THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 24, 1880.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 108⅝ for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 109⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 86½@4 89; silver bars, 115¼; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 98 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¼; 4s, 110¼; 4½s, 112¾.

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

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 5d@9s 11d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks opened very quiet in San Francisco yesterday. There was about as much business transacted at the early informal session as at the regular session. Prices were a trifle better than on Tuesday, but the changes were too insignificant to be elaborated.

Otto, the convicted ex-County Treasurer, was sentenced at Santa Cruz yesterday to five years in the State Prison.

The remains of General Sutter reached Litiz, Pa., yesterday, where the funeral will be held to-day.

The Maine Republicans have renominated Governor Davis.

Colonel Roswell Farnham has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Vermont.

Four counterfeiters were arrested at El Dorado, Kas., Tuesday evening.

The Assistant United States Treasurer at New York is ordered to purchase $2,000,000 in bonds for the sinking fund.

Bradlaugh, upon being refused his seat yesterday in the English House of Commons, declined to retire, and was placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Parnell's new relief bill for Ireland asks for £200,000 from the Irish Church fund.

In the south of France only two-thirds of a crop is reckoned on this year.

The plenary amnesty bill has passed the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Russians have been defeated by the Turcomans, and compelled to retreat.

The Egyptian obelisk for New York has arrived at Gibraltar.

A Mexican girl was shot through the head Tuesday at the Vulture mine in Arizona.

There has been continuous fighting at Buenos Ayres for the past three days.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is on her return voyage from Zululand.

For the completion of the Russian army 235,000 men are to be enrolled in 1880.

The Democratic National Convention succeeded in permanently organizing yesterday, with ex-Governor Stevenson of Kentucky as Chairman. The New York contest was settled adversely to John Kelly and Tammany Hall. Field, Bayard, Morrison, Hendricks, Thurman and Hancock were placed in nomination, one ballot was had with no decisive result, and the Convention adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

## THE CONVENTION.

The Convention at Cincinnati proceeds but slowly. It consumed the whole of yesterday in considering the New York contest, in presenting candidates, and in taking a single ballot. The New York contest resulted in the defeat of Tammany, and quite, probably this outcome may entail a hopeless split on the party in New York. The presentation of the names of candidates occupied a considerable time, and as the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report, and the Convention was not willing to adjourn, balloting was proceeded with. As it is apparent that on the first ballot many of the delegations distributed their votes without any regard to the result, it is difficult to gather from its showings any clue to the ultimate decision of the body. On this first ballot, however, Hancock leads, with Bayard second, Payne third, Thurman fourth, Field fifth, Morrison sixth, Hendricks seventh, and Tilden eighth. No less than eighteen candidates were voted for on this ballot, and of course the greater part of them stand for nothing. It is tolerably evident that Hancock and Bayard are favorites with the Convention, that Payne has more strength than Thurman, but that there is a growing indisposition to take the candidate from Ohio. General Hancock hails from New York, though the delegation of that State has voted for Payne. Field has about the strength which has been accorded him by careful calculators, on the first ballot. This essay may not have cleared up the doubts and difficulties of delegates, but it is also possible that it may have suggested the easiest road to follow, and that when the Convention meets to-day the majority will have made up their minds as to who is the strongest man. The probability that there will be no such prolonged struggle as at Chicago is strengthened by the fact that the majority are known to demand a winning candidate rather than to care for any particular person. The eligibility of General Hancock recommends him to many, and may easily bring him fresh strength as the balloting proceeds. He has the further advantage of not having been actively engaged in pushing his own boom.

## RATHER LATE.

A dispatch states that the local inspectors are now said to have entertained grave fears because of the defective life-saving apparatus of the steamer Narragansett, which was recently run down in the Sound at New York, with so heavy a loss of life. It is rather late for intelligence of this kind to be vouchsafed, but it seems in order to inquire what functions the local inspectors perform, if it is not their duty to refuse to pass vessels which in their judgment are not properly prepared for the safe carriage of passengers. It might be imagined that the principal end of having local inspectors was that they should prevent ill-found vessels from engaging in the transportation of passengers, and that it was their special duty to refuse such vessels certificates. In this case however it appears that the inspectors knew the Narragansett to be ill-provided with life-saving apparatus; that they actually apprehended disaster from her defective condition; but that notwithstanding this knowledge and this fear, they passed her, and let her proceed upon her work of murder. The government of New York may be so constituted that this way of performing duties is accepted as satisfactory, but in regions less enlightened it must seem that these local inspectors are at least partakers in the criminality of the owners of the Narragansett, and that they deserve even more to be indicted, seeing that it was their special duty to protect the public, and to render transportation by passenger steamers as safe as possible. We presume, however, that beyond a brief growl from the press these officials will take no harm from their dereliction of duty.

## COREA.

There is a great anxiety in certain quarters to force the Kingdom of Corea to open its ports to the world, and just now our Government is perhaps meddling overmuch in the matter. If the Coreans do not wish to have intercourse with other nations that is their concern. They have a perfect right to suit themselves, and nobody has any warrant for complaining because of their insular policy. It is time international comity was expanded to meet the modern theory of national independence, and the United States is under special obligations to refrain from any action which could be construed into a sanction of the old brutal bullying tyranny practiced by strong nations upon weak ones, under the canting and hypocritical pretense of civilizing the victims.

## THE DEFENSES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* in a recent article expressed the opinion that though the present fortifications of San Francisco harbor "would be riddled and laid in "heaps of bricks and mortar by the iron-"clads of any foreign power that saw fit "to attack us," yet that it would be quite possible to defend the city successfully by means of torpedoes. The question of the defenses of San Francisco is undoubtedly an important one, for there can be no doubt that if the United States should at any time become involved in war with a maritime power, the Pacific States would be open to attack at that point. The harbor fortifications of San Francisco are no doubt antiquated and weak, and they are armed with guns of such small caliber that they could hardly be expected to make any impression upon an ironclad fleet, even supposing that the practice was good enough to admit of hitting the enemy at all. That there might be some doubt about this was demonstrated on the occasion of the famous naval sham battle, when the forts blazed away at a stationary mark for the better part of a day, without hitting it once. As hostile ironclads would of course not be stationary, but on the contrary would be moving at a comparatively high rate of speed, it is evident that the contingency of their passing all the batteries safely must be taken into account. If the assailants should attempt to pass the forts under cover of a fog, which they would have an opportunity of doing almost every day in the year, it would be extremely difficult for the gunners to hit them, even if they were in good practice. It is true that torpedoes might be employed to guard the entrance to the harbor, though it will not do to put too much confidence in them, since the devices for picking up, removing or isolating torpedoes are becoming so ingenious as to detract seriously from the trustworthiness of these explosives. Nowadays, when a fleet meditates an attack upon a fortified harbor, an exploration in steam launches, fitted with special appliances for discovering and cutting out torpedoes, always precedes the attack, while the ironclads are surrounded with a network of wire extended on booms, which is nearly certain to catch and explode harmlessly any torpedoes which the launches may have overlooked. It is evident that in the case of San Francisco if the torpedoes failed there would be no resource left, moreover. There is no fort in that harbor that could withstand the assaults of a first-rate ironclad for an hour, and should an enemy once pass the Golden Gate the city would be at his mercy.

This, however, is by no means the worst of the situation. The worst is that an enemy could destroy San Francisco, or hold it to ransom, without passing the Golden Gate at all, and consequently without running any risks from the forts or the torpedoes. With the long-range guns now forged, an ironclad could lay two or three miles off the Cliff House beach, and throw shells into Montgomery street. What can be done in this way was shown the other day during the bombardment of Arica, when one of the Chilean ironclads threw shells between six and seven miles, pitching them clear over the city, from beyond the range of the guns in the fortifications, into the open country far behind. It is evident that vessels armed with such guns need not trouble themselves about the San Francisco forts at all. They could simply ignore these structures, and by shelling the city from the sea bring it to terms in half an hour. They could do more than this. They could lie outside the bar and destroy the fortifications of Alcatraz and Fort Point at their leisure, and without the risk of losing a man in the attack. The fact is that for practical purposes San Francisco has no defenses, and a war would very quickly cause this to be realized most unpleasantly. It may indeed be doubted whether Oakland would be safe from hostile shells in such an emergency, but certainly nothing but prompt submission could prevent the destruction of San Francisco. Nor is it probable that anything can be done to protect the ocean exposure of the city by torpedoes. Fortifications of the very strongest and heaviest character, armed with the most powerful long-range guns, and placed outside of the Golden Gate, with seaward faces, would be necessary to meet effectively an attack from the Pacific, and even then it is very doubtful whether the city would be safe from the enemy's fire. The truth is that San Francisco is most unfortunately situated for military purposes, and therefore extraordinary precautions ought long since to have been taken to protect her. At present it is necessary to realize that she is practically without any defense, her forts being merely for show, and as little use against modern ships and guns as were the pasteboard batteries which the Chinese erected on the Pei Ho some years ago, for the purpose of overawing the outside barbarians.

## THE CASE OF BRADLAUGH.

The House of Commons was the scene of an extraordinary excitement during the division on Bradlaugh's case. The Tories took this opportunity to make an attack upon the Government, and by adroitly combining political and religious prejudice succeeded in inflicting a defeat upon the Ministry, and at the same time unseating Bradlaugh. It may be doubted whether it would have been possible to poll such a vote against him had the question been unmixed, for there are plenty of precedents to show that, at least during the last twenty years, the House has been disposed to extend great latitude to members in the matter of the oath. In fact it may be said that with the final removal of the disabilities of the Jews, which was in 1858, the tendency has been towards the clearing away of all impediments of the conscientious kind. The oath has repeatedly been modified to relieve Jews, Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others, from embarrassment, and therefore there was no reason in the traditions of the House for refusing to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to make an affirmation instead of swearing "on the "faith of a Christian." The presumption is that the Opposition was really more anxious to defeat the Government than to unseat Mr. Bradlaugh, but however that may be, the ultimate consequences of the vote are likely to be equally serious. There are enough voters in England who think with Bradlaugh upon religious questions, to resent the appearance of bigotry in the vote against him, and to start a movement in his behalf which is not only certain to secure his re-election, but must force the question of his atheism into the shape of a national issue. Bigotry and intolerance can no longer rely upon the support of society. The right of free thought on all questions is a proposition which will make a formidable appeal to the liberal tendencies of the country, and will enlist the sympathy not alone of the ultra radicals, but of many intellectual leaders who perceive the drift and scope of the controversy. The ephemeral triumph of the Tories is therefore likely to cost them more dearly than several defeats, for they have, apparently without perceiving it, suffered themselves to be entangled in a contest wherein all the forces of modern civilization are arrayed against them. To those who can look beyond the moment it must be evident that the long-threatening issue of disestablishment of the Anglican Church is really involved in the struggle now begun, and that by their impolitic intolerance the Tories have contrived to force into the ranks of their opponents on that question many who would perhaps have preferred to remain neutral had it been possible. Mr. Bradlaugh himself is a man of great determination and persistence, and we may be sure that he will not surrender the honorable position to which he has been elevated by the suffrages of his countrymen, without a resolute contest. The House of Commons no doubt possesses the right to prescribe the qualifications of its members, but it has never yet been strong enough to resist the will of the people when repeatedly manifested in the re-election of a member.

## BULKHEADS IN SHIPS.

A most convincing proof of the efficiency of water-tight bulkheads in sea-going vessels was afforded the other day, when two ocean steamers, the Queen and the Anchoria, came together, in a fog off the Banks of Newfoundland, and the former cut the latter down to the keel, at the same time carrying away the whole of her own bow. But for the fact that both these vessels had been built with bulkheads, they would have gone to the bottom with all their passengers in less than thirty minutes after the collision. The injuries they had received opened enormous holes in their hulls, through which the sea rushed. But the bulkheads saved them both, and they were enabled to make their way to New York, from which port they were distant 312 miles when the collision occurred, without the loss of a single life. We do not think that such an escape as this has ever before been recorded, and it is perfectly clear that it was entirely due to the water-tight bulkheads. Had these steamers been built on the old-fashioned plan their fate would probably never have been known, for they would have sunk so quickly as to render all hope of escape for any of their passengers or crews out of the question, and they would have gone to swell that melancholy list of ships which have left port and never been heard of again. After this no passenger steamer ought to be permitted to be built without water-tight bulkheads.

# COAST DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

### CALIFORNIA.

**Mysterious Stabbing Affair.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23d.—This evening Wm. Welsh, an Irishman, aged about 44, living on Clara street, went to the house of a neighbor, Patrick Mullins, and both men entered a small building in the rear of the lot. In a few moments Welsh ran out, blood pouring from a wound in his neck, gained his own residence, and died almost instantly. Mullins remained in the house until arrested. He is reticent, but intimates that a wordy quarrel arose, that Welsh threatened him with a pistol, when, in self-defense, he stabbed him with a pocket-knife. Both had previously been on friendly terms.

**Attempted Suicide.**

VALLEJO, June 23d.—Ben. Rounds, a carriage-trimmer, attempted suicide this evening by cutting his throat with a trimming knife. The wound is a bad one, but he will probably recover. He had been on a protracted spree.

**The Otto Case—Sentenced to Five Years in the State Prison.**

SANTA CRUZ, June 23d.—The sentence of George Otto, the convicted ex-County Treasurer, was continued yesterday until to-day, owing to the introduction of affidavits by the defense as support to a motion for a new trial. The facts are that when the jury retired to view the position of the office and safes, it was done at the request both of the prosecution and the defense, and without objection, the Judge being present at the viewing of the premises. Judge Belden denied the motion to-day, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the verdict. He then called on Otto to rise, and addressed him in a feeling manner and eloquent words on the immensity of the crime and its sad consequences. He could see no mitigation in the circumstance of the former high character of the prisoner. He said: "For this crime there can be no other class of offenders. It is to good character and reputed integrity only that such positions of trust and responsibility are confided. It is to good character the opportunity is afforded for such a transgression. When found to be but a sham and a delusion, its shadows should not shield from merited punishment. The sentence imposed is a term of five years in the State Penitentiary." The Court-room was crowded with residents from all parts of the county. Otto will be taken to San Quentin to-morrow, and his counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court. Everybody is satisfied that the crime so outrageously committed by one who stood so high has reaped its merit.

### ARIZONA.

**Girl Shot Through the Head.**

PHŒNIX, June 23d.—A Mexican girl at the Vulture mine yesterday was shot by a Mexican named Jose Marie through the head, and is not expected to live.

### NEVADA.

**Passengers Passing Carlin for California.**

CARLIN, June 23d.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Thomas Allsop, England; Thomas Neimes, Scotland; J. P. Dike and wife, Harrison Dike, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. Moser, Jr., New York; S. S. Weber, New Hampshire; Mrs. George A. Moore, Master Harry Moore, Miss May Moore, San Francisco; G. Friedlander, Georgia; J. Friedlander, New York; B. Reinhart, Mrs. J. B. Edoff and two children, Elko, Nev.; M. Adler, Edward Cohn, wife and child, San Francisco; R. W. Gale and wife, Chicago; J. C. Lanxorne and family, Denver; Mrs. Julia A. Broadwell, New York; Miss Annie Whitman, St. Louis; B. Frary and family, Miss J. S. Holton, Golden City, Col.; Wm. Loewy and wife, R. J. Gillett, San Francisco; Colonel C. E. Dailey and wife, Washington, D. C.; M. V. Roberts, London; S. Maybell, San Francisco; D. R. Roe, New York; Mrs. H. S. Beck, Virginia City, Nev.; Mrs. Sarah McClary, Frank Berry, St. Louis; Amos Weedman, DeWitt county, Ill.; Miss Mary Dunn, Boston; John Gneko, New York; L. G. Ware, Reno; A. Martin, Cherry Creek, Nev.; Milton O'Brien, San Francisco; W. W. Chapman, Portland, Or.; 90 emigrants, including 63 males, to arrive in Sacramento June 25th.

### OREGON.

**Weather—Serious Accidents.**

PORTLAND, June 23d.—The weather is very warm.

A young man named William White was thrown from a horse yesterday on Howell Prairie, Marion county, receiving internal injuries. His recovery is deemed impossible.

Ashley Vantine, a lad aged 12 years, was thrown from a horse last evening. He struck violently on his head, and it is thought his skull was fractured. The lad is lying unconscious, and very slender hopes of his recovery are entertained.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Cricket Match.**

VICTORIA, June 23d.—The cricket match between the Victoria and Fleet elevens was won by the latter.

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Jacob Bennett heard angry voices in his house at Sedalia, Mo., and on peeping in saw that the wife whom he was living with was confronted by the wife whom he had deserted. He cautiously stole away and sent a policeman to separate the women, who were found fighting furiously with knives.

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TRY Hammer's Cascara Bitters for biliousness.

# GENERAL NEWS.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

### DOMESTIC NEWS.

**The Funeral of General Sutter.**

LANCASTER (Pa.), June 22d.—The remains of the late General Sutter reached Lancaster on Saturday morning in charge of Haydn H. T. Tshudy of Litiz, and were conveyed to the latter place. The body was embalmed, and was encased in a metallic casket, with a glass cover over the face and shoulders. The face wore a calm and beautiful look. The body was dressed in a full suit of broadcloth. The arms were folded over the breast, and ivy dotted with white roses was twined about the inanimate form of the gallant old man. On the top of the casket were a floral cross, anchor and harp, and a large box filled with the choicest flowers accompanied the casket. The funeral has been appointed for Thursday afternoon at 2:30. The interment is to be made in the Moravian Cemetery at Litiz. The General's oldest son, John Sutter, who is Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, and his only daughter, Mrs. Dr. Link, of the same place, as well as his son Emil, who is the Greek Consul at San Francisco, have been informed of the death of their father by telegraph, and the funeral has been set for a late day in order to give the latter (Emil) an opportunity to attend.

**Westward-Bound Passengers.**

OMAHA, June 23d.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento June 27th: E. Palaciss, M. Rosenstein, Mrs. Levi, San Francisco; R. P. Edgerton and wife, Oshkosh, Wis.; E. Strather, Virginia City; D. B. Wainwright and wife, Mrs. E. S. Chapman, A. Chapman, May Chapman, Washington, D. C.; John Mansfield, Los Angeles; Mrs. D. J. Stewart and two children, Philadelphia; J. B. Atwater, Minneapolis; W. R. Ray, John G. Barrett, Mayor John G. Baxter, T. L. Burnett, Louisville, Ky.

Forty-two through emigrants left on Sunday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento June 30th.

**The Commercial Situation.**

NEW YORK, June 23d.—The *Public*, in its weekly review of the business of the country, says: The best that can be said of the commercial situation is that it pauses and hesitates. There is no sharp reaction, for the decline in prices has called out a considerable buying both for consumption and export; but there is no vigorous and healthy increase in transactions, such as was witnessed for months last year, and the returns tend to strengthen the position of those who believe that no such increase is to be expected until the prospect of the coming crops here and in Europe is more clear.

**Maine Republican State Convention.**

AUGUSTA (Me.), June 23d.—The Republican State Convention renominated Governor Davis, and heartily approved the nomination of Garfield and Arthur.

**Nominations in Maine.**

AUGUSTA, June 23d.—The District Convention to-day nominated Stephen L. Lindsey for Representative to Congress, and Edwin Flye for Elector.

**Vermont Republican Convention.**

BURLINGTON, June 23d.—The Republican State Convention nominated Colonel Roswell Farnham for Governor. Lieutenant-Governor, John L. Barstow.

**Four Counterfeiters Caught.**

EL DORADO (Kas.), June 23d.—William Ralston and three others were arrested last evening by the United States Deputy Marshal, Douglas, on a charge of counterfeiting. Ralston had passed a large number of bogus half-dollars, and was caught in the act. A chest of tools, dies, furnace, block tin, and other apparatus, were found in Ralston's house.

**Purchase of Bonds for Sinking Fund.**

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—The Assistant United States Treasurer of New York has been instructed to purchase to-day two million dollars United States bonds for the sinking fund.

**Silver and Stocks.**

NEW YORK, June 23d.—Silver bars, 115¼; money easy at 2@3; Governments quiet and generally firm; stocks closed strong; Western Union, 105½; Quicksilver, 10¼; Pacific Mail, 39¼; Mariposa, 1½; Wells Fargo, 108½; New York Central, 128⅜; Erie, 39⅜; Panama, 180; Union Pacific, 88⅞; Union Pacific bonds, 114¼; Central Pacific, 72; Central Pacific bonds, 114¼; Sutro Tunnel, 1⅞.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

**The English House of Commons—Bradlaugh is Refused His Seat—He Declines to Retire, and is Placed in the Custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.**

LONDON, June 23d.—The House of Commons to-day was crowded. Bradlaugh presented himself at the table. The Speaker informed him that in consequence of the resolution of yesterday he might retire. Bradlaugh wished to address the Speaker. The opposition cried "withdraw." The Speaker informed Bradlaugh that he must withdraw.

Labouchere moved Bradlaugh be heard at the bar. Agreed to.

Bradlaugh eloquently combatted the resolution against him. He said it was unprecedented to condemn any one unheard. He argued against being accused of atheism. He would not forego his opinions or his claim to a seat. The House might expel him, but not until he had taken his seat. The House cannot override the law, which permits him to take the oath. If an appeal should be necessary, as he hoped it will not be, it must be made. He asked the House to give him justice, which Judges would give him if appealed.

Bradlaugh was loudly cheered.

The Speaker asked whether Bradlaugh should be called in to hear the pleasure of the House.

Sir Stafford Northcote and Premier Gladstone both thought no new case had arisen. The latter thought last night's resolution was illegal, but submitted to it, as it was the decision of the House.

Labouchere asked leave to move that Bradlaugh be allowed to take the oath. Ruled out of order.

Labouchere then moved to rescind last night's resolution, but after some discussion, at the request of Gladstone, he withdrew the motion.

Bradlaugh, having been called in advance to the table, was informed by the Speaker of the decision of the House, and was requested to withdraw. Bradlaugh twice respectfully refused to withdraw.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the Speaker be authorized to enforce his withdrawal.

The House then divided on this motion, Bradlaugh in the meantime standing at the table, and the motion was adopted, 328 to 38. Bradlaugh refused positively to obey, and he was thereupon removed beyond the bar. He returned twice, declaring that the House had no right to exclude him; it can only imprison him.

Northcote moved that Bradlaugh, having refused to obey the Chair, be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Gladstone, seeing no other means of giving effect to last night's resolution, seconded the motion.

A motion to adjourn was rejected—342 to 51—and Northcote's motion was adopted—274 to 7.

**Conditions Under Which the Church Bill May Pass.**

BERLIN, June 23d.—Bennigesen, the National Liberal leader, has had an interview with Bismarck and the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and if the Government will consent to the omission or alteration of certain clauses of the church bill, notably the one empowering the King to reinstate deposed Bishops, it is probable that the National Liberals will coalesce with the Conservatives, thus creating a majority in favor of the bill.

**Difficulties in the Berlin Convention.**

LONDON, June 23d.—It is reported that the Conference at Berlin is at loggerheads, and that Austria and Russia are unwilling to go as far as France and England desire, for fear of reopening the whole Eastern question. It is reported that Italy energetically protests against the extension of Austria's right of control in the Adriatic.

**Turkey Continues Explanations.**

BERLIN, June 23d.—Turkey is still busy making official representations in Berlin.

**Short Crops Anticipated.**

PARIS, June 23d.—Only two-thirds of the crops are reconed on this year in the south, which last year had a full yield. A tolerable crop is expected in the southwest, but an abundant crop in the east is not hoped for. In the central and western provinces crops are generally thin, and in the north are in a similar condition.

**A Free Trader's Plea to Americans.**

LONDON, June 23d.—Augustus Mongredier, at the request of the Cobden Club, has written a pamphlet for American farmers upon the injury which the protective system inflicts upon them. He estimates that the farmers of the great Central and Western States expend annually $400,000,000 in manufactured goods.

**Defeat of Russians by Turcomans.**

NEW YORK, June 23d.—It is reported that a telegram has been received in London, saying that the Russians were defeated by the Turcomans and compelled to retreat. Both sides lost heavily.

**Parnell's New Relief Bill.**

LONDON, June 23d.—Parnell's new bill for the relief of the distressed in Ireland asks for a gift of £200,000 from the Irish Church Fund.

**Newcastle Races.**

LONDON, June 23d.—The Northumberland Plate race at Newcastle was won by Mycenæ, Javal second, Victor Emanuel third.

**Passed the Chamber of Deputies.**

PARIS, June 23d.—The Plenary Amnesty bill has passed in the Chamber of Deputies. The majority consisted of 300 Republicans and Bonapartists and four Legitimists; the minority of 52 Republicans, 37 Bonapartists and 47 Legitimists; 23 Republicans, 38 Bonapartists and 5 Legitimists abstained from voting. In the Senate the bill was received in silence.

**Effect of Gambetta's Action.**

PARIS, June 23d.—It is believed that one result of Gambetta's action in the amnesty affair will be to hasten the general elections, as the authority of the Cabinet is so weakened by his intervention that it is not possible for it to live until October, 1881, the date heretofore understood as having been fixed for a renewal of the Chamber of Deputies.

**A Plausible Explanation.**

BERLIN, June 23d.—The concentration of troops now proceeding at Athens, is explained as in no way connected with any political aim, being a mere incident of the annual camp exercises.

**On the Way to New York.**

GIBRALTAR, June 23d.—The Egyptian obelisk for New York has arrived here.

**Ex-Empress Eugenie.**

DARBUN, June 23d.—Ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived here from Zululand on her way to Europe.

**The Russian Army.**

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23d.—An Imperial ukase published to-day fixes the number of men to be enrolled in 1880 for the completion of the army at 235,000.

**Fighting in Buenos Ayres.**

LONDON, June 23d.—Late telegrams from Buenos Ayres say there has been fighting during three consecutive days; that the national army up to last night had been unable to force its way into the city.

## MINING NOTES.

The Enterprise mine in Mariposa, Arizona, is putting up large works.

At present there is more money going into Nevada mines than is coming out.

Stock owners stand in dread of more assessments on the Comstock.

The miners at Greenville, Lassen county, are pushing work and have bright prospects.

Another rich gold mine has been discovered by some Germans ten miles east of Baker City, Oregon.

The hydraulic miners on the eastern slopes of Bodie Ridge are said to be making from $12 to $50 per day.

The work on the Canal Fork mines, in Oregon, abandoned in April on account of snow, has been recommenced.

The Eureka Consolidated and the Northern Belle are the only Nevada mines that are doing anything for stockholders at present. Each is disbursing $25,000 per month.

There is only one mine in Utah that is paying dividends at present. This is better than Arizona or Idaho. Three mines are paying dividends in Dakota, and some half-a-dozen in California.

The Vancouver Coal Company at Nanaimo, B. C., are preparing to open their new mine, situate about a mile and a half beyond the Chase river working. A shaft of eighty feet has been sunk and the seam worked and the railway will be extended to the shaft.

W. A. Nevills recently struck a pocket of extraordinary richness in operating his gravel claim at Red Hill, near Butte City, says the Amador *Ledger*. Out of a very small space he took $2,000. Large chunks of gold were met with, one worth $53, another $42, while pieces from $10 to $20 were very numerous. But the largest nugget taken from the claim—and indeed the largest obtained in Amador county in gravel mining for years—was picked up by Mrs. Nevills. It weighed 7⅞ ounces, and is valued at $142.

The Quincy (Plumas county) *National* says: First-class miners can find employment in the Greenville Mining District. Green Mountain, particularly, is short of men, while Cherokee will soon be organizing a crew, and several other enterprises are expected to start up shortly. The Indian Valley mine alone will give employment to a large number of men when operations are fully commenced, as intended, and several mining operations in this neighborhood will increase the demand.

The Prescott *Democrat* thus blows its own bugle: No other portion of the American Union contains so vast and varied an amount of mineral wealth as Arizona. From one end of our Territory to the other is one vast field of ore. Each and every county can show its rich veins of gold, silver, copper and lead; and in combination with these can be found every specimen known to mineralogy. It is questionable whether any country on the globe can show so rich and varied a store of metallic wealth.

The latest bonanza has been found in the Northern Light mine at Copper City, says the Shasta *Courier*, a cave of earth between the tunnels having revealed an immense body of silver ore, which assays from $60 to $240 to the ton. Specimens of the ore brought into town has attracted much attention, native silver being visible all through the rock. This discovery will have a good effect on the "situation" at Copper City, and is opportune. The silver mines of South America were discovered by accident, and perhaps the cave of the Northern Light will lead to great results.

California and Eastern capitalists have recently invested in mines in Sonora and Chihuahua to the value of over a million dollars. The title deeds and descriptions of the property are now being translated by the most competent experts in San Francisco. No particulars of the transactions will be given to the press until absolute possession of the mines are taken. A Mexican journal states that the ex-Governor Pesquiera of Sonora has sold his mining property for $250,000 to a party of American capitalists, but this sale does not include the purchases previously mentioned. There are at present quite a number of American prospectors, agents and principals in the northern States of Mexico hunting for mines.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Two men went out to Independence Lake from Virginia City last Friday, and in two hours caught 245 silver trout.

Because his squaw gave birth to a child that was a little pale Whisky Bob, a noted Piute, threw the infant into the Humboldt river.

The Carson *Appeal* says: The man who left a horned toad in the editor's chair yesterday morning will please send his name to this office, not for publication, but as a guarantee that we will shoot the right person.

Two young ladies of Tuscarora, Nev., abandoned their intention of serenading a nice young man when they found him seated on his window-sill, smoking cigarettes, the moonlight showing that he had nothing on but a shirt.

Twenty-one emigrant wagons, heavily loaded with families and household furniture, have passed through Lakeview, Or., during the past week. All of them were bound for Washington Territory. Almost as large a number were at the same time on their return from Washington Territory to California.

While out hunting near Boonville, in Mendocino county, on Saturday last, John F. Bomer fired a shot at what he supposed to be a deer. On approaching the spot Bomer found the dead body of a man lying prostrate, who proved to be Rowland Nunn. The ball had passed through Nunn's chest, killing him instantly. An inquest was held by the Coroner on Sunday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

John W. Mackay has a war club, a relic of the stone age. It was sent to him by M. G. Gillette from New Mexico. It is about a foot in length and square in form. At the lower end, for a space the width of a man's hand, the club is round and smooth, showing that it has been worked down in such a way as to be comfortably held and wielded. At the bottom there is also a knob to prevent the club slipping out of the hand. The weapon is made out of a species of very hard lava, or at least some stone filled with what appear to be bubble holes. The corners of the club are sharp and jagged.

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HAMMER'S Cascara Sagrada Bitters cures fever and ague.

THE problem of living in a malarial district is solved by using Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters.

## MARRIED.

Sacramento, May 23—By Rev. Father Scanlan, Al-Toland to Annie Sinnott.
Chico, June 15—George Driscoll to Ella Mitchell.

## BORN.

Sacramento, June 18—Wife of Walter Kay, a daughter.

## DIED.

Sacramento, June 22—Isabella V., wife of T. M. Lindley, a native of Nashville, N. C., 42 years, 3 months and 5 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.]

Oakland, June 22—Mrs. Catharina Margaretha Meese, wife of Hermann Meese, a native of Germany, 56 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, Mission street, near Sixth, San Francisco, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Red Bluff, June 22—Joseph Alexander Bowen, 6 years and 5 months.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Funeral Notice.—Pioneers will convene** at their hall, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2:30 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of ISABELLA V., late wife of T. M. LINDLEY, which will take from her late residence, H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, at 3 o'clock.
JOHN S. MILLER, President.
ASA P. ANDREWS, Secretary. ju24-1t

**Republican Sailor Boys' Club!—Every** member of the above Club is requested to meet at the Court house, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. Be order.
ju24-1t F. A SHEPHERD, Captain.

**Knights of Honor.—Unity Lodge, No. 2088,** Knights of Honor, will meet in Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 24th, at 8 o'clock, for Nomination and Election of Officers and general business. All members requested to be present.
A. H. POWERS, Dictator.
FRANK AVERY, Reporter. [B. C.] ju24-1t

**Knights of Honor, Notice!—Members of** California Lodge, No. 1580, K. of H., are earnestly requested to meet in old Library Hall, in Odd Fellows' Temple, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying a fraternal visit to Unity Lodge, No. 2088, K. of H. Every member is earnestly requested to be on hand.
W. D. STALKER, Dictator.
P. L. HICKMAN, Reporter. [B. C.] ju24-1t

**There is no Pain like Toothache!**

It "beats the dogs" for making a fellow squirm. Nobody pities you. "Get it out," says one; "rub the tooth against a stone," says another; "when it begins to swell then it won't hurt so much," says a third. The reason of the ache is you didn't use SOZODONT, and prevent your teeth from decay.
ju24-3tThSTu

WANTED—CARPENTER—APPLY TO W. R. NORTON, Room 70, International Hotel.
ju24-1t

**FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS**

WILL MEET AT HALL ON O STREET, BETWEEN Thirteenth and Fourteenth, at 8 o'clock
**Next Saturday Evening.**
☞ Full attendance is desired, as important business will come before the meeting.
ju24-3t S. C. DENSON, Chairman.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S AUCTION SALE**
—OF—
**REAL ESTATE!**

D. J. SIMMONS & CO.....Auctioneers
WILL SELL ON
**FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880,**
At 11 o'clock, on the premises, Lot 8, Block D and E, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, being corner Thirteenth and E, and having TWO (2) FINE DWELLINGS thereon, belonging to the estate of ELLEN STRATON, deceased.

☞ This sale will be positive and peremptory to the highest bidder. GEO. HIGGS, Administrator.
ju24-2t [B. C.] D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

**GREAT AUCTION SALE**
—OF—
**OIL PAINTINGS!**
By the LOCAL ARTISTS of Sacramento, will take place at
**SMITH'S GALLERY, ON J STREET,**
Between Seventh and Eighth (north side), on
**TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29,**
At 7:30 sharp, and without reserve. A part of the Oil Paintings were on exhibition at the Reception of the Brica-Brac Club. The Paintings will be on exhibition to the public on and after SATURDAY, June 26th, until time of sale. Sale positive. Terms cash.
**BELL & CO., Auctioneers.**
ju24-td

**TRUSTEES' ELECTION**

FOR RECLAMATION DISTRICT, NO. 317, Andrus Island.—Notice is hereby given that an Election for Three Trustees for Reclamation District, No. 317, Andrus Island, Sacramento county, California, to hold office for two years from their election, will be held in said district, at the house occupied by Peter Davis, in said district, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1880. That Josiah Pool be Inspector, and J. H. Butler and M. Denicke, Judges of said election. By order of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county, made this the 23d day of JUNE, 1880.
ju24-4t30 THOMAS H. BERKEY, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of Columbia. In the matter of CHARLES HEISEN, of Sacramento county, bankrupt. Before Mr. Samuel J. Clarke, Jr., Register in Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by CHARLES HEISEN, of Sacramento, in Sacramento county, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., "Bankruptcy," and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that TUESDAY, the 13th day of JULY, A. D. 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, before the District Court of the United States, in the city and county of San Francisco, is assigned as the time and place for the hearing of the same, when and where any creditors who have proved their debts, and any person in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
By order of SAMUEL J. CLARKE, Jr.,
Register in Bankruptcy.
City and county of San Francisco, June 22, 1880.
S. SOLON HOLL, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner.
ju24 law2wTh

**W. WOOD.**

DENTIST (LATE WITH H. H. PIERson), successor to T. B. Reid, No. 317 J street, between Third and Fourth. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous