THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 7, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 108⅜ for 4s of 1907; 103⅜ for 5s of 1881; 109⅜ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 87½; silver bars, 114⅜; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52⅝d; consols, 98 11-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅝; 4s 110⅞; 4½s, 112⅞.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 92½ selling.

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

The San Francisco Stock Board was not in session yesterday, but will convene at 11 A. M. to-day.

John Knox, for many years Police Judge of Virginia, Nev., died in that city Monday night.

Howard, who was burned in the lock-up at Merced Sunday, died Monday.

Several persons were injured at Colusa Monday by the fall of a balcony.

Michael Murphy committed suicide with strychnine at San Leandro yesterday.

According to the census, Chicago has an actual population of 503,845.

In a duel in South Carolina Monday, Colonel E. B. C. Cash killed Colonel Wm. M. Shannon.

In an affray in Atascosa county, Texas, two men were killed and two badly wounded.

A steamer with 100 excursionists on board sunk in Cazenova Lake, New York, Monday, but no lives were lost.

A riot occurred Saturday at Troy Mills, Ia., in which four men were fatally wounded and 25 others seriously injured.

Roland B. Kinne of Pennsylvania has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Yakima, W. T.

The explosion of a Holloway fire extinguisher at St. Louis yesterday killed Phelan Tool, a fireman.

Rumors of Indian outrages are current at Walla Walla, W. T.

James May, 12 years old, had a narrow escape from death near the Sierra Buttes mine.

A four-year-old girl was fatally burned near Roseville, Placer county, Monday.

Fire at Napa.

Harry Jacobson, aged 60 years, hanged himself near Petaluma yesterday.

At Omaha yesterday William Gozola fatally shot Louis Zerga.

The President has signed the commission of David M. Key to be United States District Judge in Tennessee, and also of Horace Maynard to be Postmaster-General.

The Turkish authorities have decided not to accept the recommendations of the Berlin Conference.

James Geary stabbed P. Peterson at Vallejo Monday night.

A grand banquet took place in Liverpool Monday night, given by the United States Consul in honor of Independence Day.

For the first time in nine years, the national anniversary received attention at Salt Lake City in the way of a celebration Monday.

The ship El Dorado, coal laden, is ashore on the Washington Territory coast, and will prove a total loss.

Considerable damage was caused by a cloud-burst near Yreka, Siskiyou county, Monday night.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

The fall of an awning on K street on Monday resulted in more or less serious injury to a score of people. The only wonder is, however, not that one awning should have fallen, but that several did not. For there are few things concerning which more carelessness is manifested by property owners than the safety of awnings. In the case under notice the awning appears to have been conspicuously insecure and frail, yet the owner of the property had neither taken any steps to strengthen it, nor had he even cautioned his tenants against putting confidence in it. If property-owners generally understood that they lay themselves liable to actions for swinging damages when accidents of this kind occur on their premises, it is probable that they would be more careful. One such suit is likely to cost more than a great many new awnings, and the property-owner who endangers life and limb cannot expect to find any leniency in the courts. The question, however, is somewhat broader than this. In towns where awnings are as necessary as in Sacramento, and where they are certain to be used for sight-seeing on all occasions, there ought to be some means of guaranteeing their safety. To this end it might be made part of the duties of either the City Surveyor, the Superintendent of Streets, or other official, to inspect all the awnings in the city once a year, and order the removal or repair of such structures as he found in a dangerous condition. This is the more desirable since wooden structures which are painted are liable to fall into a state of almost complete decay before their condition is noticed. They will hang together when riddled with dry or wet rot, presenting a substantial appearance until a heavy strain is put upon them, and then collapsing with disastrous consequences. Every man who has an awning liable to be used for sight-seeing ought to welcome such an annual inspection, for it would guarantee him against the practically unlimited expense always liable to attend a serious accident. Of course the right of action for damages could not be surrendered or suspended, but at least an additional safeguard would be introduced by adopting the plan here suggested.

SENATOR FARLEY ON THE SITUATION.

Senator Farley has been duly interviewed, and as in duty bound he has gravely declared it as his opinion that the Democrats could carry California this year. We shall not quarrel with the Senator for saying this, for we realize fully, and with a feeling of commiseration, that it was impossible for him to have said anything else, or anything less. It is among the moral obligations laid upon members of Congress that they must uphold their party whenever called upon. If Senator Farley had not believed it possible for the Democrats to carry California, he could not have ventured to give utterance to his belief. If he says anything on the subject, he must say what will please his party. We know, and of course he knows equally well, that there exist no grounds for the confidence he evinced to the reporter, but we shall not take an unfair advantage of him by blaming him for a weakness which belongs to his situation. The only thing which does amaze us is that it should be thought worth while to gather and telegraph the necessarily constrained, and artificial expressions of partisans who in the nature of the case cannot give valuable information or trustworthy opinions about political prospects. They may have very shrewd ideas as to the tendency of things, but they are debarred from making these ideas known, and all that can be got from them is the repetition of the regular party catechism.

A DISAGREEABLE LEGACY.

The seven men who, being upset on Bear Lake, near Chicago, the other day, swam ashore and left all the women of their party to drown, will perhaps find before they have lived much longer that there are some conditions of survival even less to be desired than death. They will go through the world pointed at and scorned as base poltroons, and though it is a fair inference that creatures capable of such infamy are void of sensibility, they will experience from their fellows a reception which will make even such selfish wretches realize the discomfort of being held in loathing and contempt by their kind. The Chicago press would do well to print the names of these curs, to the end that the journals of the country may gibbet them conspicuously as the libels on American manhood who, having the power, refused to save drowning women.

THE "NATION" ON GARFIELD'S RECORD.

We print to-day, and recommend to the careful attention of our readers, an article from the New York *Nation* upon General Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier affair. The *Nation* has analyzed the case with complete impartiality, has shown precisely how the charge originated, and what it rests on, and after giving the fullest examination to the whole case reaches the conclusion that the accused is not guilty. It is scarcely necessary to say that such testimony from a journal which deservedly possesses so high a reputation for probity and scrupulousness is of very great weight, but the *Nation's* exhibit is of a character to convince all who are not hopelessly prejudiced by partisan policy. The question of Garfield's implication in the Credit Mobilier business is unfortunately not one which can be determined either way by conclusive evidence. It is emphatically a question of presumptions, for there has never been produced any positive and unmistakable proof connecting him with the matter. The charge against him rests upon the averments of Oakes Ames regarding acts alleged to have taken place between four and five years previously, and for the confirmation of which allegations only a vague and inconclusive memorandum could be exhibited. Oakes Ames said that he had held ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock for Garfield, and that he had paid him $329 on account of dividends on that stock. Garfield denied that he had ever agreed to take any stock, but stated that he had on one occasion borrowed $300 from Ames. The only corroboration of Ames' account consisted in a memorandum by which Garfield appeared to be credited with ten shares of stock, but which furnished no indication that any payments had ever been made to him. The corroboration of Garfield's account consists in the fact that he never possessed any stock, and that though according to Ames the latter held certain stock for Garfield, it never got into his hands nor were any dividends paid to him. The natural presumption is that if Garfield had regarded himself as the owner of this stock, he would have demanded possession of it, and would certainly have sought the dividends which were being paid on it. But neither Ames nor anyone else has ever asserted that he acted as though the stock was his, or as though he had any claim for dividends upon it. Ultimately the issue resolves itself into one of veracity as between Ames and Garfield, and here again it is evident that the preponderance of probability is upon the side of the latter. In the first place the Credit Mobilier investigation showed that the memory of Oakes Ames was very treacherous. He repeatedly referred to this infirmity in the course of his evidence, and though he at one time affected to be positive that Garfield had taken the stock, he could not, when sharply pressed, support the assertion. He in fact admitted that he "may have been mistaken" in supposing that the payment he made to Garfield was on account of dividends, and not as a loan, and the more closely the case is examined the more probable will it appear that he was mistaken in this.

The circumstance that the Poland Committee believed Garfield to have taken stock is cited by the Democrats as proof of his implication. But as the *Nation* well observes, "the evidence on which "they based their conclusions is before "the world," and it is open to every one to draw from it quite as correct inferences as were possible to the committee. A curious and not a creditable feature of this controversy is the sudden respect assumed by the Democrats for the integrity of Oakes Ames. At the time of the Credit Mobilier inquiry no such theory was entertained regarding him. He was then denounced as a consummate scoundrel, and his mendacity was quite as generally assumed as his truthfulness is now. The character of Oakes Ames was certainly not a model one. He was shown to have forsworn himself repeatedly during the inquiry. The transactions in which he was involved were of more than doubtful morality, and none could infer from his career that he was scrupulous or upright. On the other hand Garfield had lived an open, clear and honorable life; absorbed in public business, caring but little for money, ambitious only for political distinction, respected by a large circle of friends and constituents, possessing a wide reputation for honesty and singleness of purpose. When two such men as Ames and Garfield, therefore, are placed in a position such as that under consideration, it is obvious that their known characters ought to be taken into account in weighing their respective versions of the story. And the result of so weighing their respective characters must be to give the preference to Garfield's statement, not only as being the more probable of the two because of his previous reputation, but as being the more strongly corroborated by such evidence as can be obtained. The *Nation* justly concludes that the facts are such as, "if he were "not a Presidential candidate, to clear him "in the eyes of all reasonable men of "every imputation arising from" the Credit Mobilier charge. This being so, however, the circumstance of his candidature ought not and must not be allowed to deprive him of justice. A strong attempt has been made by the Democrats to convict him of this charge, but it has failed and will fail, for the reason that he is not guilty. Reasonable men cannot be made to forego their reason merely because a Presidential campaign has begun, and they must be expected to concur in the dispassionate and fair-minded verdict which the *Nation* has reached after a perfectly unbiased and thorough analysis of the case.

CHARGES AGAINST HANCOCK.

Of course it is inevitable that every Presidential candidate should have charges preferred against him. A considerable part of the campaign is necessarily devoted to ascertaining whether such charges have any truth in them. Experience shows that a certain percentage of campaign charges is true, and this is natural, since no candidate can be found who is altogether free from blemish. The present tendency is to accuse General Hancock of the very kind of laches which the Democrats thought would be barred by his nomination. He was chosen because of his alleged loyal record, and he is already roundly accused of disloyal proceedings. Apart from the question of the truth of the charges, it is clearly not surprising that they should be made, for Hancock is notoriously the candidate of the South, and when the South chooses a Union General for its leader, it becomes not merely prudent but necessary to review his record with suspicious care. It is now alleged that during the rebellion he proposed, on the removal of McClellan from command, to march upon Washington and depose Lincoln and Stanton. It is further asserted that in 1877 he informed General Sherman that he regarded Tilden as the rightful President, and that if the latter should take the oath, and then call upon him for armed support, he would consider it his duty to obey the order. This second story fortunately admits of refutation or establishment. If Hancock ever made any such statement to General Sherman, the latter of course must remember it. We do not regard this story as being highly probable, for we doubt whether in such a case General Sherman would not have been apt to consider that he too had a duty to perform, and that this duty required the prompt exposure of his subordinate's designs, at the very least. It is, however, in order to point out that such doings as are now ascribed to Hancock are precisely of the kind most likely to endear him to the Confederate Brigadiers who procured his nomination, and that an inflexible loyalty to the Union has never hitherto had any attraction for that class of people. In seeking the reasons which induced the South to insist upon the selection of this man, it is undoubtedly necessary to look beneath the surface, and to specially inquire for motives such as are most likely to influence those who still hope to reverse the verdict of the war.

PRINCE DEMIDOFF'S GAMBLING.

A dispatch states that the Russian Prince Demidoff recently lost $1,600,000 at baccarat, in a single night. This Prince Demidoff is one of the wealthiest of the Russian nobility, and by all accounts a very eccentric and highly disagreeable person. He had a splendid palace at San Donato, in Italy, and accumulated there one of the most magnificent art collections in Europe. His pictures, statues, gems, carvings, were world-renowned. But this very fame finally disgusted him so that he resolved to sell off the entire collection. He declared that he was bored to death by people coming to see his rarities, and so about a year ago he caused everything to be sold at auction. The sale lasted several weeks, and was attended by all the collectors and virtuosi of Europe. The aggregate receipts were extremely large, and it was believed by several good judges that Demidoff had actually realized a very smart profit upon his original investments. No question of pecuniary benefit was present in his mind, however, for he has always been too wealthy to enjoy the delights of that form of speculation. If, indeed, he has sustained as heavy a loss at play as the telegraph alleges, it will make very little difference to him; and if he should gamble away the whole of his property, and then go and hang himself, it would make no difference at all to that world which he has never benefited by his existence.

MINING NOTES.

The total bullion production of Silver Reef (Utah) since the opening of the mines up to date (July 1, 1880), is $3,261,054 13.

The Fairplay *Flume* of Colorado has wonderful reports of rich ores in the new mining district between Mosquito and Pennsylvania gulches.

Quite an extensive cave occurred in the Empire mine at Plymouth a few days ago, says the Amador *Dispatch*, which will necessarily throw a number of the workmen out of employment for a few weeks. Fortunately there was no personal injury done to any of the miners, further than the temporary loss of their time.

According to the Weaverville *Journal*, some of the richest quartz in the State is now being found in Trinity county. One day last week Fred Denier pounded up a pound and a half of rock from the Monte Cristo mine at Deadwood and obtained two ounces of gold, lacking only one dollar. This is at the rate of $45,000 to the ton.

The Enterprise Mining Company, located in the canyon of Kern river, have taken out considerable gold the past few months, says the Kern County *Californian*. Their water is taken from a small mountain stream that now gives signs of failure, and they may soon be compelled to suspend operations for a time, unless they decide to go to the expense of taking water from some other source.

A number of miners have located quartz leads in the old Mono diggings, says the *Homer Mining Index*, and some work is being done on them. The ledges are of good size, and crop out strongly in places. The ores are free milling and carry considerable gold. We understand that some parties are going to build an arastra there to test the ore. The Mono diggings are easy of access, water is abundant and any quantity of wood close at hand.

The Winnemucca *Silver State* learns that a general stampede has taken place from Spring City in the direction of Buckskin Mountain, not far from the Idaho road, where very rich mining discoveries have recently been made. Two old prospectors brought some ore to Spring City and had it assayed. It went from $350 to $515 to the ton. The assays were made from float rock, and the prospectors went back to find the ledge and were successful.

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 soon. The Indian Valley mine alone will give employment to a large number of men when the operations are fully commenced, as intended, and several mining operations in this neighborhood will increase the demand.

It is reported on good authority, says the Grass Valley *Union*, that the Bell Consolidated mine, formerly known as the O'Conor Sydney mine, located about two miles east of town, is soon to be revived under the auspices of a new company. The mine has been standing idle from ten to twelve years, and of course is in a somewhat dilapidated condition on account of the caving of the underground work. There is a twenty-stamp mill on the property, which when built, was one of the best in the State, and is said to be yet in good condition. Those best acquainted with this mine have faith in its value when the proper developments are made.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—Money is very slow to-day. Indeed it has been quite inactive for many weeks. The fault is not in the money, nor in the lenders. It is because borrowers with prime securities are scarce. The wheat crop will soon begin to move. It is represented to be the largest ever produced in the State. It will require considerable accommodation from bankers and private capitalists to successfully handle and place it. Lenders stand ready to do their part at the proper time. They will take wheat at a value of 1c ⅌ lb, and loan against it on that basis at 8@9 per cent. in city warehouses, and 9@10 per cent. in warehouses in the interior, on the bay or railroad. 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 6 @7 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 49¾d for bankers' bills, and 49¾d for commercial bills. Refined silver is 10½@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, July 6th.

THOUSANDS BENEFITED.—Is clipped from the *Gazette*, Yonkers, N. Y., the following: "Thousands of human beings that have for years been sufferers from diseases of kidneys and liver, are now being made well and happy by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is the only medicine in existence that will effectually cure Bright's Disease. While Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure is the only sure remedy for diabetes."—H. C. Kirk & Co., agents, Sacramento.

A party that moved last Saturday hung a Brussels carpet on the clothes line for an airing, and a goat came along and ate a couple of yards of it before he made the discovery that the flowers were not natural. The remarks of the owner on making the discovery are not printable.—[Sunnyside Press.

AN IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS.

GENERAL GARFIELD AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

[From the New York Nation, June 24th.]

In concluding our article on the Republican nominee last week we alluded to certain charges, having an unpleasant aspect, which it would not do for his political friends to ignore. Of these by far the worst-looking was that which associated his name with the Credit Mobilier swindle as a holder of stock in that concern, and in which he was accused of a disingenuous attempt to free himself from his proper share of responsibility in the matter by pretending that the dividend which he received from the stock was a small loan of money from Oakes Ames. The Republican papers have touched upon the matter in such a way as to show that they would feel much more comfortable if there were no such charge to meet. We have, therefore, made a careful examination of all the evidence against Mr. Garfield elicited by the Poland committee during the celebrated investigation of 1873, with a view of giving our readers a correct idea of its character and of the probable conclusions to be drawn from it.

It will be remembered that the investigation originated from the putting of some one hundred and eighty shares of stock in the hands of Mr. Ames as trustee, for the purpose of "placing it where it would do most good." This was done some time in the year 1867. Mr. Ames thereupon applied to a dozen or more of his personal friends in Congress to invest small sums in it on terms as liberal as the investors could honestly expect. Some paid in cash, and to those who had not the cash to spare he offered to hold the stock until the dividends should pay for it. The general fact that some of the stock had been held by members of Congress leaked out during the Presidential campaign of 1872, and on the opening of the session of Congress in December of that year, Speaker Blaine, whose name had been prominently mentioned in connection with the matter, moved the appointment of a committee of investigation. We are now concerned only with such of the evidence taken by the committee as relates to Mr. Garfield, of which the following is a summary made up from the report of the committee.

Among the first papers presented was a rough memorandum submitted by Mr. McComb, containing names of about a dozen members of Congress supposed to have invested in the stock. The name "Garfield" appears on the paper, but no indication of the number of shares or any other particulars. On his opening examination, December 17, 1872, Mr. Oakes Ames says of Garfield: "I agreed to get ten shares of stock for him, and hold it until he could pay for it." He added that Mr. Garfield never took his stock and never paid for it, and he had no recollection of ever having paid him any dividend. He had, however, given him (Mr. Garfield) some $300 or $400, which he called a loan. (It will be remembered that at the time this evidence was given nearly five years had elapsed since the supposed transaction.) The next day Mr. Ames repeated, in the most unqualified manner, that Mr. Garfield had never paid for any stock or received any dividend.

On January 22d he told a somewhat different story. In December, 1867, or January, 1868, Mr. Garfield agreed to take stock. In the following June Mr. Ames sold the bonds belonging to his stock for $776, and received a cash dividend of $600, which, after deducting $47 interest, left a balance of $329 due to each holder of ten shares. This sum he paid Mr. Garfield, and that, he said, was the sole transaction between them. He did not know how the sum was paid, but supposed it was paid in money. When asked whether he had made any statement to Mr. Garfield of what he was paying the money for, he replied: "I presume I did; I think I did with all of them; that is my impression." He "supposed" Mr. Garfield understood this to be the balance of his dividend. He remembered no conversation in the transaction, and never delivered any certificate. Dividends in Union Pacific stock had been declared on these shares, but Mr. Garfield had never asked for any of them. He "presumed" the $329 was paid by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

On January 29th he said that he had never offered to pay Mr. Garfield any more dividends, but still considered the ten shares of stock as belonging to him. He also said, that in conversation with Mr. Garfield since the investigation commenced, the latter argued that there was still $2,400 due him on his shares, namely, $1,000 Credit-Mobilier stock, $1,000 in Union Pacific stock, and $400 in stocks and bonds; and in support of his statement submitted the following memorandum in Mr. Garfield's handwriting:

1,000
1,400
———
2,400

He found this little piece of paper on his table a few days after the conversation, and thought that, as there was a conflict of testimony, it might be worth preserving.

Except this scrap of paper, Mr. Ames' recollection was not, up to this point, supported by any documentary evidence whatever. He had produced no original paper, memorandum, entry, or check of any kind, by himself or any one else, showing that Mr. Garfield had ever agreed to take the stock, or receive the dividend on it. He stated the circumstances entirely from memory, and, when pressed for particulars, said he had forgotten them. According to his own testimony his memory was of little value as evidence: "People ask me about things that happened a year ago, and I cannot tell whether it was ten years ago or one." Allusions to this defect of memory were frequent during his examination.

On February 11th the case took a new turn by the production of Mr. Ames' celebrated memorandum-book, showing his dealings with each Congressional subscriber to the stock. The following is the only entry bearing on our present inquiry:

GARFIELD.

10 shares Credit M.	$1,000 00
7 mos. 10 days	43 36
	1,043 36
80 p. c. dividend at .97	776 00
	267 36
Interest to June 20th	3 64
	271 00

1,000 C. M.
1,000 U. P.

This is a calculation showing that on June 20th Mr. Garfield still owed $271 on his stock, which, being deducted from the dividend of $600 declared about the same time, leaves the balance of $329, which Mr. Ames asserted he had paid. But it will be seen that the memorandum gives no evidence of this payment. When pressed for the last time to state how it was understood that the payment was on account of the dividend, he replied: "I supposed it was like all the rest; but when Mr. Garfield says he mistook it for a loan, that he always understood it to be a loan, that I did not make any explanation to him, and did not make any statement to him, I may be mistaken. I am a man of few words, and I may not have made myself understood to him."

This terminates the case of the plaintiff. It does not appear that the defendant was present either in person or by counsel; at least, in our examination of the testimony we have found no instance in which the witness was cross-examined, either by Mr. Garfield or on his behalf. The latter, however, made a brief statement to the committee, and afterwards privately printed an examination of the testimony. This has the appearance of a straightforward and satisfactory explanation of his apparent connection with the affair. Weak points of the evidence are not picked out for refutation, and strong ones ignored, as is common in such cases, but the strongest points are presented verbatim, followed by explanations of their bearing or origin. When we look into the matter we find the conflict of testimony to be less than it appears at first sight; and, except on a single point, there is little difficulty in forming a quite satisfactory judgment of the essential facts.

We first call to mind that Mr. Ames held the stock as trustee, and therefore could derive no personal benefit from it. Hence he could afford to be liberal in disposing of it. The smallness of the amount at his disposal shows that the object was rather to associate influential names with the enterprise, in order to give it respectability, than to secure any favorable legislature. In the event of an exposure it was evidently desirable to have the best possible reputations at risk, and therefore very natural to offer stock to men of the right kind on very liberal terms. About the end of 1867 Mr. Garfield was approached, both by George Francis Train and Mr. Ames, with offers of ten shares of stock at par, with the assurance that it would pay good dividends. He neither positively declined nor accepted, but held the matter under advisement. Some time during the next few months Mr. Garfield, having exhausted his funds by a journey to Europe, borrowed $300 of Mr. Ames. Whether this loan, which he admits having received, is really identical with the dividend of $329 which Mr. Ames professed to have paid him, may be an open question, but the preponderance of probability seems to be in the affirmative, for the simple reason that it was very natural that Mr. Ames' treacherous memory should have been slightly at fault after the lapse of five years. We might pertinently ask whether one can correctly be said to remember a payment when he cannot recall a single one of the attendant circumstances. Mr. Ames produced three checks for $329 which he had drawn on the Sergeant-at-Arms. One or two of these had initials on them indicating whom they were for, but the one he supposed to be Mr. Garfield's had no mark whatever connecting that gentleman with it; nor could Mr. Ames say whether he had drawn the money himself or given the check to Mr. Garfield, which seems to us almost equivalent to saying that he did not remember anything at all about it. Mr. Garfield says that when Mr. Ames lent him the money the latter said that if he took the stock they could settle both matters together, so that it was easy for the transactions to have been associated in Mr. Ames' mind. He also says that when he repaid this loan he took no receipt, as he had given none, but verbally declined the proposal to take the offered stock. Nor is there anything improbable in the supposition that Mr. Ames may have tendered the check, and that Mr. Garfield, being in want of money, may have accepted it as a loan in case he finally declined the stock, and a dividend in case he took it. However this might have been, both agree that there was no further communication between them on the subject, and that Mr. Ames never paid or offered to pay him subsequent dividends, and never tendered him any evidence of ownership.

This last fact seems conclusive of the main question, because it proves that Mr. Garfield never considered himself the owner of the stock. It is highly improbable that he allowed Mr. Ames to hold for him stocks and moneys of a cash value of one or two thousand dollars for four years without a scrap of evidence to prove his claim in case of Mr. Ames' death, without once asking for a dollar of the dividends, and without making any attempt to realize upon a dangerous investment. To add to the improbability of the case, he had, in the meantime, built himself a house, a proceeding which usually impels men of slender means to search diligently for all moneys to which they are entitled. In addition to all this, if Mr. Garfield held the stock, knowing it to be disreputable, he had an additional motive for disconnecting his name from it; so that the plaintiff's case implies, not only that he denied himself his money in this inexplicable manner, but that he did so under peril of exposure.

We consider the admitted conduct of both parties during the four years alluded to, from 1868 to 1872, as sufficiently refuting the uncertain and vacillating testimony of Mr. Ames as to what Mr. Garfield agreed to do. No doubt he held the ten shares of stock for Mr. Garfield; he was very desirous that the name and goodwill of that gentleman should be secured, and he had no reasons for otherwise disposing of the stock. The transaction, entirely verbal in its form, was one in which there was room for indefinite misunderstanding on both sides, and it is quite possible that Mr. Ames might have forgotten any verbal refusal of the stock. At the same time his failure to tender either dividends or evidences of ownership lends color to the suspicion that he no more looked upon Mr. Garfield as owner than the latter did himself. His apparent statement that Mr. Garfield, after he had been implicated by the testimony, claimed $2,400 due him, is so preposterous that we need not quote Mr. Garfield's explanation of the mistake.

At the same time it is to be remembered that the Congressional Committee, which contained such Republicans as Mr. Poland, Mr. Banks and Mr. McCrary, did find that Mr. Garfield agreed to take the stock, and received the dividend of $329; in other words, they believed Mr. Ames' story, and did not believe Mr. Garfield's denial. But the evidence on which they based their conclusion is before the world, and they have no such judicial authority as to make their finding anything more than a very disagreeable fact for Mr. Garfield's friends and a very useful one for his enemies. We must say for our own part that until now we had overlooked the long interval which elapsed between the distribution of the stock and payment of the dividend and the investigation. We are satisfied that Mr. Ames' admitted failure during all that period of four years either to attempt to deliver the stock or to pay any subsequent dividends on it, and Mr. Garfield's admitted failure to ask for either stock or dividends, though confessedly in great need of money, give Mr. Garfield's version of the transaction the strongest kind of corroboration, and, taken in connection with what is known of his life and character, would be sufficient, if he were not a Presidential candidate, to clear him in the eyes of all reasonable men of every imputation arising out of it.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From our exchanges of July 6th.]

The number of arrests from eight o'clock last Saturday morning up to eleven o'clock last night footed up 262.

Bishop Simpson will start for China and be gone six months. He will hold a conference at Yokohama on the way.

Timothy Murphy, the second youngest brother of Denis Kearney, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital, after a lingering illness.

A quartz mill, which will cost $60,000 when laid down at its destination, is being manufactured by Prescott, Scott & Co., for mines near Carboca, Mexico. It will be shipped from this city to Port Libertad, on the Gulf of California, twenty-seven miles distant from the point where it is to be erected.

To-day the Japanese training-ship Tsukuba arrived in port from Esquimault, British Columbia. She left Esquimault July 1st; experienced northwest winds during the passage. She carries 38 officers, 32 cadets (with an English instructor), 270 men, and registers 1,030 tons, and engines of 250-horse power; mounts 10 guns. She will remain at this port about three weeks, and then proceed to Yokohama by the way of Honolulu. The Tsukuba visited this port about six years ago, and is now anchored off Vallejo-street wharf.

On Sunday last Denis Kearney, after his harangue at the sand lot, was closely pressed on his descent from the stand by a large crowd, who might or who might not be his admirers. At any rate, Denis was placed in the centre of a hollow square of policemen, under the command of Captain Short, and was escorted to a hack, into which he entered with considerable precipitation, and was rapidly driven away. Yesterday the driver of the hack appeared at the police station and held out his hand to Captain Short for the remuneration for his services. The Captain looked at him through his spectacles with some surprise, whereupon John explained that Denis refused to pay for his carriage hire, and as it was not customary to do work for nothing, and as he would not have taken the fare except for Captain Short, he was obliged to look to the said Captain of Police for payment. Captain Short requested him to again make a call upon Denis, and if he refused to pay to report the fact to headquarters.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The steamer City of Peking arrived at San Francisco Monday, 27 days and 22 hours from Hongkong, via Yokohama 16 days and 14 hours.

CHINA.

There is little news as to the position of affairs at Pekin. A correspondent says: There is no doubt in regard to there being a strong war party; and it seems probable that only the inability of Russia to engage in further conflict will avert the calamity. The situation is somewhat the same as it was after the Tientsin massacre, with this exception, that then China was terrified, now she is bold and presuming. Now, as then, her antagonist is brave but crippled.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that "the Chinese Government has prohibited opium smoking throughout the whole of the Empire, and after two months, if any one violates the law on the subject, he will be very severely punished." Special proclamations against opium smoking and gambling have also been issued at Shanghai.

JAPAN.

The Japan *Mail* of June 18th has the following: The principal event of the past fortnight has been the departure of the Emperor with a considerable suite on a tour through a portion of his dominions.

No news has yet been received of the reception met with by the United States man-of-war Ticonderoga in Corea. It is evident, however, that the Coreans are considerably exercised in their minds just now. In our last mail issue we alluded to an alleged landing effected by a detachment from a Russian man-of-war. Vernacular journals here report the arrival of H. M. S. Pegasus in Fusan, where there was previously another British war vessel. Calls were interchanged between the Captain of the new arrival and the Japanese Consul, who is said to have assisted the foreigners, as far as lay in his power, in the investigations. It is added that the natives had organized forces, and were prepared to offer armed resistance to any attempt at close intercourse, and that, during the stay of the English vessels in the harbor, the Corean Governor prohibited his people's visits to the Japanese settlement, thus causing what trade there is to be temporarily suspended. For the truth of this, and more, Japanese writers are alone responsible.

The opening of the new port of Gensan in Corea to Japanese trade is officially reported.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Three century plants are in bloom in Benicia.

There are about 2,400 Chinese in Alameda county.

The census returns foot up 62,000 for Alameda county.

A two-tailed lizard was captured near San Luis Obispo last week.

Solano county has a population of 18,557. The gain in ten years has been 1,686—about ten per cent.

In Salt Lake during the month of June there were thirty deaths, three of which were from diphtheria.

The work of repairing the old railroad wharf at Monterey has been commenced. It is proposed to put it in thorough repair.

The population of Siskiyou county is 8,340. At the last census it was 6,800, which included what is now Modoc county.

Citizens of Siskiyou county have organized the Mount Shasta Agricultural Society, in conjunction with Shasta and Trinity counties.

According to the Census Enumerator's report, the population of Hollister is 1,300, and that of the township in the neighborhood of 3,200.

The Sauk Valley Indians are driving settlers out of the Skagit region. The Indians allege that drunken prospectors outrage their squaws.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Yard announcing that a shaft will be immediately sent on to replace the broken one of the Pensacola.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance in Virginia, Nev. Two families on the Divide have it among their children, and in each family a death has occurred from it.

The Southern Pacific Railroad authorities contemplate erecting a stock-yard at their depot at Santa Clara, wherein stock can be corralled and kept and loaded in the cars.

George E. Hanscom of Oakland was seriously injured at Bodie Monday morning in firing an anvil. Both eyes are closed, but the sight is not destroyed, though his face is badly burned and torn.

An artesian well has been sunk on the farm of George S. Ladd, two and a half miles from Stockton. At the depth of 976 feet a stream of water was struck which flows 300,000 gallons per day.

It is estimated that the new Great Register of San Bernardino county will not contain more than 2,000 names, as against 2,857 names last year, many of whom were either dead or had left the country.

The value of merchandise destined for Hongkong on the City of Tokio was $180,000, of which over two-thirds was for 10,000 barrels flour and 2,950 flasks quicksilver. She also took 560 barrels flour and other goods valued at $18,000 to Japan. Her treasure list included $42,026 Mexican dollars and $9,310 gold coin to Hongkong.

A species of large worm, similar to the ordinary potato worm, has recently made its appearance in some of the southern settlements of Utah Territory. It is injuring the crops very seriously at and near Bellevue. The cotton crop at Washington is also suffering from its ravages. The inhabitants there speak of it as different from any worm previously seen in that locality.

Recently, says the Carson (Nev.) *Appeal*, Mrs. Wilson, of this city, was feeding her canary birds when a small diamond from her ring fell into the cage and was immediately gobbled up. There were six birds in the cage and they looked so much alike that she was unable to keep track of the thief. After considerable thinking over the matter she determined to kill the birds and inspect their stomachs for the gem. The slaughter of the innocents began at once, and, as luck always has it, the gizzard of the last bird contained the jewel. After the diamond was recovered the poor woman contemplated the shambles and cried like a child for a solid hour.

There are many persons, even in Lundy, says the Homer *Mining Index*, who are not aware of the fact that at the head of Mill creek canyon, not more than three miles from town, is one of the grandest waterfalls in the world. An immense body of water from a natural reservoir comes thundering down into the canyon over a perpendicular bluff, making a sheer descent of something over 800 feet. It is not a puny trickle—a feathery cascade—but a grandly terrible torrent of water that shakes the earth and deafens the beholder with its ceaseless roar, which would be plainly heard in Lundy were it not for the noise and din of the creek. It is one of the grandest sights imaginable, and will be ranked among the wonders of the coast.

COST OF FIRST-CLASS BLISS IN PARIS.

It is very expensive to be born in Paris. It costs still more to die here. But to be married here is the most extravagant thing a man can do, unless the bride's pa planks down the money cash, and in legions of napoleons. Do you think all that is necessary is to get her to say "Yes!" and to slip a $100 note into Rev. Mr. Walter's hand? Greenhorn! France is a military nation. A French girl's heart is a Sedan, which must be approached by trenches, attacked by siege artillery from behind gabions, mined, then carried by assault. After it is won the winner is allowed to visit the won (the dear one) daily. He gives her on his first visit a gold ring with one (or at most two) very valuable pearls set between two diamonds. The eve of the wedding day he gives her the plain gold ring and a very costly sapphire or ruby or emerald ring. He sends her daily a nosegay of the rarest white flowers tied with costly lace, or with moire silk ribbon, on which her name is embroidered in silver letters. In aristocratic Romish families the first person to whom the marriage is announced is the Pope, who, the day of the wedding, telegraphs his blessing. If sovereigns or princes of the blood are among the family acquaintances they are informed by letter, sealed always with red wax; it is against etiquette to address such persons letters sealed with black wax. If these regal personages be intimate friends, the bride's father, the mother and betrothed announce the marriage in person to all their friends. The groom in futuro is introduced by them only to grandparents. The parents give their daughter twelve dresses, with stockings, bottines, parasols and bonnets to match. The finest white linen and lace alone are used in the linen. The wedding dress must be of East Indian muslin or gauze, covered with orange flowers in tufts, in wreaths, in fringes, with a long train of damask. No lace. Three sorts of lace only are in fashion—Valenciennes, Mechlin and Alencon. A mother who has the least self-respect gives her daughter six dozen day shirts of very fine linen, six dozen day shirts of cambric, twelve dozen night shirts, two dozen short petticoats for walking, six ball petticoats of muslin, with a long train, twelve petticoats for robes de chambre. The "basket" is no longer willow, covered with silk and trimmed with knots of ribbon, but a very costly antique or modern secretary, with every drawer filled with presents, among them a purse filled with gold for charity; in some drawers are lace flounces enough to trim two dresses (one black, one white), velvet enough for two dresses, satin enough for two dresses, fancy goods enough for two dresses; in other drawers are ball fans, drawing-room fans, flask, workbox, card case, dressing case, and all sorts of costly knick-knacks. Pearls are the favorite gems offered; a pearl necklace with five rows costs $100,000—dog cheap. The groom's mother gives diamonds. It is no longer the fashion to display presents given by friends. Cashmere shawls are no longer given—shawls have gone out of fashion.—[Paris Letter.

The Scotchman and the mineralogist: "Yon man gave me his bag to carry by a short cut across the hills to his inn, while he took the other road. Eh! it was dreadfully heavy, and, when I got out of his sight, I determined to see what was in it, for I wondered at the unco weight of the thing; and man, its no use for you to guess what was in that bag, for you'd ne'er find out. It was stones." "And did you carry it?" "Carry it! Man, do you think I was as mad aa himself? Nae! nae! I emptied them all out, but I filled the bag again from the cairn near the house, and I gave him good measure for his money."

BETTER TIMES.—The *Democrat*, New Orleans, La., says: "Suffering among such as