THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 5, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109½ for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 111¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 114½; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 97 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s 113; 4½s, 114¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 11d@10s 4d for good to choice California.

There was quite an improvement in mining stocks at San Francisco yesterday morning, both in the number and volume of transactions, and prices. Nearly all the Comstocks participated in the upward movement. Utah rose $2, Sierra Nevada $2, Mexican $2, Ophir $1 37½, and other kinds from 5c to 87½c.

Fire at Fresno.

A party of colonists from Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived at New Tacoma, W. T., yesterday.

The trial of Miers, at Susanville, for murder, progresses slowly.

The troop ship Orontes has left Portsmouth, Eng., for India, with 1,000 men.

Garfield was enthusiastically greeted at all points on his trip East.

General Sherman has given Hancock permission to publish the two letters written to him in December, 1876.

Chambers has decided to remain on the Greenback ticket as a candidate for Vice-President.

The Democrats of the Fourth Maine District have nominated George W. Ladd for Congress.

Stanton J. Peele has been nominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Indiana District for Congress.

Of General Burrows' force in Afghanistan, 21 officers are killed or missing, 3 wounded and 6 escaped, and 12 arrived at Candahar unhurt.

Gladstone's health is improving.

One hundred and twenty-six amnestied Communists arrived at Paris yesterday from Brest.

The British troops will abandon Cabul.

Particulars of the taking of Tacna and Arica, Peru, by the Chileans, are given this morning.

Negotiations have been opened between the Russian Government and Chinese Embassador.

There is a lock-out of 2,400 weavers at Rochdale, England.

Goldsmith Maid's oldest colt was killed Tuesday at Trenton, N.J., while trying to jump a fence.

A man known as "Dutch Frank" was killed in a runaway at Virginia, Nev., yesterday.

The King of Siam still intends to visit the United States.

Dennis Hayes was shot and killed in San Francisco yesterday by Michael Dolan.

The Republicans of the Second Kansas District renominated Dudley C. Haskell for Congress by acclamation.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention met at Atlanta yesterday.

Weaver, Greenback candidate for President, appeals for contributions to aid in defraying campaign expenses.

Wallace Leach, of San Diego, was nominated for Congress at Los Angeles yesterday on the first ballot.

Two men were seriously injured in a railroad accident near Moberly, Mo., yesterday, and one killed.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

As details of the Alabama election come in it appears more clearly that the Democrats practiced the most high-handed frauds and outrages on that occasion. An account is given of one precinct where the Republicans actually polled 600 votes to 50 Democratic. The Democrats then captured the polls, stole the ballot-box, stuffed it, and made a return giving themselves 450 majority. At the same time, no doubt in order to illustrate General Hancock's assertion that "bayonets are not fit instruments with which to collect votes," and the declaration of the National Democratic platform that a free ballot "must and shall be maintained in all parts of the United States," a Democratic militia regiment was marched to the polls "to protect the inspectors"—that is, the gentlemen who were engaged in stuffing the ballot-box. At another place the Democrats deliberately changed the ballots in the presence of the Republican inspector, who was a colored man, and then tried to bulldoze him into signing the fraudulent returns. As these practices were in use all over the State, the value of the election as an expression of the will of the majority may be easily gauged. This is the way a solid South is being secured, and these are the methods General Hancock's friends take to show their appreciation of his letter and their own platform. Of course Hancock knows perfectly well what is being done in his interest, and of course he is perfectly ready to accept whatever help these methods may bring him. It may therefore be an apposite and interesting consideration whether his general attitude is entirely consistent with that high sense of honor which his friends are pleased to declare his special characteristic.

THE BENDER BUSINESS.

A few days ago it was very positively announced that the Benders, of evil notoriety, had been arrested. Then it was stated that the prisoner believed to be "old man" Bender had practically confessed his participation in several murders. A number of damaging circumstances were detailed, each tending to confirm the prisoner's identity still further. And just when everybody was prepared to hear that the chain of evidence was complete, comes the statement that after all it is thought a mistake has been made, and that it does not seem to be Bender after all. When the escape of the Benders took place, several years ago, it was announced that a party of regulators or vigilantes had struck the track of the fugitives, that they were overtaken, and that they had suffered lynch-law. This story obtained quite a wide acceptance at the time, and so far as we know the men on whom report fastened the pursuit and execution of the murderers never made any public denial of the matter. If, however, the Benders are still living, it is clear that somebody else must have lied powerfully, and that somebody else must have consented to sail under false colors for a good many years. It might be worth while to unparth this old account of the lynching of the Benders, if only to ascertain how it originated, and who the valiant men are who were supposed to have been concerned in that act of lawless vengeance. The chances just now, however, are that the new Benders will turn out to be the victims of misplaced suspicion, in which event the old story may be true after all.

TANNER'S FAST.

It looks as though Dr. Tanner would accomplish his undertaking, and come out alive from his forty-day fast. Should he last to the end, however, his danger will not be over. The restoration of his system to its normal condition must be extremely difficult, and the more so since it is apparent that his stomach is already in a very rebellious and irritable condition. Of course his object will not be fairly attained unless he recovers from the effects of the fast, for though the maintenance of life for forty days without eating is in itself a very remarkable feat, it would hardly offer much valuable scientific suggestion if the experimenter should collapse at the end. If Dr. Tanner makes a rapid and complete recovery his exhibition will deserve to be called remarkable, and it will at least show that the medical theory as to the limits of abstinence has been insufficient.

JUDGE YULE'S DECISION IN THE SCHRODER CASE.

The decision of Judge Yule in the Schroder case, which we published in full yesterday, must be regarded as an unusually lucid and cogent argument. The question to be decided by the Court was whether the defendant should be admitted to bail under the charge preferred against him. The law provides that defendants can only be admitted to bail in such cases when the evidence of guilt is not strong, nor the presumption great. The Judge proceeds to analyze the case very deliberately, premising that the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant resolves itself into these considerations: (1.) Did the defendant kill Dr. Lefevre? (2.) Was the killing of Dr. Lefevre done in self-defense? (3.) Was the defendant in that sane condition of mind at the time the fatal shot was fired that the law will hold him responsible for his acts? He then examines each of these propositions, and concludes by answering them all affirmatively, basing his deductions upon the evidence, and supporting them by numerous citations from the authorities. The theory of the defense that the defendant was *non compos mentis* the Court finds itself compelled to reject, the testimony showing an intelligent co-ordination of means to ends in his conduct incompatible with the hypothesis of insanity. The Judge observes with truth that the defense of insanity has been much "strained and abused," and of this the criminal records of the last twenty years afford only too strong confirmation. It not infrequently occurs that counsel, in their efforts to create as many loopholes of escape for their clients as possible, embarrass their cause by urging at the same time arguments which are mutually destructive. In the present case this error appears to have been committed, it having been claimed, first, that the defendant was not responsible for his homicidal act, because insane, and second, that he was justified in killing Dr. Lefevre, because the latter had wronged him. The Court punctures this second plea very effectually by pointing out, first, that the law recognizes no such justification for homicide as is here set up; and second, that no sufficient proof has been adduced of the commission of any such wrong by Dr. Lefevre. On this the Court says: "The killing being admitted, it is claimed "that there was such a provocation "offered and such a wrong suffered by the "defendant as to warrant the defendant "in taking human life to avenge "the wrong. This argument was urged "with such force that I am compelled to "notice it. *The only evidence before me "tending to show that the deceased had "wronged the defendant, is that given by the "defendant.*" Of course the Court cannot tell what a jury might think of such evidence, but it is very certain that a Judge who is a lawyer can only regard it as utterly inconclusive. It is possible, perhaps probable, that in a trial before a jury other evidence may be adduced in support of the position of the defendant, but the examining magistrate had only to deal with the testimony produced before himself, and that testimony has not established even a strong presumption of the guilt of Dr. Lefevre. The observations of the Court on the plea of justification are particularly opportune, for the disposition of counsel to take for granted the existance of a "higher law" in these cases assuredly needs to be checked.

It seems to have been thought that on the mere statement of the defendant as to the motive of his homicidal act, and upon the gratuitous assumption of this vague "higher law," the Court ought to have liberated Schroder on bail. It is well for the reputation of the Court, and not less for the cause of justice, that Judge Yule has had the firmness and the ability to resist this sentimental assault, and to take his stand resolutely upon the law as it is. Juries in murder cases have of late years played such havoc with legal definitions and statutory penalties that it is very difficult to determine whether there remains any sure method of punishing homicides into which sentimental considerations enter or can be imported. The popular disposition to override the law has been greatly enforced by the dangerously obscure and perplexing theories which have obtained regarding insanity in its relations to crime. Ignorant men placed in jury-boxes have been dazed and bewildered by conflicting medical testimony. The most unwarrantable and loose interpretations and definitions have been introduced by rival medical schools. At the same time a thoroughly barbarous sentimentality has indorsed the mischievous notion that men are in certain contingencies justified in "taking the law into their own hands." And the practical result of all these influences has been to make human life less secure, to foster contempt and disgust for jury trial, and to encourage a kind of revenges which are equally brutal, senseless and futile. Whatever tends in any degree to check this demoralizing movement must be welcomed by all sober thinkers. The present case presents, so far as it has been developed, unusually prominent features of an objectionable kind. A man is shot down without warning in his own office, and then, upon the unsupported statement of his slayer that he had committed a wrong which could not have justified murder, it is demanded that the slayer be set at large upon bail. Of course the recognition of such a claim would have gone far to bias a jury in advance, and to persuade them that the case warranted an extenuating verdict, and therefore also it is well that there has been no yielding to the current of sentimental tendency. This is a case which in the interests of society requires to be tried with the utmost deliberation and fullness. As it stands now Schroder is not justified by any law or by any convention which commands the respect or obedience of civilized and intelligent men. Whether he will be so justified eventually remains to be seen, but the decision of Judge Yule in the preliminary examination constitutes an argument which goes far towards establishing the status of the case, and completely demonstrates the necessity for further proceedings.

THE DEFEAT OF THE COMPENSATION BILL.

The Irish Land Compensation Bill has been defeated in the House of Lords by a decisive majority. It passed the Commons by so small a vote that its present rejection must be regarded as killing it, even had it not been generally understood that Gladstone had been compelled to consent to its slaughter by the peers, as the only condition of holding the Whigs in hand. The measure which has been fought over so fiercely was introduced with the ostensible purpose of protecting those Irish tenants who had not the advantage of the Ulster custom, from being evicted for non-payment of rent, without compensation for such improvements as they had put upon their farms. It was intended to apply only during the temporary distress caused by successive crop failures. It provided that compensation should be given by landlords when it could be shown to the satisfaction of the Court having jurisdiction, (1) that the non-payment of rent was owing to the tenant's inability to pay, (2) that the tenant was willing to continue in the occupation upon just and reasonable terms, (3) that such terms had been refused by the landlord. These provisions appear on their face rational and humane, and it is perhaps doubtful whether, under ordinary circumstances, the bill would not have been carried. But the Home Rulers have of late done so much to encourage the Irish tenant-farmers in refusing to pay rent altogether, and so much bitter feeling has been created by the agitation about confiscating all the lands for the use of the people, that the landlords have been furnished with quite a new set of arguments. They have contended that this bill was an entering wedge which must bring about the abolition of all property rights in land. They have adroitly played upon the fears of the English landowners by representing that though begun in Ireland this was a movement which would be sure to extend into England before long. They have treated it as a concealed attack upon the landed interest generally, and as a dangerous and possibly fatal concession to the Communists. The Irish landlords have declared that it would be impossible to collect any rents if such a law was once passed, and they have alleged that its passage would be construed by the advocates of confiscation as a proof of apprehension on the part of the Government, and consequently as an incentive to renewed agitation. All these considerations had their weight, and it must be added that many advanced Liberals gravely questioned the expediency of the measure. On the other hand it is scarcely to be doubted that the defeat of the bill will cause very serious difficulties in Ireland. Both the landlords and the tenants there are in a bad temper. Each think they have been ill-used. The landlords in many cases are very likely to proceed with evictions, therefore, and the tenants in many cases are tolerably certain to begin shooting agents, process-servers and landlords. It is not improbable that still more serious complications may arise. Starvation and misery have so tortured the tenants in many districts that they are ready for anything, and having nothing to lose but lives which have not latterly been very sweet to them, they may easily be persuaded to join any mad enterprise. The failure of this bill, upon which many hopes had been built, will make Ireland more difficult of control than ever, in fact, and we shall not be at all surprised if formidable riots and terrible outrages are reported thence before long.

THE BURDETT-COUTTS ENGAGEMENT.

A queer story is told by the telegraph of the engagement of Baroness Burdett-Coutts to one Ashmead, her Secretary. It is to be hoped for the reputation of the lady and the honor of the man that the story is not true. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has made for herself so golden a record by her inexhaustible beneficence, and she has so completely earned the admiration and esteem of the civilized world, that it would be a very regrettable circumstance should she in her declining years commit so palpable a blunder as to unite herself with a mere sordid adventurer. We take it for granted that the man in this case is an adventurer, for we do not believe in a union of the affections between a youth of 25 and a woman of 66. The only historical instance of such a case that we can remember is that of Ninon de L'Enclos and her son. The latter fell desperately in love with his mother, being ignorant of the relationship, and on discovering it committed suicide in disgust and despair. We do not believe that Mr. Ashmead can have any other than a base motive for seeking the hand of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. She is very rich, and he has nothing. That appears to be the whole of the situation, and it is not a pleasing one. It is possible that the whole story is only one of those society canards which originate so mysteriously, but from its particularity we are somewhat afraid that it may be true, in which case it is a painful matter. It is a pity that this amiable and most benevolent lady could not have finished her noble and beautiful career as she began it, and that she could not have been preserved from the harpy clutches of one of those greedy soldiers of fortune who roam the world in the search of women to prey upon. In a more primitive stage of society her friends would have got rid of Mr. Ashmead after a summary fashion, but such processes are obsolete, and at present it is not even customary to cut the scoundrel who has purchased wealth at the price of ineffaceable infamy.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

How They Are to Be Organized in the East for the Campaign.

The following order for organizing the "Boys in Blue" in New York will probably be a guide for similar organizations throughout the country:

NEW YORK, July 23, 1880.

1. In compliance with General Orders No. 1 from our Commander-in-Chief, the "Boys in Blue" throughout the State of New York are hereby invited to organize companies at once to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur.

2. The maximum number of men to constitute a company is fixed at 100, and the minimum at 50.

3. As soon as any company is recruited to the minimum quota, it should proceed to elect by ballot, its commissioned officers, viz: Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant. The Captain will appoint the proper non-commissioned officers.

4. The Captain of each company, as soon as elected, will forward by mail a signed muster-roll of his command to J. C. Reed, Secretary (pro tem.), care of the Republican State Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

5. Blank muster rolls will be furnished on application of any recruiting party by letter to Col. C. R. Coster, Acting Quartermaster, No. 398 Canal street, New York.

6. Any squad of our veterans of the war for the Union may constitute themselves a recruiting party. All such recruiting parties should, by postal card, at once notify the temporary Secretary of their intention to raise a company, and every Monday thereafter report the progress made until the minimum is enlisted and the commissioned officers elected.

7. The maximum number of men to constitute a regiment is fixed at 1,000, and the minimum at 300.

8. The Captains of any six companies may consolidate their respective commands into a regiment, and the commissioned officers of the companies merged should then elect, by ballot, the proper regimental officers. The Colonel will appoint the regimental commissioned and non-commissioned staff. Notice of such regimental formation and election should be promptly mailed by the Colonel to the temporary Secretary.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Member for New York State, National Committee, "Boys in Blue."

The Dalles, Oregon, has 2,400 inhabitants; has five churches and good schools; does more business and sells more whisky than any town of its size on the coast, and has three weekly newspapers.

COAST DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Citizens of San Francisco Addressed by Secretary Thompson.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Republican Primaries in San Joaquin County.

ANOTHER MURDER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of Eastern Colonists in Washington Territory.

CALIFORNIA.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson Addresses the Citizens of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4th.—A splendid audience greeted Secretary Thompson at the Grand Opera House to-night. The dress circle and boxes were crowded with ladies. The stage was handsomely set, and the proscenium arch draped with the national colors. Among the gentlemen on the platform was Governor Perkins.

General Morrow called the meeting to order, and designated Congressman Davis as presiding officer, who, with a few remarks, introduced Secretary Thompson.

The speaker premised that he came to the coast on official, not political, business; but believing there was nothing in the rules of the civil service to prevent his performing his duties as a citizen he had responded to the invitation of the citizens to address them on public topics. He paid a compliment to the personal character of the Democratic leaders, whom he was willing to trust with anything except the Government of the country. He then reviewed the history of the Republican party, which found the nation bankrupt, conducted it through the most gigantic war the world ever saw, and had placed it on a firm financial foundation, with its bonds at a premium, the debt and interest reduced, and the national currency at par. The trade that was languishing revived, and instead of going steadily and rapidly in debt, the balance of trade was now in our favor, and the country the most prosperous and powerful on earth. There were no reasons, then, why the Republican party should be put out of power, but many that the Democratic party should be kept out. He had come to the conclusion, on fifty years' reflection, that by virtue of its principles and aims, it was impossible for the Democratic party to take care of and administer this Government. He then reviewed the principles of the Democracy, as enunciated in the platforms put forth from time to time, showing that with a single exception they were all negative in character. That exception was the Virginia resolutions of '98. The Democracy had opposed the national currency and internal improvements, on the ground of a tendency to a centralization of power, and the tariff which had protected us from the competition of European pauper labor. He also dwelt upon the secession and war record of the Democracy—the resolutions in the platform of the National Convention of 1864, declaring the war a failure. The Republican party had killed slavery, given the ballot to the blacks and effected a reconstruction which the Democracy, in the platform of 1868, had declared void. In 1876 they had nothing to say on that subject, but throughout the work of reconstruction the Democracy had been found impeding it at every step. He then reviewed President Johnson's reconstruction policy and the action of Hancock in Louisiana, in attempting to carry out the President's ideas in defiance of the laws of Congress, in which he was checkmated by General Grant. The next summer—in 1868—the Democratic National Convention gave Hancock 144½ votes, and a few days after Hancock wrote a letter indorsing the action of that Convention, which had declared the process of reconstruction void. He then read extracts from Hancock's letter to Sherman, recently published, and criticised the statement therein that it might become the province of an army officer to disobey the orders of his superiors. He then referred to the policy of Hayes in ordering the withdrawal of troops from the South, on the promise of the South that all parties should have fair play, and stigmatized its subsequent action as the rankest treachery. He held that the question at issue in that connection was not that of the interference of troops at the polls with the rights of voters, but an attempt on the part of State-rights men to take from the Government the control of the election of national officials and representatives. He quoted Garfield's letter of acceptance to show that he fully recognized that point. He further held that while the Democracy had abandoned the doctrine of secession, it still held to that of nullification, by which they would block the national legislation. After comparing the military record of Hancock, as a regular, with that of Garfield, he delivered a eulogy on the latter as a soldier, statesman and citizen. After a brief and able defense of the so-called larceny of the Presidency, he referred to the danger of a similar electoral complication in the future, and compared Edmunds' bill for leaving the decision of the manner of casting the electoral votes with the States, with the let-alone policy of the Democracy, with a view of leaving the matter for Congress to settle; but concluded that the people would work out any such complications to a successful conclusion. He then brought down the house with roars of applause by his direct, outspoken and pungent treatment of the Chinese question. The country held out open arms to all the people of the world except those who came in the guise of invaders, as the Chinese have infested California. It was the duty of the Government to say to them, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." The people might draw wisdom on this subject from Garfield's letter of acceptance, and then compare it with Hancock's silence on the subject. The question of Chinese immigration challenges the wisest statesmanship of the land, and can be solved only in one way—stop it.

The speaker closed amid great applause with a brilliant peroration upon the duties of citizens and the national destiny. The speech throughout was argumentative, eloquent and effective, and repeatedly drew down the most enthusiastic applause.

Secretary Thompson, though well stricken in years, seems to have lost none of the fire and vitality of his youth, and closed his two hours' effort without the least appearance of fatigue.

The meeting closed with rousing cheers for the speaker and the ticket.

Another Homicide—A San Francisco Milkman Shot and Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4th.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the news of the murder in Hayes Valley of a man named Dennis Hayes by Michael Dolan was received at Police headquarters. The homicide was the result of a quarrel between the two men, in which a pistol was drawn, and Hayes was shot through the head. The shooting occurred at the corner of Hayes and Webster streets, about half-past 1 o'clock. Dolan was arrested and locked in the Police Station at the corner of Seventeenth and Howard streets. Hayes was a milkman by occupation, and resided on Kosciusko street, near Courtland avenue. He was a married man and the father of a large number of children. Dolan has no particular occupation, and has been out of employment for some time. His latest occupation was that of a fruit-peddler. He resides on Haight street, between Buchanan and Webster. The cause of the quarrel is unknown.

The Cahill Attempted Murder and Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4th.—So far as can be learned regarding the attempt of Cahill to shoot Mrs. Sheeline and his subsequent suicide, it seems probable that Cahill, who was a man of family, had been infatuated with the lady, who is much younger than he, and who recently married, though there is no reason to presume on anything of an illicit character between them. Mrs. Sheeline was a Miss Eva Ciprico, recently somewhat prominent in connection with the famous school questions examination, being at that time a teacher in the department. Cahill has been considered rather "cranky" for years, and of late has suffered much in health. He died soon after inflicting the wound on himself.

The Murder Trial at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, August 4th.—In Department No. 1 of the Superior Court to-day at 10 A. M. the trial of George W. Carlton was resumed. The auditorium was filled with spectators, while the bar was well represented inside the railing.

Politics at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, August 4th.—The Democratic Congressional Convention was held here to-day. P. B. Tully, of Santa Clara, was chosen Chairman. Considerable discussion ensued on the presentation of a report of the Committee on Credentials on admitting proxies. They were finally admitted on a compromise. Wallace Leach, of San Diego, was nominated as a candidate for Congress on the first ballot. He did not have sufficient votes at first, but before they were announced enough counties changed to give him the nomination, which was then made unanimous. L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles, J. W. Satterwhite, of San Bernardino, and P. W. Tully, of Gilroy, were placed in nomination. The Democrats are having a ratification meeting this evening, which is being addressed by a number of gentlemen from a distance.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a county ticket and the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention assembles in the morning at 10 o'clock.

San Joaquin Republican Primaries—A Stand-off.

STOCKTON, August 4th.—The Republican primaries occurred to-day throughout the County, and great interest was manifested. In Stockton two tickets were in the field, both described as unpledged. The tickets were somewhat complicated, but the Congressional fight, as between Page and Henry, was one of the leading distinctions between them. In the First Ward in Stockton the Page ticket was successful. In the Third Ward the ticket prepared by those not friendly to Page was elected, although headed by Dorrance, a man who has openly declared for Page. In the Second Ward the ticket supposed to be prepared by Page's friends is successful. Taken as a whole, the Stockton primaries are a stand-off between Page and Henry.

The Miers Murder Trial—Weather.

SUSANVILLE, August 4th.—The trial of Miers progresses slowly, with no developments of general interest. It will take at least two days more to finish.

The weather is cloudy and cool.

Fire at Fresno.

FRESNO, August 4th.—Two houses belonging to A. J. Thorn, one occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. M. J. Hughes, were destroyed by fire last night at about half-past 12 o'clock. Mrs. Hughes lost everything. Loss about $1,500.

Change of Delegates.

SANTA BARBARA, August 4th.—The list of delegates from this county to the State Republican Convention has been changed. It now stands: John P. Stearns, Frank Smith, F. H. Knight, A. O. Perkins, G. W. Frick and E. D. Perkins.

Suspicion of Incendiarism.

DRYTOWN, August 4th.—About 10 o'clock to-night an alarm of fire was sounded here. On examination it was found that the barn and warehouse of W. O. Clark was on fire. The loss is about $1,000; no insurance, so far as known. Incendiarism is suspiciened.

NEVADA.

Passengers Passing Carlin.

CARLIN, August 4th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: W. O. Clark, California; Mrs. H. Ryan, New York; S. H. Synnott, Poughkeepsie; G. P. Doughty, Reno; Mrs. James Gladding and child, Gold Hill; E. H. Doughty, Jr., Washington; G. W. Davis, C. Atchinson, Arizona; Mrs. G. H. Bickroy, Virginia; J. G. Still and wife, San Francisco; Frank A. Kimball, San Diego; William Ballard and family, Idaho; Miss May Mitchell, Portland, Me.; John Clay, Jr., Scotland; W. H. Wolfersberger, Illinois; H. Williams, Wyoming; F. A. Hadsell, Iowa; A. B. Beach, New York; 55 emigrants, including 37 males, to arrive in Sacramento August 6th.

The Sierra Nevada Mine.

VIRGINIA, August 4th.—The drift north and east from the Union shaft toward the 2500-foot station of the Sierra Nevada incline is in good ore, and the drift from the incline to the west has also got ore in streaks. If the ore continues between the two, as appears now, there will be thirty-five feet of it where none was expected.

Killed in a Runaway.

VIRGINIA, August 4th.—At 3 P. M. to-day a well known character called "Dutch Frank," and known by no other name, was thrown from a wagon, the team of which was running away. He struck on his head and was killed.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Arrival of Colonists—Marine News.

NEW TACOMA, August 4th.—Among the passengers by the steamship Dakota to-day are the first installment of the Newell colony, sent out by the Brooklyn Co-operative Colonization Association, consisting of twelve families of thirty persons. They have a Superintendent, Treasurer and Secretary. They go to Olympia for instructions as to future location, etc.

This is the last trip of the Dakota under the British mail contract. She will continue to make trips to the Sound ports and Victoria, leaving San Francisco the 20th of each month. The Chester and Idaho, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, will make alternate trips, leaving San Francisco on the 10th and 30th, carrying the British mails to Victoria. This secures three trips between San Francisco and Tacoma each month.

A Cargo of Giant Powder—Hospital Change.

PORT TOWNSEND, August 3d.—The barkentine Tam O'Shanter, now lying in the bay, has on board fifteen tons of giant powder for New Westminster, but no vessel being in readiness here to receive it the Captain proceeded to discharge it. The citizens, being anxious about the safety of their town, called on the Mayor to prevent the parties from unloading it, and it is now on board of a scow alongside of the vessel, where it will remain until the Victoria boat arrives on Thursday.

The steamship Dakota arrived this afternoon. Among the passengers was Marine Hospital Surgeon Mead, who comes to relieve Surgeon J. M. Gassaway, who is ordered East.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of August 4th.]

Registration for the Charter election has closed, and about 40,000 names are on the list of legal voters.

During the past five months 339 foreigners were naturalized in Department No. 2 of the Superior Court and 66 in Department No. 5.

The Hopkins will case was called in Department No. 9 this morning and continued until to-morrow. This is the case in which it is sought to remove Mary Frances Sherwood Hopkins as administratrix of the estate.

The work of disinfecting Chinatown has been begun by a corps of seven fumigators, accompanied by two police officers, on Dupont street, between California and Sacramento. The work will be carried on systematically.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 37 vessels entered the Golden Gate. This fleet numbered 1 steamer, 2 ships, 1 barkentine, 2 brigs and 31 schooners—an unusual showing.

The camp of Company C, First Infantry, will be named after one of their commanders, Captain Jerry Moore. "Camp Moore" will be at Fairfax on the 20th and 21st. It will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the company.

On application of Rev. Dr. Stebbins, Justice McKinstry of the Supreme Court has issued a writ of habeas corpus, commanding the Sheriff of Alameda county to bring the body of Edward F. Schroder before Judge Evans of the Superior Court at 10 o'clock next Friday morning. The object of the writ is to have the prisoner admitted to bail.

Captain Baymand, of the French bark General Chanzy, which arrived in this port last evening, from San Jose de Guatemala, reports that on July 17th, in latitude 15° 8' north, longitude 111° 22' west, he passed the forward portion of a vessel, lumber laden, with the foremast standing. The Chanzy sailed close to the wreck but no signs of life were visible. The vessel had a wooden figure-head, painted blue, and it may possibly have been the bark Mathilde, which was abandoned about two months ago, and the Captain of which and a number of the crew are supposed to have landed on Socorro Island.

The following class of aspirants for legal honors having successfully passed an examination before the Supreme Court yesterday were admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State: Shel Dunlap, Walter Gallagher, F. Howard Moore, Robert T. Devlin, James E. Jarrett, Edward Lande, Michael L. G. O'Brien, Frank M. Stone, Leander Shores, W. P. Byler, Hiram S. Mulford, Frederick S. Stratton, Alfred N. Scanlan, B. J. Corcoran, Arthur Lenhart, Frank D. Hicol, James Franklin Wharton, Milton E. Rabb, Joseph Edward Marks, John W. Ryland.

The Board of Trustees of the Home for the Care of Inebriates has filed a semi-annual report, showing the number of patients received and discharged from January 1st to June 30th. Admitted—Alcoholic diseases, 212; insane, 177; total, 389. Discharged—Alcoholic diseases, 199; insane, 175; total, 374. Died, 4; remaining 11. Of the 177 insane 130 were after examination committed to the Napa Insane Asylum, 45 were discharged and 2 died. The other cases of death reported were inebriates. The financial statement shows a balance on hand of $7,123 95, of which amount $7,000 stands to the credit of the Building Fund.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Heavy frosts in Ogden, Utah.

Twenty-six cars are being built at Tacoma, W. T.

There are in Yolo fifteen schools of the grammar grade.

The Alameda county jail contains thirty-seven prisoners.

A case of sunstroke occurred at Colfax, W. T., last week.

Most of the mills in the vicinity of Truckee are sawing snow-shed timbers.

The Yolo Supervisors have ordered that horses which have the glanders are to be shot.

A trout has recently been caught in Gold Lake, Sierra county, that weighed four pounds.

The dams in the Jordan river, Utah, have caused the water to overflow several ranches.

The Hollister *Advance* has discarded its "patent outside," and is now all printed at home.

The Chinese Free Masons at Truckee have erected a pole upon which banners are displayed.

A Visalia rumor is to the effect that eight Mexican desperadoes have been hung in that county.

There are now in Lassen county 8,000 sheep belonging in other counties, and driven to Lassen for summer pasturage.

Two hundred gophers were drowned out and killed by the flooding of the Sixth-street Park, in Los Angeles, one day last week.

So many emigrants have recently gone to Camas Prairie, Idaho, that no surplus of produce is anticipated in that section this season.

Officers of Spokane county, W. T., are trying to make the Chinamen working on the N. P. R. R. pay poll tax, but find it a difficult task.

The Eureka (Nev.) *Leader* says there are 110 saloons in that town, and that 100 barrels of whisky are retailed out in that county per month.

In Colusa county there are 66 school districts and 2,965 children between the ages of 5 and 17. Of these, 1,469 are boys and 1,496 girls, giving the latter a majority of 27. This total number is an increase of 209 over last year.

Medical Lake is about one-half mile wide by one mile in length, situated about seventeen miles southwest of Spokan Falls. The banks of the lake are about thirty feet high, and its waters fifty feet deep. The town is on the east side of the lake.

A prominent Democrat who attended the Democratic pow-wow at Red Bluff Saturday night, was asked by a Republican on Sunday who were the principal speakers. "We have no principles," innocently replied the follower of Hancock, the late Union General.

In the flush times of the past Forbestown was one of the most prosperous communities in Butte county, its population in 1853 being put at 3,000. But the tide of prosperity waned as more inviting fields of labor attracted the miner, and the little town now only boasts of a population of two hundred.

MARRIED.

Truckee, August 1—W. A. Cory to Lizzie Coffin.

BORN.

Grass Valley, July 31—Wife of Neil Thompson, a daughter.

Grass Valley, August 1—Wife of Thomas Rosewarren, a son.

Chico, August 3—Wife of George E. Peck, a son.

DIED.

Butte Meadows, July 31—Eva Agnes Seney, 19 months and 18 days.

Bridgeport, Mono county—Kitty Miller, 8 years.

Special Assembly of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at the Asylum, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend.
WM. M. PETRIE, E. C.
W. B. DAVIS, Recorder. au5-1t

Stated meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., at Masonic Temple, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Also there will be work in the third degree. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. By order of, R. K. WICK, W. M.
L. C. JORDAN, Secretary. au5-1t*

Knights of Honor.—Unity Lodge, No. 2,088, will meet at Firemen's Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
D. O. COOK, Dictator
FRANK AVERY, Reporter.
[B. C.] au5-1t

Members Sacramento Battalion, Company A, I. O. O. F., will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Odd Fellows' Hall, for regular monthly business.
au5-1t [B. C.] J. H. MILLER, Secretary.

9-ACRE ORCHARD FOR SALE NEAR NEWCastle. Orange, and best varieties of bearing fruit trees, grape-vines, and berries. Good house and improvements. For full description, address CARL STROBEL, Commission Agent, 321 J street, Sacramento. au5-1t&sw2t

CARD OF THANKS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE SACRAMENTO Protestant Orphan Asylum, return thanks to F. M. McKeever, W. C. McNeely, H. M. Landes, Alex. Campbell, J. F. Palmer, Alex. Munroe, A. W. Nelson, E. R. Bottsford, T. B. Lewis, W. J. Orth, C. E. Parker, R. J. Cooke, C. E. Colby, Al. Olsen, A. Rogers, E. O. Smith and J. B. Fenton, (Horribles and Burlesquers), for their share of the first prize of $50, won July 5th, 1880, the sum being $33. Chain-gang for labor in and around Asylum block. Estate of Bernard O'Neil, by J. C. Tubbs, executor, $825. Per order, MRS. C. W. CLARKE, Pres.
August 4th, 1-80. au5-1t

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, THE SUPREME RULER HAS been pleased to remove from our Board and from our midst our beloved sister, MRS. SAMUEL JELLY, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of a noble, generous, and beloved sister, and in her death our Board has sustained an irreparable loss. That we deeply appreciate her many Christian virtues, and her untiring efforts during the many years she labored with us, in the good cause of charity and benevolence to the friendless and homeless orphans.

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with her bereaved husband in the loss of so true and devoted a wife.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the husband of our deceased sister, and that a copy thereof be furnished to the Daily Bee and RECORD-UNION for publication, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of our Board.

Board of Managers, Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum. MRS. W. H. HOBBY, Secretary.
Sacramento, August 4th, 1880. au5-1t

MOULDERS WANTED
—AT THE—
RISDON IRON WORKS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
au5-1w

IMPROVEMENT
—OF THE—
SACRAMENTO RIVER, CAL.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 533 KEARNY street, San Francisco, Cal., July 19th, 1880. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, AUGUST 6th, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, for the Construction of Wing Dams, in the Sacramento River, at Sam Soule's Bar and other places. The drawings can be seen, and forms of bids, specifications and other necessary information can be obtained at this office.
G. H. MENDELL,
Jy20-6teod Lt.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
LINFORTH, RICE & CO.
Sole Agents for Pacific Coast, 401 Market St., San Francisco.
au5-1t&sw3m

RALLY, REPUBLICANS!
—OF THE—
SECOND WARD.

THE GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB OF the Second Ward will hold its regular weekly meeting at their headquarters, Armory Hall, Fourth street, between K and L streets, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 5th, 1880, at 8 o'clock. Candidates will be selected to be voted for at the Republican Primary to be held on SATURDAY next. All Republicans of the Ward are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the business of the meeting, to