THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 11, 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 108¾ for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 109¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87@4 90; silver bars, 115; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 98 5-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 111; 4½s, 111¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 93 buying, 93½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 10d@10s 4d for good to choice California.

The stock market in San Francisco yesterday morning was a little soft. Utah fell to $9 50, a decline of $1 from Wednesday, but closed 25c higher. Sierra Nevada fell to $13, a decline of $1 50 from Wednesday, but closed at $13 25. Union Consolidated declined $1, closing at $18 50, which was the lowest point reached yesterday morning. Mexican fell to $8 25, a decline of $1 from Wednesday. Ophir went below the $7 mark for the first time in a month, closing at $6 75. The Quinn boom is being worked for all it will bring, and 1,000 shares sold yesterday morning at $1 75 to $1 90. Other Comstock shares were generally irregular, and most descriptions were lower than Wednesday.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention met yesterday at Springfield, with a full attendance of delegates.

John Gemple beat his wife fatally in New York yesterday, set the house on fire, and then cut his throat from ear to ear.

Colonel Pashtoff, leader of the new evangelical movement in Russia, has been ordered to quit that country forthwith.

A new Cuban loan is announced.

Yesterday was a great day at Milwaukee, Wis., the occasion being the Soldiers' reunion, 150,000 strangers being in the city.

The President has nominated General John F. Hartranft to be Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

The Chilleans have captured, Arica, Peru.

A Japanese man-of-war arrived at Victoria, B. C., yesterday.

A general desertion of Albanian troops is in progress at Frisi.

The difficulties between Roumania and Bulgaria have been removed.

The report of an outbreak at Buenos Ayres is now said to have been exaggerated.

The British troops have been ordered to withdraw from Cabul with the least possible delay compatible with their health.

The post of French Embassador to London has been accepted by Challomel Lacour.

The prospect of a series of races between Maud S. and Santa Claus has fallen through.

The church bill has been reported by the Prussian Parliamentary Committee.

Oregon election returns continue to indicate an overwhelming Republican victory.

A. S. Garrett died suddenly of heart disease Tuesday, at Coupvil e, W. T.

John Steele stabbed George Farrell at Aumsville, Or., Wednesday.

At The Dalles, Or., Wednesday, John Knox shot Charles Oatman.

The Illinois Democrats yesterday nominated Lyman Trumbull for Governor.

Henry Wintzingerode, for the murder of Jacob Swanger, was yesterday sentenced at Hillsboro, Or., to be hanged August 6th.

A full and accurate report of the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention is given this morning in another column.

The National Greenback Convention had an exciting session at Chicago yesterday, additional Sergeant-at-Arms being appointed to assist in preserving order.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNCILS.

The Chicago Convention having done its work and adjourned, the Cincinnati Convention begins to acquire greater prominence, and speculation is naturally turned to the preparations for it. But though the Republican candidates were well known long before the Convention assembled, the Democracy evidently has no prevailing or even specially strong bias in favor of any man. If Tilden obtains the nomination of course it is understood that it will not be because his party wants him, and therefore we do not include him in the list of what may be called speculative candidates. The Chicago nominations have evidently alarmed the Democratic leaders seriously, and they are trying to get up a Seymour-Thurman boom at Washington. But the consideration suggested in one of our dispatches yesterday, to the effect that Thurman would be a dangerous candidate because of the influence of the Ohio October election upon the Presidential election, is likely to destroy that programme. Moreover Garfield has already beaten Thurman once, and therefore the conjunction would be ominous. And Seymour is generally believed to be too old and feeble to make a possible candidate, even though recommended by the assumption of his special strength in New York. It is perfectly clear that the Democrats have no hope but in the nomination of the best men they can find, but it is not perfectly clear that the nomination of the best men they have will make their campaign much more easy. For what kind of appearance would good men make as the candidates of a party which calculates deliberately upon stealing 138 electoral votes, as a condition precedent to victory? Under such circumstances the iniquity of the party programme must swamp and extinguish the best personal qualities in the candidates, and indeed it might be more politic for the Democrats to nominate a ticket in character with the plans of the campaign; say Samuel J. Tilden and Hamburg Butler, for example. Thus we should have the most unmistakable representatives of fraud at the North and force at the South, and if that is not the normal Democratic campaign basis we should like to be informed what it is.

GARFIELD AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

It is already evident that General Garfield will obtain the energetic and enthusiastic support of that peculiar and most determined political element represented by the old-line Abolitionists. They know him as the accepted successor of Joshua R. Giddings, in the Ohio Western Reserve, that breeding-ground of original, bed-rock Abolitionism. They are drawn to him because of his identification with the cause they have borne so close to their hearts for years. They feel for him an affection which probably no other candidate could have elicited. Many of these men have left the Republican party of late years. They are of the kind who voted against Grantism in Grant's second term; who abhorred "machine" politics; who denounced the corruption they saw growing up around them; who flung aside the party trappings the instant they found themselves unable to indorse the principles and actions of the party leaders. All these—and their name is Legion—are now flocking back into the party because they know Garfield and believe in him. They feel his nomination to be a vindication of their principles. They regard him as a model champion of the higher aims of the Republican party. And these stern and earnest men, who resemble the Ironsides of Oliver Cromwell more than any other element we can think of, are strong and indomitable fighters. They are men of deep convictions and resolute will, and they will stand up for the candidate of their choice to the bitter end. Such voters will see to it that Ohio is all right this fall, and they will wrest Indiana from the Democracy beyond a doubt. They know what they want, and how to get it, and when they go upon the warpath the enemy may well fear the result.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

We think there is danger in the present tendency to assume, in all political estimates of the approaching campaign, that the Democratic party will inevitably secure every electoral vote in the Southern States. A late dispatch from Washington shows that the Democrats have already learned to look upon the solid South as their exclusive property, and that they are arranging their plans on the assumption that the Republicans will attempt no campaign in those States. Such a conclusion could never have been reached but for the practical surrender of the South by the Republicans; a surrender which naturally tends to bring about the very state of things most dangerous to Republican prospects. It may be that the Democrats are making no idle boast in claiming a solid South, but the Republican party cannot be justified in accepting the declaration of its opponents upon so vital a matter, and if the claim is well founded it is all the more necessary to make a Southern campaign, and by so doing to demonstrate to the country the nature of the methods relied upon to secure the solidity of that region. For there is no doubt whatever in the minds of intelligent observers that the Democracy contemplate a forcible suppression of the Republican vote at the South, and that this is the only means by which it can "come out of the South with 138 electoral votes." And if indeed there is left to the Republicans no resource by which the perpetration of this outrage can be prevented, it is the more necessary that the truth of the situation should be made known throughout the Union, to the end that American citizens who venerate free institutions may be enabled to appreciate the true character of the opposition to the Republican party. The Democrats appear to believe at present that the South will be abandoned to them, and that all they will have to do is to carry New York and Indiana, or New York, New Jersey, California or Oregon, in order to seat their candidate. But in truth this Southern question is the burning issue of the time. As the case stands there is offered no opportunity for a fair and free contest between the great parties. The Democracy boasts at the outset that it has already, by undisguised force and fraud, obtained control of enough States to give it 138 votes out of a necessary 185, and that all its work consists in securing 47 more votes in the North and West. It may be that no Republican efforts in the South can wrest a single vote from the Democrats in that region. It may be that the enfranchisement of the Southern Republicans, even in a single State, is out of the question. But accepting the very worst interpretation that can be put upon the Southern situation, we maintain that it is none the less a plain duty, and as plainly an act of expediency, for the Republicans to make the most vigorous Southern campaign of which they are capable.

If, indeed, the Republicans of the South are to be crushed into silence; if bulldozing and violence are to be the Democratic weapons south of Mason and Dixon's line; it is the duty of the Republican party to see to it that this infamy is not perpetrated without protest or exposure, but that it shall be committed in the face of the nation. It is notorious that if fair elections were possible in the South, the Democratic candidate would not receive the solid vote of that section. It is notorious that that solid vote can only be obtained by force and fraud; by trampling under foot the freedom of suffrage, and by denying the exercise of their political rights to hundreds of thousands of colored voters. But the Republican party cannot afford to recognize this Mexicanization of American politics as a normal factor in the situation, nor can there be any better way to prevent the Democrats from securing votes at the North than by showing all the country how they obtain their votes at the South. Assuredly the iniquities which the Democratic managers contemplate ought not to be made easy for them by the withdrawal of the Republicans from the field. If nothing else can be effected at the South, the Democratic methods can be exposed. But it is by no means certain that nothing else can be effected. It is not a foregone conclusion that no Republican votes can be obtained at the South. A vigorous campaign in that region may develop changes of sentiment and tendency which will work for the Republican cause. A reaction against the brutal and lawless methods of the past may arise. Many influences may affect the situation which have not been foreseen. Should Tilden be nominated at Cincinnati, it is quite probable that the solidity of the South would vanish. Even Democrats are forced to admit this contingency. In fact it is a mistake to take for granted the impenetrable Democracy of the South, and no such assumption ought to be permitted in arranging the campaign. Every State in the Union must be contested to the last day and hour. No State must be surrendered without a sharp struggle. If the Democrats conquer in the South by lawless methods, that fact must be made plain to the narrowest capacity. By such a determined plan of action it may be possible to oppose a solid North to the solid South, if the worst comes to the worst, and in any event the Republican party will then have done its full duty, and the responsibility for the outcome will rest with the people themselves. But it will never do to begin the campaign by conceding to the Democrats so much as to render their defeat almost hopeless.

THE SCHOOL INVESTIGATION.

We publish a letter on the school investigation which no doubt very fairly represents the views of the majority of those who are observing the matter dispassionately. We have before given reasons for believing that no good can possibly come of the kind of investigation now being held, and as it proceeds all the objections we have urged to its method and character apply with increasing force. It is in fact a desultory, confused, undignified, inequitable, and mischievous inquest. The testimony being taken before it is largely irrelevant, and all irresponsible and informal. As we pointed out at the beginning, the tendency has been more and more towards the growth of factious feeling, the development of personal jealousies and enmities, and the erection of hearsay and tittle-tattle into the semblance of evidence. Our correspondent is perfectly right in saying that no conclusions reached upon the strength of such an investigation can have the least value. The accused teachers can neither be convicted nor acquitted in such a way. Their competency cannot be established, neither can their incompetency be proved. We have proposed a method by which the charges against Mr. McDonald, in regard to arithmetic, could be determined quite fairly, and to the satisfaction of all whose judgment is deserving of respect. The Board seems to think, however, that it is bound to muddle on in the present absurd fashion until it somehow gropes its way out of the difficulty. In fact it has abdicated its proper functions, and instead of dealing with the charges itself, as it ought to have done, it has called in the public generally to settle the dispute; and so has opened the door to all the confusion and partisanship and sentimental demonstrations, which characterize these extraordinary sessions. A worse way to get at the truth of the matter could not have been devised. As our correspondent aptly puts it, the proceedings have degenerated into two "booms," one for Mr. McDonald, and the other for Mr. Adams. As a matter of course each faction cares less and less for the merits of the case, and more and more for the victory, no matter how it is obtained. The effect of all this upon both the discipline and reputation of the schools must be bad, moreover. It is being demonstrated that teachers are liable to be put upon trial after the fashion of Judge Lynch, on any kind of loose or general charges; that parents, and persons having no direct interest in the schools, may come forward and metamorphose their vague notions, based upon no evidence or experience, into formidable accusations; and that when a teacher is so arraigned, he may be put up to be baited by everybody, and all who have a dislike to or a prejudice against him may be invited to come forward and say all the ill-natured things they can think of. Let us be understood clearly. We are no partisans of anybody. We hold that if Mr. McDonald is not competent to teach he should be discharged. We hold that if Mr. Adams is guilty of what is charged against him he should be removed. We are most earnestly desirous of raising the standard of education, and clearing the schools from unfit teachers without respect of persons. But we are at the same time firmly convinced that nothing can be gained for the cause of education from an investigation which does not investigate, and which from its nature and conditions is incapable of affording any data upon which to base an intelligent judgment. The Board of Education has in our opinion made a serious mistake in this matter, and if it cannot bring itself to adopt the suggestion for a genuine inquiry which we offered it, its best course would be to wind up the present debating-club business, and take the whole inquiry into its own hands in a practical way.

ONE MORE CONGRATULATION NEEDED.

It is customary when a Presidential candidate is nominated, for his late rivals to congratulate him upon his success, and to give him and the party prompt assurances that they will support him. No one has ever accepted this obligation more frankly or gracefully than Senator Blaine. His quick and hearty indorsement has twice followed upon a defeat which might well have shaken the self-possession of a weaker man. In the late contest in Chicago there was very much bitterness, but though the Grant managers stood firmly together to the last, Senator Conkling never hesitated to assume the responsibility which devolved on him by custom, of moving that the nomination of General Garfield be made unanimous; and General Logan promptly indorsed the motion, in proof of his acquiescence in the situation. Secretary Sherman was almost as quick as Blaine to congratulate the nominee, and Washburne's voice was not wanting either. But one candidate has thus far failed to comply with the traditional practice, and that is General Grant. It cannot be supposed that his silence is due to resentment or unfriendly feeling, but it is being commented upon, and since it is liable to suggest unfavorable conclusions, it would be a timely and judicious step for him to unite with all the other defeated candidates in congratulating the fortunate winner of the race.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of June 10th.]

The steamer Belgic will be due from China and Japan on the 17th instant.

There is some anxiety about the ship Cashmere, now on the way here from Calcutta.

The merchandise exports of the week were valued at $390,701—a decrease of $631,205 from those of the previous week.

During the month of May 6,969 through passengers passed over the Central Pacific Railroad, 3,335 going East, and 3,634 going West.

Tax-Collector Tillson has filed a statement with the Auditor, showing the tax collections from May 3d to June 5th to have been $16,358 79.

The 105th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, which occurs next Thursday, will be duly celebrated in this city by the Bunker Hill Association.

Mexican half dollars are in circulation here to some extent. Brokers will give only forty cents for them. Everybody should refuse to take them. It is presumed they get in circulation by being inclosed in $20 rolls of silver.

James Shay, who was shot in the left breast Tuesday afternoon, at his home on York street, South San Francisco, by officer Presho, whom Shay attacked with a rock while the officer was attempting to arrest his brother Jack, died at the City and County Hospital at 3 o'clock this morning. Shay was born in New York, and was 25 years old.

At about half-past 2 o'clock this morning an alarm from box 26 was sounded for a fire in the upper story of the brick building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Sansome, partly owned and occupied by C. James King of Wm. & Co. as a fruit and pickle preserving factory. Although the department arrived promptly and did good work, the fire had such headway before the alarm that the whole second story was destroyed, together with some $35,000 worth of stock and machinery. The damage to the building is estimated at $5,000. There is $65,000 insurance on the stock, and $15,000 on the building. The firm employ some 350 persons, but as their packing department is uninjured they will start up again in the morning.

A TEST CASE.—In the Superior Court yesterday a made-up case, entitled the People of the State of California vs. Wm. Ashburner, to test the legality of the appointment of Commissioners by the Governor to manage the Yosemite valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, was passed upon by Judge Denson, and it is understood will be immediately brought before the Supreme Court. The action was brought by Attorney-General A. L. Hart, and the defendant was represented by Rhodes and Barstow of San Francisco. The case is based upon the theory that the Commissioners appointed in 1864 still claim to be the Commissioners in fact, and refuse to surrender the offices as such, upon the ground that their appointments were made in accordance with, and directed by, the Act of Congress granting the valley and grove to the State, and hence they do not come under the four years tenure-of-office limitation of the State, but are officers of the United States, and the term of their appointment unlimited. The Legislature in April last passed a concurrent resolution, reciting that more than four years had elapsed since the appointments made, and therefore, there were vacancies of the entire Board except the Governor, who is a member ex officio, and requesting the Governor to appoint a new Board, in compliance with which appointments were made. This resolution was based upon an opinion of the Attorney-General submitted at the time, to the effect that the Commissioners were State appointees and not Federal, and that their terms expired at the end of four years. The object of the present case is to decide this point, and Judge Denson formally rendered judgment for the defendant.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION—A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: To the non-partisan mind the new play of "The School of Scandal" now being performed in the audience-room of the High School is provocative of criticism. The ludicrous side of this petty farce surpasses that of anything that has appeared upon the "boards" for a century, and furnishes abundant scope for the caricaturist. At the same time the malignant element of fanaticism is so prominent that the comic element is for the time being obscured. In a few days, however, the ludicrous side of this farce will become uppermost, and then healthy people will laugh and grow fat at the expense of the partisan bigots. In the meantime the writer proposes to call attention to some of the absurdities of the so-called "proceedings."

1. Pupils of the High School have been allowed to present "testimonials" on behalf of one of the contestants in this "celebrated case." This testimonial on behalf of one of the parties, is, under the circumstances, an indictment of the defendant. Are the pupils to be judges of the qualifications of teachers? If so, what is the use of a Board of Education? If the Board is not prepared to abdicate, why do the members permit this interference of pupils? If the Board authorizes such approbation, does it not also in effect justify a revolt against the authority of teachers? The next step in the line of evolution will be to submit the qualifications of parents to the judgment of their children. In permitting this action of the pupils of the High School, the Board submitted to voluntary humiliation, and invited humorous criticism from all fun-loving mortals.

2. The Board permits the pupils of all the schools to be present during the examination of "witnesses." They listen to the bad grammar of teachers, who criticise the bad grammar of other teachers, and they are encouraged to take part in this "Donnybrook" scrimmage. Those who are sensitive to the ludicrous will learn to look upon the said teachers as mere practical jokes to be laughed at. Others will see that there is a feud among the teachers and will take sides. The Board ought to be able to see that they are sowing whirlwinds. They are demoralizing the children and converting the school-rooms into mere cockpits. Hereafter the children of Sacramento will feel that they have a right to discipline teachers. The Board will do well to remember that weakness is often more dangerous than wickedness.

3. Applause and hisses have been indulged in freely during the progress of the "examination," and this fact authorizes the irreverent to call the whole thing a farce. These hisses and the applause not only followed the giving of "testimony," but the decisions of the Board. Are we therefore to infer that the members of the Board of Education are no better than mere actors in a farce?

4. The animus of some of the teachers who have testified is plainly inimical to one of the parties now on trial, and they act as if they had been drilled. This fact raises several questions that ought to be considered by the Board. Has some one organized a formal attack on somebody? Is it a part of the duty of teachers in the public schools to supersede the Board of Education in the determination of the qualifications of teachers? Is it right to encourage school teachers in this spirit of antagonism? Non-partisan minds hold to the view that teachers should promote harmony among themselves, inasmuch as the efficiency of the schools depends upon unity of feeling among the teachers. They cannot justly engage in a squabble of this kind. In the end the Board may find it necessary to dismiss both of the contestants, and the necessities of the situation may also include the duty of removing all teachers who have assisted in promoting the strife.

5. It is evident to an observer that there exists an outside organization, whose object is not the discovery of facts, but the accomplishment of a specific purpose. Ladies who have no children in the Grammar School, and who confess that they know nothing of the facts involved, have been extremely busy and very warm in this contest. They seem to be making an effort to create an Adams or a McDonald "boom." Thus far the whole contest has been a "boom," and if credit is to be given to rumors, will be conducted to a final issue on the "boom" principle. Our people need no stimulus in this direction, and the managers of our educational institutions should not apply this principle to the practical business of school management. Non-partisan people feel a sense of mortification as they witness the indecorous, undignified operations of some of the leading spirits in this conflict. They cannot feel that justice will be conserved by such unseeming discords and animosities. Neither is the active presence of the anxious and feverish teachers of private schools, who live on the failure of the public schools, at all edifying to one who is desirous of fair investigation. It looks as if the birds of prey were too willing to hasten the demise of the creature upon which they expect to feed.

6. The methods adopted in this investigation are wholly un-American. Two able educators, both men whom we have delighted to honor, are on trial. Charges are made against both, which, if sustained, will ruin them. A sense of justice, supposed to be a characteristic of our people, requires that these charges be carefully sifted. No honest, just-minded person is willing to see these two men condemned and ruined by a mere furore—a manufactured "boom." And the people of Sacramento are not willing to see injustice done to anybody. But the methods now pursued cannot secure justice to any one concerned. Trial by newspaper is bad enough, but this is infinitely worse. Up to this time no witness has been put upon his or her oath. No appeal has been made to the solemnities of the occasion. There is no penalty for false statements. Witnesses have been encouraged to take sides by hisses and applause. There is no official record of evidence. No effort is being made to secure the evidence of the unprejudiced. Shall we consent to ruin two estimable men by such methods? Thus far the affair has been simply a guerrilla attack on two men by mere partisans. If the Board of Education cannot command the situation, and secure justice by well-tried methods, it should adjourn sine die.

7. There can be no rational outcome to this investigation. The impartial public cannot respect the investigation as now conducted. In the mind of a just man no fact can be established by such procedure.

The Board cannot upon evidence so obtained justly condemn either Mr. Adams or Mr. McDonald. In view of all the facts, the Board cannot reject one without rejecting the other. If they dismiss one and not the other, they will act only upon a "general average" and not upon facts. And in that event the Board will perpetrate a feud in the schools and among the people. If they dismiss both they will do it only as a beggarly compromise. The method of procedure, and disgusting partizan heat, vitiate the whole examination. Our educational system will utterly fail if it teaches the children that men may be unjustly sacrificed. Justice between man and man is the ultimate object of our whole system of government, and this fact must be borne in mind. The hue-and-cry method of procedure has been practiced long enough in Sacramento, and the time has arrived when our people must assert their dignity and stand by truth and right. The Principals of our schools, subordinate teachers, the Board of Education, the civilization of Sacramento, and our school system—all are now on trial. In view of these facts, the writer of this note calls upon all just-minded men to use their influence to stop or modify the so-called trial. If it cannot be conducted with more dignity, and in accordance with the principles of our system of government, it should cease at once.

NON-PARTISAN.

FOURTH OF JULY AT SUTTER CREEK.—Sutter Creek people have a way of putting forth matters of a public nature in a manner which is generally attractive and successful, and is now leading off in a new line by proclaiming for a "Grand Leap Year Fourth of July Celebration, by the ladies of Sutter Creek," to take place on Monday, July 5th. The proclamation, which is conspicuously set forth on huge posters, indicates that it is not intended to be any feminine affair, notwithstanding it is entirely in the hands of the ladies, and has as its officers for the occasion Mrs. M. Brinn, President of the Day; orator, Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon; reader of the Declaration, Mrs. J. O. Bartlett; Marshal, Mrs. G. W. Hora; Musical Director, Mrs. E. C. Voorhies. The day is to be opened by a cannon salute from the "Old Swamp Angel," to be *manned* by Misses May Campbell and Palmyra Coblentz. Who says it won't call out a crowd to witness the thumbing of the old fusee by the dainty hand of fair May, to suppress the "sparks," and see buxom Palmyra plant her best foot forward and swab out the old smooth-bore and send home a cartridge in two times and three motions. Among the other exercises of the day appropriate to this novel departure will be a go-as-you-please walking match of 150 yards for girls under 15 years old, and one for young ladies from 15 to 140 years, but who are not to admit that they have seen over 28 summers and about the same number of winters, the whole to conclude with a grand dance in the evening, which will be exclusively in the hands of a corps of attractively-named misses, consisting of Mary, Jennie, Ida, May, Lizzie, Maria, Nellie, and, Oh, My! each of whom will be recognized by being dressed in sixteen-button kid gloves and diamond rings. Amador county has already signified its intention of attending, and there is every prospect that the Fourth of July this year will be at Sutter Creek.

COAST DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

ELECTION NEWS FROM OREGON.

Complete Victory for the Republicans in the Webfoot State.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Arrival of a Japanese Man-of-War at Victoria.

CALIFORNIA.

Dividend—Assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10th.—Northern Belle declares a dividend of 50 cents.

Overman levies an assessment of 50 cents and McClinton one of 25 cents.

The Situation on Roberts Island.

STOCKTON, June 10th.—The news received this evening from Roberts Island is to the effect that there is every probability that by to-morrow night the break in the upper division will be closed. It is now only twelve feet wide, and the construction of cribs and pile-driving are proceeding as rapidly as possible. Some hundred men are working there. The water at Frewart's Ferry has already receded thirteen inches. There are 15,000 acres in wheat on the upper division of the island, and certainly four-fifths of it will be saved if the break should be closed as expected. With regard to the remainder, it is thought by some that the water will drain off so quickly that the crop will not be a total loss. The water does not extend in more than half a mile from the levee.

NEVADA.

Passengers Passing Carlin for California.

CARLIN, June 10th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: G. A Shurtleff, T. P. Williamson and wife, Stockton; G. Polashi, San Francisco; Miss E. Cloud, Miss R. Cloud, West Virginia; P. O. Burns, wife and child, San Francisco; Mrs. W. Allen and child, England; Charles Lafevor, Red Rock, Montana; A. Johnston, San Francisco; W. C. Curvin, New York City; H. Stahl, San Francisco; W. H. Fritz and wife, Leadville, Col.; G. B. Scott, Athens, Ga.; Dr. G. M. Dixon, Sacramento; Wm. Wright, Jr., Burlington, Vt.; E. P. Tucker, Watson, Montana; C. Gaylord, Chicago, Illinois; 78 emigrant passengers, including 47 males, to arrive in Sacramento June 12th.

OREGON.

Election Returns — Weather — Sudden Death—Stabbing and Shooting Affrays.

PORTLAND, June 10th.—The latest election returns from the interior of the State indicate that M. C. George, Republican, has been elected to Congress by a majority ranging from 1,000 to 1,500. The entire Republican ticket for Judges of the Supreme Court—W. P. Lord, John B. Waldo and E. B. Malden—is elected beyond a doubt. The majorities are difficult to obtain, but it is safe to estimate the average at 10,000. Republican legislative tickets have been elected in Multnomah, Clatsop, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Marion and Douglass. Returns from counties lying east of the Cascades come in very slowly, and it is impossible to predict the result. The Democrats anticipate decreased majorities from that portion of the State. Partial returns from Eastern Oregon, already received, show large Republican gains. The complexion of the Legislature cannot be stated, although there are strong indications that the Republicans will have a majority in both houses. Official returns from Multnomah show that every county officer on the Republican ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 390 to 1,333. Raleigh Stott, Republican candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, is elected by a majority of 550. This victory takes Oregon from the list of doubtful States, and makes her certainly Republican.

The weather is cool and showery.

A. S. Garrett, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Coupville, W. T., died very suddenly on the 8th inst. of heart disease. He was missed from his home, and search being instituted his body was found in the timber near his house.

A row occurred at Aumsville, Marion county, yesterday, between George Farrel and John Steele, in which the former was stabbed by the latter in the breast. Farrel's wounds are not considered necessarily fatal. Both parties are in custody.

Charles Oatman and John Knox had a misunderstanding yesterday at The Dalles, and during the melee Knox drew a pistol and fired at Oatman. The ball took effect in the thigh, inflicting a dangerous flesh wound.

Sentenced to Death—Body Found.

PORTLAND, June 10th.—The case of the State vs. Henry Wintzingerode, convicted of the murder of Jacob Swanger, came up before Judge Bellinger to-day, at Hillsboro, on a motion for a new trial. Counsel for defendant and on behalf of the State submitted the case without argument. Judge Bellinger then pronounced the death sentence on young Wintzingerode. He was sentenced to be executed on the 6th day of August. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river yesterday.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Japanese Man-of-War.

VICTORIA, June 10th.—The Japanese man-of-war Shushae, 42 days from Yokohama, arrived this morning.

Word comes from Forest City, Sierra county, that the miners in the famous Bald Mountain drift claim are out on a strike. The trouble is that the management wants them to work by the job hereafter, instead of by the day as heretofore.

THE BEST.—The *News*, Danbury (Conn.), says: "Warner's Safe Nervine is the best remedy for nervous afflictions the world ever saw." H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

HAMMER'S Cascara Sagrada Bitters stimulates a torpid liver.

CATARRHAL POISON!

HAWKING offensive mucous, **PAINS** over the eyes, **CRACKLING** in the head, **SICKENING** breath, **DEAFNESS** and tickling in the throat are **SIGNS OF CATARRH.** The **PURULENT SECRETIONS** thrown upon the **BRONCHIAL TUBES** while asleep follow the mucous membrane and **POISON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.** Sufferers know how **OBSTINATE** the disease is. The action of Catarrhal Virus, like that of small-pox, has been **FINALLY DISCOVERED.** Catarrh is **NOW CURED.**

A. McKINNEY, R. R'd Pres., 23 Broad street, New York: "**Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure** is wonderful."

E. H. BROWN, Merchant, 339 Canal street, New York. **Catarrh 11 years.** Cured by one package.

W. D. WOODS, 487 Broadway, New York, cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HASLETT, 859 Broadway, New York, four years' Catarrh.

G. L. BRUSH, 443 Broadway, New York. **Catarrh 10 years.** Could not taste or smell. Cured.

G. G. PRESBURY, Proprietor West End Hotel, Long Branch. Cured of 20 years' Chronic Catarrh.

MRS. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren street, Jersey City, cured of 18 years' Chronic Catarrh.

L. A. NEWMAN, Merchant, 305 Fulton street, Brooklyn. **Chronic Catarrh.** Given up by physicians. Cured.

A. B. THORNE, Insurance, 183 Montague street, Brooklyn. Self and son cured of Catarrh.

J. D. McDONALD, Merchant, 710 Broadway, New York. (Sister-in-law.) Had **Catarrh 40 years.** Cured.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DR. WEI DE MEYER'S PAMPHLET, with the most remarkable testimonials on record, **SENT FREE** by his Agents, MESSRS. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 40 Dey street, New York, or by druggists The **CURE IS DELIVERED** at **$1 50** a package. Think of a **REAL CURE** for an obstinate disease at this trifling cost. f6-6mlorSpFMWeod

MARRIED.

Sacramento, June 8—By Rev. J. R. Dorsey, James Chinn to Addie Johnson, both of this city.
Napa, June 8—John Ribiet to Florence Mills.
Truckee, June 4—John Betis to Ida L. Winslow.
San Jose, June 6—Thomas S. O'Connell to Cussie Lovell.
San Jose, June 6—Solomon Waterman to Ureda Goldstein.

BORN.

Washington, Yolo county, June 9—Wife of George J. Scully, a son.
Woodbridge, June 8—Wife of Loyal H. Van Volkenberg, a daughter.
Stockton, June 5—Wife of Conrad Jungk, a son.
Grass Valley, June 6—Wife of A. P. Tietjen, a son.
Grass Valley, June 6—Wife of S. R. Wilder, a daughter.

DIED.

Reno, June 8—James B. Turner, a native of Massachusetts, 47 years. (Austin and Arizona papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Longton, N street, between Sixth and Seventh, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

South Vallejo, June 8—John Hall Dare, 9 months and 21 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Ladies of the Calvary Baptist Church will hold a Social THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Church, I street, above Twelfth. There will be good Music, Literary Exercises and Refreshments, Ice Cream, Strawberries, etc. For the benefit of the Sunday School. ju11-1t*

N. S. G. W.—Parlor No. 3.—Your regular weekly meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, in Pioneer Hall. Nomination of officers for ensuing term and other important business will be transacted. Every member is requested to be present. By order.
HERBERT W. TAYLOR, President.
MARTIN COFFEY, Rec. Sec. ju11-1t

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, where he can make himself generally useful. Permanent situation more of an object than salary. Address "J. H. C.," this office. ju11-3t*

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, in a small family. Apply at this office. ju11-1t

WANTED—A GOOD, LIVE CANVASSER, male or female, for a business located in this city. Good commission and steady work to the right person. Apply at this office. ju11-3t*

FOR SALE—A HALF-INTEREST IN A FIRST-class MILK ROUTE. For particulars, address "MILK," this office. ju11-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS.—CLUNIE'S NEW BUILDing, northeast corner Eighth and K streets. Accommodations unsurpassed; high ceilings; good ventilation; new furniture and carpets—make the most desirable rooms in the city. Single or in suite, by the day, week or month. The house to be kept strictly first-class. Terms moderate. ju11-1ptf

ONE MORE CLASS FOR BEGINNERS
THIS SEASON.

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15th, at 8 o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to learn to sing invited to be present. Very respectfully, J. L. SKINNER, northeast corner Sixth and J streets. ju11-1t

NATIONAL GOLD BANK
OF D. O. MILLS & CO., SACRAMENTO.
EDGAR MILLS.....President.
W. E. CHAMBERLAIN....Vice President.
FRANK MILLER.....Cashier
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
EXCHANGE ON
New York, London, Dublin, Berlin, Paris,
And all the principal cities of Europe.
Exchange on San Francisco at 80 cents per $1,000. ju11-tf

R. LEVY,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits Cigars and Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles, Cutlery and Notions, Nuts, Candies, etc., No. 54 J street, Sacramento. ju11-1plm

GENERAL NOTICES.

A Fierce Struggle!—Disease is ever preying upon man. From the cradle to the grave, more than one-half of the human family have to contest inch by inch the progress of some ailment. What a boon then must BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS be. They purge out all poisonous matter; they purify the blood and humors; they give tone and power to the whole system, and enable the body to throw off disease that would otherwise have hurried it to the grave. ju11-1t

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all that class of complaints arising from Excess, Indiscretion or Abuse. The old find in this remedy A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, and the young a safeguard and protection. DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS restore the Sexual Organs, debilitated from whatever cause, to their pristine vigor. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent C. O. D. by express to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1,952, San Francisco. m4-3m

THE BEST ARTICLE FOR TOILET USE
EVER MANUFACTURED.

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

TESTIMONIALS:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gentlemen: I received a package of your SOAP (Phosphate Soap), and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a TOILET SOAP I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin diseases, one of intolerable itching, Pruritus, the other an Eczema. In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,
W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D.,
No. 126 O'Farrell street.

FORT VERDE (Arizona), Dec. 12, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids, which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.
CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE,
Twelfth Infantry.

OAKLAND (Cal.), April 5, 1880.
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.
MICHAEL KANE, No. 1068