THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 30, 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 109 for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 109⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 87½; silver bars, 114⅞; silver coin, ⅜ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 10-16d; consols, 98 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅞; 4s, 110½; 4½s, 112½.

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

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 3d@9s 9d for good to choice California.

By an extra effort there was more of a show of business in the San Francisco stock market yesterday, at least on paper, and better prices, especially for some of the north-end stocks. Union Consolidated advanced $2, Sierra Nevada $1 62½, and other descriptions from 5c to 87½c per share, as compared with the best prices on the 28th. Consolidated Virginia sold up to $3 50, the highest in some time, the buyers undoubtedly expecting a 50c dividend next week.

The Illinois Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the State railroad law.

Two men—John Foster and Henry Fowler—have disappeared from St. John, Or., and are believed to be drowned.

Portland, Or., is still a victim of high water.

Fire at Red Bluff; also at St. Louis, Sierra county.

At Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday, an engineer and fireman were killed in a railroad accident.

General Sherman was in Chicago yesterday on his way to Sitting Bull's camp.

Locusts are devastating portions of Astrachan.

Another steamboat collision occurred at New York yesterday, but fortunately without loss of life.

Another small Indian excitement is reported from Boise City, Idaho.

In the rifle shooting at Dollymount, Ireland, yesterday, the American team won a decided advantage.

Further particulars are given by telegraph this morning of the burning of the Seawanahaka Monday evening.

An extra session of the New York Legislature is thought to be probable.

The bill taxing foreign bank capital has been signed by the Governor of New York.

On Monday 550,000 bushels of wheat and 740,000 bushels of corn were received at New York city.

Quite a riotous demonstration occurred in London Monday night at the Bradlaugh meeting.

The Chicago Board of Trade will adjourn from Friday until Tuesday morning.

One hundred and eighty-six deaths occurred in New York city Monday, thirty from the effects of the heat.

Dr. W. D. Semple hanged himself yesterday at Dayton, O.

Flouring mill destroyed by fire at Greenfield, O.

The Russians have recently been twice defeated by the Tekke Turcomans.

It is rumored that General Ord is to go on the retired list.

It is thought at Washington that General Logan will be made Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

Diplomatic relations are finally broken off between Brussels and the Vatican.

Senators Booth and Blaine have taken a cottage together at White Sulphur Springs.

A state of siege has been proclaimed by the Porte throughout the provinces on the Greek frontier.

A Montevideo dispatch says that peace has been concluded at Buenos Ayres.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has embarked at Capetown, South Africa, for England.

M. L. Killem, shot by N. F. Leslie at Toombstone, A. T., on the 22d instant, died Monday.

Water has been struck at Benson, A. T., at a depth of about 340 feet.

The track of the Southern Pacific Railroad is laid six miles east of Benson, A. T.

Large machine shops are being built by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Tucson.

Milwaukee, Wis., has a population of 118,131.

The decrees against the Jesuits go into effect in France to-day.

By the breaking of a levee great damage has been done to crops in Hancock county, Ill.

A Constantinople dispatch reports the death of 10,000 Kurds from hunger.

In a fight between two gamblers yesterday at Buena Vista, Col., one was killed and the other fatally wounded.

The Leadville extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has been completed to within three miles of that point.

The population of Chicago is found to be nearly 490,000.

APOLOGIZING FOR LYNCH LAW.

We have before had occasion to speak in severe and unmistakable terms of the necessity of punishing the men who pursued and killed the San Benito horse-thieves. It would seem that these men, who are nothing more nor less than murderers, find apologists in journals which ought to have regard enough, if not for the law, at least for the good fame of their State, to set the seal of condemnation upon such outrages. But evidently they have not. For instance, we find the Watsonville *Transcript* quoted as saying: "The "growing impression in San Benito "county that justice cannot be obtained "by legal process showed itself in the "lynching of three horse-thieves last "Thursday. If the people over there will "lynch a few murderers, now, the county "will become more quiet." Next comes a journal of which we had warrant to expect much better things, the Colusa *Sun*, which, referring to the reticence of the lynchers regarding their murder of the thieves, says: "They knew well enough that they "would be put to great trouble in going "through the farce of a trial, and that "then there would be no punishment "whatever meted out to the thieves, and "hence the least expensive mode was to "give the Coroner a job. It is not right "that organized society shall tax the in-"dividual for the protection of his prop-"erty, and then leave him to punish those "who take or destroy it, or have no pun-"ishment inflicted. Whenever a man be-"comes a confirmed criminal, organized "society ought to break his neck." This is very fine talk—for border ruffians—but unbecoming in those who assume to advise society as to the best methods of attaining the common desire—security of life, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness. There is, in short, no possible defense to be made for the men who took their Henry rifles and coolly followed and shot down the alleged horse-thieves. They knew, and every ordinarily intelligent person knows, that in so doing they committed murder; that "organized "society" has, through its chosen medium, made horse-stealing grand larceny, punishable by imprisonment and nothing more, and he who inflicts a greater punishment becomes the greater criminal, and more dangerous to "organized society" than the horse-thief, while the men who apologize for and uphold the crime, whether by word of mouth or in the columns of a newspaper, become, morally, *particeps criminis*, and there is no milder form of putting it consistent with the truth.

REMINDERS.

The Earl of Dunraven says the Indian will be remembered by two things at least—the birch-bark canoe, which no production of the white man can equal for strength, lightness, gracefulness, sea-going qualities and capacity; and the snow shoe, which appears to be perfect in its form and, like the violin, incapable of improvement. Evidently the Earl is observant, but there are other things by which the Indian will be remembered on our side of the line, and if the Earl will step over it and examine, he will find that the Government Indian contractor and the intriguing whites, who pull the wires and bring on with periodical punctuality our Indian wars, are two other powerful reminders of the existence of the aboriginees, and that the memory of these types is likely to outlast the canoe and the snow-shoe.

THE LATEST HORROR.

"It never rains but it pours," would seem to be a proverb applicable especially to great accidents. They rarely come singly, and recently have so trodden upon each other's heels as to give much encouragement to those cheerful individuals who delight to find in the troubles of the present indications of the near approach of those latter days in which the world is to go to eternal ruin. The loss of the training-ship Atalanta with her freight of youth; the terrible destruction consequent upon the late oil fires; the tornadoes of the West and the wrecks they left in their path; the disastrous conflagrations in the great timber regions; the sinking of the Narragansett on Long Island Sound; the Santa Cruz horror, and now the burning of the Seawanahaka, are bountiful texts in point for the grewsome prophets. This latest horror is aggravated by the fact that the catastrophe took place in the very harbor of New York, in the presence of hundreds of people and with ample aid on every hand. But so swift were the flames that even rescue was difficult, and no effort could be made to stay the fire. The fact that so many as fifty lives were lost within a few rods of shore, upon a comparatively placid harbor, in broad day light, and with scores of boats near at hand, gives point to the remarks in which we indulged yesterday with regard to the necessity of a more general practice of the art of swimming. It is perfectly evident that most, if not all, of those adults who lost their lives at this disaster had time to divest themselves of heavy wraps, spring overboard, and maintain themselves until the rescuers arrived—many of whom were on the spot in from five to ten minutes—or else strike out for and reach the shore, which was but a short distance away, if they had but known how to swim. The stories of Charles Abel, the fireman, who, confident of his own natatorial powers, yielded his life preserver to another, and of Moires, the porter, who, by like ability, saved the woman who appealed to him, speak volumes on this subject. Indeed it would seem to justify the proposition that there should be some requirement by which swimming should be made a part of the education of both men and women, wherever the means for its practice are available. There is as much reason in it, and more, than in enforced calesthenic, military and gymnastic exercises.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, remarking upon the Narragansett disaster, insists that "women lean too much upon men. They "should be taught to row, to swim, and to "do a hundred other things which at pres-"ent women are considered too delicate to "learn, and the thought is one that ought "to be more and more pressed upon atten-"tion until a lady's education shall no "more be considered finished until she is "prepared, like a man, to rely upon herself "in emergencies of danger. Knowing how "to meet them will not harm her any more "than knowing how to swim will harm a "woman who makes a voyage where there "will be no occasion to put the art to use." Returning to this latest steamboat disaster; the conduct of Captain Smith, who piloted the Seawanahaka, and stood at his post at the peril of his life, places his name among the roll of modern heroes. In sickening contrast to his brave actions and those of several of his men, is the inhuman conduct of some of the rescuers, who came upon the scene and coolly bargained with drowning men, women and children to save them at so much per head, while others swooped down upon the poor burned wretches struggling in the water and robbed them, unheeding their cries for mercy. We almost lose faith in humanity when the record affirms that there are such fiends born of woman. From present advices it is difficult to arrive at the original cause of the disaster. There seems to have been an explosion of some kind, followed immediately by flames from amidships and the burning of the steamer, which was consumed like flax. It is probable that coal oil was used in the fire-room, as is not unfrequently done, and that a can of it exploded. In no other way can we now account for the sudden burst of dense flame and smoke from that apartment. It is certain that the fire-extinguishing appliances were not sufficient, for there seems to have been no application of streams to the flames, nor any effort to check the fire, until the boat could be beached. It is not unlikely an investigation will develop the fact that the steamer was not properly armed with pumps, hose and extinguishers, and that there was an unpardonable cause for the fire; and it is just as unlikely that any one will be held responsible.

LIFE SAVING.

While the news record of the day is so full of lives lost, comparatively little thought is given to the fact that there has been much of life saving from disasters upon the great unmarked paths of the sea. The returns of the life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast are full of heroic deeds and long lists of lives snatched from the waves. On the great lakes the peril to life is quite as great, and often greater, than on the broader ocean. From July 1st to December 17, 1879, no less than eighty-four vessels met with disasters on the lakes, which placed their crews and passengers, numbering 644 souls, in imminent peril. All of these beings were saved by Government life-saving crews, with one solitary exception. The property on these ships was valued at $1,055,662, of which sufficient was saved by the crews to amount in value to $626,169.

The deeds of these life-saving crews are seldom recorded by a facile pen; they are written only upon the cold pages of Government reports, in the most concise and methodical sentences, utterly stripped of the romance and heroism which should cling to them. But the stories of the gallant deeds of brave men of the life-service are not wholly lost. There are communities where these hardy fellows are regarded as true heroes, and the tales of their courage and devotion are familiar to the public ear. There is, for instance, the dramatic recital of the rescue of the Captain and crew of the schooner Mercury, which was driven upon a bar, off shore near Pentwater, in the midst of an awful storm. Their solitary boat was disabled, the rigging and hull covered with a mail of ice, and the vessel fast going to pieces. The men, badly frozen, and aware of the fact that no life-saving station was near, were about to give up. They huddled together in the cabin and bowed their heads, awaiting the grim visitor who comes but once. Suddenly, in the middle of the night, there appeared on the deck a band of heroes—they were the men from the life-saving station fifteen miles away, who, taking their lives in their hands, had battled through the furious seas and blinding winter's storm to reach the wreck, and they saved, though with the utmost difficulty, every soul on that vessel.

Another story is that of the loss of the brig J. Bertsche, seven miles from Point aux Barques. There were forty-four persons on the wreck. The storm was one of unprecedented violence, but the crew of the life-saving station near by took old Neptune by his beard, shook the angry monarch, and like heroes that they were, fought their way to the ship, took off every person upon it, and returning for the baggage and personal comforts of the sufferers, brought them away after an all-night struggle in which every man of the crew was momentarily exposed to death. In April last this same band of devoted men, laboring for the pittance Government pays such heroes, engaged in another terrible struggle with the storm king in an effort to succor a foundering ship, and every man of them was lost.

These men left behind wives and children. They knew that if they were lost, those dependent upon them would be left helpless. That knowledge, one would think, should have cooled their courage and have unnerved their arms. Perhaps with other crews, like knowledge may do so, and hence it is that warm-hearted men, who recognize and honor the valorous deeds of these men of the coast, whose duty it is to save life, are urging upon Government the duty it owes to these employes, to guarantee pensions to the families of those who freely give their lives in this service to the saving of the lives of others. As a mere matter of policy this would seem to be a measure of wisdom.

TROUBLE IN THE TEMPLE.

It is not all smooth sailing at the San Francisco Metropolitan Temple. Rev. Mayor Kalloch has been bearded in his lair. On his own chosen ground one of the faithful openly and in the presence of all his people has charged him with failure to keep faith with the church. It appears that the trustees wanted less of political harangue, and more of the love of God in the pulpit. Mr. Kalloch, as the representative on earth of the Almighty, was neglecting the cause of the latter for the field of politics. Kalloch had agreed with his trustees to give up the forenoon exercises at the Temple wholly to God, and in consideration thereof the trustees were to permit him to devote Sunday evenings in the meeting-house to either God, man or the devil. Last Sunday morning, it is alleged, the reverend Mayor violated this agreement by the delivery of a sermon upon topics relating to the next election, under the guise of a discourse preparatory to a full and patriotic embrace of the nation's approaching birthday. Thereupon Trustee Larzelere arose, and, marching until he stood under the very droppings of the pulpit, charged the pastor with a breach of faith, and the services concluded in much confusion. Larzelere, it appears, has many supporters, and the matter has created considerable excitement. It is barely possible Mr. Kalloch will find he has mistaken the temper of California congregations after all, albeit they are patient and long-suffering.

NOT PARALLEL CASES.

While it has been difficult, as we have before remarked, to get at the precise facts of the late disturbances at Leadville, because there are always two sides to a story, yet the fact that the Governor of the State was compelled to declare martial law in the rioting camps was sufficient to place the strikers in the wrong. Now comes the Arizona *Democrat* and attacks the Governor, and says of the rioters: "We have not heard they have committed "any unlawful act. The right of citizens "to assemble peacefully together and dis-"cuss any question affecting their rights "or their liberties should not be abridged, "and we are inclined to think that Gov-"ernor Pitkin has made a mistake in this "matter. The decision of the Supreme "Court of California in the Kearney case "should be a lesson to the would-be auto-"crats who attempt to gag a full and free "expression of public opinion." The *Democrat* evidently did not understand the Kearney case. That blatant howler was not engaged in a riot, nor in actual violence, but it is strange doctrine that holds as a peaceful gathering an assemblage of 3,000 men, who march, armed, to a mine, and compel cessation of labor in it by the persuasive eloquence of the shotgun and revolver. Such congregations of people forfeit their rights, and must be treated as mobs, and nothing less.

SEEKING FOR THE CAUSE.

Professor Tice, the Missouri weather sage, thinks the recent western tornadoes were not in fact wind-storms. Such effects could not have followed, he says, such causes. Objects were lifted and carried long distances, timbers broken and structures demolished, which could not possibly have been moved by the wind, no matter with what force it blew. Then, too, he found metal roofs destroyed and the buildings unharmed otherwise, the ends of branches of trees split into broom-like forms, the bark stripped from all the sides of the trees, etc., all which would not have resulted from a mere wind-storm. He therefore sets up the theory that it was electrical force which moved the great weight, stripped the trees, damaged metal more than wood, tore to pieces green foliage, but left dry leaves and twigs untouched, etc. There is much to warrent the belief that some other powerful factor beside the wind entered into the recent disturbances in the West. The Tice theory is worthy of critical examination by meteorologists, at least, and like inquiry may determine the cause, also, of the excess of the north winds on this coast this year, and it is possible that the cyclones of the west and the electrically charged northers of the Pacific, may be found to have a common or like origin.

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

It is said that Dr. Turner, of the National Board of Health, has authorized the statement of his belief that the yellow fever will visit the Atlantic coast this summer, but he believes that in the South it will be confined to New Orleans, which is pronounced unclean—very. The doctor says 1880 is the cycle in which the fever may reasonably be expected at points from Charleston to New York. The doctor is a cheerful prophet, truly, for with "yellow "jack" along such a stretch of coast, embracing so many large cities and so dense a population, it will be difficult to prevent the disease from spreading over many States. Upon what the doctor bases his forecast is not stated clearly, but it will not do any harm—even if he proves but a mere alarmist—for our neighbors at the East to clean up their cities, put their places into the best possible condition and adopt the latest and best sanitary advice.

MODEL HIGHWAYMEN.

That expressive slang "the whole busi-"ness" was exemplified over in Idaho Saturday last by a half-dozen highwaymen, who captured the Challis stage and relieved the five men and two women who were passengers on the coach, not only of all their valuables, but stripped the seven travelers to the skin and left them by the roadside *in puris naturalibus*. These knights of the road were facetious gentry. If they intended to play a practical joke upon their victims, it must be confessed they succeeded in making them supremely ridiculous in each other's eyes. Despite the seriousness of the situation, which compelled the disrobed passengers to travel several miles to the next station, clad only in native modesty and their skins, one cannot repress a mental smile as the picture of their arrival suggests itself, and the amazement of the station people may be fancied when this band of unclad humans strode into the settlement. It has always been supposed that a man, however willingly he might yield up his purse, would fight for his shirt, but the incident just related gives contradiction to the assumed bravery of the sex in defense of its abbreviated linen.

COAST NEWS CLIPPINGS.

Arizona owes a grand total of $94,376.

Flour $15 per 100 in Brigham City, Arizona.

San Andreas, Calaveras county, has water-works.

Oakland police have made 165 arrests this month.

There is talk of a free public library in Santa Rosa.

Santa Ana wants to be rid of the Chinese quarter.

Centreville, Alameda county, has an Archery Club.

M. J. Smeltzer has taken charge of the Salinas *Democrat*.

The history of Stockton is in press and will soon be issued.

The census gives Calistoga, Napa county, a population of 1,259.

Chinese monopolize the wild blackberry business in Colusa county.

Camping on the Calaveras, in southern Alameda, is popular at this season.

The work of repairing the old Mission of Carmelo, Monterey, is to be commenced.

Silver City, New Mexico, receives over 4,000,000 pounds of merchandise yearly from the States.

A quantity of mountain cat and other skins were recently forwarded to New York from Oroville.

Large quantities of wild strawberries are being brought into Olympia, Washington Territory, by Indians.

One of the Indians lately killed in Grant county, New Mexico, had over $400 in greenbacks on his body.

Rev. Dr. Kirkland is teaching a school of Indians at Mendocino. They range in age from 10 to 50 years.

Since the 1st of January Olympia, Washington Territory, has shipped 4,517 sacks of oysters, weighing 256 tons.

Barley raised this season on the Salt river, Arizona, was selling last week in Prescott at $3 50 per 100 pounds.

The hoisting works of the New York quartz mine, two miles east of Nevada City, were destroyed by fire Sunday night.

June 20th a fire broke out in the China-town at the Ione coal mine, Amador county, and about a dozen cabins were reduced to ashes.

Point Arena Odd Fellows and Masons dedicated their new hall on the 26th. One hundred couples were present at the ball in the evening.

James Tarp's barn, Deep Wells, Monterey county, was burned on June 20th. The owner, in endeavoring to save a wagon, was severely burned.

A shooting scrape occurred in Nevada City Sunday morning between E. Jewell and Eugene Harvey. The latter was wounded in the leg.

The people of Monterey are making arrangements for a grand celebration of the coming national celebration. Gov. Perkins and staff have been invited to be present.

The Lick Observatory is to be built as soon as the bricks are ready, and a 12-inch telescope is to be mounted and used until the great 39-inch lens can be manufactured.

From census returns, Marin county has an estimated population of 12,000, being an increase of 4,000 from last census. Vallejo has 6,500; Fresno 1,000 and Merced 1,472.

We like a slang phrase, says the Idaho *Avalanche*. We like it because there's lots in it. You never knew a mean, stingy, shrivel-souled man to walk up to a discouraged or afflicted neighbor, slap him on the shoulder and tell him to "brace up."

An auction sale of real estate in East Oakland was held Saturday, and but very low prices obtained, the entire sale aggregating a little over $10,000, when twice that amount was expected. A farm of 160 acres, near Livermore, brought only $1,000.

In the town of Monterey the census-taker found an old woman named Eumesia, who said that she came there from the Sierra Nevadas when the walls of the Carmelo Mission were only two feet high, and that she was married at the time. She is now over 122 years of age.

A resident of San Diego writes as follows concerning that place: The prosperity of our city is now fairly based upon the increasing agricultural resources of the country. An attack of intermittent railroad fever still comes occasionally, but we are not so easily excited as once.

A letter to C. P. Crawford of Silver City, N. M., describing Parker's battle-ground, on the Upper Palomas, says that the rocks and ground are covered with dead Indians. Some attempt had been made to bury them, but in their flight, the Indians had left many of their dead unburied, and wagon loads of utensils and dried meat where they were attacked.

Coming down the road, on the east side of the river, about dusk, last Sunday evening, says the Colusa *Sun*, we ran through a school of small frogs about the size of the end of a man's thumb. They made the road black for about a quarter of a mile, and were all headed for the river. There was a pond on the east side of the road in which they had probably hatched, but it was drying out, and they were striking out through tall wheat and a dense thicket for the river, a quarter of a mile away.

The Oroville *Mercury* says: One of the most favored counties in the State, so far as taxes are concerned, is Butte county. During the past few years a large number of outstanding warrants have been paid off, the county indebtedness extinguished, except the railroad debt; a large number of roads and bridges have been built, and others repaired and made good; a new and commodious hospital erected and furnished throughout; and last but not least, a large brick fire-proof addition made to the Court-house. All these things have been done and the rate of taxation has steadily been dropping from three cents until it has reached, last year, one cent and seventy-five hundredths. We think, owing to the increased amount of property returned this year, that it will go still less. Our railroad debt will entirely disappear next year, and then the rate will not exceed one cent and forty-one hundredths, if it does that.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—Money is abundant at all the banks. The Bank Commissioners, who are now engaged in making their annual examinations of the city banks, express surprise at the amount of actual cash in the vaults. It is a nice thing to have plenty of money, but unless there is use for it at fair rates of interest it avails little. The reason there is so much money in the banks is because capitalists do not see a satisfactory way of employing it in active business. It is not alone here that money is plentiful. At London, New York and other leading financial centers the supply appears to be in excess of the demand. The Bank of England rate of discount is now 2½ per cent. It has been 3 per cent. for nearly a year. Call loans against United States bonds are obtainable at 3@6 per cent. The regular rate of discount for first-class commercial paper is 9 per cent., but there is more or less business at both 8 and 10 per cent. The savings banks are loaning on city property at 8@9 per cent. and paying the mortgage tax. This is equivalent to 6½@7½ per cent. Drafts on New York are drawn at 12½@25c for mail and 15@25c premium per $100 for telegraphic. Exchange on London is 49½d for bankers' bills, and 49¾d for commercial bills. Refined silver is 10¼@10¾ per cent. discount, and the supply on hand is large. Mexican dollars are nominal at 92@92½, with good supply offering.—[S. F. Bulletin, June 29th.

PARIS.

THE ROCHEFORT DUEL AND WHAT INSTIGATED IT.

Troublous Times—Swords and Bludgeons—Koechlin's Letter—Rochefort's Reply—Another Duel.

PARIS, June 5, 1880.

All Paris has been very much occupied over the duel between Henry Rochefort and Mr. Koechlin. Had the Government shown itself as wise as the people on the 23d of May, all the censure and scandal which have followed would never have occurred. When a number of radical Republicans proposed a demonstration at the graves of the members of the Commune at Pere la Chaise, the Government prohibited all manifestation and threatened the full force of the law in case of disobedience. That was all that was necessary, for the radical journals advised their readers to abandon the project and submit, as the Government was the stronger and all struggle would be useless. But Mr. Andrieux, the Prefect of Police, with all the impulsiveness of his meridional blood, who has been over-anxious to signalize himself through some remarkable feat aside from his proper duty of arresting the numerous murderers wandering loose around the country, fell with his policemen armed with

CLUBS AND SWORDS

Upon the peaceful promenaders on the Place de la Bastile. Aside from the usual passers-by on a Sunday, there were only a number of journalists collected in the hopes of obtaining an item for the papers, and as Mr. Andrieux saw socialists everywhere, these poor journalists in spite of their protestations were maltreated and arrested. The present Prefect of Police has been a demagogue of the worst kind, for he has arrived at power only by flattering the basest passions of the people, but now that their shoulders have hoisted him to the position he now occupies, he turns upon them with all the fury an enemy. No one seems more desirous of crushing the *canailles* (the poor people so called under the monarchy and empire) as does Mr. Andrieux. His conduct on the 23d caused a great deal of scandal, for many peaceful persons crossing the Place de la Bastile were some of them injured, a great many arrested and not released until the following day; yet not a single guilty person was to be found, and not a single amnestie was among the number. The Municipal Council proposed at their first meeting to address an interpellation to Mr. Andrieux, which this last refused to accept and left the hall. The Municipal Council then vote the blame on the Prefect of Police, which after all amounted to nothing, for he is the friend of Gambetta; and although all the journals called for his resignation, the Municipal Council were obliged to retract their resolutions and Mr. Andrieux has been allowed to retain his position, sustained by an old law which the people of France have inherited from their former

ARBITRARY RULERS.

The Parisians were obliged to accept this state of affairs, and nothing more was said about it until the following letter by Rochefort appeared in several journals at Paris:

To the Prefect of Police—Sir: My oldest son has just come to me at Geneva wounded by two saber cuts—one on the head and the other in the stomach—received last Sunday at the moment he was leaving his house, Place de la Bastile, where he resides. He is there to prepare for his examinations. He carried no wreath whatever. The attempt at assassination of which he has been the victim was committed by the agent wearing the number 307, Fourth Brigade, who is precisely the one charged to survey the sons of the condemned, having also the gift of frightening the fools who govern us. The miserable creature who struck him knew then that him he struck was my child, and it is evidently to revenge the father who has escaped from your galley sergeants that you ordered my son sabred. I have no pretentions of obtaining justice under a Government which has permitted your brother-in-law to kill with impunity a man in a duel certainly disloyal, since the murderer abides with such care the publicity of debates. I only believe I ought to warn you that I render you responsible for the attempt of assassination perpetrated on my son with an undeniable meditation. As soon as I enter Paris I shall return to you in blows each one of his wounds. Amnesty, which causes you such great fear, is inevitable at a time more or less near. On that day it shall be on your ears that I shall pay your sabre cuts. I believed that you combatted through ferocity or stupidity. I now see that it was through prudence.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

It may easily be perceived that this letter is a letter from a wounded father, and not from the witty journalist. Mr. Andrieux, as a public functionary, answered nothing, but the brother-in-law, to whose duel Rochefort referred, considered that he had been sufficiently insulted to ask reparation by arms. Mr. Georges Koechlin, whose sister married Mr. Andrieux, sent the following letter:

Mr. Henry Rochefort, at Geneva—Sir: I have read in the journal, the *Mot d'Ordre*, dated Sunday, May 30th, a letter addressed by you to the Prefect of Police, as to that which concerns me. Your letter contains an insult which signifies stupidity; it contains besides a calumny which enters the domain of cowardice. Having lost your former reputation of *homme d'esprit*, would you envy that of a coward? If such is not your object, will you have the honor to designate to Mr. Albert Dubrugeaud, 47 rue Bonaparte, at Paris, one of my friends, two persons, whether at Paris or Geneva, with whom my seconds can meet. On the day and at the hour appointed by them I shall beat Geneva.

GEORGES KOECHLIN.

THIS IS THE ANSWER:

To Mr. Georges Koechlin, at Troyes—Sir: Whether or not I may have wit, the drawing up of your letter abundantly proves that you are not capable of knowing. The said letter equally proves that Mr. Andrieux, your brother-in-law, too cowardly to accept with regard to me the responsibility of the attempt at assassination which he committed on my son, delegates out-throats to fight in his place. You should have understood a long time ago that so long as in the contempt of all laws you prevent justice from being pronounced on your recent duel you will remain morally a murderer. I could and should then refuse all meeting with you until the day you shall have publicly liquidated a situation which renders you suspicious in the eyes of all men of honor. I could also invite you to wait until Mr. Andrieux shall have accorded the reparation which he legitimately owes to a father whose child he has attempted to kill. But your brother-in-law and you appear so little disposed—he to fight and you to be judged—that we would never finish. I shall immediately write to two of my friends, who will meet two of yours.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Geneva, 30th May, 1880.

The first proces verbal was as follows:

After the exchange of letters which has taken place between Henri Rochefort and Georges Koechlin, a meeting has become inevitable between these gentlemen. Anatole Chaflour and Albert Debrugeaud, seconds of Mr. Koechlin, and Messrs. Edouard Lockroy and Clemenceau, seconds of Mr. Rochefort, are agreed to the following conditions: The duel will take place with swords. The combat will continue until a physician of one of the two parties, consulted by the seconds of the same party, declares that his patient is incapable of continuing. Rest will be permitted on the demand of one of the two parties. Performed at Paris the 31st of May, 1880.

Have signed:

CHAFFOUR. EDOUARD LOCKROY,
DUBRUGEAUD, CLEMENCEAU.

The following is the second proces verbal:

Conformable to the conditions stipulated, the meeting took place on the 8th of June, 1880, near Coppet, canton of Vaud. At the first encounter Mr. Rochefort was injured in the breast. The physician declared Mr. Rochefort unable to continue.

It seems the combat did not last two minutes. Rochefort's sword having slipped from his gloved hand, Mr. Koechlin's sword entered his breast above the sternum and false ribs. The wound, although at first feared to be serious, has proved slight, and hopes are entertained of his rapid recovery. About the time this duel between Henri Rochefort and Mr. Koechlin took place, the son sent two seconds to visit a Mr. Lajeune-Vilar, who had published several injurious articles against him in the *Gaulois*. This gentleman constantly avoided the seconds of young Henri Rochefort, who at last were obliged to retire in drawing up a proces verbal of insolvency. The director of the *Gaulois*, M. Meyer, sent a dispatch to Mr. Rochefort saying that Mr. Lajeune-Vilar was no longer attached to his journal, but that he would accept the responsibility of the article if it were true that Mr. Lajeune-Vilar had not accepted it; that to fight with a child of 17 years of age would render himself ridiculous and odious, but that he had noted the date, and had placed himself at Henri Rochefort's disposal, in case his meeting with Mr. Koechlin did not prove fatal to him. So it seems

ANOTHER DUEL

Is on the tapis for Rochefort, making the number about eight he has fought in his life-time. The first one he ever fought was on account of an article he wrote about the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. A young hidalgo, the Duke Alfonso de Aldama, presented himself as the champion of his queen. After the Duke came a prince; the Prince Achille Murat did not ask satisfaction for an attack on a queen, but for a disparaging article written against Cora Pearl. Then Rochefort fought a duel with the famous Paul de Cassagnac with pistols; the other two had been swords. After came others of less importance. The duel before this last was with Ernest Baroche, who was after one of the brave officers of the war when he was killed; on the occasion of this duel the seconds of Rochefort were Charles and Francis Hugo, sons of Victor Hugo. Another duel, which Rochefort did not ask better than to have, was with the Prince Pierre Bonaparte, but this prince preferred to kill one of his seconds, Victor Noir. In Rochefort's duels he has almost always been wounded, so that by this time he must have become used to it.

HENRI ROCHEFORT

Is now 53 years of age, with health enfeebled through the vicissitudes of these last years, Mr. Koechlin is a young man so strong and robust that in this duel the advantage was on his side. He is the son of a very rich manufacturer of Alsace. After his father's death his mother established, at the time of the war, the same industry at Aube, which she conducts with great success. The friends of Mr. Koechlin relate that the duel which took place between him and the person he killed was exceptional in its character; that this gentleman was a relative through marriage, and was besides an intimate friend of Georges Koechlin. One day this gentleman presented some orders to the mother signed with the son's name; the mother afterwards showed them to her son in the presence of the friend, and immediately Mr. Georges Koechlin testified that they had been forged. The friend, perceiving that he had been discovered, struck Mr. Koechlin several times on the face, thus challenging him to fight. The son for some time reflected as to what he had better do. The act was a serious one, and would condemn the culprit to prison, which would at the same time cast disgrace on the whole family. Therefore Mr. Koechlin decided in accepting the challenge, and in the encounter killed his opponent. This circumstance is told by the friends of Mr. Koechlin, and is unknown to either Mr. Rochefort or the public. The father of Henri Rochefort was a

RUINED NOBLEMAN

Of one of the oldest familes of France. He earned his living by writing *vaudevilles*, in which he acquired a reputation. Henri was educated at the College of St. Louis, where he manifested an indifferent talent for all his studies and he left without having passed his *baccalaureaet*. His father after obtained for him a modest position at the Hotel de Ville. He was 35 years of age when, after frequenting the *vaudevillists* for a long time, he concluded to try his pen; he wrote a song against the Empress, which was sung in secret by all the students and young men. At last the Government learning who was the author, Mr. Haussman, the Prefect of Police at that time, immediately turned Henri Rochefort out of the Hotel de Ville. Finding himself without profession and employment, and without any hopes of obtaining this last so long as the Empire lasted, Henri Rochefort concluded to resort to his pen. He entered the *Charivari*, where he wrote little incidents of the day. He after became attached to the *Soleil*. Mr. Willemessant, the founder of the *Figaro*, perceiving that Henri Rochefort possessed much original talent, engaged him on his paper. At last Henri Rochefort concluded he would like to start a paper of his own, and it was Mr. Willemessant who advanced him the money for the establishment of his famous *Lantern*. This small paper is

A REMARKABLE EVENT

In the history of France; everyone waited anxiously its appearance each week, when it sold for ten sous a copy. It provoked, however, a great deal of annoyance to its author, as he constantly had duels on hand; eight of the *Lanterns* only were published in France, when Rochefort was obliged to flee to Belgium, whence he continued to send surreptitiously his paper to France. After the war Rochefort formed a part of the Provisional Government, and had he remained with his colleagues would to-day in all probability be Minister of France; but he threw himself into the Commune, endeavored to escape, was captured and sent to Noumea. His sufferings there and his marvelous escape he has himself described in his interesting book titled "L'evade." It is said that Gambetta sent him money to aid his escape and that of his four companions, and that in his attacks to-day against Gambetta he proves that he is ungrateful. But every one knows that did Gamoetta consent, amnesty would be pronounced, when Rochefort could return to his native land, which privilege he well merits, for aiding to demolish the empire was equivalent to establishing the republic. VAL.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of June 29th.]

The San Francisco Produce Exchange will adjourn from July 2d to July 6th.

Commissioner Watt has examined the affairs of the Anglo-Californian Bank, and found it solvent.

The sailing of the steamer City of Sydney for Australia has been deferred until 5 P. M. next Sunday.

Duties paid at the Custom-house yesterday were $25,550 86; making a total of $581,853 60 for the month.

The insolvency petition of W. C. Budd, the well-known stock operator, was filed in the special Department of the Superior Court this morning.

After July 14th the Grand Hotel dining-room will be closed, and the guests rooming there will board at the Palace restaurant. The covered bridge to connect the two buildings will be completed by that time.

The Gulf of California Steamship Company, doing business along the Mexican coast from San Blas to Guaymas, is having a new steamer built in this city for that trade. The vessel will be of 500 tons burden, and able to make from 10 to 12 knots per hour. She is to be ready by October next.

A Mexican detective has been on the qui vive watching for the arrival of Marquez, the Lower California revolutionist, who is said to have fled to this city in disguise. Up to this evening no traces of the fleeing hero have been discovered, and if he is in the city he must have entered it thoroughly disguised.

The Bay City Baseball Club has left the California League and gone into the Pacific, thereby reducing the former to the Knickerbocker and Athlete Clubs. The reason assigned is that the league has treated the Bay City Club unfairly. The new league will comprise the Bay City, Star, Eagle and Reno Clubs.

On Saturday afternoon two soldiers left Fort Point wharf in a small skiff, apparently for the purpose of going to Saucelito. When about half-way between these points the boat either capsized or swamped, and the men were drowned. A fisherman witnessed the circumstance and went to the rescue, but too late. The empty skiff was towed back to the wharf by him.

GENTS.—Because a legitimate abridgment of a certain word is excellent, it by no means follows that all abridgments, whether legitimate or not, are equally excellent. "Cabriolet" and "caravan" belong to a class of words with which one may take liberties; but there are words which refuse to lend themselves to indignity. Gentlemen is a fine, strong word, and gents is a very feeble substitute. It is, moreover, an arbitrary contraction, for we do not say "gentlemens." (Even the garment which gents always wear is less objectionable than the wearers themselves, for pants is honestly cut out of "pantaloons.") Of course the reply to this will be that gents is the natural plural of gent. But our colored brethren, who say "gen'l'men," are the contractors to whom we would give the job of pruning the word gentlemen, if it must be pruned. To be sure, they lop it rather cruelly, but they at least manage to leave a little of its original significance.—[The Atlantic.

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.

MINING NOTES.

The Savage Mining Company has levied an assessment of $1 per share.

The Union Consolidated and Yellow Jacket annual meetings are called for July 19th.

The Silver King mine has been for a few years the big mine of Arizona. Now it is reported that there has been some "crookedness" in its management.

During the week ending June 5th the shipments from the Utah mines amounted to $104,609, including $36,146 from the Ontario and $8,450 from the Leeds.

The La Plata Mining and Smelting Company have declared their tenth dividend, aggregating $15,000, payable in New York July 1st. A surplus of $147,600 will be carried over.

The Arizona *Democrat* says that the Silver Prince mine, near Prescott, for which $35,000 was paid, has struck a four-foot