THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....MAY 28, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 103 for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 110¾ 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, 105¼; 4s, 109¾; 4½s, 114.

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.

Mining stocks were apparently in better favor in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices rallied a little all along the line. Union Consolidated advanced $1, Mexican $1 25, Ophir $1 12½, and other kinds from 5c to 75c per share. The range for Sierra Nevada was $12 25 to $13 50. This is 25c lower than the lowest price Wednesday morning, and 25c higher than the highest price. The market was strong at the close.

Work has been commenced on the Carson and Colorado Railroad in Nevada.

The General M. E. Conference at Cincinnati will finally adjourn to-morrow night.

Several cases of sunstroke occurred in New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn yesterday, some of them fatal.

The strike of miners at Leadville, Col., continues.

At the opening of the Italian Parliament Wednesday an atmosphere of chill depression prevailed.

Great activity is manifested in railroad matters in Oregon.

The Democratic State Convention of Oregon yesterday nominated a full ticket.

Fire near Salem, Or.; also at Chicago.

James M. Trask is on trial at Silver City, Idaho, for the murder of Edgar A. Brown.

Paul Morrill, Surveyor of the port of San Francisco, died in that city yesterday.

The impeachment case against Mayor Kalloch was dismissed in San Francisco yesterday.

Charles Buell, a pioneer, died at Shasta Wednesday night.

The alleged Broomfield murderers have been held to answer at Walla Walla, W. T.

Frank Morgan, 10 years old, was killed at Walla Walla, W. T., Wednesday evening, by being thrown from a horse.

John Mazingo has been found guilty of murder in the first degree at Lakeport, Lake county, for the killing of Peter Poague.

J. D. Driscoll fell down a mining shaft at Eureka, Nev., Wednesday night, and was killed.

A terrible outrage is reported from Gold Hill, Nev.

At East Portland, Or., Wednesday evening, a man named Cormack shot another named Manning.

The Virginia Greenbackers have nominated a full State ticket.

Two men were recently murdered in North Park, Wyoming, by Indians.

An exciting scene occurred in a South Carolina Court-room Wednesday.

Serious disturbances prevail on the Burmese frontier.

The strike at Roubaix, France, has ended.

Eighteen hundred Bolivians have reinforced Tacna.

The international rifle match between Ireland and America will take place at Dublin June 27th and 28th.

According to a Constantinople dispatch the tribal disturbances at Bassorat continue.

Four men were drowned at White Rapids, N. B., Wednesday.

A convict named Gibson is on trial at San Rafael for the murder of a fellow-prisoner named Smith.

The Khedive refuses to allow the wives of the ex-Khedive to return to Egypt.

The Egyptian obelisk has been shipped on a steamer which will sail from Cairo in about a fortnight.

The weather at Washington is the hottest ever known there in May.

The full text of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Denis Kearney is given in this morning's RECORD-UNION.

THE FAILURE OF THE KALLOCH IMPEACHMENT.

The attempt to procure the removal of Dr. Kalloch from the office of Mayor of San Francisco has broken down, the Superior Court having yesterday dismissed the case, on the ground that the charges preferred against him do not constitute official offenses within the meaning of the law. This defect in the indictment was practically admitted by Colonel Barnes on the preceding day, and the counsel for the defense were not slow to recognize the significance of his admission. One of the Judges files a dissenting opinion, to the effect that Kalloch's acceptance of free passes on the street railroads was an offense within the statute, and that he could be removed for it. The majority of the bench, however, evidently held that the acts charged against an official must be acts committed while in the performance of his official functions, and that such acts as he may do in his private capacity will not afford the necessary basis for prosecution. It remains to be seen whether any attempt will be made to procure more valid charges against the Mayor, or whether his adversaries will rest content with this failure to oust him, and will wait until his term expires. Judging from the line taken by the Court, however, we should think it might be difficult to hit upon any more specific and strictly official *laches* on his part. It will be remembered that when these charges were first brought against him we expressed serious doubts as to the possibility of making them stick, and for this some vehement opponents of his accused us of a desire to befriend him. It is now in order for those intemperate persons to make the same accusation against the Superior Court.

VICTORIO THRASHED AGAIN.

It is reported of the founder of the New York *Herald* that in his green and salad days, when he was willing to do anything for a sensation, he invited so many personal chastisements as to acquire the nickname of "Cowhided-Again Bennett." Some such designation seems also to have been earned by the Apache chief, Victorio, for he has been thrashed up and down Arizona during the past three months, according to the reports. And notwithstanding the heavy defeats he has sustained, this obstinate fellow does not appear to know that he is beaten, but fights on in the most stolid and provoking manner. The last battle is reported to have cost him from thirty to sixty men. We believe that he only had about sixty when he started, and that he had previously lost about double that number (always according to the reports). If he does not soon surrender, at this rate he will be left without any following in a year or two.

THE RELEASE OF KEARNEY.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered its decision in the Kearney case. We publish the decision at length this morning. It releases Kearney, and on grounds which perhaps most people who have at all carefully studied the case had anticipated. The probability that the Court would hold his sentence to have been valid was at no time considerable. It happens thus, however, that Kearney and Kalloch achieve triumphs on the same day, and it is possible that the result may be to encourage the Sandlotters to a renewal of their mischievous demonstrations.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Very little of importance has been added to the general knowledge of the causes of the late railroad accident by the witnesses examined at the inquest. Perhaps the most significant point is the statement of a section foreman that the iron on the curve where the accident happened was too light, and that he had been expecting something to give way there. The general conclusion to be reached is that there was not a satisfactory and careful supervision exercised, but too many matters were allowed to run themselves.

THE WEST AND THE TARIFF.

There are indications of a growth of public opinion throughout the Western States, antagonistic to the present burdensome tariff. That this opposition should arise is indeed inevitable, since the theory upon which the tariff is based ignores the interests of that region altogether, and makes of it a mere appendage to the New England States. The fact that the farming population of the Great West has nothing to gain and everything to lose by Protection, is one so obvious that it ought to have made itself understood long ago. The truth however is that the class which benefits by Protection was cunning enough to disarm the natural hostility of the Western people by pretending that the tariff was in some way a loyal measure, and that it was therefore the duty of good Republicans to support it, and to denounce all attacks upon it as savoring of rebellious heresy. This delusion was helped by the unfortunate prominence of several previously disloyal journals in assaults upon the tariff. What they said of it was for the most part true, but they deprived their arguments of effectiveness by seeking to make the issue a partisan one. The only result of this was to render the advocacy of free trade doctrines synonymous, in the minds of a great many people, with support of the "lost cause," and thus to discredit the whole movement. Now, however, the war issues have mostly passed out of sight. There is no longer any danger impending over the Union. The "Copperheads" have ceased to alarm any one. And it is for the first time possible to get the tariff examined dispassionately on its merits. Such an examination of course results in the discovery that Protection to home industry is a terribly one-sided policy; that it is an ingenious system whereby the purchasers are compelled to pay three and four prices for almost everything they use, to the manufacturers; that it results in increasing the cost of living and of working to every person in the country; and that the entire advantage of the arrangement is enjoyed by a few men at the East, who are thus bolstered into wealth for no deserts of their own, and in return for no consideration are given the privilege of levying blackmail upon the general public. Now Human Nature is so constituted that if it were possible to protect everybody in this way there would be no difficulty in perpetuating the system, since all would be willing to let the rest contribute to their support. It is true that universal protection would be equivalent to no protection at all, but this the masses would probably fail to realize. As it is, however, Protection benefits only one narrow section of the country, and as the sections which are not benefited are rapidly acquiring the control of politics through their preponderance of population, it cannot be expected that they will much longer remain content to pay tribute to the Eastern States as they have hitherto done. Thus far the Western politicians have been cautious and conservative in this matter, but there are signs that they are beginning to recognize the change of opinion, and no doubt they will respond to it promptly before long.

It is equally apparent that the Eastern Protectionists see the handwriting on the wall, for of late their arguments in defense of their favorite system have been more than usually weak and timorous. They feel that they can no longer rely upon the West for support, and that the sophistries which tided them over the war period can no longer avail them. The Western free traders are not fanatics. They fully realize the impracticability of dispensing with a tariff altogether, and while the demand for a large revenue to meet the war debt continues, they will cheerfully contribute their share. But what they object to is that the tariff should be so constructed as to play into the hands of a few manufacturers, and that it should therefore be made to bear so heavily upon the producing classes. There is scarcely a thing employed in agriculture which is not made twice or three times as costly as it need be, by the tariff, while there can be no protection for the products of the farm. The Western people say that this is altogether too unequal an arrangement. They complain that production is practically discriminated against by the Government, and for no national good, but solely for the benefit of a few manufacturers, who have no claim to any such special privileges, and who ought not to be given them. The subject has thus been brought to a point of view which is certain to enlist all the self-interest of the West against the tariff as it stands, and whether or not the present Congress has the courage or sense to set on foot a revision of the law, it may be regarded as certain that the Western demand will increase until it is listened to. So soon as the ensuing Presidential campaign has been fought, and politics settle down for a time into measurable quietness, this issue will come to the front seriously, and it will then be seen that free trade doctrines have made great progress throughout the West during the past ten years, and that the interests of that region make it almost necessarily a unit in favor of tariff revision. And in the same way, as the West fills up, and its productive resources are developed, the belief in a more radical application of free trade doctrines is certain to establish itself. It is probable that another ten years will witness this change, and as the West will by that time have secured control of the Government, and the predominating influence in national politics, it may be predicted without much risk that Free Trade will be the dominant policy of the whole country in less than a generation.

A QUESTION OF ETHICS.

The action of the Board of Education in revoking its order regarding the counting of the monthly reports in the Sacramento Grammar School seems to us to require some further discussion. At the beginning of the school year the Board announced that the monthly reports would be used in determining the standing of the pupils at the end of the year. The pupils governed themselves by that understanding all through the year. They made special efforts to bring up their standing as high as possible. And after they had so exerted themselves, and after they had been led to rely upon this arrangement, the Board turned round and declared that the term standing should not be taken into account at all. We are aware that a number of the class teachers petitioned the Board to take this action, but that fact could not relieve the Board from the moral engagement into which it had entered with the children. The argument of the teachers, that the monthly reports do not constitute a trustworthy or uniform standard of capacity, may be sound, but it cannot alter the fact that the Board of Education had passed its word to the children. It had entered into a contract with them, and they had lived up to their part in it. By what moral right could the Board repudiate its engagement? If the method adopted was an injudicious one, it was open to the Board to abrogate it after this year. But if it is a bad method how is that it was employed this year in the High School? In that school the standing of the pupils is made to depend upon the monthly reports and the results of the examinations, combined. If the principle answers in the High School, how is it that it would not answer in the Grammar School? And if the Board of Education thought it so objectionable in principle that it would rather break its faith with the pupils of the Grammar School than refrain from abrogating it, why was not the same action had in regard to the High School system? These are questions which in our opinion demand categorical answers, for as the case stands the Board of Education appears to have acted alike unjustly and capriciously. Nor is the matter of slight importance, for this playing fast and loose with children is most injurious and demoralizing. It discourages and confuses them, robs them of ambition and energy, and causes them to lose all interest in their school standing. At present it is impossible for them to know what to expect, or what to prepare for. The Board of Education does not seem to know its own mind, and it vacillates and flounders about in an amazing fashion. Its members ought at least to understand that when engagements are once made it is necessary to perform them faithfully. In this case no conceivable advantage derivable from the change of the rule can be set against the patent and serious harm done to the *morale* and discipline of the Grammar School by the manner of the change.

THE HARBOR OF REFUGE.

Professor Davidson's report to Congress on the question of a harbor of refuge for this coast is a somewhat curious document. Without expressly saying anything of the kind, he contrives to make it quite apparent that in his opinion no such harbor is needed. The boldness of the coast-line, he says, and the regularity of the winds during the greater part of the year, render it very improbable that any extensive demand for a harbor of refuge should arise. He proceeds then to consider the various places which have been named as available for such a purpose, and expresses the opinion that only three of them, namely, Trinidad, Port Orford, and Cape Gregory, deserve any mention, while he is led to reject Port Orford for several reasons. The question thus lie between Trinidad and Cape Gregory. The claims of these he thinks very evenly balanced. But after going over the whole question he concludes with the opinion that "the whole problem "is not yet in a condition to warrant "final judgment." He thinks it "necessary and imperative to have made a "thorough and exhaustive examination "and study at each locality, of all the "physical conditions involved, extending "through a period of perhaps two winters "and one summer." This report will doubtless be regarded as exceedingly unsatisfactory by the advocates of Port Orford, and by such as clamor for prompt decision. But considering that a harbor of refuge is certain to be a very costly undertaking, it will perhaps occur to conservative people that it would be as well to ascertain clearly whether such a thing is really wanted at all, before going any further. Professor Davidson appears to doubt very much whether it is needed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives have adopted a report favorable to the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to allow San Francisco to use part of one of the islands in the harbor for quarantine purposes.

The strike at Roubaix, France, is ended. The masters have promised an increase of wages.

The international rifle match between Ireland and America will take place at Dublin on the 27th and 28th of June.

The Treasury Department at Washington yesterday purchased 495,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson Mints.

George C. Gorham, ex-Secretary of the United States Senate and representing California in the National Committee, has secured quarters at the Palmer House, Chicago. He does not believe the unit rule will be broken, but even if such should be the case, a fair share of the California delegation will vote for Grant.

According to unofficial but trustworthy advices, an unfettered offer of the Ameership has been made to Abdur Rhaman Khan by the British Mission. Abdur Rhaman wishes to consult with others before deciding.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday sent to the President a communication relative to the necessity and propriety of the completion of the four unfinished double-turreted monitors.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, May 27th.

Department No. 1.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present—McKinstry, J., presiding; McKee, J.; Ross, J.; Frank W. Gross, Clerk; Henry C. Finkler, Bailiff.

It is ordered that all cases set for Monday, May 31st, and Tuesday, June 1st, and which are not heard on that day, shall be placed at the head of the calendar for the November session.

Berryman vs. Perkins, Governor—Ordered that the preliminary objections to the application herein be submitted on brief, to be filed in ten days by the applicant, with ten days to the respondent to reply.

Wilson vs. his Creditors—On motion of Hart for appellant, it is ordered that this cause be placed on the calendar and submitted on brief according to stipulation on file herein.

7089—De Witt vs. Wright—Argued by Rhodes for appellant and Edgerton for respondent, and submitted.

6314—Chandler vs. Chandler—Argued by Cadwalader for appellant and Harper for respondent, and submitted.

6405—Grum vs. Barney—Argued by Treadwell for appellant and Armstrong for respondent, and submitted.

Nelson vs. McClanahan—Argued by Hart for appellant, and pending argument the Court adjourned.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 26th.

Department No. 2.

7116—Livermore vs. Hodgkins—Motion to award damages denied. Court opinion.

THURSDAY, May 27th.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Morrison, C. J., presiding; Myrick, J.; Sharpstein, J.; C. N. Post, Deputy Clerk; Perrie Kewin, Bailiff.

6678—Fitz vs. Bynum—On motion of Armstrong and stipulation on file, ordered that this cause be submitted on points and authorities on file, and brief to be filed in fifteen days by appellant, and brief to be filed within five days thereafter by respondent.

6326—Bank of Woodland vs. Treadwell et al.—Argued by W. C. Belcher for appellant and Sprague for respondents, and submitted.

7003—Smith vs Silsby et al.—Argued by W. C. Belcher for appellant and Gale and Hart for respondents.

6915—Whittle vs. Renner—Motion to dismiss appeal argued by Redmond for respondent and Edgerton for appellant, and submitted. Cause argued by Edgerton for appellant and Redmond for respondents, and submitted.

It is ordered that all cases set for Monday, May 31st, and Tuesday, June 1, 1880, and which are not heard on that day, shall be placed at the head of the calendar for the November session.

6639—In the matter of the estate of John N. Montgomery—Appeal dismissed. Sharpstein, J. Myrick, J.; Morrison, C. J., concurring.

6147—Sheldon et al. vs. Dalton et al., Acock et al.—On motion of Armstrong, continued to head of November calendar.

6579—Sheldon et al. vs. Gunn et al., Acock et al.—On motion of Armstrong, continued to head of November calendar.

6593—Sheldon et al. vs. Gunn et al.—On motion of Armstrong, cause continued to head of November calendar.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DENSON, Judge.

THURSDAY, May 27th.

In the matter of the estate of Belle Scudder, deceased—Certain property ordered sold.

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

ALL INDOSSE 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.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Where Grant's Strength Comes from.

NEW YORK, May 27th.—The *Tribune* precedes a long political article with the following double-leaded editorial: In the tables which are printed herewith, a demonstration is made by figures which cannot be controverted, that General Grant's support for the Presidency comes mainly from Democratic counties and States which cannot give a vote to secure his election. Republican counties in the States and Republican States in the Union are shown to be against his candidacy by overwhelming majorities. First, the three great States—New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois—constituting his sole Northern strength, are taken up. New York shows that the counties which voted against Grant instructions cast, last year a Republican plurality of 45,741, or 2,364 greater than Governor Cornell's total plurality. In Pennsylvania the same course is pursued with an equally emphatic result. The twenty-two Republican counties which were against Grant at Harrisburg, cast in 1876, over the nineteen Democratic counties which voted with them, 14,154 of the 17,980 plurality by which President Hayes carried the State. The vote for Grant came from nine Republican and sixteen Democratic counties, and represented a Republican plurality over the Democratic counties of only 3,841. In Illinois, again, a similar demonstration is reached. The vote against Grant came from seventeen Republican and fifteen Democratic counties, which in 1876 gave 13,864 of the 19,620 plurality which the State gave to President Hayes. The vote for Grant came from twenty-nine Republican and thirty-four Democratic counties, which gave in 1876 a clear Republican plurality of only 2,652. In each of the three States it will be noticed that Grant's support is largely drawn from Democratic counties. Thus in New York there are 8 Democrats to 19 Republicans, and in Illinois 34 Democrats to 27 Republicans. Passing next to the country at large, the fact becomes even clearer yet that the third-term support comes from States which can only nominate, while the opposition comes from the States which can alone elect. This is an unanswerable demonstration that if, as suggested by a New England State Republican Convention, the representation in the National Republican Convention were based on the ratio of Republican votes, Grant would have no standing in the Chicago Convention—hardly enough to have his name appear among the "scattering" on the roll-call.

Thurlow Weed Thinks Grant's Nomination Would be the Ruin of the Republican Party.

NEW YORK, May 27th.—The veteran Thurlow Weed writes to to-morrow's *Tribune*, declaring that Grant must not be nominated. He appeals to the Convention to respect a precedent as old as the country, and declares that Grant's nomination would be the ruin of the Republican party. He concludes his letter as follows: "Deeply as I should deplore the nomination of a third-term candidate, I cannot afford to mar the consistency of a life-long political record. I have voted for Monroe, Quincy Adams, Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant and Hayes, and if spared until November I shall vote for the candidate of my party, although instead of Grant I earnestly hope it may be either Sherman, Blaine, Fish, Washburne, Windom or Edmunds."

A Blaine Train for Chicago.

BOSTON, May 27th.—The Blaine train, which left Portland this afternoon, reached Boston at 5 o'clock, and after receiving an accession of about forty passengers from this city, proceeded on its way to Chicago.

Democratic State Convention of Mississippi.

JACKSON, May 27th.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Hon. E. Barksdale, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Three hundred and ten delegates were present. Ex-Governor B. G. Humphreys was elected President. The delegates to Cincinnati for the State at large are E. C. Walthall, E. Bardsdale, W. A. Perry and W. S. Featherstone. The delegates are uninstructed, no expression indicating a preference.

Wisconsin Greenback State Convention.

MILWAUKEE, May 27th.—The Wisconsin State Greenback Convention assembled at Watertown to-day, elected delegates to the National Greenback Convention and electors. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the Government issue all the money of the country; equal taxation; the establishment of an income tax; opposition to a further refunding of the national debt; opposing subsidies; that the imprisonment of Denis Kearney is an act of tyranny, a menace to free speech and an attack on the liberties of the people. The Convention unanimously declared in favor of E. P. Allis, of Wisconsin, for President.

Field and Hendricks.

CHICAGO, May 27th.—The main topic of conversation for the past few day is that friends of Justice Field have been in consultation with friends of Governor Hendricks, looking to a consolidation of forces to secure the nomination of a ticket with Field for the first and Hendricks for the second place. The consultation resulted, it is said, in word being sent to Governor Hendricks as to the proposition. Governor Hendricks' friends here are inclined to look favorably upon the scheme.

Minnesota Greenbackers.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 27th.—Forty-five men met to-day in a so-called Greenback Convention and appointed delegates to Chicago. A resolution was adopted declaring that the imprisonment of Kearney is a blow to free speech and a gross violation of the inalienable rights of every American citizen. The preference of the delegates for President is not known, but the majority is believed to be for Solon Chase of Maine.

A Conservative Victory.

RICHMOND (Va.), May 27th.—The municipal election to-day resulted in an overwhelmingly victory for the Conservatives over the Readjusters and Republicans.

Delegates from Missouri to the Cincinnati Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 27th.—The *Post-Dispatch* gives the following as the result of a careful canvass of the delegates from the Moberly Democratic State Convention to Cincinnati: Tilden, 9; anti-Tilden 21, divided among Morrison, Seymour and Hancock, nearly half for Morrison. The *Times* gives Tilden 12, anti-Tilden 18.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27th.—The Republican Congressional District Conventions have nominated the following candidates: Fourth District, George Williamson; Fifth District, J. S. Matthews; Sixth District, C. B. Anderson. The Grant bolters nominated the following candidates: Third District, Judge Taylor; Sixth District, John C. King. The regular Republicans postponed the nominations for the First, Second and Third Districts.

Virginia Greenbackers.

WHEELING, May 27th.—The Greenbackers nominated a full ticket to-day.

The Heated Term at New York—Deaths from Sunstroke.

NEW YORK, May 27th.—The heated term continues. The thermometer in a sheltered spot at 2:30 marks 92 degrees. Two deaths have occurred from sunstroke to-day and three prostrations. Brooklyn reports four cases of sunstroke, one fatal. In Jersey City one man died to-day, and in Newburgh one Irish immigrant died from the heat. The Captain of a schooner bound down the Hudson also died from the heat.

Sad Ending of Married Life.

NEW YORK, May 27th.—The *Tribune* says: For more than a year there has been growing an estrangement between Sheridan Shook, the well-known politician, and his wife. Mrs. Shook was anxious to procure a divorce. She has had five children, of whom four survive, two girls and two boys, the eldest a girl of twelve. Shook said he would not defend the case, preferring that there should be no scandal. A decree of absolute divorce was granted. The alimony was fixed at $100 per week, and Mrs. Shook, with the consent of Shook, was given the custody of the children. For some time Mr. and Mrs. Shook have lived apart.

Exciting Scene in a Court-room.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), May 27th.—There was great excitement in the Court of General Sessions at Kingstree, in this State, yesterday. A man named Ward was found guilty of forgery, and as soon as the verdict was announced he rose from his seat within the bar, drew a pistol and fired twice deliberately at two men named Harper and Lane, the principal witnesses against him. Harper was unhurt, but the second shot wounded Lane in both hands. Ward is in jail.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, May 27th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento May 31st: G. H. Holland, St. Louis; J. W. Knox and family, Oakland; Miss S. B. Willard, Rankin, Ill.; Miss Sarah Williamson, Berken Head, England; Mrs. John Wallace, Miss Mary Wallace, Brownsville, Pa.; Miss Hannah M. Barley, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. J. Lindo, Mrs. John Skae and daughter, Alex. Winter, Mrs. Aurelia Burrage, San Francisco; Mrs. Lawrence, Alameda; Denis Crockery, Mrs. Crockery, Ireland; M. J. Cockran, Ripley, N. Y.; J. T. Ballard and daughter, Syracuse; Mrs. O. M. Holmes, Oakland; J. Belcour and family, F. Bourdee, Paris.

Ninety through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento to June 3d.

The Mare Island Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.—Although Representative Berrys' amendment to the sundry civil bill to-day, providing for an increase of the appropriation for the Mare Island dry dock, was supported by him and by Horace Davis with excellent arguments, showing alike the importance of the work and the economy of finishing it at once, the force of the argument was overcome in the minds of the majority by the fact developed by Blount of Georgia, that the committee had granted in the bill every dollar of the total estimate ($75,000) submitted by the Department as necessary for this purpose during the next fiscal year. Just why the Department made so small an estimate is not known, but it was learned by Senator Booth and Representative Berry this morning from Secretary Thompson, on whom they called with reference to this matter, that he had prepared a letter to Congress recommending a large increase in the item for the Mare Island dry-dock, when he found reason to change his mind, or at least suspend his determination concerning it, in consequence of the delivery to him by ex-State Senator Hilborn of a very unwisely framed pamphlet prepared by the Vallejo Board of Trade, in which insinuations were made that the Secretary entertained some purpose of abandoning the Mare Island Navy Yard from motives either ridiculous or worse, whereas no such idea has ever been entertained by him at any time whatever. After considerable conversation on the subject with Booth and Berry, the Secretary agreed to recommend to the Senate Committee on Appropriations an increase of the $75,000 to $150,000, and it is therefore quite possible that the bill may finally be thus amended in the Senate.

General M. E. Conference.

CINCINNATI, May 27th.—At the General Conference to-day the report of the Committee on the Book Concern in favor of appropriating $2,500 for the debt of the *Pacific Christian Advocate* was agreed to. The committee also reported in favor of appropriating $1,000 for the *California Christian Advocate*. Action on this was postponed. An election for editors at San Francisco was held, with the following result: For editor of the *California Christian Advocate* at San Francisco two ballots were taken, the second resulting in B. F. Chary receiving 171, A. J. Welles 145, J. R. Thompson 17. The Conference decided to adjourn finally on Friday next at 10 P. M.

CINCINNATI, May 27th.—The Conference has discontinued the *Oregon Advocate* as a General Conference paper.

The Strike at Leadville.

DENVER (Col.), May 27th.—The *Times'* Leadville special says: Great excitement exists this morning, the expected parade drawing everybody into the streets. A procession consisting of about 2,000 men marched through the principal streets, headed by a band, and was occasionally cheered by observers. After parading the miners held a meeting on Fryer Hill, and passed resolutions expressing a determination to maintain their demand for $4 per day of eight hours. Many mine-owners have expressed a determination not to accede to the demands under any circumstances. The smelters were not interfered with, and are running as usual.

Another Indian Raid—Two Men Murdered.

LARAMIE CITY (Wy.), May 27th.—A messenger just arrived from North Park reports a large band of Indians in the Park. Two men, named Carr and Dow, are supposed to be murdered, as they were last seen near where the Indians were, and their horses were afterwards seen among those belonging to the Indians. They are over one hundred miles from their reservation. Great excitement prevails.

Influence of the Weather on the Adjournment Question.

CHICAGO, May 27th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The weather is the hottest ever known here in May. This makes the members doubly anxious to adjourn Congress and get away. There is, however, not a possibility that an adjournment will be effected before June 10th. The House looks very thin, and there is danger that it will be reduced below a quorum.

Arrest of Notorious Forgers.

READING (Pa.), May 27th.—Edward Hall, Mike Walsh and Robert White, three notorious New York forgers, have been arrested here, charged with counterfeiting the scrip issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Seventy-seven hundred dollars worth of bogus certificates for cancellation was found on them.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

WILMINGTON (Del.), May 27th.—William Neal (colored) convicted of a felonious assault upon Mrs. Gosser, has been sentenced to be hanged August 27th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prussia and the Vatican.

BERLIN, May 27th.—The *North German Gazette* says: Of late the confidence previously felt in the satisfactory result of the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican has been shaken, and the Prussian Government has consequently resolved to make to its Catholic subjects spontaneously, and without regard to any return on the part of the Vatican, such concessions as are possible without prejudice to the interests of the State, and also to obtain from the Diet discretionary powers relating to the application of the May laws. The same journal confirms the statement that it will depend upon the attitude of Cureo as to what extent the Government will avail itself of these powers.

The Italian Parliament—An Atmosphere of Depression.

LONDON, May 27th.—The *Times'* correspondent at Rome says: The Italian Parliament opened yesterday with the usual pomp. The public and other tribunes were crammed to excess. The attendance of Senators and Deputies was unusually large, but a chill atmosphere of depression prevailed in consequence of the political uncertainty and possibility of an immediate crisis. Only for a few moments, when the Queen entered, was the gloom dispelled. The whole House greeted her with an outburst of the warmest enthusiasm. The King was received with deafening cheers. The royal speech, however, was received with even greater coldness than that delivered by King Humbert last February. The extreme Left refrained from joining in the applause, even when the sovereigns left the House.

Disturbances on the Burmese Frontier.

RANGOON, May 27th.—There are disturbances in Upper Burmah, close to the English frontier. On Monday three men disguised as monks, with twenty followers, crossed the frontier and burned a village after a fight. The Governor was killed and the insurgents are triumphant. Great excitement prevails on both sides of the border, and many Burmese are crossing into British territory. There are rumors to-day of a great pitched battle, in which the insurgents were victorious. The Burmese Embassy remains. Its allowance has been stopped.

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.

BORN.

Penryn, Cal., May 26—Wife of E. M. Phelps, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, May 27—Edward Cummings, a native of Michigan, 21 years, 11 months and 10 days. (Michigan and Austin, Nev., papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his step-father, Patrick Jeffreys, corner of Front and N streets, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, thence to St. Rose Church, where funeral services will be held.]

Stockton, May 25—Mrs. Virginia A. Worden, 28 years, 8 months and 6 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. C., SACRAMENTO, May 24, 1880.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 8.]

I. Companies A, B and G of this command will assemble at the Pavilion, in full uniform, unmounted, on MONDAY, May 31, 1880, at 2 P. M., to participate in the exercises of Decoration Day.

II. Companies C, D, and E of this command will assemble at their respective armories, in full uniform, on MONDAY, May 31, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Captains commanding will direct such observance of the day as in their judgment may seem proper.

III. The Sacramento Hussars, Sacramento Zouaves and Cadets are invited to participate with Companies A, B and G in the service of the day. Their places in line will be assigned by the Adjutant.

IV. The commanding officer commends the regiment upon its marked improvement and increased efficiency, and confidently expects an attendance of not less than ninety per cent. in response to this order. By order of

COL. CREED HAYMOND

J. W. GUTHRIE, First Lieut. and Adjutant. m28-1t

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as cook or to do general housework; the best of city references. Address O. M., this office. m28 1t

FOR SALE—A CHANCE HOUSE AND LOT. Property such as you often asked me for. A bargain. Owner obliged to go, and does not like to parade his wealth at auction. Workers may inquire after 6 P. M. of STROBEL, 321 J street. m28 3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DECORATION DAY,

Monday, May 31, 1880.

ALL EX-SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND CITIZENS are invited to join with the members of Sumner Post, G. A. R., in the observance of Decoration Day, Monday, May 31, 1880.

Societies wishing to take part in the procession will report at the Grand Army Hall, to John Dougherty, Chief Aid. The Hall is situated on Sixth street, between J and K.

Organizations are requested to report punctually at 2 o'clock P. M. Procession will move punctually at 2:30 P. M.

The Grand Army Hall will remain open for the reception of floral ornaments, bouquets, etc., from 9 o'clock A. M. till the procession moves. Donations are respectfully solicited.

Literary Exercises at the Theater in the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

On Sunday evening, May 30th, an appropriate sermon will be preached at the Ninth-street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Frost, services commencing at 8 o'clock.

Military will form on Sixth street, right resting on K. Civic societies and citizens will be assigned positions in the column by the Chief Aid.

Line of March—Sixth to K, K to Second, to J, to Tenth, to City Cemetery.

Memorial Day having been made a legal holiday by the Legislature, and as the codes provide that when a holiday falls on Sunday the following day shall be observed, the beautiful, touching and appropriate services will take place on Monday, May 31st. Unusual preparations and arrangements for the proper celebration of the day have been made by the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is expected that the affair will eclipse anything of the kind hitherto held on this side of the continent.

The following comrades are hereby appointed Aids—Martin Madden, I. S. Moore; Special Aid, J. D. Bailey. J. D. KENT, Grand Marshal.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, Chief Aid. m28-2t [B. C.]

FLOWERS FOR DECORATION DAY

MEMBERS OF SUMNER POST, No. 3, G. A. R., request contributions of flowers from the ladies of Sacramento, with which to decorate the graves of their fallen Comrades. Flowers can be left at G. A. R Hall, Sixth street, between J and K, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., MONDAY, May 31st, or leave word where they may be obtained at C. E. ADAMS, 727 J street, or at LYON & CO.'S, Seventh and J streets. [B. C.] m28-1t COMMITTEE.

BELL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

WILL SELL

AT THEIR SALESROOM, 1016 FOURTH STREET,

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY MORNING.....MAY 29th,

At 10:30 o'clock sharp,

BY ORDER OF W. L. PRITCHARD.

One Covered Barouche,
One Open Barouche,
Two Express Wagons,
One Family Wagon,
One Skeleton Wagon,
Two Sulkies.

All new work and warranted. Terms made known on day of sale.

—ALSO—

One Jump-seat Barouche, nearly new;
One Open Barouche,
One Open Buggy,
Five Horses,
Two Saddles,
One Set Double Harness,
Two Sets Single Harness,
One Hender,
Two Header Wagons,
Three Header Wagon Beds.

Sale positive and without reserve.

m28-2t BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

M. J. SIMMONS & CO.....AUCTIONEERS

Will sell the following desirable property at public auction, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880,

At 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 412 J street, between Fourth and Fifth—all of the following-described Real Estate: Lot No. 5, O and P, Third and Fourth streets, being 43 feet on P street and 80 feet on Fourth street, with two buildings thereon, all rented and leased for three years, at $42 per month. Will positively be sold without reserve, as the owner is about to leave for Europe on important business. Terms easy. Also, Lot No. 6, G and H, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, being 80x160 feet, and is a very desirable piece of Real Estate to anyone wishing to build a residence. Also, Lot. No. 2, N and O, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, being directly opposite the State Capitol. Also, Lot No. 7, H and I, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, 40x160 feet, with house, barn, stable and everything complete to make a nice residence for a small family. House hard finished, with six good sized rooms. Also, other desirable residence and business property, which we will make mention of in a few days. M. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 412 J street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. m28-td

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

SHERBURN & SMITH WILL SELL, IN FRONT of the Court-house, corner Seventh and I streets, on MONDAY