THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....MAY 27, 1880.

The San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107¾ for 4s of 1907; 103¼ for 5s of 1881; 109¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87@4 90; silver bars, 114¼; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

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

Business was light at the Stock Boards in San Francisco yesterday morning, and values showed little change from Tuesday. This change, however, was generally in the minor key. Sierra Nevada dropped to $12 50 against $13 62½ as the lowest price Tuesday morning. Mexican closed at $7, the lowest in two weeks. Less than 150 shares Union Consolidated was wanted.

Business men of Watsonville object to paying county licenses.

Governor Perkins was heartily welcomed at his old home in Oroville on his recent visit.

Further evidence was taken before the Coroner at Santa Cruz, yesterday, in connection with the railroad disaster which occurred near there on Sunday.

A Deadwood (D. T.) dispatch says the Indians in the vicinity of the Little Missouri river are on the war path.

A sub-committee of the Republican National Committee (all Grant men) have taken full charge of the Exposition Building at Chicago, where the National Convention is to be held.

Fire at Walla Walla, W. T.; also at Brooklyn, N. Y., and East Liverpool, O.

The alleged Broomfield murderers have arrived at Walla Walla, W. T.

A cyclone committed great havoc in Dakota Tuesday evening, killing and injuring several persons.

The Rhode Island Assembly has elected A. H. Littlefield Governor and H. H. Fay Lieutenant-Governor.

Count Zichy, formerly Hungarian Under Secretary of State, was mortally wounded in a duel Monday.

The Democratic State Convention of Delaware yesterday instructed the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Bayard for President.

The French Government has resolved to banish active foreign Socialists.

Signor Facchio has been reappointed President of the Italian Senate.

By the gasoline explosion at Piqua, O., Tuesday night, one man and two boys were killed and two women fatally injured.

Since the 1st of May the Apaches have killed 78 whites in New Mexico.

It is thought in Paris that Waddington will accept the London Embassy.

The death of Baron Henry William August Caqurn, the German politician, occurred yesterday at Darmstadt.

General Butler says the idea of his supporting Grant for the Presidency is preposterous.

The Railroad Commission held a formal meeting at San Gabriel, Los Angeles county, yesterday.

Trouble exists at Bodie between the University and Maryland Consolidated Mining Companies.

Thomas Forsythe fell dead yesterday at Bodie.

The annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held in New York yesterday.

Francis W. G. Bellows, formerly Vice-President of the Panama Railroad Company, and also of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died yesterday in New York.

A new railroad is to be built from Chicago to Quincy, Ill.

Two Nihilists were sentenced at St. Petersburg yesterday to be hanged, and several others to hard labor in the mines and banishment to Siberia.

The Oregon State Grange is now in session at Salem.

Several cases of sunstroke occurred in New York yesterday, some fatal.

Russian preparations for a war with China are still actively going on.

A convention has been arranged between Canada and the United States for cheap money orders.

Fire at Morristown, N. J.

The ship Borneo, oil laden, from New Orleans for Trieste, was completely wrecked in a gale May 15th.

The highwayman who robbed the Milton stage recently has been captured.

In the Hanlan-Riley boat race at Washington yesterday the former won easily.

Thurlow Weed has left New York for Chicago. He is opposed to Grant's nomination.

A strike of 2,700 miners occurred yesterday at Leadville, Col.

The Ponca Indians have commenced suits in the United States Courts of Nebraska and Dakota to quiet title to their reservation.

THE COMMUNISTS IN PARIS.

The late attempt to get up a popular demonstration on the anniversary of the collapse of the Paris Commune, did not prove very successful. The popularity of the Commune in Paris would seem to have declined during the past ten years, for on this occasion the procession appears to have been a grotesque failure. The Government, taught by experience to apprehend serious trouble on all such occasions, made formidable preparations for suppressing the lawless elements if need should arise, but the arrests made were very few, and curiously enough a considerable percentage of them proved to be foreigners. This fact seems to have irritated the Government, and perhaps encouraged by the diminution in the supply of French Communists, it has determined to banish all foreign disturbers forthwith. This resort to banishment is the expedient of modern Governments, which at the same time incline toward despotism. As a rule it never produces any satisfactory results. The men who are banished always employ their exile in conspiracy, and they are enabled to extend the sphere of their uselessness by making it believed that they are regarded as particularly dangerous by principalities and powers. The French Government has not got far enough in its democratic education to perceive that the surest way to suppress conspirators is to remove all obstructions from them. Such people would die out if they were not kept alive by the stimulus of police persecution. If the French would adopt the English and American methods in this regard they would soon cease to be troubled with dangerous conspirators. Nobody thinks of conspiring in countries where nobody cares about conspiracies. In a really free atmosphere all the secret, dark, and midnight habits of your true European revolutionist become out of place and ridiculous, and ridicule destroys them utterly. France would do more wisely if she let her Socialists alone, and permitted them to hold their absurd parades without taking any notice of them. Indifference would soon deprive the business of all attraction for nine-tenths of those who follow it now.

THE GENESIS OF A CANARD.

Somebody has been investigating the origin of the late rumors about Indian massacres in Arizona, and has traced them back to the portentous circumstance that several weeks ago three Indians asked for a drink of water at a house on the San Pedro river, and that one of them muttered something which was afterwards construed as a threat. This is almost as good a story as the one about the three black crows, which used to figure in the school readers. An Indian asking for a drink of water is heard to mutter something of which the words *poco tiempo* are alone distinguished. It is inferred by some person of a lively imagination that this has reference to a threat to come back in a short time and do something dreadful; and out of this unpromising beginning grows a fine bold sensation of a dreadful Indian massacre. The veteran falsifiers of Nevada will have to hide their diminished heads before this new avatar of lying talent, and we should think that the Sazerac Club would find it worth while to invite this Arizona artist to settle in the silver State.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ANTI-GRANT SENTIMENT.

If the machine managers were not blind to everything but the possibility of packing conventions and defeating public sentiment, they would have perceived before this that the cause to which they have committed themselves is condemned by the Republican masses throughout the region upon which the main dependence for the success of the ticket must be placed. It is now possible to estimate the real extent and significance of that public opinion which is opposed to the nomination of Grant, and an examination of the facts and figures ought to convince the most stalwart third-termer that the recent machine victory in Illinois affords no criterion of the ultimate success of the Grant "boom." The sentiment of the Great West is shown unmistakably in the following list, which exhibits the proportion of delegates sent for and against Grant, thus far:

States.	Anti-Grant.	Grant.
Colorado	..	6
Minnesota	9	1
Nebraska	6	..
Nevada	6	..
Oregon	6	..
California	10	..
Kansas	10	..
Iowa	22	..
Wisconsin	19	1
Michigan	29	2
Indiana	27	3
Ohio	44	..
	179	13
Add Territories as follows:		
Dakota	2	..
Arizona	2	..
Montana	2	..
New Mexico	2	..
Utah	2	..
Washington	2	..
Idaho	2	..
	14	..
	193	13

This is the result of a test of public opinion in regard to the alleged "spontaneous" demand for the nomination of Grant. Every Western State, with the exception of Illinois and Colorado, both of which have been captured by the machine in notorious opposition to the sentiment of the majority of the Republicans, has declared against Grant and a third term. Nor is the showing in the Eastern States any more encouraging to the "stalwarts." For example, New Jersey, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts have elected 92 anti-Grant delegates, as against 4 Grant delegates, to the National Convention. We thus have in these Western and Eastern States a total of 286 anti-Grant votes to 17 Grant votes; and yet some of the Grant managers continue to pretend that the party is pining for his nomination, and that he is, as the ridiculous New York *Herald* puts it, "the only fit candidate."

It is not possible, in the face of these figures, seriously to contend that General Grant is the choice of the party. It is only too apparent that he has been rejected wherever public opinion has had a fair opportunity to manifest itself. The West may be regarded as almost unanimous in its opposition to his nomination. The resistance to the third term at the East is almost equally pronounced. The claim that he would have a solid South has been shown to be untenable by the facts. The reliance of his managers upon New York and Pennsylvania has been shown to be misplaced. Notwithstanding the unscrupulous employment of machine tactics in both those States, it has been found impossible to control the delegations. The latest report from Pennsylvania is that twenty-nine delegates, or just half the delegation, will vote against Grant, while it is confidently asserted that he will lose fourteen votes in New York. The ability of the Grant managers to force the admission of the machine delegates from Illinois is by no means proved; in fact all the indications point to a failure in that maneuver. There can be no doubt that all the anti-Grant delegates in the Convention will unite to defeat the machine programme. The Committee on Credentials will therefore certainly not be a Grant committee. There is no method by which the Grant men can overcome the preponderance against them on organization, unless they should resort to open fraud, and though it is quite possible that they would not shrink from this recourse, it is highly improbable that they would be allowed to carry out any arrangement of that character. Mr. Logan's offer to guarantee the admission of the Louisiana machine bolters is one of those propositions which are far easier to make than to perform, and his Illinois contract is likely to prove no less difficult of fulfillment. In fact, while the bluster and noise of the machine men increases constantly, it is only necessary to analyze the situation coolly to see that their course has been marked by failures at every step, and that the further they have proceeded the more emphatic has been the expression of public resentment at their policy. And it is proper to point out that there has never before in the history of the party been any such general and determined condemnation of a candidate as is here displayed. Even supposing that through the free use of flagitious methods the machine should succeed in procuring the nomination of Grant at Chicago, it is evident that no general support for the ticket could be expected. The Great West takes no stock in Grant as a candidate, nor would it enter into a campaign on his behalf with any enthusiasm, even supposing that it accepted the nomination. But it is already certain that if he is nominated there will be a third candidate, and no one can examine the list of States given in this article without perceiving that in such an event a great part of the West would be apt to prefer this third candidate to the Chicago nominee. The time for the servile submission of parties to the dictation of a few managers, is past. It is no longer possible to crack the party whip as of old. Men will not surrender their convictions as to what is just and expedient, but they will step out of the ranks of any party which does not suit them. Viewing the prospect dispassionately and carefully, it therefore appears probable, first, that the machine managers cannot secure the nomination of Grant at Chicago; and, second, that even if they should secure his nomination, they cannot induce the party to acquiesce in this programme.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Naturally a good deal of comment has been caused by the singular breakdown of the first grade of the Sacramento Grammar School in the late annual examinations. The chief deficiency of the class, and apparently the only serious deficiency, is in practical arithmetic; and this is the more remarkable because the first grade of the Capital Grammar School, working upon the same examination papers, have exhibited no such backwardness. We must at once dismiss as untenable the idea that there is any natural difference of capacity between these two classes. The only admissible presumption is that they are composed of equally good material. It must therefore be in the conditions surrounding them that the difference in results has originated, and it would follow from this inference either that the teaching in one school was superior to that in the other, or that one school had possessed some peculiar advantage in preparation, not enjoyed by the other. The second of these hypotheses has been formulated by Rumor into the assertion that the pupils of the Capital Grammar School were trained in the very questions used in the examination. This would imply that a member of the Board of Education had betrayed his trust. It would also involve an amount of publicity incompatible with the performance of a discreditable act. Had it been so, moreover, the fact must have been easily demonstrated, and so far as we can ascertain there is nothing but vague report in support of this assertion. We must therefore dismiss it as incredible, and thus we are brought back to the other hypothesis, which is that of inefficient teaching in arithmetic at the Sacramento Grammar School. Of course this theory bears hard upon Professor McDonald. This, however, cannot be helped. It has become necessary to get at the truth in this connection, and Professor McDonald must perceive that there is no other way of dealing with the case than to sift out all the possible causes of the failure until the real cause is reached. The first requirement is that the pupils of the public schools should be well and thoroughly taught. If they are not well taught their time is wasted, and they are exposed to humiliation such as cannot but exercise an injurious influence upon their characters. In the present case the failure of so large a class, and in so remarkable a manner, demands, and must have, a serious investigation. We hope that the methods of the teachers may be vindicated, but whether they are or not, justice must be done to the children, for they are the chief sufferers from this collapse. While speaking of this matter, however, we feel it right to express the opinion that the Board of Education is highly culpable for what we can only characterize as a most flagrant breach of faith with the pupils of the Grammar School. The latter were given to understand that their term standing would be considered at the close of the year. They acted upon this belief throughout the term, and then at the close of the year they were told that the monthly reports were not to count at all. As to the representations made by the teachers, upon which the Board acted, we must put them aside as irrelevant. No matter what the defects of the method might be, the fact that the Board had made an agreement with the children was binding upon it, and it had no moral right to abrogate its original understanding. The effect of its capricious and unjust change of purpose has been extremely demoralizing to the pupils, and the action of the Board deserves severe reprehension. It is evident that several reforms are required in school matters, in fact, and more attention will have to be paid to this subject until it is put in a satisfactory condition.

THE MACHINE IN COLORADO.

The desperation of the machine men is shown in the fact that they have thought it necessary to repeat the Illinois tactics in Colorado. They have succeeded in capturing the delegation of that State for Grant, but they could not prevent the introduction to the Convention of a series of resolutions showing that the Republican sentiment of the State is against the third-term movement, and that "stalwartism" is a foreign importation. A few more victories of this kind will leave the Grant "boomsters" without any following at all, and they will be in the position of a regiment all the members of which are officers.

COAST NEWS CLIPPINGS

Sixty lawyers in Tucson, Arizona.

There were snow-shoe races at Sierra City last week.

A saloon has been started in Ashland, Or., and the people are making efforts to abolish it.

The Assessor of Sonoma county estimates that the valuation this year will reach $20,000,000.

Saloon-keepers at Nevada City are guilty of selling intoxicating liquors to minors until they go home drunk.

Virginia has decided to have a grand school picnic next month. All the schools on the Comstock will join in the excursion.

Mendocino county, according to report, is a good place to buy land. You pay for 160 acres and get 320 acres, by reason of its being up on edge.

The Government has been purchasing horses this week at Colton, San Bernardino county. Out of 150 offered only about 50 have been accepted.

In Carson City they are talking of a grand ball at which none but those who are over sixty years of age will be invited to trip the rheumatic toe.

The Washington Territory fever has struck Lake county with a boom—no less than eight or ten families from that locality have left in the last two week.

Ranchers along the Carson are repairing and fortifying the dams feeding their irrigating ditches, preparatory to an anticipated large rise of the Carson river.

Mrs. Kester, who died suddenly at Oregon City, Or., last week, had been a resident of that place since 1846, and a member of the Baptist Church there for a third of a century.

Candelaria, Nev., is said to be the liveliest camp on the coast. It is the freighter's paradise. Water has to be drawn a distance of eight miles, as there is not a drop in or about the burg, nor a bush a foot high for miles.

The Benicia *Tribune* says that the Suisun and Benicia Railroad is still in a bad condition—not only at the famous siak, which is still avoided by a temporary track laid on the west side of it, but in several other places. The thick tule sod, not less than four feet through, is the support of the weight of the road bed, and is slowly breaking in many places. In several spots the separation is complete, and the edges of the sod at the place of breaking have turned up in black ragged masses. Gangs of Chinamen are at work on these bad places; but it will probably require a couple of years constant attention to make a good road of it.

A correspondent at Nevada City, under date of May 25th, furnishes the RECORD-UNION with the following: J. T. Murphy has been convicted on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, in the Superior Court of Nevada county. The evidence shows that Murphy met a man named W. R. Burroughs on the school grounds at North Bloomfield, Nevada county, and accosted him with "Pay me that six bits, you s— of a b—, or I will kill you," at the same time drawing an ugly-looking hunting-knife. Burroughs replied that he had no money, and told Murphy to keep away, at the same time backing away from him. Several men were standing at a short distance, and one of them sang out to Burroughs to "run and get something to defend yourself." Burroughs immediately ran towards a small stick which lay on the ground at a short distance. Murphy followed, Burroughs stooped to pick up the stick with his right hand, at the same time throwing up his left hand to guard a blow from the knife, and receiving a very severe cut across the back of the hand. He turned and struck Murphy with the stick on the side of the head, knocking him down. The man who had told Burroughs to run had by this time got to the spot and seized Murphy, preventing further difficulty. Murphy was slightly intoxicated at the time. He is a saloon-keeper, and will probably get the full extent of the law.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Plans of the Grant Leaders for the Control of the Chicago Convention.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER INTERVIEWED.

Report on the Subject of Entries of Town Sites on Mineral Lands.

A DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN DAKOTA.

Hot Weather in New York—Fatal Cases of Sunstroke.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Nihilist Prisoners Severely Sentenced at St. Petersburg.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Coming Fight at Chicago—Plan Arranged for the Contest.

CHICAGO, May 26th.—Prominent Republican politicians continue to come to this city, in anticipation of the Convention. Among the late arrivals are W. P. Frye, Don Cameron, Eugene Hale, General McGee, L. P. Morton, General Kane, Powell Clayton, Senator Fitch of Indiana and William E. Chandler. The sub-committee of the National Executive Committee to-day took full charge of the Exposition building. They are all Grant men.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.—It is known here that the Grant leaders have arranged the following plan for the control of the Chicago Convention: Of course Senator Cameron, when he calls the Convention together, will be obliged to nominate for temporary Chairman whomsoever the National Convention selects; but it will be arranged to have some leading Grant man for the place. On that there will have to be a vote by the Convention, and an attempt will be made to enforce the unit rule. When the vote is taken, of course some delegates from Pennsylvania, New York and other States will insist on voting differently from the majority of their delegation from those States, but Cameron, who will be in the chair, will decide that the unit rule is binding upon all delegates representing the States in which it was adopted. If the anti-Grant men appeal from this decision, and a vote is taken upon the appeal, Cameron will decide again that the rule must be enforced in this vote also. The Grant men are talking about this programme very freely to-day, and assert with the greatest apparent confidence that by the help of Cameron and the unit rule they will not only get a temporary Chairman, but also when it comes to a choice of a permanent Chairman they will elect him likewise by the same kind of tactics. Of course Blaine's nearest friends, and those who will manage his case in Chicago, know all about this scheme, and are making preparations to checkmate Cameron and his followers.

A VENERABLE PROTESTANT.

CHICAGO, May 26th.—Thurlow Weed left New York for Chicago yesterday. He will travel by easy stages, and intends, if his health permits, to present to the National Convention a set of resolutions protesting against the nomination of Grant.

ANTI-GRANT DEMONSTRATION.

CHICAGO, May 26th.—Despite poor management, the absence of good orators and the threatening weather, the anti-Grant meeting at Central Music Hall to-night was a great success. Crowds thronged the door long before the hour of meeting, and not half of those who had tickets could gain admission, so that an overflow meeting was held at Farwell Hall. The attendance at the two meetings was 5,000 to 6,000.

General Butler Interviewed in Regard to the Next Presidency.

CHEYENNE (Wy.), May 26th.—The following, from an interview with General B. F. Butler, en route to the Pacific coast, will appear in the *Leader* Thursday:

"You do not contemplate supporting Grant at all, General?"

"Why, certainly not, my dear sir; the idea is preposterous."

"It looks now, General, as if the National Greenback Convention will nominate you for the Presidency."

"Well, if they only give us a good platform," said the General, thoughtfully, "the honor would be most worthy."

"You would, of course, accept the nomination?"

"I never decline anything in advance," quickly replied the prospective Greenback candidate for President.

"What do you think of the outcome of the Republican and Democratic Conventions?"

"Well, I think that General Grant and Mr. Tilden will be nominated, and Grant will prove to be the stronger man before the public."

Placer Claims and Town Sites.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Senate a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject of entries of town sites on mineral lands. Commissioner Williamson, in his report, first gives briefly the outlines of the practice of the General Land Office under the laws relating to the subject, citing a number of cases which have already been decided, one of which is mentioned for the purpose of illustrating the difficulties involved in cases where town sites are made upon lands located, purchased and valuable for placer mines. He then says: "In view of the fact that it has for many years been the law that no title to a valid mining claim or possession could be acquired through a town site entry, and that when a surface placer claim existed, the town site claimant necessarily had personal knowledge of the incompatibility of the existence of both claims upon the same grounds, I am, in the absence of accurate knowledge of the equitable claims, if any, existing in individual cases heretofore embodied in general adjudication, unable to advisably conclude what, if any, equitable relief is due, or what legislation could be directed to relieve such occupants of town sites which would not at the same time destroy essential rights long since allowed by law to mineral claimants."

Concerning the defects in the present law, Commissioner Williamson says that in view of all the difficulties which seem to surround this question, and the uncertainty of title which is represented to result from the apparently unavoidable construction of existing laws, legislation should be such as would most distinctly define the respective rights of mineral and town site claimants. To this end he suggests that if new legislation be had, it should provide for the following conditions:

First—Where mineral location of lodes or placer antedates town occupation, patents should issue without reservation to mineral claimants.

Second—Where the land is occupied as a town prior to mineral location, and the character of the town occupancy is clearly permanent and in good faith, the same rule of priority should control, and patent without reservation should issue to the town authorities without regard to the character of the land.

Third—Where the ground is known to be mineral in character, and the location of mining claims and buildings, and occupancy of dwellings, stores, etc., proceed contemporaneously, very different questions of fact arise in every case. When the surface occupants decide upon permanent and organized occupation, it is in their power to immediately apply for a patent, or at least give published notice of their claim and file the same in the District Land Office, and this would be a full notice from its date to all subsequent locators of mining claims, and the rights of the town to unlocated ground should attach and patent issue without exception in favor of such subsequent locators; while prior locations made during the period when everything except the mining location was considered as transient, and calculated only for temporary purposes, should not be embraced in a town site entry, but be subject to entry and patent without any reservation by the individual owners thereof.

In conclusion the Commissioner says: "I think that any objection to this plan, based upon the proposition that valuable mineral ground may sometimes be patented to a town, should be subordinated to the larger interests, public and private, to be secured only by certainty of proceedings and place of title."

The Ponca Indian Case—Suit to Quiet Title.

OMAHA, May 26th.—The fact was made public here to-day that two suits have been commenced in the United States Courts of Nebraska, and three suits in the United States Courts of Dakota, to settle the title to the old Ponca Indian reservation, which lies partly in Nebraska and partly in Dakota. These suits are against the Sioux nation, the Poncas being plaintiffs. They would have been begun several months ago, but owing to a difficulty of obtaining service on Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, the matter has been delayed until the present. News was received here this morning that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail and other Sioux chiefs, while coming down the Missouri river on their way to Washington, were properly served with summonses, both in Nebraska and Dakota. They had long ago promised to come off their reservation themselves to some proper place to be served with notices, as they are willing to allow the Poncas to try to recover their reservation; but they were prevented by watchful Government officials, who were acting, no doubt, under instructions from Secretary Schurz. These suits are based upon the fact that the treaty between the Government and the Poncas vested the title absolutely in the Poncas, and that the subsequent treaty giving these lands to the Sioux has no validity. This litigation will determine the legal status of the Indians—whether they can sue and be sued in State and Federal Courts, and the result will be awaited with a great deal of interest. The management of these suits, as well as other Ponca litigation, is in the hands of Hon. A. J. Poppleton and Hon. J. L. Webster, who do the work gratuitously. The expense of the litigation will be paid out of the Ponca fund now in the hands of a committee of Omaha gentlemen.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company took place to-day. It is understood that all differences between the overland railroads and the Panama Railroad have been settled, and that the election will be harmonious. The successful ticket will receive, it is said, about 140,000 shares' votes. The practical management of the company will be shared by the Union Pacific and Panama Railroad Companies.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Jay Gould, Trenor W. Park, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, C. P. Huntington, Charles G. Franclyn, E. H. Perkins, Jr., George Hoyt and J. B. Houston.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—The *World* says: The stock market, after being depressed in the early hours yesterday, suddenly rallied, and advanced from 2 to 8 per cent. above the lowest point. The rise was said to be due to the report that Gould and Keene had made up their difficulties, if they had any, and that a concerted bull movement had been determined upon. It was also said that large blocks of stock has been delivered through Keene's kindness to Mr. Conner, Gould's broker, to enable him to cover his shorts. At the office of both of the principals it was denied that any conference had been held. A friend of Gould's said that the rise was due to Cammack covering 10,000 shares of Western Union and 5,000 shares of Lake Shore, and intimidating the smaller fry; but that both Gould and Keene were free sellers at an advance towards the close of business.

Business of the Country—Clearing-house Exchanges.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—The Clearing-house exchanges for the third week in May do not differ materially in import from those of other recent weeks, excepting that they are in some respects more favorable, as an indication of the condition of business, than those of last week. An increase, in comparison with transactions of the corresponding week of last year, appears at every city except San Francisco, and is greater than the estimated change of prices from May, 1879, to May, 1880, in all the cities except three; but the increase is not as large as it often has been of late at some of the principal cities. According to the table to be published by the *Public* to-morrow, San Francisco's decrease is twenty and six-tenths per cent. All the other towns have gained.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 26th.—The *Post-Dispatch's* Moberly special says: The Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock, with John F. Williams as temporary Chairman. After the committees were appointed a recess was taken. The district delegations have not yet elected delegates to Cincinnati.

Woodson and Vest made speeches while the Committee on Credentials were preparing their report.

The report being made, B. Gratz Brown was reported for President of the Convention by the Committee on Organization.

Delaware Democratic State Convention.

DOVER, May 26th.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Charles B. Love was made permanent Chairman. Delegates to Cincinnati were chosen, and a resolution was adopted instructing the delegation to vote for Senator Bayard for President; also one recommending the National Convention to adhere to the two third rule. The proceedings were not once interrupted by objections or debate, and lasted only about two hours. The delegation to Cincinnati, it is believed, will vote as a unit for Bayard, notwithstanding the fact that some members are personally antagonistic toward him.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, May 26th.—The General Assembly has elected A. H. Littlefield Governor, and H. H. Fay Lieutenant-Governor.

The Pacific Coast Harbor of Refuge Question.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate, for its consideration in connection with the majority and minority reports of the Pacific Coast Board of Engineers on the subject of a proper site for the proposed harbor of refuge, a letter from Colonel Stewart, senior member of the Board, covering a communication from Prof. George Davidson, of the Coast Survey, in the nature of a report on the same subject. The communication is very lengthy, and concludes with the remark that the location of the harbor of refuge should be southward of Crescent City.

Disastrous Cyclone—Killed and Injured.

MITCHELL (D. T.), May 26th.—A cyclone passed through this place at about 7 P. M. yesterday, doing much damage to life and property. The killed are Jacob Luther, of New Alamakee; Henry Smith, of Blackberry Station, Kane county, Ill. Badly wounded—Fred. Francis, of Decorah, Iowa; Mr. Philps, of Kane county, Ill. Franz Bodd was slightly injured, as was also William H. Moth, of Columbia county, Wis. Luther's remains were taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity, who will accompany them to his late home. Many buildings were blown down in this village, which contains 600 inhabitants. All the buildings near town are blown to pieces. The extent of the damage outside of the town is as yet unknown.

The Fatal Gasoline Explosion—Further Details.

PIQUA (O.), May 26th.—Following are additional particulars of the gasoline explosion here yesterday: Mr. Amendt, a grocer, and the two Perdeu boys had gone into the cellar to look for a leak in the gasoline barrel. They lit a match and the explosion followed instantly. Amendt died this afternoon. Miss Newland is not expected to live through the night. Mrs. Perdeu, mother of the two boys who were killed, is not expected to live.

Oil Fire in Brooklyn—Reported Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—About half-past 12 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Denslow & Busse's Oil Works, at Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn. The flames spread rapidly, and about a quarter of an hour after an oil tank exploded, and is reported to have killed and wounded a number of men. The flames extended to several vessels and to Adams' lumber yard.

Accident to a Cattle Train.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—At Mahawha, N. J., yesterday, a cattle train, owing to the damage of the engine, was run upon a siding. One car, however, extended to the main track, and a man was sent back to flag the following train; but before getting any distance away the train came thundering along. The engineer saw the standing train, reversing his engine, and he and the fireman jumped for life. The train, rushing along, crashed into the stationary one, and the cars were broken into splinters and many cattle killed.

The Reported Massacre of Prospectors.

DENVER, May 26th.—A letter from Cimmaron, New Mexico, says in regard to the reported massacre of the Bradbury party: "The party passed my place some time since, and asked my advice about going on the north fork of the Gunnison to prospect. They were advised not to go, as it was very dangerous, as the White River Utes were camped from the South Cedar to the mouth of the Uncompaghre. They paid no attention, but went on. The Indians got after them, and Ouray and Chepeta interfered in person and prevented the massacre."

Another letter says that the location of the rumored Bradbury massacre is at least 140 miles from the town of Gunnison, or nearly if not quite as far from the mining camps of the Gunnison country, and states further that it is not positively known that Bradbury was murdered, and that the Gunnison mining country is not on the reservation, and is open to settlement.

Formidable Strike of Colorado Miners.

LEADVILLE, May 26th.—2,700 miners struck to-day, demanding an advance from $3 to $4 per day. They held a meeting and visited the mines, compelling other miners to quit work. Several mines have refused to accede to the demands. The arms of several Leadville military organizations are in the hands of the strikers.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LEADVILLE, May 26th.—There has been little or nothing rumored as to the movement until it developed itself this morning in force. The wages paid are from $3 to $3 50 per day.

At 7 o'clock this morning 400 men appeared at the Chrysolite mine and ordered out the men. After some consultation the demand was complied with and the men joined the strikers, who proceeded to other mines. To-night there is not a man at any of the mines. It is estimated that 5,000 men are participating in the movement, while perhaps 3,000 other miners are remaining quietly at their homes. All the prominent mines are strongly guarded. The excitement is feverish. Michael Mooney, a Mollie Maguire from Pennsylvania, is at the head of the movement. Thus far no violence has occurred, and it is hoped that no serious results will follow, although the managers generally show a resolution not to yield to the demands of the strikers.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, May 26th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento May 30th: F. R. Shryock, Meadville, Pa.; W. B. Hunter, Augusta, Me.; D. F. Page, Hull, Me.; W. T. Ray, Mrs. A. E. Stetson, Alex. Weed, Miss Addie E. Pease, San Francisco; J. F. Hallock, Carson City; D. W. Hitchcock and wife, Mrs. Wm. J. Hitchcock, Miss Mollie Hitchcock, Chicago; Mrs. J. A. McCune, Etta McCune, Sterling, Ill.; Miss L. A. Cahoon, Santa Cruz; Mary Newton, Enid Mary Newton, Caroline Newton, Alex. Newton, Margaret Newton, England.

Seventy-eight through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento June 2d.

Proposed New Railroad.

CHICAGO, May 26th.—The Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad Company have made arrangements to build a line from Chicago to Quincy, which will be in direct competition with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but will be nine miles shorter to Quincy and 91 shorter to St. Joseph. The estimated cost, including iron bridges, rails and full equipment, is $5,000,000. Local aid of half a million is expected. Freight arrangements have been made to take all the business of the Kansas and Texas Railroad. This movement is necessary to keep the Hannibal and St. Joe out of the hands of the trunk lines, and to protect stockholders. General Jack Casement, of Union Pacific fame, will have charge of the construction.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—Francis W. G. Bellows, brother of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, died here Monday of pneumonia. At one time he was book-keeper for the Pacific Mail Company, and afterward became its Vice-President—an office which he filled with ability. Subsequently he was Vice-President of the Panama Railroad Company.

The Pursuit of Victorio and His Band.

SANTA FE (N. M.), May 26th.—Hatch reached Ajo Caliente on Friday morning, where he was joined by his Indian scouts, who left Victorio's trail a few miles north. Hatch at once put scouts on the trail again, he having to wait a day or two for his exhausted command, which is nearly dismounted. Since leaving the Mescalero Agency Hatch has marched over 1,000 miles of mountainous country. Victorio and his men left large numbers of dead animals on their tracks. An Indian recently killed was shown to be a Comanche. Victorio must certainly have as large a force as Hatch. Every ranch but one in the vicinity of Televosa has been cleaned out by the Apaches, who have murdered 78 whites since the 1st of May.

The Hanlan-Riley Boat Race—Another Victory for the Former.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.—Hanlan won the boat race easily in about 36 minutes. Riley was 2½ minutes behind.

Hot Weather in New York—Sunstrokes.

NEW YORK, May 26th.—The weather to-day was intensely hot, the thermometer at 3 o'clock touching 94°. Several cases of sunstroke were reported, some fatal. Droughts continue in this neighborhood.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 26th.—The intense heat and long-continued drought are working great disaster to the people of the rural districts. Springs which were never before known to be dry are exhausted. Farmers in many places are plowing up their first crops of potatoes, ruined by the potato bug, in order to plant as soon as there shall be rain. No sort of fruit or vegetable is maturing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Bradlaugh Case—Sir Bartle Frere.

LONDON, May 26th.—In the House of Commons reference to the committee in the Bradlaugh case has been entered. The committee is now instructed to inquire into the facts and circumstances of Bradlaugh's claim to affirm instead of taking the oath; also the claim of jurisdiction of the House to refuse it. It is stated that several members who hitherto supported the Government in the attempts made to facilitate the admission of Bradlaugh have received strong representations from their constituents against the advisability of countenancing in any way the claim of Bradlaugh to enter the House. Sir Henry Wolff and Fowler and O'Donnell have received anonymous letters threatening their murder for opposing the admission of Bradlaugh.

The requisition from members sitting on the Ministerial side, addressed to Gladstone, has been numerously signed. The memorial merely expresses the opinion that Sir Bartle Frere should be immediately recalled, on the ground that his policy in South Africa was condemned by the majority at the recent general election.

The Italian Elections.

ROME, May 26th.—All the constituencies but one have been heard from. The Ministers have a bare majority of twenty-four. It appears evident that the leaders of the two oppositions are determined to provoke another crisis as quickly as possible.

Nihilists Sentenced.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26th.—The Nihilist trial has concluded. The members of the Court-martial, after eleven hours' deliberation, this morning sentenced Michaeloff and Saburoff to be hanged, Dr. Weimar to fifteen years at hard labor in the mines, Costchansky to twenty years, Beerdinkerhoff to eight years, Lowenthal to ten years, three women to fifteen years, and the women Mahnowska and Boslonoff banished to Siberia. The sentences must be confirmed by Melikoff.

Russian Preparations for a War with China.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26th.—The manufacture of torpedoes for conveyance to Vladivostock has recently been much accelerated. It is believed that it has been decided, in the event of a rupture with China, to act as much as possible on the defensive. The Russian fleet would not blockade any Chinese ports which trade with Europe, but would confine itself chiefly to the waters between Japan and the coast of Transamoor district, and thus prevent Japan from aiding China.

Theater Burned.

LYONS (France), May 26th.—The Theater des Celestine, recently built, has been burnt.

The Italian Parliament.

ROME, May 26th.—The Italian Parliament opened to-day. The King's speech is almost exclusively devoted to internal affairs.

The Outbreak in the Balkan Villages.

BUCHAREST, May 26th.—Semi official reports from the Black Sea coast districts of Bulgaria give accounts of the recent outbreaks in the Balkan villages bordering on the above mentioned territory. A dozen villages were destroyed by the Bulgarians. The depredating forces numbered 2,000 men, composed of police, gymnastic societies, militia, armed villagers and brigands of all nationalities.

Oil Laden Ship Wrecked.

HALIFAX, May 26th.—The Ship Borneo, oil laden, from New Orleans for Trieste, was dismasted in the gale of the 15th, and completely wrecked in a fog on Beaver Island ledge, while trying to make Halifax. The cargo will likely prove a total loss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Vienna correspondent says: A most painful sensation has been caused here by the sudden insanity of Prince William of Montenuevo, nephew of the Archduchess Marie Louise, former wife of Napoleon I., by her second and morganatic marriage with Count de Neipperg. Pecuniary