THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 21, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 110¾ for 4s of 1907; 102⅝ for 5s of 1881; 110¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84½; silver bars, 1½.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 3-16; consols, 97 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 113; 4½s, 113¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 3d@9s 8d for average California.

Mining stocks opened quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices were fairly sustained. Most of the Comstock shares were from 5c to 75c higher than the best prices on Saturday.

The Russian General Todleben has resigned the Governorship of Wilna.

General Krijanovsky will replace General Skobeloff in command of the Russian trans-Caspian army.

Judge James B. Sinnoll, Tilden's former protege and warm friend, died in New York Sunday night.

Over half the horses in Boston have a distemper resembling the epizootic of 1872.

The Maine Greenbackers will nominate a straight Electoral ticket to-day.

Governor Davis telegraphs from Augusta, Me., that he is elected by 300 or 400 plurality without a doubt.

James Elliott, who was injured by a train near Lebanon, Or., Friday, died Sunday night.

Fire at Pleasant Hill, Or.

The body of the little daughter of J. H. Gilbert, drowned recently in Lane county, Or., has been recovered.

Furtado, on trial at Hollister for the murder of O. A. Payne, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The San Bernardino County Fair, which closed Saturday, was a success, both as regards the exhibits and attendance.

The Nebraska State Fair opened at Omaha yesterday.

Pala Shepard Scott, aged 17, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday near Omaha.

A grand banquet will be given to General Grant in Boston September 28th by the Middlesex Club.

Three women were poisoned at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday, by using cornmeal in which arsenic had been placed for the purpose of destroying rats.

At the primaries in Virginia, Nev., yesterday, the Sharonites achieved a victory.

The steamship Belgic arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan.

Mrs. Ulrich hanged herself Sunday at St. Helena, Napa county.

John Adams shot and killed Isaac Wilson Sunday night, in Knox township, Napa county.

Wm. Hanson was seriously injured at Calistoga yesterday, by being caught in some machinery which he was oiling.

The receipts of wheat and corn at New York yesterday were the largest ever before reported.

A new Ministry has been formed in France.

Destructive floods occurred in portions of England Saturday and Sunday.

The appointments of the California M. E. Conference at Petaluma will be found this morning among our coast dispatches.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

The new tax levy calls for about $1,400,000 for the expenses of the public schools. This is a very large amount, and it is seasonable to inquire whether it is necessary for the purpose, and whether the people in truth obtain anything like the value of their money for it. It must, moreover, be remembered that this does not include the cost of High and Cosmopolitan and technical schools, all of which are supported by special taxes levied upon their localities. The total outlay upon schools in California cannot fall short of $1,500,000, and it may well be asked whether the game is worth the candle. For such a sum we ought to have the best schools in the world. Have we got such schools? For the salaries which are paid our teachers we ought to obtain the best educational talent and experience in the world. Do we obtain such service? No doubt there are many very excellent teachers in our public schools, but, equally without doubt, there are many teachers who possess neither the knowledge nor the training to fit them for their work, yet who receive salaries such as veteran educators elsewhere would esteem munificent. It has in fact in some parts of the State come to such a pass that almost every young girl thinks herself entitled to a position in the schools in the interval between graduation and marriage. Many regard these positions as easy and convenient methods of providing themselves with pocket-money, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the work they do in the class-room is poor and unprofitable. The fact that the public schools do not turn out educated men and women has for several years been becoming more apparent; but when it is considered that the people are paying the price of first-rate educational machinery, and only getting fourth or fifth-rate service, the matter becomes serious. No tax for educational purposes ought to be objected to, provided that the end sought is attained, for a democratic society must owe its stability to its intelligence. But when it appears that full price is being paid, and something very far short of full service is being rendered, it is time to inquire into the matter, and see what reform can be obtained. We have no hesitation in saying that the State is now paying very much more than the true value of the educational system it possesses, and that either the cost ought to be diminished or the quality ought to be improved.

THE NIHILISTS.

It is said that the Nihilists have determined upon a new departure; that they will withdraw their energies from assassination and devote them to revolutionary plotting. The measures taken by General Loris Melikoff may perhaps have had something to do with this change. By his bold step in abolishing the dreaded and hated Third Section, a department of secret police, he partially disarmed the Nihilists. It was understood to be an expression of confidence in the unforced loyalty of the people, and it has evidently had good results, for only one abortive attempt at assassination has been recorded since the experiment. The Nihilists, however, in changing their policy confess their defeat, and it is quite probable that henceforth they will be no more important than any other of the swarms of semi theatrical secret societies which have become as necessary as air and sunshine to a large element of continental societies. They are really not much more dangerous than American secret societies, but they delight in imagining themselves to be terrible fellows. Often governments have encouraged them slyly as a sort of safety valve. Let the Nihilists fall into that groove and their career will be closed.

GAMBETTA'S WORK.

Gambetta has at last succeeded in upsetting the De Freycinet government. It remains to be seen whether he can suggest or maintain a better one. The Tribune has of late been exhibiting several symptoms of overweening ambition, and it is quite possible that his aspirations are becoming too towering for the limits of the Republic. Gambetta's worst fault has always been his proneness to demagogic tricks and tendencies. He is too easily moved by the ultra radicals, and he will endanger his lease of power if he does not respect the conservative elements of France more. In the present crisis he appears to have overthrown an exceptionally good Ministry for no adequate or patriotic reasons, and we shall not be at all surprised if his action does not prove to have been a very serious mistake before long.

THE REALITY OF THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The San Francisco *Examiner* as in duty bound affects to make light of the question of the Southern claims, but all it can urge against the statements the RECORD-UNION has laid before its readers is the stale Democratic subterfuge that the constitutional amendments bar these claims. This answer will not serve. The claims which are now pending at Washington, and which are being engineered by the syndicate of agents heretofore referred to in these columns, are all drawn with a special view to evade the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment, and while this attempt at evasion will assuredly not prove successful so long as the Administration is Republican, it is equally certain that it would be accepted were the Democrats in power. Reliance on the constitutional amendments as a bar to the Southern claims is no doubt what the Democratic press wishes to cultivate among Republicans, but in view of the fact that the Democratic party has already commenced proceedings looking to the abrogation or nullification of these amendments, this pretense is too thin. The *Examiner* is perfectly aware that a bill has been introduced to the House providing for the addition of twelve Judges to the United States Supreme Court, and that other bills have been introduced abolishing the Court of Claims and transferring its jurisdiction to Superior Courts which are given such powers as would qualify them to pass upon all manner of Southern claims. Should the Democrats come into power they would at once proceed to alter the constitution of the United States Supreme Court in the manner proposed, and when this was done, and twelve Democratic Judges had been placed on the bench, it would be in order to secure a decision of the Court declaring the Fourteenth Amendment not legally ratified. The proof that Southern claims are regarded as good by the holders of them, in the event of a Democratic success, is not far to seek. Here, for example, is a paragraph from a late issue of the Charleston (West Virginia) *Leader*, a Democratic paper: "There are intelligent "men in Kanawha county who have "made carefully prepared lists of "their slaves, which are treated "with as much care as if they were Gov-"ernment bonds. *They say these amend-"ments were illegally passed, that a non-"partisan Supreme Court would so "hold, and that so soon as the Democratic "party comes into power, we will have this "kind of a Court.*" That strikes us as a pertinent rejoinder to the *Examiner's* insincere rant about the Democratic respect for the constitutional amendments. Of course, we understand thoroughly that it is the special business of the Northern Democratic press to affect a loyalty and a conservatism it does not really feel, since that press knows very well that the Democratic prospects cannot be advanced at the North by telling the truth about the intentions of the party. But the Southern Democratic press has a different clientage to suit, and as it finds that the most outspoken declarations of an intent to "get "even" with the North please its readers best, it is led to make statements which do not harmonize at all with the smooth and plausible pretenses of its Northern friends.

As, however, the Southern element is the dominant one in the Democratic party, the country must seek the real purposes of the organization from the former. The Fourteenth Amendment, as we have shown, is already doomed in the estimation of the Southern Democrats, and they look forward with confidence, not only to securing the payment of other claims to an immense amount, but also to obtaining compensation for their emancipated slaves. Secretary Sherman said in his Cincinnati speech that there were claims waiting to be presented which would bankrupt the Treasury. Numbers of these claims have already been presented and rejected, but they are not abandoned. In regard to a large proportion of these claims it would not be necessary to get the Fourteenth Amendment out of the way. An Act of Congress would open the doors of the Treasury to them, and already not less than fifteen such bills have been introduced, and it is a significant fact that every one of them avoids constitutional objections. The claims and the bills providing for their consideration are lying dormant just now. Those who prepared them have found from experience that it is useless to present or urge them while a Republican Administration is in power. But let Hancock be elected, and the syndicate which put him forward at Cincinnati would very soon come to the front with its work, and General Hancock's letter of acceptance would prove a feeble defense against their assaults. The amount of the Southern claims held for presentation when the time comes is in round numbers $2,500,000,000, and this is exclusive of all demands for slave property. The great syndicate of claim agents at Washington stands ready to press these demands at the first opportunity, and to put in motion all the machinery which has already been constructed for that purpose. It will therefore not do for the *Examiner*, or any other Democratic journal, to imagine that it has effectually answered the statements of the Republican press in this connection, by talking about the constitutional amendments. The possibility that a Democratic Supreme Court might nullify these amendments is brought home very clearly to even the lowest intelligence by the fact that a bill to reorganize the Supreme Court in the interest of precisely such a course has already been introduced to Congress. The plain truth is that with the Democracy in power there would be no bar to Southern claims, and this is so obvious that all sensible men must perceive the vital necessity of keeping the Democracy out of power.

THE TAX LEVY AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

When the new Constitution was under discussion one of the staple assertions of its advocates was that it would lower the rate of taxation. This, it was argued, would be the result of compelling all to pay their just share of taxation, and the new revenue system was held up as a specially admirable scheme because of its efficiency in producing this result. The tax levy for the State has just been made by the Board of Equalization. It is based on a valuation of $666,183,320, which is an increase over the valuation of last year of $118,660,551. Yet the State tax now levied is 64 cents on the hundred dollars, whereas the tax last year, on an aggregate valuation of only $547,622,769, was but 62½ cents. Thus we have the remarkable outcome of an increase in the rate following upon an increase in the valuation, and this is how the new Constitution benefits the community in the way of reducing the tax-rate. It would appear that the only result of increasing the valuation has been to increase the cost of government. With a lower aggregate valuation we had a lower tax rate, and in fact the rate has increased more in proportion than the valuation. What kind of a revenue system is that which produces such results? What kind of a governmental system is it which under the pretense of reducing taxation actually raises it? The advocates of the new Constitution asserted that it would give us economical government. They declaimed against the old Constitution, and said it was full of extravagancies. Has the new Constitution brought us any relief or reforms in these respects? And if so, where is the evidence of them? The tax rate is higher than ever, and yet every county is complaining of the excessive valuations. With $118,560,000 more nominal property to share the burden, the individual taxpayer is called upon to make larger contributions than ever. The assessment rolls show additions amounting to eighteen per cent., yet the tax rate is raised seventeen per cent. over last year. Truly, the effects of the new Constitution are remarkable, and its benefits are like the ways of Providence—past finding out.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE QUANDARY IN MAINE.

Who is Elected Governor Still a Vexed Question.

WESTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

The Disorder in Ohio said to have Quieted Down.

SINGULAR SCENE ON A BALTIMORE STAGE.

Exciting Session of the National Liberal League—The Chairman Expelled.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Formation of a New Ministry Accomplished in France.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Maine Election.

BOSTON, September 20th.—Governor Davis telegraphs from Augusta: "I shall be elected by 300 or 400 plurality without a doubt."

THE GREENBACKERS.

NEW YORK, September 20th.—A Washington special to the *Commercial* says: General Weaver, who is in town, says that the Greenbackers will nominate a straight electoral ticket in Maine to-morrow, and support it at the polls.

EXTREMELY CLOSE.

BOSTON, September 20th.—Senator Blaine is in this city, and telegraphs to Chairman Jewell, of the Republican National Committee: "Intelligence reaches me here to-day indicating that the telegraphic report of votes, as published by the Associate Press, is in some cases modified by the Clerk's returns as they reach the office of the Secretary of State, where they are open to the inspection of the public. These modifications are of such a character as to render the contest between Davis and Plaisted extremely close, possibly requiring the official returns to determine which is elected. The official returns cannot be counted or even opened until the meeting of the Legislature in January."

THE CRY OF FRAUD.

Alluding to the cry of "fraud" put forth by Chairman Barnum, Blaine says: "The only possible opportunity for frauds in the election returns under our laws is in the French plantations of Aroostook, where the Assessors sign the returns and express a knowledge with which they are entirely unacquainted. I do know that frauds have been committed there in past years by Democratic agents, and I repeat that nowhere else in Maine is fraud practicable."

Blaine says also: "Chairman Barnum is also in palpable error when he assumes that all election returns should be at Augusta on the day after election. Maine has a larger territory than the other three New England States together, and the southwesternmost town in Maine is nearer to Baltimore than it is to the French plantations on the upper St. John by any practicable route, and a man can go from Augusta to Chicago as quickly as he can go from Augusta to Fort Kent."

DEMOCRATS REJOICING AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.—The Democrats are rejoicing over an Augusta dispatch declaring that the best authority gives Plaisted 130 plurality.

DEMOCRATIC RETURNS.

NEW YORK, September 20th.—A dispatch was received at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee to-night from Fort Kent, Maine, giving Plaisted 160 majority, making his majority in 497 towns 174. The five towns still to hear from gave in 1876 Talbot (Dem. 62, Connor (Rep.) 27.

Exciting Scene in the National Liberal League—Chairman Spencer Expel'ed.

CHICAGO, September 20th.—Yesterday's work by the Liberal League consisted of listening to some very illiteral and intolerant speeches. While in the expulsion of R. E. Spencer, who was Chairman of the Committee on Future Work, and who, when Robert Ingersoll resigned, led the minority in opposition to the extreme Free Lovers and Spiritualistic branch, in favor of more reputable planks in the platform. His crowning offense was the offer of the following satirical resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the National Liberal League, auxiliary Leagues and kindred organizations, are recommended to consider the propriety and wisdom of allowing the National Congress of Liberal Leagues to denounce all the people and powers that be; that said Congress shall be empowered to go at once to work to remedy all the evils and bury all the ills of the world, according to their very liberal peculiar ideas respecting the same."

Spencer was promptly denounced. He thereupon stirred up a hornet's nest still more interesting by offering the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Fourth Congress of the National Liberal Leagues commend to the consideration of auxiliary Leagues and kindred organizations the propriety and wisdom of turning the management and control of the organization over to the religious sect of spiritualists and the squad of avowed and practical Free-Lovers."

The excitement grew very demonstrative, and he was forthwith expelled by an almost unanimous vote. In private conversation he afterwards said he was fully cognizant of the infamous and abominable things practiced by those who seemed to be in the majority in the Leagues. He was glad to get out of it. The remaining hours of the session were spent in denouncing the expelled member and Ingersoll's religion, and in advertising their various books. The whole session so far has been noisy, garrulous, blasphemous and erratic, as may be inferred from the following portion of a speech made by one of their members, and listened to with gravity by some of the auditors: "Look at my hair. Look at my hair. Look at my legs. Look at my feet. Am I a member of the League? Oh, am I a Leaguer? Ah, ah. Oh, oh! Hoorah! Hoorah! Am I a Leaguer? Polly, Golly, Holly, Jolly. Oh, what's yer name? Oh, oh what's yermame. Toilet?" "Yes." "Toilet, am I a member of the League?"

Another Evasive Letter Credited to Hancock.

NEW YORK, September 20th.—The Boston *Advertiser's* Washington special says: A short time since a prominent Democrat wrote to Hancock, asking his views in regard to the payment of southern claims, for his own private information. The writer was explicit in specifying the classes of claims which he had in his mind. Hancock has written a letter of considerable length in reply, which is altogether evasive. He does not mention rebel claims in his letter, but refers in a general way instead to the Democratic platform in regard to the amendments. The gentleman who received it had written with great confidence that he would receive a straightforward declaration that if General Hancock was elected he would oppose the payment of these rebel claims. The gentleman wanted this information in order to satisfy a small company of Democrats who had assigned, as a reason for concluding not to vote for Hancock, that he would not oppose paying these claims. The letter-writing General has written to California to say that he was early identified with the interests of that State, which fact, of course, should entitle him to the support of all grateful Californians. As California, Oregon and Nevada have a community of interest, these States should be aroused to the truth that they owe much of their present greatness and prosperity to the fostering hand of Hancock. To be sure many of the irreverent citizens of the Pacific coast have asked with impatience how a spruce young Lieutenant under pay, temporarily detailed for garrison duty in California many years ago, could possibly be identified with their interests. But they are unreasonable. If it requires a great stretch of imagination to make a claim on California votes from a brief army experience in the Golden State by a young officer, why should unfriendly criticism be made upon an anxious letter-writing candidate?

Too Dangerous an Experiment.

CHICAGO, September 20th.—The local Democratic managers of Indiana have convinced Chairman Barnum of the National Committee that his scheme to import Plaisted and other Maine Fusionists to solidify the Greenback vote in that State, would be a dangerous experiment. Nobody knows just who and what Greenbackers are this year; but it is certain that they are not the same men who voted for Cooper in 1876. Harrowing suspicion rests on the average Democratic mind in Hoosierdom that most of the late-day converts to fusion are Democrats, and under these circumstances it is not thought wise to work up any special excitement among men of that class. Mr. Barnum, who sees the point, has gone home.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, September 20th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento September 24th: A. B. Dibble, wife and son, Grass Valley, Cal.; S. B. Richardson and wife, Suisun, Cal.; Mrs. S. D. Scott and Miss Grace Scott, Pittsburg, Pa.; E. F. Child and wife, San Francisco; C. S. Miller and Mrs. E. T. Miller, Boston; Mrs. C. Schaldt and A. N. Shillingford, wife and child, San Francisco; W. H. Lane and wife, Melbourne.

Ninety-six through emigrants left on Saturday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento September 26th, and 49 last night, to arrive September 27th.

Joseph Emmett's Engagement—A Strange Scene.

NEW YORK, September 20th.—The *Sun's* Baltimore special says: Joe Emmett's engagement at the Holliday-street Theater during last week was the most successful ever played by him; but on Thursday Emmett got off again. He was captured by Manager Albaugh, but appeared at the matinee on Saturday, evidently intoxicated. He walked up to one of the proscenium boxes in which was seated the proprietor of the hotel where he stopped, and shaking his fist in that gentleman's face, remarked: "Get out of here!" On Saturday night his condition was greatly improved, but he omitted nearly all his songs. Just before the close of the last scene he suddenly walked down to the footlights and shouted, "Stop the music!" A dead silence followed, and then in a weak and trembling voice, and with tears pouring down his cheeks, Fritz spoke as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I was very sick to-day. God only knows how sick I was. It was heart-sickness. (At this evident allusion to the action of his wife in having him put in prison, he laid his hand on his heart and looked mournfully around.) I would not have appeared here to-night but for one man, and he is John Albaugh. [Applause.] I told him this afternoon that I was too sick to play to-night, and he said, 'Play for my sake.' For no other man would I have played; not that I do not appreciate (applause) this audience and smiles of the pretty eyes present (and Baltimore is full of them), but I was too heartsick." At this point Emmet sat down on the stage and exclaimed: "Johnnie Albaugh is a good fellow, and I was glad to be able to fulfill my engagement with him." [Applause.] Then in an undertone Emmett said (apparently addressing himself): "Brace up!" He then sprang to his feet saying, "Let the music go on," and finished the performance without further break. When he made allusions to Albaugh he was greeted with loud applause, but as he proceeded his remarks were coldly received, and when the curtain went down there was a dead silence, and no effort was made to call him to the front.

Narrow Escape of a Negro from a Violent Death.

CHICAGO, September 20th.—At Galesburg this morning the relatives of Miss Chase, who in a state bordering on insanity married a disreputable negro named Sam Monroe, and has been sequestered by her relatives some days, was brought into town, and with her three brothers and an uncle entered a train to go to Peoria. Monroe, who had been released from jail where he was confined for larceny, appeared on the platform, and walking defiantly up to the party, said "Good morning, brother Horace." Whereupon the young man addressed knocked him down, borrowed a revolver and began to shoot, and chased the negro through the crowd when he tried to escape, Monroe also having a revolver in his hand all the time. Monroe was hit in the arm, but not much hurt. A bystander named Crocker was severely injured by a shot. Monroe eventually escaped. Much excitement is manifest among the negroes, who side with him, and among the white population, whose sympathies are all on the other side.

Woman Mysteriously Murdered.

MILWAUKEE, September 20th.—The *Sentinel's* special says: A maiden lady named Mary Haywood, living with her brother in the town of Rockland, Manitowoc county, was murdered last night. Her brother left home last evening, leaving his sister with a servant girl and her sister. Returning, he found blood on the floor and traced it to the body of his sister, which he found under a wood-pile with her throat cut and covered with wood and boards. The girls have both been arrested, but claim to know nothing about the murder.

Horrible Tragedy—Murder and Suicide.

JONESVILLE (Mich.), September 20th.—A horrible tragedy occurred yesterday evening at the residence of Andrew Tiffany, two miles from here. Henry Lindley, a hired man in the employ of Tiffany, who is supposed to have conceived a passion for his employer's 18 year old daughter, called on her and shot her, killing her instantly. Lindley then blew his own brains out, falling with his weapon under him. The only cause known to which the dreadful crime can be attributed is unrequited love. The parents were visiting the grave of a daughter. Alice had refused to marry Lindley.

Killed for Fooling Around Another Man's Wife.

DAYTON (O.), September 20th.—This afternoon George Ware shot and killed Lee Brumabaugh, a lawyer, for improper intimacy with Mrs. Ware. He gave himself up immediately. He had found Brumabaugh with his wife to-day.

Brother Against Brother—Another Temperance Lecture.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), September 20th.—Hard words and bad whiskey caused a quarrel last night between Harrison Hall and his brother Ed. (both colored), in which the latter was terribly cut and virtually disemboweled. Harrison attempted to escape, but was captured. Ed. died this morning.

Sixty Residences, Thirty Barns and a Church Burned.

MILWAUKEE, September 20th.—The *Sentinel's* Green Bay special says that a disastrous fire this afternoon and evening destroyed sixty dwelling houses, thirty barns and the Presbyterian church. The residences burned were among the best in the city. The fire is now under control. The fire departments of Oconto and Depere responded to a call for aid. The fire broke out in the Astor mill, spread to Adams, Jefferson and Madison streets, jumped to Cherry, Pine, Main and Cedar streets, and the flames were only stopped when they reached the river. The loss is estimated at $150,000 to $175,000; insurance light.

Bar-room Shooting Affray.

GREENSBURG (Ky.), September 20th.—At Milltown Saturday five men had a bar-room quarrel on account of an old feud, and John Hancock was fatally shot and four others seriously. Twenty six shots were fired.

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

TORONTO (Ont.), September 20th.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met this morning in the Legislative Assembly room, Parliamentary building. All the officers and a large number of members were present. After receiving an address from Grand Master Cole on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, to which Grand Sire John Hanson apparently feelingly responded, the Sovereign Lodge proceeded to business, continuing until 2 o'clock, when the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow morning. At 4 o'clock the Sovereign Grand Lodge, together with the Chicago and Boston Encampments, visited the Government House, where they were received by Lieutenant-Governor Robinson. The American Band of Providence, R. I., was present, and played "God Save the Queen" and "Yankee Doodle."

Nebraska State Fair—Fatal Accident.

OMAHA, September 20th.—The Nebraska State Fair opened in this city to-day, and will continue the rest of the week. The prospects are that it will prove to be the best fair ever given in Nebraska. The cattle exhibition is very extensive, embracing many fine thoroughbreds. The other departments are well filled. There are about 4,000 entries.

Pola Shepard Scott, aged 17, while out hunting yesterday on Florence Lake, accidentally shot himself and died almost instantly, in the presence of his companion, Arthur Purtell.

General Torbert's Remains.

NEW YORK, September 20th.—General F. T. Dent, commanding at St. Augustine, Fla., telegraphs: "General Torbert's remains are here. I take them to Jacksonville, and will send them on the steamer Western Texas all right."

Accidental Poisoning.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), September 20th.—Mrs. Sylvina Carl and sister, Mrs. R. S. Woodward, were poisoned to-day by using cornmeal in which arsenic had been placed for the purpose of destroying rats. Jemima Powell, a servant, is dying. The others may recover.

The Disorder in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, September 20th.—There is nothing official from Corning to-day, the wires being in trouble.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, September 20th.—All quiet at the Corning mines to-day, and the indications are that there will be no further trouble.

Lumber Dock Burned.

BAY CITY (Mich.), September 20th.—Rust & Co.'s lumber dock is burning. Loss, $20,000; insured. The city had a narrow escape, on account of a high wind.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Formation of a New French Ministry.

PARIS, September 20th.—The crisis in the Cabinet resulted in the formation of the following Ministry: Jules Ferry, Premier ad interim, and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dupre, Minister of Marine, and Carnot, Minister of Public Works. The other Ministers remain unchanged. The new Ministry's term is only destined to await the meeting of the Chambers.

Conference of the Allies—Surrender of Dulcigno to be Demanded.

GRAVOSA, September 20th.—After a conference of the representatives of the Powers aboard the British man-of-war Alexandria on the 18th instant, an English Captain left with instructions to interview the Prince of Montenegro, and afterwards go to Scutari and present to Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, a demand for the surrender of Dulcigno within four days. This probably was useless, as the Albanians are masters of the situation. Many Mohammedan Albanians of the Dulcigno district, who are anxious for annexation to Montenegro, openly advocate the deposition of the Sultan. Meanwhile nothing can be done until the consular families are removed to a place of safety.

All Serene at Cabul.

SIMLA, September 20th.—The news from Cabul is generally favorable. Mahomed Jan has written a letter, offering his services unreservedly to the Ameer, but he is still very ill at Wardak. His brother, who has been with the Ameer at Cabul, has been sent back with numerous presents. The Ameer has paid four months' arrears of pay to the troops in Cabul. The army in Turkistan has acknowledged the Ameer.

Destructive Floods.

LONDON, September 20th.—Destructive floods occurred on Saturday and Sunday in the districts of Belford, Bedworth, Malton, Newbury, Seaton and Sheffield, causing great damage to crops and other property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Over half the horses in Boston have a distemper resembling the epizootic of 1872. Veterinary surgeons say that in a few hours no horses will be left uneffected. Most of them are not incapacitated for work.

The total aggregate grain receipts at New York yesterday were 1,448,403 bushels, including 868,400 bushels of corn—the largest receipts for one day on record.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that General Krijanovsky will probably replace General Skobeloff in command of the trans-Caspian army, as the latter will be required to take command in the event of fresh complications with Turkey.

Judge James P. Sinnoll, Tilden's warm friend and former protege, died in New York Saturday night.

The Russian General, Todleben, has resigned the governorship of Wilna. He is believed to be incapable of administrative service.

The Middlesex Club give a grand banquet in Boston to General Grant October 13th.

A naval review on a more liberal scale than last year will take place in Hampton Roads about October 15th.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS cures all complaints arising from an obstructed state of the system.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLS TAR. The most perfect cough cure extant. Hundreds can testify to its good effects.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLS OF TAR, for coughs and colds Try it.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DENSON, Judge.

MONDAY, September 20th.

Son Sing vs. R. J. Merkeley—Demurrer to complaint overruled, and fifteen days allowed to answer, conditional that case go on October calendar.

Estate of Chas. Kidder—Petition for letters of administration continued for one week.

Thomas Anderson vs. Richard A. Bibby and E. Picketts—Demurrer to complaint overruled and ten days allowed to answer notice waived.

James Bitheli vs. M. V. Gardner et al.—Motion to strike out answer and for judgment argued and submitted.

C. H. Stephenson vs. John Donohue Same order. W. R. Merrill vs. Louis Merrill—Motion for change of venue submitted, and cause transferred to Superior Court of Colusa county for trial.

J. C. Tubbs vs. Philip Waggoner—Appeal from Justices' Court dismissed.

Estate of Casper Clark, deceased—Decree confirming final account and final distribution.

T. K. Burgess vs. W. F. Johnson—Order to Sheriff to sell all property attached at public auction, as if upon execution, and return proceeds into Court, to abide the further order of same.

Estate of Michael Brown, deceased—Petition of Henry Fee for letters of administration granted. Bond fixed at $1,000. Appraisers—M. Barrett, Ed. Crabb and C. Donohue.

E. J. Adams vs. Francis Adams—Report of Court Commissioner filed and case submitted on said testimony.

John H. Carroll vs. Charles Heisen—Demurrer to complaint heard and sustained; ten days allowed to amend complaint.

Paul Kahn vs. F. Doty—Motion argued for a new trial; taken under advisement.

Estate of Augusta Perry, deceased—Final account and petition for final distribution submitted and taken under advisement.

C. M. Swanston vs. William Swanston—Case continued for the session.

The People vs. Barney McSorley—Information for burglary heretofore filed was, upon motion of the District Attorney, set aside, and a new information for petit larceny filed; defendant arraigned, pleaded guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $40, or forty days in the County Jail.

Henry M. Naglee vs. C. Bagnall—Motion for execution. Continued one week, by consent.

The People vs. Beman D. Beckley—Motion by defendant's counsel to dismiss prosecution argued and submitted.

Mrs. Virginia Thompson vs. Odd Fellows' Savings and Commercial Bank—Demurrer to complaint overruled; ten days to answer. Notice of ruling waived.

A. R. Klein vs. Odd Fellows' Savings and Commercial Bank—Same order.

Mary J. Day vs. Odd Fellows' Saving and Commercial Bank—Same order.

Thomas Smith vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Hearing of demurrer to complaint continued one week.

Zenas W. Payne vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Hansom J. Kirby vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

John Kelly vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

A. B. C. Nusbaum vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Elizabeth Griffiths vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Chris. Weisel vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Elizabeth Harper vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Elinora S. Mitchell vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Mary M. Jackson vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Mary A. Davis vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

H. S. Beals, administrator, vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

A. R. Klein vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Virginia Thompson vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

Mary J. Day vs. Wm. Beckman et al.—Same order.

ORDERS FOR GRAND JURY.

It appearing to the Court that the public interests require that a Grand Jury be impaneled, it was ordered that a Grand Jury be drawn in the manner prescribed by law, the drawing to take place on Tuesday, September 21, 1880; that the number of Grand Jurors shall be thirty, and that such jurors be summoned to appear in said Court on Tuesday, October 5, 1880, at 10 A. M.

The Court then took a recess till next Monday.

DR. UNGAR'S LIQUOR ANTIDOTE, carefully prepared of the best Quill Bark by M. S. Hammer, druggist, Sacramento. (The celebrated cure for drunkenness.)

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS touches the right spot in dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, September 5—By Rev. Father McSweeney, John Madden, of San Francisco, to Mary Welsh, of this city.

BORN.

Sacramento, September 11—Wife of James H. Graham, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, September 20—Walburga, wife of B. Gossner, 48 years and 5 months.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her son-in law, G. Lemke, No 1014 N street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Washington, Yolo county, September 20—John Johnson, a native of Holland, 62 years. (Bee please copy.)

Zem Zem—Isaac Wilson, 35 years, 11 months and 8 days.

[Funeral will take place from residence of Jacob Olsen, near Tivoli, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ARMY, ATTENTION!

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF SUMNER Post, No. 3, G. A. R., are hereby ordered to appear at Grand Army Hall, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock sharp, in full uniform, to act as escort to the President of the United States, upon his arrival. J. D. KENT, Post Commander.
H. A. BURNETT, Adjutant. s21-1t

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FALL IMPORTATIONS
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IN ALL THE NEW STYLES!
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SEVEN GOLD AND SEVEN SILVER MEDALS.
100 First Class Premiums for the best work from the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco, and the different State Fairs held in this State and Nevada.
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SACRAMENTO.
☞ I have on hand and for sale at the lowest possible prices, the new style of PONY PHAETONS, the handsomest in the State. Family Carriages, latest patterns. Neatest Open Buggies in the State. Light Top Buggies. Heavy Top Buggies for mountain use. Farmers' Carriages. Trotting Wagons and Sulkies, all of my own make. Carriage Painting and Trimming done at the lowest price. None but the most experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done, and all work is warranted. Call at the Factory and see for yourself. s21-4ptf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA,
SACRAMENTO, September 18, 1880.
[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16.]
I. The troops of this Brigade located in the city of Sacramento will parade on WEDNESDAY, September 22, 1880, and assist in the reception to his Excellency, President Hayes, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.
II. The Staff of the Brigadier-General commanding will report, mounted and in full uniform, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, at the Golden Eagle Hotel, at 9 A. M. of that day.
By order of Brigadier-General JOHN F. SHEEHAN. P. J. HARNEY,
s21-1t Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

COMPANY A, FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT,
FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. C.,
SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1880.
Your regular weekly meeting will be held at your armory, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Every member will appear in full uniform. By order. F. J. KEARNEY, Captain.
W. LOVELL, O. S. [B. C.] s21-1t

ARMORY CO. G, FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT,
FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. C.,
SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1880.
The officers and members of the Company will assemble at their Armory, September 22d, at 9 A. M. sharp, in full uniform, to act as escort to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, in compliance with Regimental Orders, No. 29.
T. W. SHEEHAN, Captain.
ROBT. O'ROURKE, First Sergeant. [B.C.] s21-1t

The officers and members of Co. B, First Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., will assemble at their armory, Eighth and K streets, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 8:30 A. M., in full dress uniform, to pay respect to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. The command will parade dismounted. By order of J. L. ATWOOD,