

The San Francisco office of the Daily Record-Union and Western States at 206 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Business being generally suspended in New York yesterday, no quotations from that city are given this morning.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 1/2; gold, 105 1/2; per cent. United States bonds, 100; 4 1/2; 4 1/2; 4 1/2.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par Mexican dollars, 50 buying, 50 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 45 1/2 for good to choice California.

The charges against the management of the Washington Territory insane asylum have been dismissed.

The Nequally and Puyallup Indians, in Washington Territory, are making a move toward becoming citizens.

D. DeRante committed suicide at San Andreas yesterday.

The national holiday was enthusiastically celebrated yesterday in the East and on the coast.

At Danville, Va., Sunday, Charles A. Lofgren kicked Oliver J. Jensen, and probably fatally injured him.

A horrible story of a chained prisoner burning to death in the walls of the State Prison at Sacramento.

The Greenbackers of Connecticut have nominated a full State ticket, with Henry C. Baldwin for Governor.

The Cuban insurgent under command of Calixto Garcia has been completely defeated.

Fire at Panama, Fla.

Irish man, well-known in Sacramento, was found dead in Virginia, Va., yesterday.

Patrick Carroll was shot and killed at Gold Bluffs Sunday evening.

Last night John Kennedy was shot and dangerously wounded at Bodie by William Baker.

A shocking accident occurred on White Bear Lake, Minnesota, yesterday.

Captain William Hamilton was accidentally shot dead by his son near Chicago yesterday.

At Philadelphia yesterday a ferryboat capsized a small vessel, drowning four persons.

The cotton, spinning strike at Mosley, Eng., has been completely defeated.

Quiet has been restored at Buenos Ayres.

At Kansas City, Mo., yesterday, George Elder shot and killed Lester Adams.

Gas explosions in London Sunday night killed two persons, injured thirty, and damaged 400 houses.

A severe shock of earthquake did considerable damage in Switzerland Sunday.

GEORGE RIPLEY.

George Ripley, the veteran literary critic of the New York Tribune, is dead, at the ripe age of seventy-eight.

He had held that position for thirty years and more, having taken it in 1849, and during that long period he had been a faithful and most trustworthy guide to the readers of the journal, upon all literary topics.

No doubt the bulk of his work was done upon the Tribune, but a very solid and creditable performance was his share in editing the American Cyclopaedia, which he undertook in conjunction with Charles A. Dana. Dr. Ripley was a man of wide erudition and ripe judgment. His style was very clear and bright, and his reviews were singularly instructive and satisfying.

It is perhaps remarkable that a man of so much learning and literary ability should have passed the greater part of his working career in criticizing the productions of others, and that he should have made so few original and permanent contributions to literature himself.

With the exception of a handbook of Art, we believe that he published no distinctive work of his own, and yet it may be doubted whether the most voluminous authors have really written more than he. He may be cited as another instance of the tendency of journalism to absorb and individualize intellectual ability. The Press is an agency which more and more covers up and assimilates literary talent. All over the world able men are working silently and without the stimulus of personal fame, while the most voluminous authors have really written more than he.

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So careful of the type she seems; so "careless of the single form." Journalism proceeds by evolution toward higher planes continually, but the journalist is used up and thrown aside, and the great machine marches forward to gather up and expend and reject fresh installments of brain-power.

THE CENSUS AT THE SOUTH.

The Chicago Tribune observes that "the census returns from Atlanta, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn., show either an unpropitious growth in these cities or unpropitious zeal and spontaneity on the part of the enumerators. It returns from the South continue to come in at this rate. Judge George's expectations will be realized, and the census appointed by President Hayes, on "compulsion," have sought a good name "graveyards into the lists of the living."

It is obvious that a great opportunity for the perpetration of census frauds at the South has been offered, and it is a matter of mere opinion whether the Southern Democratic enumerators would be likely to avail themselves of it. It is, however, evident that unless there was some concert of action among them they could hardly escape detection, and it may be doubted whether, under the circumstances, any such agreement could be self-government. They are in a rather dangerous position, and it is the excess of such which fill the minds of American thinkers with the over-pressing apprehensions of the ulterior effect of the prostitution of the suffrage resulting from the constant and rapid absorption into the body corporate of those who possess no single qualification for citizenship.

THE FRENCH SENATE AND PLENARY ASSEMBLY.

The French Senate has rejected the bill granting plenary amnesty to the Communists, and it is interesting and instructive to observe the manner in which this event is received by the other side. It is made painfully apparent that the sense of fixity in their institutions has not yet been attained by French politicians. When the upper chamber refuses to ratify a measure originating in the popular branch of the national legislature, a clamor instantly arises for the abolition of the upper chamber.

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KARNEY'S CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST.

At last Kearney's peculiar methods have been turned against him, and he knows how it feels to be bulldozed. It does not lie in his mouth to complain of the tactics adopted by his Democratic adversaries at the Sanjatos on Sunday, for he himself introduced the practices by which he was silenced on that occasion. No one has yet had time to forget the insolence with which he formerly led around his ruffianly followers, violating the right of free speech, threatening outrage and violence upon all who differed from him, and encouraging in all ways the brutal and lawless spirit which has at last been retaliated upon his own head.

If, therefore, this is simply a question of poetical justice, it is public might stand back and amuse itself with the retribution which has overtaken this pestilent bulldozer, and might dismiss the whole affair with an impatient exclamation of "a plague on both your houses!" But it is not possible to deal thus cavalierly with what is in fact far more an outrage upon American institutions than a retaliation upon Kearney. Two wrongs never make a right, and never will. Because Kearney has been a blatant mob leader and disturber of the peace it does not follow that others are justified in following his bad example, even when the immediate purpose is to punish and suppress him. As regards the personnel of the mob that howled him down on Sunday there seems to be some conflict of opinion. Some of the San Francisco papers say that the disturbance was created by "Democratic ruffians and bullies," while others say that the disturbers were members of the W. C. T. U.

It is not really matter much what such men are called, however. Whether they style themselves Workingmen or Democrats, the central fact remains the same, namely, that they are brutal and lawless ruffians, not only ignorant of but hostile to free institutions, and totally unfit to exercise the privileges and perform the duties of American citizenship. We have frequently pointed out the strong antagonism between all the political methods employed under the general head of Kearneyism, and genuine American practices. In the Kearneyite methods has been exhibited not merely ignorance, but alien ignorance of the kind which almost instinctively opposes whatever of ordered government it encounters. The yelling rousers who have heretofore assisted Kearney's demonstrations, and who now are just as ready to howl their former leader down, or to mob and murder him if they get the chance of doing it in a cowardly way, are alike discreditable to the republic, under whatever factional flag they may happen to be rallying. They are not American in anything, and least of all in their brutal contempt for free speech and fair play.

It will not do for the decent people of San Francisco to make any mistake about this. Democratic bulldozing is just as dangerous and just as reprehensible as Kearneyite bulldozing. It may well be that the class of men which has followed Kearney hitherto tends naturally toward the Democratic party, for it is that party that the most systematic and audacious outrages upon free speech have been perpetrated by. The Democracy of the South has for years been precisely what Kearney's opponents last Sunday would be if they got the chance. Give them timid adversaries and they will set no bounds to their insolence and cruelty. They are akin to the material out of which a solid South has already been constructed, in fact, and they will not hesitate to repeat the Southern methods in San Francisco if they thought the experiment would be safe. However little sympathy there may be for Kearney personally, therefore, and however indifferently decent men may feel towards his difficulties, it is absolutely necessary to look above and beyond the immediate cause of this outrage, and to insist upon the liberty of speech, no matter whose rights are invaded, or by whom. The men who assembled on Sunday to prevent Kearney from speaking to a meeting of his own sympathizers ought to have been dispersed by the police. The latter did not appear to comprehend their responsibilities, and allowed the information to continue until the meeting was broken up. It is to be hoped that such remissions will not be permitted again, but that if a second attempt should be made to interrupt a meeting, the riotous element will be promptly dealt with, and in the only way by which it can be convinced. It is certainly a discouraging commentary upon the progress of our civilization that such scenes should be possible, but the elements which have left the W. P. C. to espouse Hancock's cause are natural Democrats, though their behavior would undoubtedly be the same whatever they called themselves. They were for Kearney first because they thought he represented a peculiarly turbulent and lawless opposition to government and to order. They are for the Democracy now because they recognize in that party a worthy substitute for Kearneyism. They have no respect for free speech, no understanding of free institutions, no capacity for self-government. They are in a rather dangerous position, and it is the excess of such which fill the minds of American thinkers with the over-pressing apprehensions of the ulterior effect of the prostitution of the suffrage resulting from the constant and rapid absorption into the body corporate of those who possess no single qualification for citizenship.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

more momentous, than anything that is before the French Parliament; but there was no thought of abolishing the House of Lords because it refused to pass the bill which the people demanded, and though it may be said that some of the methods finally resorted to by Ministers to secure the passage of the bill carried dangerous precedents, it is plain that the fabric of the Government was in no respect damaged or weakened by them. The French politicians who are now so fiercely denouncing the action of the Senate do not perceive that special purpose of acting as checks upon the dangerous impulsiveness of the popular assembly. It has been found very desirable that one branch of the national legislature should be removed somewhat from the influence of current opinion; that it should be largely independent of popular favor; that it should represent the more sober, reflective, and matured sentiment of the country. It will sometimes happen that this conservative body opposes itself unwarrantably to salutary reforms; but as there are no real reforms which are not the more commended to popular approval the closer they are examined, their postponement rarely produces any other effect than to intensify the demand for the changes proposed. In the present case it appears to outsiders that there may be good ground for the Senate's refusal to endorse the plan of plenary amnesty. It is well known that among the Communists in exile there are very many objectionable and dangerous characters; men who are certain if released to return to their old trade of conspiracy, or to agitate for measures calculated to do great injury to the republic. But whatever opinion may be formed concerning the wisdom of the Senate's decision, its right to make that decision ought not for a moment to be questioned. To assert that the radical party will not submit to constitutional defeat, and that it will require the abolition of the chamber which has given it this rebuff, is to confess that the radical party is incapable of self-government. We believe that the only hope of the French republic lies not only in the maintenance of its Senate, but in deference to its judgment whenever it has the power of determining the fate of measures. Let the second chamber be abolished in a fit of pique and impatience, and the removal of all checks on the radical legislation will be the result; that one extravagance will follow another until anarchy is reached, and then the old dry experience of despotism succeeding to disorder will crown the melancholy odyssey. The present situation in France is critical. Let us hope that her statesmen will prove equal to the emergency, and that sense and patriotism will be more than a match for demagogism and cant.

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