' car, and will stop at different points en route: General Benjamin F. Butler and two sons, Miss Herd, Mrs. Hildreth, Mrs. Farrington, Lowell; General Ames, New York; Mr. Chadwick, Boston; Mr. Barrett, Washington.

Also, 47 emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento June 1st.

The Appropriation Bills.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—Representative Berry has prepared amendments, which he intends to offer, to the sundry civil appropriation bill, to increase its item for the Mare Island stone dry dock from $75,000 to $200,000, and to appropriate about $80,000 for permanent improvements at the Benicia Arsenal.

Horace Davis will try to procure the insertion of an item to reimburse to the City of San Francisco for street improvements in front of Federal property, and the Naval Affairs Committee intend to offer amendments providing for the completion of the double-turreted monitors, including the Monadock at Mare Island.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations have struck out from the agricultural appropriations bill the $5,000 item for collecting information touching the agricultural needs of the arid regions, but Booth expects to get it restored in the Senate.

The New York Stock Market—Demoralized State of Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—A more demoralized market than was presented during the morning operations has seldom been seen, the bears having it all their own way, while there was a general slanting of margins in the brokers' offices. The afternoon presented an extraordinary change, attended by signs of equal excitement. The bears discovered the market heavily oversold and made haste to cover this action, together with large purchases for London account by leading operators, which resulted in an excited advance of from 2 to 8⅞ per cent. from the lowest point, the coal shares leading the upward movement. There was a regular scramble to cover short contracts. In fact, the sudden turn partook more of the character of a bear panic than anything else. Rumor has it that Gould and Keene are again in accord. At a meeting of all the companies in the afternoon an arrangement was entered into to advance the price of coal 20 cents per ton, to take effect June 15th next.

Corner-Stone Laid—Annual Council.

OMAHA, May 25th.—The corner-stone of the new Trinity Cathedral was laid this evening with imposing ceremonies, conducted by Bishop Clarkson of Nebraska, Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, Bishop Spalding of Colorado, Bishop Garrett of Texas, and Bishop Vail of Kansas.

The annual Council of the Episcopal Church of Nebraska will meet here to-morrow, and will be largely attended.

Appropriations Authorized.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The Senate Appropriation Committee authorizes the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill of $15,000 for machinery, etc., to experiment in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, cornstalks, etc.; also increasing the salary of the Commissioner from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum.

Fire and Loss of Life.

PIQUA (O.), May 25th.—This morning a barrel of gasoline exploded in the cellar of the residence of Mrs. Dr. Jones. The house was burned, and two boys, aged 10 and 14 years, perished in the flames. Two women were severely burned. Loss, $10,000.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—Silver bars, 114½; money, 4@5; Governments strong; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 99¾; Quicksilver, 8; Pacific Mail, 32½; Mariposa, 2; Wells, Fargo & Co., 105; New York Central, 124½; Erie, 33¾; Panama, 185; Union Pacific, 83; bonds, 112½; Central Pacific, 63; bonds, 113; Sutro Tunnel, 1¼; Leadville, 1½; Caribou, 2; Silver Cliff, 3½; Climax, 2¼; Central Arizona, 5; Excelsior, 15½; Homestake, 30; Ontario, 33; Standard, 27½; Little Pittsburg, 6.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Senate—Leon Say Elected President.

PARIS, May 25th.—Leon Say was elected President of the Senate to-day, receiving 147 votes, Leroya 4, Pallett 25, Simon 1, De Ganardie 1. There were 121 blank ballots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Wolseley arrived at Plymouth, England, yesterday, from South Africa.

The Imperial Bank of Russia announce the issue of four-per-cent consolidated Russian railway obligations, to the nominal amount of 150,000,000 silver roubles.

A Lima dispatch says: The Peruvians have recaptured Moquequa and Arequipa, and their forces are marching south. Callao was bombarded on the 10th instant without effect.

The Prussian Ministry has made known that it does not intend to withdraw the Clerical bill now before the Prussian Diet, because of the altered attitude of the Vatican.

Clement Coleman & Co., indigo and dry-saltery brokers, Mincing lane, London, have failed; liabilities estimated at £80,000.

Of sixteen persons arrested for being concerned in the disorder attending the Communist demonstration in Paris two were Belgians, one Italian, one German, one Greek, one Swiss and one Luxemburger. All of these will probably be expelled from France.

The riots in Barcelona, Spain, were due to the machinations of the Intransigentes. The Federals and Democrats, whose clubs and secret juntas inspired Zorella and Salmoran, are reorganizing a revolutionary democracy among the operatives and middle classes of the great towns. Among the parties arrested are many political agitators and well-known Socialists.

At Troy, N. Y., yesterday John Wall, a notorious rough and ex-convict, during a fight with the police, shot and killed officer Philip Casey. Several others were hurt by the shots, and Wall narrowly escaped.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CLARK, Judge.

TUESDAY, May 25th.

Estate of J. G. Burnham, deceased—Letters of administration granted to J. H. Burnham; bonds, $1,000. Appraisers—Chris Eclon, E. R. Levy and E. Christy. Notice to creditors in SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.

Rebecca Gallup vs. Andrew Bouchard—Jacob Werthamer substituted for defendant, in place of John Doe. Alias summons ordered published in the SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.

E. A. Allen vs. T. J. Clunie et al.—Fifteen cases dismissed as to defendant Clunie.

In the case of Carle A. Tody vs. the Dime Savings Bank, defendant Clunie was granted a new trial by Judge T. B. Reardon. Case heretofore tried in the District Court; therefore the dismissals in the above case as to defendant Clunie.

DENSON, Judge.

Peter C. Scott vs. Sierra Flume and Lumber Company. On trial.

NATOMA SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Natoma School at Mormon Island held its picnic on Monday, the 17th instant. It had met with some captious opposition, which was overcome, and the picnic proved the most successful held in that section for sixteen years. There was a very large attendance, and the youth, beauty and substantial pillars of the vicinity, old and young, were present. There was plenty of innocent and hearty sport, dancing, games, and all the charms of the real rural picnic. The dance was one of the best managed and most socially successful ever held at Mormon Island, and reflected credit upon the taste of the people and their managerial ability.

WHERE THE COLD WAVES COME FROM. Meteorological observations have now become so extended that evidence is rapidly accumulating to enable us to determine positively the source of the cold aerial waves which sweep across our country during the winter season. The indications are that we owe them to the great area of high barometer in northeastern Siberia, where the pressure sometimes exceeds 31.80 inches, and the temperature falls as low as 76 degrees below zero. The pole of greatest cold is in the neighborhood of Yokutsk, on the Lena, where the average thermometric reading in January is 41 degrees below zero, and where the severest cold exceeds by 10 degrees that experienced by explorers in high Arctic regions. This is also the region of the highest barometric pressure known in winter; and from it, doubtless, proceed the waves of intense cold which play so large a part in our winter experience.—[Scientific Canadian.

UNQUESTIONABLE.—The *Herald*, Detroit, (Mich.), says of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure: "Its efficacy in kidney, liver and all urinary diseases is so fully acknowledged that it is not worth the questioning. Bona fide testimonials from well known citizens in public and private life are evidences strong enough to convince the most stubborn doubter." H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

"ELDER, will you have a drink of cider?" inquired a farmer of an old temperance man who was spending an evening at his house. "Ah—hum—no, thank ye," said the old man; "I never drink any liquor of any kind—specially cider; but if you will call it apple juice, I'll take a drop."

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The pension cases on the calendar were considered.

The agricultural apportionment bill was placed on the calendar; also, the House immediate transportation bill.

The Supervisors' bill was then taken up.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered. All the items for public buildings were disposed of as reported, and all the amendments for new buildings ruled out on points of order. Although there has been a good deal of discussion on the various items, very fair progress is made, 20 of the 52 printed pages being disposed of at half-past 2 o'clock.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury on the lack of storage facilities for silver coin was received, in connection with a proposition to appropriate $100,000 for increased room.

Blackburn said the Secretary went on hoarding this coin when he might pay it out.

Buckner would reduce the amount of expenditure to $50,000, and to prohibit the increase of one and two-dollar United States notes, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds of 1881 with any surplus coin over $100,000,000.

Wright moved to amend by requiring the Secretary to buy bonds with all coin for which there is no storage.

Both these amendments were ruled out.

Bland asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury's object was to discredit the standard silver dollar. The Secretary should withdraw from his infamous agreement with the New York Clearing-house, that discriminated against silver.

The item was finally stricken out—107 to 65—amid Democratic applause.

After disposing of twenty of the fifty pages of the bill, a recess was taken until evening.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, May 24—By Rev. H. H. Rice, George H. Wilson, of San Francisco, to Ella U. Oberlin, of Yreka.

Sacramento, May 25—By Rev. Dr. Chas. Taubner, at the residence of the bridegroom, Lauritz J. Glasou to Rosa M. K. Zwickel. (Pittsburg papers please copy.)

Red Bluff, May 23—C. E. Titus to Kate Moore.

Red Bluff, May 23—William Klink to Jessie Russel.

Red Bluff, May 23—Vincent D. Sweeney to Eliza A. Wright.

San Francisco, May 19—Reinhold H. Kleinschmid to Amelia H. Mau.

San Francisco, May 21—William L. B. Mills to Mamie Worth.

Chico, May 20—Charles N. Johnson to Emma Roberts.

Chico, May 17—W. H. Bean to Etta Faraley.

Stockton, May 20—D. M. Burgess to M. A. Harelson.

BORN.

Napa City, May 21—Wife of E. Gorham, a son.

Napa, May 20—Wife of M. C. True, a son.

San Luis Obispo, May 19—Wife of C. H. Woods, a daughter.

Grass Valley, May 24—Wife of Felix F. Cassidy, a daughter.

Red Bluff, May 22—Wife of Joseph Knight, a son.

San Jose, May 18—Wife of Patrick Sullivan, a son.

Healdsburg, May 17—Wife of E. B. Mulgrew, a daughter.

Oroville, May 14—Wife of J. R. Preston, a son.

Oroville, May 20—Wife of H. Hanford, a son.

Yosemite Valley, May 17—Wife of J. K. Barnard, a son.

Healdsburg, May 17—Wife of F. B. Mulgrew, a daughter.

Ukiah, May 17—Wife of John Ginochio, a son.

Santa Barbara, May 18—Wife of B. Harris, a son.

DIED.

San Quentin, May 25—Katie, wife of J. T. Conley and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Craig, a native of Sacramento, 20 years and 3 months.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Ogdensburg, New York, May 23—Philip Donahue (father of John Donahue, of this city), 83 years and 10 months.

Grass Valley, May 24—Dr. Edward Alexander Tompkins, 67 years.

Near Oroville, May 14—John H. Onyett, 36 years and 13 days.

Healdsburg, May 19—William Payne, Sr., 73 years.

Watsonville, May 19—Mrs. Clarinda Clem, 55 years.

Watsonville, May 13—Jessie Struve, 2 years and 11 days.

Placerville, May 15—Thomas Combellack, 28 years.

Placerville, May 18—Theodore Mason Fletcher, 55 years.

VEGETINE

THE BEST REMEDY!

SCROFULA, PILES.

OAKLAND (Cal.), February 16, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I have used your Blood Purifier in my family for over two years, and will pronounce it, for Scrofula and Piles, the best remedy in existence. After using once, I would never use any other. REV. JOHN HEMPHILL, Pastor Calvary Church, San Francisco, Cal.

VEGETINE

IS THE REMEDY.

HEART DISEASE,

LOSS OF APPETITE.

MECHANICSVILLE (Iowa), October 14, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I most cheerfully give my testimony in favor of your great medicine, VEGETINE. My wife was troubled with Heart Disease and Loss of Appetite, and was so reduced physically that she was not able to do her work. Having tried various remedies, she finally took VEGETINE, which completely cured her. She is now stout and hearty. I am satisfied that VEGETINE is the remedy for all that is claimed for it, and even more. Yours truly, PATRICK KIRWIN.

VEGETINE

A SPLENDID MEDICINE.

HEART DISEASE,

KIDNEY DISEASE,

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

GRIGGSVILLE (Ill.), July 25, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit, until I tried your VEGETINE, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands. MRS. MARIA HODSON.

VEGETINE.

LIVER CO