THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 18, 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 108½ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 6s of 1881; 109⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 88½@4 89; silver bars, 115½; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52⅝d; consols, 99 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 110½; 4½s, 112.

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

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 7d@10s 1d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were quiet in San Francisco yesterday, but better prices were obtained. There was an advance of 5c and upwards in nearly all the Comstocks. In no single case, however, did this appreciation amount to the dignity of $1 per share.

Lizzie Truax, seven years old, was run over and killed Wednesday, at Napa.

A store at Steilacoom, W. T., was robbed Wednesday night of $2,500 in money.

Squires Terrill killed himself Sunday near Tenino, W. T.

The Oregon State Medical Society is in session at Salem.

Ex-United States Senator J. B. Howell died yesterday at Keokuk, Iowa.

The Arkansas Greenbackers have nominated a full State ticket, with Wm. P. Parks for Governor.

By the fall of a wall at Auburn, N. Y., Lewis Chatterton was killed, and five others wounded.

Wm. Condon struck Tom Parry at Cincinnati yesterday with a banjo, crushing her skull and causing her death.

Five thousand dollars reward is offered at Brattleboro, Vt., for the arrest of Waite, the missing bank President.

Charges of cruelty, immorality and harsh treatment against the managers of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum are being investigated at Columbus.

The President yesterday appointed ex-Governor J. F. Hartranft as Collector of Customs for Philadelphia.

The first honorary prize at the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition was awarded to Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

It is thought the census will show the population of the District of Columbia to be 172,000—an increase of 40,000 in ten years.

The Indiana Republican State Convention met yesterday at Indianapolis, and on the third ballot nominated Hon. Albert G. Porter for Governor.

The county officials at Deadwood, D. T., are under fire, and the Grand Jury have already found indictments against two of them.

The census shows that not more than 20,000 Chinese reside in San Francisco.

Robert McCutcheon, a prominent citizen, died suddenly in Oakland yesterday.

The Chinese Consular Corps at San Francisco made a formal call yesterday on Minister Angell and Commissioners Swift and Trescott.

The four-mile rowing match at Providence, R. I., yesterday, was won by Ross, Plaisted second, Boyd third and Haulan fourth.

The damage from the late flood in Wisconsin will be much less than anticipated.

Three hundred and thirty Mormons arrived at New York yesterday from Europe, en route to Utah

Roland Ricker has been sentenced to death at Palestine, Tex., for the murder of K. P. Grayson and wife.

The case of Bradlaugh will be discussed in the British Parliament Monday.

The Left Center in the French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously pronounced against amnesty.

Rains in northern Austria have done great damage.

Abdurrahman Khan is moving toward Cabul with 2,000 men and twelve guns.

President Hayes and family leave Washington today for Columbus, O.

The Treasury Department purchased yesterday 458,000 ounces of fine silver for the San Francisco and Philadelphia Mints.

During the five months ending May 31st the imports and exports of France increased 116,000,000 and 40,000,000 francs respectively, compared with the corresponding period of 1879.

The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky met yesterday at Louisville.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson will leave Washington about July 1st for the Pacific coast.

The Prohibition National Convention at Cleveland, O., yesterday nominated Neal Dow of Maine for President, and A. H. Thompson of Ohio for Vice-President.

THE CARD OF THE MUSSEL SLOUGH SETTLERS.

A card has been published, purporting to represent the views of the Mussel Slough settlers who are in controversy with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company over the lands they occupy. Whoever inspired this card it is a strange manifesto. It is addressed to the "People of "the United States," and it is little more than a loose and irrelevant denunciation of the corporation with which the settlers are at issue, framed very much after the fashion of a political platform. If the settlers had any sensible advisers they would refrain from sensational and irrational outbreaks of this character. For their cause has nothing to gain by abuse of the railroad company, nor can it be determined by any quantity of rhetorical pronunciamientos. The question is whether they have the law on their side. If they have not, they will have to succumb, no matter how many hysterical resolutions of sympathy with them are adopted by the San Francisco Socialists, and no matter how wicked they may declare the railroad company to be. And it is quite useless for them to kick against the pricks. Law is sovereign in this country, for the life of the Republic depends on its sovereignty. It may often be that the operation of laws will appear hard and even unjust, but they must be obeyed while they stand on the statute book, and there is no possible escape from this conclusion. No one can be permitted to set up their particular theory of what ought to be, against the decisions of the Courts and the provisions of the statutes. No one can expect to escape the necessity of submitting to the laws by making inflammatory appeals to "the People." The Law is the final and most solemn embodiment of popular will, and no section of the community can disregard or undertake to trample upon it. The Mussel Slough settlers appear to think that they have been wronged. Whether they have or not, their only recourse is to the established tribunals of the country, and if these tribunals decide against them there is no appeal, and they must accept the situation. They might as well abandon the idea that they will be upheld in an endeavor to live outside of the law, or that they will be indorsed in any attempt to make their irresponsible and necessarily prejudiced views the rule of action. If they are determined to fight for what they assert to be their rights, they must confine their fighting to the Courts, and if they are worsted there they they must surrender like sensible men, and not try to set law and order at defiance, or seek to organize a squatters' rebellion by inviting crazy Socialists to help them.

THE CASE OF BRADLAUGH.

The case of Bradlaugh appears about to be settled by allowing him to make a simple affirmation. The House of Commons is disinclined to exclude a member who is certain to be returned again in such an event, and whose exclusion on the ground of atheism would be sure to raise a storm throughout the country. Bradlaugh's opponents almost compelled his admission by taking the position that his atheism ought to exclude him. The House knows very well that if such a position were adopted it would have to expel a great many of its best members. In fact, it is too late to inaugurate a persecution of this kind, and the indications are that the majority will recognize and act upon this obvious consideration.

THE REPORTS ON THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A minority report on the causes of the negro exodus was filed a few hours before Congress adjourned, by Senator Windom. There are now, therefore, two antagonistic theories of the movement before the public, and they are at liberty to adopt whichever view best harmonizes with their previous ideas on the subject. It is scarcely necessary to say that both these reports are partisan. That which the Democrats have prepared denies the existence of any abuse of the negroes in the Southern States, asserts that they have been tempted to migrate by political organizations, which have circulated false notions of the advantages to be gained by the exodus, and endeavors generally to make it appear that the whole movement is a Republican dodge, fraught with evil to the blacks. The Republican report, on the other hand, denies the existence of any political agency in the premises, declares that the only organizations concerned have been charitable ones, asserts that the negroes have had ample reasons for wishing to leave the South, and maintains that the exodus is a salutary and promising phenomenon. To arrive at the truth it is necessary to take the mean of these two accounts. Neither of them is wholly trustworthy, or wholly inaccurate. The Southern negroes have undoubtedly suffered much from political persecution, and from the probably unavoidable results of their own ignorance and improvidence. It is quite possible that some political influence has been employed as one of the factors in the exodus, and that in many instances gross misrepresentations have been made to induce the colored people to go North. But when due allowance has been made for the distorting influence of partisan and sectional bias, enough solid facts will remain to demonstrate the wholesomeness of the emigration as a whole. In the first place it has been for some time apparent that in the States where the colored population is the largest the opportunities for the development of free and progressive tendencies are the fewest. The negro does not, as a rule, gain anything by being shut up to his own race influences. When the community is all black the social and political advancement is very slow, and there is even danger of retrogression to the plane of the old plantation hand. When the population is mixed, and the blacks are scattered about among the whites, the former are stimulated to increased activity, and acquire ambitions and desires which tend to elevate them. In most of the Southern States, again, the poverty of the white planters compels them to adopt forms of payment for labor which are highly demoralizing to their employes. When ignorant and unthrifty laborers are paid in kind, or are allowed to trade out their wages bills at the plantation store, they almost always fail to accumulate anything, and generally run in debt. In fact, this system of payment too closely resembles the old slavery system to afford any invitation to economy and self-denial. To make those who were reared in slavery independent, they must be taught the value of money and the necessity of economy by being compelled to support themselves from day to day by their cash earnings. There is very little opportunity for such education at the South, and therefore it is for the best interests of the negroes that they should leave it.

At the North they will find a different kind of labor field. They must work harder, but they will be sure of steady wages, and they will be emancipated from the bad influences of the store and the book-account system. The large negro communities will also be broken up by emigration, and thus their constituent elements will be afforded much better chances of progressing and acquiring mental and moral stamina. Nor must political considerations be neglected. The position of the Southern negroes in the States where they are most numerous is at present as nearly hopeless, politically, as it could well be. They are so situated as to attract and keep up the hostility of the white minority, and their inferiority to the latter in power of organization and capacity for resistance exposes them constantly to a form of persecution which threatens to become chronic, and to reduce them to a condition but little removed from that of peonage. The very best thing for them, therefore, probably is to take them away from all their past surroundings, and to put them in communities having no traditions of slavery, and where all their capacities will have free scope. The fifteen years which have elapsed since the close of the rebellion do not justify an expectation that the Southern negro can work out his own elevation in his old habitat, without the stimulus of changes in his environment which are not likely to occur. The white element of the South with which the negro comes most in contact is not one calculated to do him any good. It is an altogether different element to that with which he must mix at the North. The latter is an independent, self-reliant, industrious class, and its example cannot but benefit the blacks. The exodus of the colored race from the South may also eventually redound to the advantage of the Southern whites, by removing one strong temptation to recur to the old slovenly and wasteful methods of cultivation. By solving the most difficult political problems ever before the country, this movement must help the South, for assuredly a solid South is the worst thing for Southern interests that can be imagined. We believe, therefore, that this migration will go on, and that it will in the end cause radical changes in Southern institutions, views, and political programmes. We believe that it offers perhaps the only attainable method of settling formidable social, commercial, and political difficulties, and that its results are destined to be highly beneficial both to the negroes and to the country at large.

THE NEGLECTED WORK OF CONGRESS.

The close of the late session of Congress is chiefly remarkable for the exhibit made of neglected work. An unusual number of important bills have been introduced, and nineteen-twentieths of them have gone over without action. A great many bills affecting the interests of California and the Pacific coast generally have had this fate, but we are probably no worse off than the rest of the country. The obvious cause of all this neglect of the country's business is, Presidential politics, and here we have a striking illustration of the mischievous effects of partisanship upon national legislation. Every measure brought forward during the past session has been subjected to a partisan test. The question of its merit has been ignored, the vital consideration being whether its enactment would help or hinder party interests. Both sides being under the same necessity of making political capital, neither has made any serious attempt to get urgent business transacted. They have, in fact, spent the time in watching one another, and in trying to trip one another up. The main requirement was to avoid committal upon doubtful points, and to this requirement the most momentous interests have been sacrificed. The Democrats undoubtedly overdid the appropriations for internal improvements, but that was because they thought capital could be made out of liberal disbursements at the South. The revision of the tariff, the settlement of the silver question, the adjustment of the machinery for counting the electoral vote, and similarly important measures, were all thrust aside, or dodged, or cunningly shuffled out of sight between committees, for fear of making bad records one way or the other. The only legislation which claimed the hearty and energetic support of either party was the Democratic attempt to open the door wide to fraud and force at Federal elections by destroying the machinery by which those abuses have hitherto been met. This is a sharp satire upon Democratic professions, but it is unquestionably a just presentation of the fact. Over all the session, however, hung the shadow of the Presidential campaign, and it marred everything upon which it rested. Judging from this experience it would save the country a great deal of money if Congress were prohibited from sitting in the spring and summer of Presidential years.

WIFE MURDER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Post* thinks "that "uxoricide in that city is not considered "the gravest of crimes." A jury there has just brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree in a very aggravated and deliberate crime of this kind, and the *Post* says further: "In the past fifteen years "in San Francisco there have been between "forty and fifty wife murders, and not one "man guilty of this offense has been "hanged. The last wife murderer was "hanged in 1863 or 1864." We do not suppose that San Francisco juries entertain a peculiar fondness for wife-murderers. If our contemporary had given the statistics of executions for murder in any form during the past fifteen years it would probably have come nearer a solution of the question. The truth seems to be that of late years there has been a reluctance to hang for murder at all. A sentimental and most irrational opposition to capital punishment arose in this country some fifteen years ago, and has produced very bad effects wherever it has taken root. In San Francisco its first prominent result was the hideous failure of justice in the Crittenden murder case, and since then many almost as shocking condonations of crime have occurred. The fact, however, is hardly doubtful that the crime of wife-murder has increased of late in San Francisco, and therefore it is not unnatural that its increase should be attributed to the escape of former wife-murderers. If San Francisco would begin to hang all her murderers in a business-like way, and thus make it apparent to the homicidally-inclined that the practice was dangerous, the tendency to kill wives would probably sustain a salutary check. Hemp is the best and in our opinion the only remedy for that kind of epidemic.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of June 17th.]

Sales of Mexican dollars for shipment to China per Saturday's steamer are reported at 93@93¼ cents.

The San Francisco Stock Board will adjourn on the 24 proximo for a recess of four days, reopening on the 7th.

There is a report to-day to the effect that M. D. Boruck has resigned his position as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank has paid $2,709 to the License Collector, the amount of back license due under the recent judgments of the Superior Court against a number of banks.

To-day being the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the Bunker Hill Association of San Francisco celebrated it with the holding of a picnic at Belmont Park.

A telegram was received yesterday from Horace Davis, Representative in Congress from this district, announcing that he would go to Cincinnati to attend the Millers' Exposition, and thence to Boston on a visit. He will be in San Francisco some time in August next.

J. J. Doyle, a Mussel Slough settler, who was recently indicted by the Grand Jury for interfering with an officer who was attempting to serve processes of the Circuit Court on settlers on the railroad lands in Tulare county, delivered himself up yesterday to United States Marshal Poole. He gave bail in $3,000 to answer for his appearance.

On Saturday last License Collector R. H. Sinton sent notes to each of his twelve deputies to the effect that their services, each and all, would not be required after the 30th instant. No reasons were given for the peremptory and unexpected dismissals, but the Collector took occasion to say that they need not apply in person or by letter to be reappointed.

Colonel Finnegas, of the United States secret service, has been notified from his chief at Washington that a counterfeit $100 note on the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, has appeared, bearing the same general characteristics shown by the counterfeit of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, Pennsylvania, its workmanship being in some respects inferior to the genuine.

Henry Muller, one of the victims of the accident which occurred on the 23d of May, when an excursion train of the South Pacific Coast Railroad Company, running between Big Tree Station and Santa Cruz, ran off the track near tunnel No. 7, about three miles from Santa Cruz, and ran against an embankment, yesterday brought suit against the company to recover $20,000 damages for injuries to his spine and limbs.

The annual election of officers of the Spring Valley Water Company was held yesterday at the office of the company and the following officers elected: Charles Webb Howard, President; Oliver Eldridge, Vice-President; Wm. Norris, Secretary, and Wm. Ward, Assistant Secretary. The Trustees elected are as follows: Charles Webb Howard, Oliver Eldridge, Charles Mayne, G. W. Granniss, A. B. Forbes, J. D. Fry and J. H. Dobinson.

In explanation of the wreck of a freight train on the Southern Pacific Railroad, reported by telegraph yesterday, it is represented that an agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in settling a claim of a commission house in this city for damages of fruit which was on the train, said the accident was caused by tramps who were put off the train near Santa Clara for not paying their fare. When the train was out of sight they commenced breaking the switch-lock, and threw the switch in such a position as to cause the ditching of the next train.

David McClure, counsel for J. C. Duncan, applied to Judge Ferral yesterday for a reduction of bail in the seven cases against his client. The total bail on the ten indictments against Duncan is $113,000, of which $40,500 had been furnished on three charges. In granting the reduction Judge Ferral said it was the custom to reduce the bail where a mis-trial was the result. The accused had already suffered a long imprisonment, and he thought justice would not suffer if the bail was reduced to a reasonable figure. The total bail on the whole ten charges is now $61,500, the reduction amounting to $51,500.

MONEY SPENT IN PRINTER'S INK.—The *Union*, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, tells its readers: "While on the subject of large payments, we here add that H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., have appropriated for expenditure for the present year, $500,000 in advertising their Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and other of Warner's Safe Remedies."—H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

COAST DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

AFFAIRS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Members of Kalloch's Church Still Have Faith in Him.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

A Child's Head Crushed at Napa by a Loaded Wagon.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Continuation of the Embezzlement Trial at Santa Cruz.

CALIFORNIA.

Kalloch's Church Standing by its Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17th.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Rev. I. S. Kalloch, pastor, last evening, a preamble and resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing Kalloch. The resolutions say the members of the church had heard all the charges that have been made against their pastor, but his exemplary life has proven them false; that his labors in behalf of his church, and its prosperity under his care, have earned for him the gratitude of every member of the congregation. The last resolution reads:

Resolved, That whatever the civil Courts or ecclesiastical councils may decree, we shall regard them in the light of malignant persecutions, which can only bind us more closely to him, and cause us to stand more firmly by him; until accusations in proper form, coming from proper and unprejudiced sources, affecting his moral and ministerial character, are presented to us in a proper manner, in which case we hold ourselves ready to give him, as we are bound to give every member of the church, a fair hearing and an impartial trial. But in respect to this we also give notice that neither this church nor any member of it, can be used for the purpose of creating any sentiment or unfavorable impression that may prejudice him or his son, our beloved brother, in any civil cases which may affect their reputation, their liberty or their life.

The Kalloch Impeachment Case—City Census—Fires—Sudden Death—A Formal Call.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17th.—W. H. L. Barnes appeared before the Supreme Court to-day, to have the appeal in Kalloch's impeachment case advanced on the record. Highton, Kalloch's counsel, opposed it, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

The city census is now completed. It is said the Chinese in the city do not exceed 20,000.

Several fires have occurred in the last twenty-four hours. The damage was light in every case.

Robert McCutcheon, and old and prominent citizen of Oakland, died suddenly in that city this morning, it is supposed from heart disease.

The Chinese Consular Corps of this city made a formal call on Minister Angell and Commissioners Swift and Trescott at the Palace Hotel this morning. After the usual compliments the Chinese Consul-General, Chen Shue Tong, invited Angell to visit Chinatown. Angell declined the invitation, saying he had fully investigated the Chinese question here, and believed that he understood the condition of affairs on the Pacific coast. Chen Shue Tong expressed himself as pleased that a Commission had been appointed to make an amicable adjustment of all differences between his people and the Americans. His Government was anxious that the immigration here should only be from the better classes of Chinese, and also regretted the fact that the acts of a number of the lawless portion of the Chinese here had brought the whole race into disrepute.

The Embezzlement Trial at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, June 17th.—In the Otto (ex-Treasurer) embezzlement case to-day Ed. Price, his Deputy Treasurer, was called as a witness for the prosecution, and testified to the correctness of the books and the amount of the deficit; that during August, 1879, Otto attended but little at the office, and the money was supposed to be in the safe; he paid all warrants with money obtained from Otto from his private business, and once by an order on the bank for $1,000; on the 4th of August he needed some money, and told Otto to procure it; on the following morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, he went to Otto, and was then told that he (Otto) had already been to the Treasurer's office, had opened the safe and placed the necessary amount in a drawer of the office, where Price afterwards found it. Price also testified that when the safe was finally opened, on the 13th of September, 1879, and the deficit ascertained, Otto said that he counted the money on the 5th of August and it was all there. The latter admission by Otto was corroborated by ex-Judge Craig and the Auditor. Price never had the combination of the safe.

Charles Steinmetz, the present County Treasurer, testified to a demand on Otto for the money, and Otto's reply that he had it not, and knew nothing of it.

With this evidence the prosecution rested.

The defense made a motion for a nonsuit, which was denied.

Young, foreman of Jonathan Kittredge's safe and lock works, of San Francisco, was the first witness for the defense. He testified to an examination of the safes; that the Tilton and McFarland safe was easily burglarized by any expert, and that the combination of the Hall safe could be learned by closely observing the manipulations of the person who opens it.

A large number of witnesses have since been examined to prove the good character of the defendant, which is admitted to have been excellent prior to the supposed defalcation.

The Court limited the number of witnesses on that point to eight.

With this the defense rested, and the prosecution began its rebutting testimony, to contradict the defense's theory that some other than Otto could have robbed the safe.

Child Run Over and Killed—Napa Valley Crops.

NAPA, June 17th.—Lizzie Truax, aged 7 years, daughter of Alfred Truax, of this city, was run over by a loaded wagon yesterday, which completely crushed her skull.

The barley harvest will commence in this valley this week. Early-sown wheat is ripening fast. The crop prospects continue good. The amount of wine manufactured this year promises to be the largest ever made in this valley.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Coast Survey—Prospecting Expedition—Suicide.

OLYMPIA, June 17th.—The schooner Earnest, U. S. N., Lieutenant S. J. Brown commanding, which went into winter quarters in Olympia bay last November, sailed this morning for Hood's Canal, to engage in the work of the coast survey.

Several parties fitted out by and partly composed of some of the principal business men of this city will soon start to prospect for gold in the Black Hills near this place. Excellent specimens of coarse gold have been brought in by prospectors within a few days past.

A young man named Squires Terrill, living about six miles south of Tenino, in this county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle about 4 o'clock last Sunday morning. The Coroner's jury assigned as a cause temporary insanity. Deceased leaves a wife and three children.

Store Robbed.

NEW TACOMA, June 17th.—The store of Mrs. Louisa H. Goodtime, at Steilacoom, was robbed last night of $2,500 in money. Joseph Daniels is the party suspected here this morning. A reward is offered for his arrest and for the return of the money. Parties are on his track.

OREGON.

Weather—Campaign Club—State Medical Society—Primary Elections—Flattering Crop Prospects.

PORTLAND, June 17th.—The weather is very warm and cloudy.

A Garfield campaign club has been organized here. The membership is large.

The Oregon State Medical Society is in session, and a great number of prominent physicians from various portions of the State are in attendance.

The Republican primaries for the city elections were held here last evening. The City Convention will be held Saturday, and the municipal election will come off next Monday.

The Democratic primaries will be held this evening.

Very flattering reports of abundant grain and fruit crops are received from all parts of the State.

Shocking Accidents—Officers Appointed—State Medical Society—Attempt at Wife Murder.

PORTLAND, June 17th.—A young man named Charles Miller was instantly killed yesterday near Kalama, W. T., by a falling tree. He was felling timber, and getting caught under the trunk of a tree was horribly mangled.

A Chinaman was thrown from a construction train yesterday near Dallas, in Polk county, and the wheels passed over the unfortunate man, horribly mangling him and almost severing his legs from his body near the hips. He survived only a short time.

The following officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons have been appointed: J. B. Lee, Grand Senior Deacon; D. P. Mason, Grand Junior Deacon; J. C. Moreland, Grand Marshal; Rev. J. R. N. Bell, Grand Orator; Rev. R. W. Hill, Grand Chaplain; Warren Truett and H. W. Lamson, Grand Stewards; H. E. Harris, Grand Standard Bearers; A. J. Woodward, Grand Tyler; L. W. Wallace, Grand Organist; J. H. Voorhees, Grand Sword Bearer.

The Oregon State Medical Society elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Dr. F. A. Bailey, President; Dr. C. H. Merrick, Vice-President; Dr. Charles C. Strong, Secretary; Dr. E. P. Frazer, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. N. Carpenter, Treasurer; Board of Censors—Dr. R. Glesan (Chairman), Dr. F. Craig, J. M. Kitchen, Dr. A. J. Richardson, Dr. J. T. Wells.

Pat Lyons and wife had a quarrel this evening, during which the former drew a pistol and fired at the latter. The ball took effect on the right side of the neck, inflicting a flesh wound, which is pronounced not dangerous. Lyons is under arrest on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The woman was removed to the hospital. The parties have been living separate for some time, and Lyons wanted the woman to return to him, which she refused to do. He then drew his pistol and fired.

AUSTRALASIA.

The steamship City of Sydney, which arrived at San Francisco Wednesday, brought the following news:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Parliament was to be prorogued in June. The vote of £75,000 for immigration purposes has been postponed.

The New South Wales Fresh Food Export Company have issued their prospectus. The new company starts with a capital of £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. As soon as 5,000 shares are applied for a provisional directorate will be appointed, and a suitable site for carrying on the works of the company secured in the neighborhood of Sydney. The principal objects of the society are to erect machinery and storehouses for freezing and storing, and exporting meat and produce, so that vessels may be loaded without delay.

The rainfall during the week ending May 22d has been light all over the colony, though in one or two districts in the south some heavy showers have been experienced. In some of the western districts frost has affected the pasture land rather detrimentally, but stock are reported as being in good condition, pleuro being present in only one district—that of Carcoar, and fluke having appeared only in the Glen Innes sheep. The general prospect is good, and any damages which have been done by adverse weather to the agricultural or pastoral interests will be remedied by a few showers.

Victoria Parliament was opened by Commission on May 11th. Sir Charles McMahon was elected Speaker of the Assembly. Eighty-five members were present out of 86, of whom 46 sat on the Ministerial benches and 38 on the Opposition. Next day the Governor delivered his speech. The first duty of the House will be to submit a measure of constitutional reform.

Owing to the strike of miners at Newcastle coal has became so scarce in Melbourne that it was feared the city would be without gas.

The agricultural statistics for Victoria, for the year ending March 31, 1880, show that the total quantity of land under tillage in 1879-80 was 1,681,400 acres, as compared with 1,609,278 acres in 1878-9. The gross product of wheat was 6,070,737 bushels in 1878-9, and 9,407,503 bushels in 1879-80, the increase being 3,349,766 bushels. Last year's yield averaged 13.3 bushels to the acre, the average in 1878-9 being only 8.8 bushels.

The Hon. Neil Black, M. L. C., died on the 16th at his residence, Mount Noorat, Western District, aged 76 years. He was a Colonist of forty-one years' standing, and had represented the Western Province in the Legislative Council for twenty-one years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Marine Board directs that, in future, vessels must be boarded not less than two miles from the outer end of the Semaphore jetty, and calls attention to the by-laws providing for penalties for neglect regarding pilotage.

A letter from Major-General Robert Cadell, at Madras, states that the Netherlands Indian Government have written to him particulars of his brother's (Captain Cadell, the Murray explorer) fate. He says that in March, 1879, Cadell's vessel, the Gem, was near Key Islands, and one evening some of the crew (four of whom had been arrested) state they heard six successive shots from a revolver. They looked in the cabin and saw Cadell weltering in his blood, and a seaman named Penman at the door, brandishing a weapon. He took possession of the dollars and other valuables, and being armed, forced the crew by threats to man the boats, and scuttled the ship with the body still in the cabin.

Dr. Schomburgk has received the seed of two new varieties of wheat from Vermont, which are now acknowledged to be superior to all others.

J. S. Webb, Secretary of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce, has disappeared.

A salmon weighing seven pounds has been taken from the Grey river.

The fine weather is causing a much larger area than usual to be plowed.

The crops of the whole colony last year were: Wheat, 7,610,012 bushels; oats, 12,062,607 bushels; barley, 1,751,432. Total, 21,424,051. Very satisfactory figures in themselves, if prices were only as satisfactory. The increase in wheat, as compared with 1879, is 1,532,408 bushels: in oats, 3,697,021 bushels; and in barley, 1,041,657 bushels. Of potatoes, the total crop is 119,523 tons, and the increase on last year, 33,303 tons. The total area under crop this year, exclusive of grasses, is 913,764 acres, and the increase 94,319 acres. The number of holdings had increased from 21,054 in 1879 to 23,129 in 1880; so that in every way there has been a great expansion of our agricultural operations, as well as a remarkable yield.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By the steamship City of Sydney, which arrived at San Francisco Wednesday, the following items are received from Honolulu:

The hoodlum is becoming prevalent in Honolulu.

Decoration Day was observed in Honolulu.

H. B. M. gunboat Rocket is undoubtedly here on some special mission, although, of course, its particular import may be kept concealed; but it looks out of the common course of events for a naval vessel to sail from a northerly port to a southerly one and then return back direct, without having some special object in view. Rumor has it that the Rocket is here under orders, the orders applying to obtain information regarding the action the present Legislature will take on the immigration question; also, to take cognizance of the manner in which immigrants are obtained from the the South Sea Islands, and how cared for and treated when brought here. If this is the intention, the object is well prepared to stand a searching investigation.—[Commercial Advertiser.

The Casco, which left San Francisco on May 8th, arrived at Hilo on the 23d; left on the 28th, and anchored in Honolulu harbor on the 29th. She is commanded by Captain Colcord, and owned by Dr. Samuel Merritt, who is now on board, accompanied as guests by Mrs. Dr. Garcelon, Miss McClellan, the Misses Dwyer, Miss Nellie Knowles, J. W. Taber and T. T. Dargie.

An ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. has been levied on all silver coins imported into the Kingdom.

Colonel Spreckels is about to start a wholesale store and bank in Maui.

From Kau, Hawaii, we learn that the eruption in the summit crater of Mokuaweoweo (Mauna Loa) expired on the 9th of May, having lasted nine days. The party which went up from Kapapala were successful in finding it in full action, and resembling very much the eruption of 1872, with a central jet of lava thrown some 250 feet high and a molten lake extending over a part of the summit crater, which is about one and a half miles in length. Kilauea, it is said, continues very active, with frequent new outbursts of lava streams, rendering a visit there at this time very attractive. No earthquakes reported of late.

DOES IT WORK.—The *Sunday Tribune*, Rochester, N. Y., says: "No medicine now known purifies the blood so effectually as does that named as Warner's Safe Bitters," H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Large bands of sheep are being driven from Nevada into Utah for a market.

Of the 150 prisoners in the Nevada State Prison, Washoe county contributed nineteen.

The San Diego *News* suggests the establishment at San Diego of a cannery for baracouta and crawfish. The latter especially are abundant in the neighborhood of San Diego.

The Reno *Gazette* says that a Piute Indian while eating never puts the knife in his mouth, after the fashion of many of his white brethren, but confines it to its legitimate uses.

The Carson *Appeal* says that when people start for Lake Tahoe they dress for a heated trip, but before reaching Saint's Rest take off their linen dusters and engage in a snow-balling match.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Conrad Wiegand, who committed suicide in Virginia, Nev., Monday, rendered a verdict that deceased "came to his death by his own hand while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity."

The tar-bucket brigade has reorganized in Reno. Last week two notes were sent by the "601" to obnoxious residents, who quietly took the hint and left town. The 1 stands for the bucket, and the 600 for the parties who are prepared to administer the dose.

N. S. Doak of Stockton received a letter a few days since announcing the death of his grandmother in Wythe county, Va., at the advanced age of 103 years. Mr. Doak has in his possession some flax thread and a pair of woolen socks made by the deceased when she was 100 years old.

A Chinaman bought a ticket at Elmira, Solano county, for San Francisco, via Vallejo, Tuesday afternoon, and while waiting there for the train laid down in the shade beside the depot building to take a sleep. On the arrival of the train an attempt was made to awaken him, when it was found that he was dead.

There are two centenarians in Tucson, Arizona, says the *Citizen*, Pascual Cruz, 110 years old, and Jesus Obledo, 100 years old. They are both Mexicans, born in Sonora. Pascual was a boy five years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and Jesus Obledo was thirty-two when "Old Hickory" piled up the cotton bales for the defense of New Orleans. They seem to be enjoying good health, and look as though they might be good for at least another decade. Pascual is nearly blind, though he still manages to attend mass, and takes occasional walks out in town.

The Pioche (Nev.) *Record* has the following: Out at Spring Valley recently a number of men went out rifle shooting, and one of them, Charles Bell, went to shoot at a bird on a post some distance off. He brought the rifle up to his shoulder to shoot, but everything appeared dark. Thinking that something got over his eye, he lowered the gun and wiped the eye with a handkerchief, then went again to shoot, but could see nothing. He then shut the eye with which he was sighting and opened the other, and could see perfectly, but the other eye is completely blind. Nothing appears to be the matter with the eye, and it looks as it always did, except that he cannot see with it. He has never felt any pain about the optic either before or since the sudden blindness, and does not know what to make of it.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—An arrival of 1,000 barrels yesterday from Stockton goes on board the China steamer. We quote the various brands as follows: Best City Extra, $5 62½; Bakers' Extra, $5 40@5 55; Superfine, $5 50@4; Interior Extra, $5@5 50; Interior Superfine, $5 50@4; Oregon Extra, $4 50@5; choice do, $5@5 25; Oregon Superfine, $3 50@4; Walla Walla Extra, $4 90@5 12½ ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Shippers show a disposition to purchase, but limit their offers to $1 40 ₱ ctl. Millers continue to buy small parcels. Sales of 800 ctls Walla Walla at a range of $1 32½@1 40; 200 do choice milling, $1 60; 600 do superfine, $1 41½ ₱ ctl. We quote No. 1 at $1 55@1 60; No. 2, $1 45@1 52½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—For feed there is a very moderate demand, and sales are hard to effect. There were small offerings of Chevalier on 'Change this morning, without any satisfactory result. In the absence of English orders millers are now the only buyers for this description, and as their wants are limited it is next to impossible to give any but nominal quotations. Sales of 300 sacks bright bay feed, 70c; 400 do do, 70c ₱ ctl. Brewing is quotable at 77½@87½c; feed, 65@70c; Chevalier, $1 25@1 35 for choice bay, and 90c@$1 15 for coast.

OATS—Beyond a sale of 200 ctls Humboldt feed at $1 50 ₱ ctl there is nothing to report. We quote: Humboldt, $1 40@1 60; coast, $1@1 25; Oregon and Washington Territory, $1 20@1 50; Surprise, $1 55@1 60 ₱ ctl.

HAY—The market exhibits less strength and prices are a shade easier. Sale of a cargo of choice new wheat and oat at $11, one of fair old oat at $9, and one of medium cow at $7 50 ₱ ton. Cargo lots on the wharf range from $6 to $12 ₱ ton.

BUTTER—The quantity in market is rather above immediate requirements, and dealers have little fear of any scarcity for the present month at least. Prices continue firm at a range of 20@22½c ₱ lb, the latter an extreme figure for fancy dairies; inferior to ordinary, 16@18c, inside rate for mixed lots from country stores. New firkin is quotable at 19@21c ₱ lb. Occasional sales of pickled are made at 22½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote California at 7@8c for inferior and 9@10c for good to choice. Eastern creamery, 21c ₱ lb.

EGGS—A car load of Eastern arrived this morning. Sales of California are reported at 22½c ₱ dozen for choice, and from that down to 19c will cover all transactions. Market weak. Eastern are quotable at 17@19c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—For some descriptions the market is a little stronger. We quote: Turkeys, 14@16c for live; Roosters, $5@5 50 for old and $7 50@9 50 for young; Hens, $6@7 50; Broilers, $3@5 50, according to size; Ducks, $4 50@5 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 25@2 ₱ pair.

WOOL—We quote: 17@19c for burry, 20@21c for slightly burry, and 22@24c for free southern and San Joaquin. Northern is quotable at 23@25c for heavy and 27@30c ₱ lb for fancy grades.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull, and Wheat unsettled, latter at $1 20@1 25.

WOOL—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee is quiet, but under good control and firm. Refined Sugars are in good demand and prices are higher. Teas are dull and prices are weak.

HIDES—Are very dull and easier. California, 22@22½c.

HOPS—Are in better demand, but the full prices demanded checks business.

CHICAGO, June 17th.

WHEAT—91½c for July.
BACON—$6 65 for short rib sides.
PORK—$10 65 for July.
LARD—$6 67½ for July.

LIVERPOOL, June 17th.

WHEAT—Good to choice California, 9s 7d to 10s 1d. Spot lots dull; floating cargoes quiet and steady; cargoes on passage for shipment rather easier; weather in England wet.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1880.

MORNING SESSION.

420 Ophir	71@77	60 Best & B	9½
120 Mexican	81@83	225