THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, January 25, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermom.	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Character of wind.	Force....	Rain 24 hrs	State of weather
Olympia..									
Portland.	29.78	38	52	E.	14	Fresh..		.02	Cloudy
Roseburg	29.62	35	90	E.	8	Fresh..		.24	Clear
Red Bluff.	29.69	48	78	S. E.	18	Brisk .		.0	Cloudy
Sacram'to	29.89	50	79	S.	12	Fresh..		....	Cloudy
*S. Fran..	29.87	47	88	S.	2	Light..		....	Foggy
*Visalia..	.....	...	...	...	...	.....		....	.....
*L Angel.	29.89	48	88	N. E.	4	Gentle.		....	Fair

Max. Ther., 52. Min. Ther., 37. River above low-water mark, 22 feet 5 inches.

*4.02 A. M.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 26th—Morning.—For Pacific coast regions: Partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 113 for 4s of 1907; 10½ for 5s of 1881; 112¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81@4 84½; silver bars, 111.

Silver in London, 51 7-16d; consols, 98 9-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 103½; 4s, 117; 4½s, 115¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 88½@89c.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 7d @9s 11d for good to choice California.

There was a show of more business in the mining share market at San Francisco yesterday, but the spurt did not amount to a boom.

An attempt was made at Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, Monday night, to destroy a hotel with bombshells.

A man arrested at Napa as a highwayman has been sent to the insane asylum.

W. H. Abbott fell fifty feet in a mining shaft at Virginia, Nev., yesterday, and was fatally injured

The jury in the State trials at Dublin were discharged yesterday, being unable to agree.

The funeral of E. A. Sothern, the actor, took place yesterday at Southampton, Eng., and was strictly private.

One cloth manufacturer in St. Petersburg has discharged 1,500 weavers at one stroke, because of the slack trade, and other mills are on short time or closing.

A mining expedition, composed mostly of young men, left Newport, R. I., yesterday, for Atrato river, Panama.

Vanderbilt owns $50,000,000 in Government bonds.

The British Columbia Legislative Assembly opened at Victoria Monday.

The boiler of a steamer exploded near Pensacola Fla., yesterday, killing the Captain, engineer and fireman.

Fire at Oregon City, Or.; also at Alamosa, Col.

Benjamin Wilson was found dead at his room at Portland, Or., yesterday.

Maxey was elected United States Senator by the Texas Legislature yesterday on the first ballot.

Justice Swayne resigned from the United States Supreme Court yesterday.

During the past six months 131,000 more immigrants arrived in the United States than for the same period in 1879.

One man was killed and many others severely injured in a riot near Bolton, Eng., yesterday.

The physicians of Chicago are puzzled over the unusual amount of sickness in that city.

A full report of the debris investigation last evening is given in another column of to-day's RECORD-UNION.

THREE BAD BOYS.

The story of the three bad boys who have just been arrested at Grass Valley is one which may be reflected upon with profit. These lads, all of them about 18 years of age, formed themselves into a gang of lawbreakers, from no other apparent motive than a sheer inclination to mischief and evil. They went about committing arson, trying to burn Chinatown, arranging plots for highway robberies, destroying valuable property wantonly and repeatedly. Yet it is said that they have not been thrust into bad associations. Their parents are all well-to-do people, and they wanted for nothing at their homes. This last assertion, however, must be challenged. The presumption is that they lacked guidance, intelligent education, home training, and, above all, home discipline. They were probably allowed, as almost all California boys are, to live on the street. They were accustomed to look on their parents' home as a place to eat and sleep in. Perhaps their fathers spent their evenings habitually "down town;" at the saloon, the lodge, or some other place of common resort. There was no family circle. There was no home in any real sense. They followed the bent of their own inclinations. It would be interesting to know what kind of reading they had preferred. Quite probably their youthful imaginations had been fired by the perusal of that dime-novel rubbish which has already sent hundreds and thousands of boys to the bad. They had thought it must be a fine thing to be a daring criminal. Lawlessness had exercised its fascination over them. And so they banded together and played at arson in a realistic way, and endeavored as well as they knew how to graduate themselves for the Penitentiary. What will be done with them now? If they are sent to the Penitentiary their fate will be sealed. The probability is that they are not yet irreclaimable, despite the apparent malice of their mischief, but if they go to San Quentin even for one year they will leave it hardened and hopeless criminals. It is very necessary to consider seriously how to deal with such cases; cases which are on the dividing line between good and evil; which may be saved by judicious treatment, but are sure to be driven to perdition by any other kind. These boys are largely what their fathers and mothers have made them. Parental responsibility cannot be shirked with such evidence of parental neglect before us. And there are thousands of other boys quite as near ruin as these, and owing their danger to the same cause. No doubt prison reform is greatly needed here; but reform in the home is a far more potent means of solving the problems involved.

THE COERCION BILL.

Mr. Gladstone has at last introduced his coercion bill for Ireland. So far as can be gathered from the telegraphic accounts it appears to be very stringent and very elastic, and in effect to involve the putting of all Ireland under martial law. The introduction of this legislation has of course exasperated the Parnellites, and has apparently not satisfied that wing of the Liberal party which believe that land reform should at least have been proposed at the same time with coercion. The Tories, however, have signified their intention to support the Government in enacting the new laws, and the strength they bring will far more than counterbalance any defection on the part of the Birmingham school. The Parnellites have declared their purpose to filibuster with all their might against the new bill, and it is reported that measures are being devised for checkmating this design by Parliamentary methods. The temper of Parliament is in fact evidently such that in the last resort it will not hesitate to suppress the Irish members forcibly, and it is already plain that the coercion bill will be passed no matter what resistance is made to it. The reason for introducing it prior to the land reform bill appears to be an apprehension that the Parnellites would have undertaken, in any other event, to maintain that the Land League had intimidated the Government. The latter consequently proposes to clear the League out of the way before it brings forward its land bill.

THE DILEMMA OF THE FARMERS.

The new Constitution already confronts the farmers with difficulties which threaten their prosperity most seriously, and it is evident that in regard to some of these difficulties speedy legislative relief is urgently demanded. The farmer who has borrowed money on his crop, giving his note for it, is to-day in a most embarrassing position. In the first place the notes which are drawn for this purpose are what is called "ironclad." They give to the holders of them power to sell the wheat at a few hours' notice, or even without notice, if the state of the market becomes such as to threaten to invade the margins. As of course the holders of the notes must be the judges of the arrival of such a contingency, the maker of the note is wholly at their mercy, and either such a bear movement as has been developed recently, or the approach of the annual assessment for taxes, may constitute the justification for forced sales. The mere danger of such an event moreover must tend to bear the wheat market still further, for it is obvious that buyers will not seek to hold up prices at a time when the exigencies of the producer compel him to take almost anything that may be offered. The menace of the double taxation which now impends over the farmers, who are also borrowers, is however scarcely capable of being exaggerated. It involves, on the surplus crop still unsold, an additional impost amounting to from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, and it threatens to make all the difference between profit and loss in a very large number of cases. That is to say, that between the new Constitution and the wheat-buyers' ring, the farmers are threatened with the practical destruction of their livelihood, and if there were no means available for remedying this situation it might become a question of instant concern whether wheat should hereafter be raised in anything like the quantities of the past. Nor are the difficulties referred to the only ones which face the producer at this juncture. The question of municipal taxation promises to be the last straw that breaks the camel's back. If the wheat now in warehouse at Stockton, Vallejo, Sacramento and elsewhere, is to be subject to municipal as well as State and county taxation, the result will be not only disastrous to the owners of the wheat but to the cities and towns in which warehousing has been an important and profitable business.

In Stockton, for example, there are at present 125,000 tons of wheat in warehouse. In Vallejo there are from 70,000 to 80,000; and in Sacramento there are some 30,000 tons, though no regular warehousing interest exists here. Now, if all this wheat is subjected to municipal taxation, in towns where the rate of local taxation ranges from 2 to 4 per cent., it is perfectly apparent that the effect will be to kill the warehousing business in these places, whatever else it does. The farmers cannot pay these rates, and therefore they will have to get their wheat stored outside of municipal limits. Such a change would be a most disastrous blow to the prosperity of Stockton, and would seriously injure Vallejo and other places. The warehousing business once removed would in all probability not return to its old channels, even if wheat was exempted from local taxation, and a great deal of capital now invested in that business would be virtually destroyed. Of course the effect upon the farming interest would be calamitous in the extreme. This cumulative system of taxation would ultimately impose a tax upon their produce equal to eight per cent., which is one per cent. more than the present value of money upon first-class collateral securities. It does not require any argument to show that the producers cannot stand such an access of taxation, and that if they are exposed to it without remedy, they must abandon the business of wheat-growing. And it is equally clear that the new Constitution is responsible for the evils which are crowding upon them, and that the vicious and inequitable principle of regarding solvent debts as property has put in the hands of the wheat-buyers' ring the weapon with which the farmers are being beaten down. The banks cannot change their policy. They are threatened by a falling market on one hand, and by the Assessor on the other. They must compel their customers to pay the tax upon their notes, and they must protect their loans. No help or remission can therefore be looked for in that quarter, and unless the question of transportation deficiency can be solved in one of the ways suggested by us yesterday, the prospect will be a dark one. It is, however, apparently possible to avoid the intolerable extra burden of municipal taxation on wheat in warehouses, and this should be urged alike by the farmers and by the inhabitants of the towns which depend largely upon the warehousing business. As to double taxation, that is unfortunately in the Constitution, and it is so fixed there that it is to be feared the Supreme Court would find it impossible to construe it away, no matter how good its intentions in that direction might be.

THE SENATE AND MR. CURTIS.

Senator Cheney, speaking for the Republican caucus, has stated, on a question of privilege, that the rejection of the Governor's nomination of Mr. N. Greene Curti for a member of the Board of Regents was not inspired by political considerations, but that the objections to Mr. Curtis are personal. Of course we are bound to accept this explanation as relieving the Republican Senators who have voted against Mr. Curtis from the imputation of partisan bigotry and disregard of the law. We are however somewhat surprised that this explanation should have been withheld so long, seeing that in its absence the almost unavoidable presumption, from the surrounding circumstances of the case, was that which this journal, in common with the general public, was justified in adopting. Undoubtedly the Senate is entirely within its privileges in declining to indorse the nomination of anyone, so long as the grounds of objection are not political.

THE PONCA CASE.

The mysteries of the Ponca case are not yet cleared up. It is now said that a majority of the special Commission recently appointed by President Hayes to visit the tribe and ascertain the actual facts of the situation, are prepared to report in accordance with the previous representations of Tibbles and Bright Eyes; that is to say, the majority are convinced that the original story of the wrong done to the Poncas is true, and that the Indians are not contented with their present location, as their chiefs told Mr. Schurz the other day. It would seem from this that the suspicion excited by the strange statements of these chiefs, that they had been bribed to give away the rights of their people, may prove to have been well founded after all, and that there may appear to be a very ugly and disgraceful job at the bottom of this business. As two members of the special Commission are army officers of experience among the Indians, whatever they believe to be the truth will be received by the country as such, and it is possible that through the means of this eleventh-hour inquiry a fresh wrong may be averted from the already too-much-injured Poncas.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.—The bill for a Bureau of Animal Industry was ordered printed, and committed to a special committee.

Logan renewed his motion to take up the Grant retirement bill.

Lamar favored it, saying he supposed no one would have objected to Grant's retirement with a proper rank at any time when he was in the service. He ought not now to be deprived of retirement because he had left his place as General to become President. The principal ought even to be extended.

Logan's motion was defeated—25 to 28. Lamar, and Davis of Illinois, voted with the Republicans. McPherson was absent.

Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution of January 27, 1880, instructing the committee to inquire whether any discrimination or differences in treatment had been made in the settlement with certain railway companies under the Act of February 27, 1875, providing for the settlement of matters in dispute. He said the committee had heard executive officers of the Government and counsel for a particular railway company interested in the question, and were of the opinion that no discrimination or difference in treatment under the law had been made with reference to contracts by the executive officers. The committee were discharged from further consideration.

The bill to pay additional expenses of the census passed.

Pendleton spoke on the Indian severalty land bill. Several amendments were offered to the bill, but without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.—The Senate amendments to the Military Academy bill were concurred in.

King said he would call up the Interoceanic Canal resolutions Wednesday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill.

After an ineffectual attempt by Dwight to get through an amendment to pay two years' salary to postal employes killed on railroad cars while serving (this being to relieve the families of the postal clerks burned in the Tioga accident), Upson's amendment increasing the appropriation for inland transportation by steamboats from $950,000 to $1,000,000 was rejected.

Haskell's amendment increasing the star route appropriation from $7,875,000 to $8,270,000, was opposed by Cannon, because the committee had appropriated half a million more than the present appropriation.

The amendment was rejected.

The committee rose, and the bill passed.

The minority and the majority reports on the Yeates-Martin election case were ordered printed.

The House adjourned, by a combination of Republicans and a few Democrats, to prevent consideration of the electoral count resolutions.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Arizona people insist upon an absolute repeal of the law creating a tax on bullion.

It is rumored that a colored man near Slabtown, Amador county, has the leprosy.

Washington Territory has now about three times the population it had in 1870.

Several San Joaquin farmers now have carp ponds, and are making money out of them.

At Geyserville a subscription paper is being circulated having in view a church edifice.

Utah is to have a fine university building erected in a park near the center of Salt Lake City.

The Santa Barbara *Press* and the Ventura *Free Press* are quarreling over their respective harbors.

There were only two persons sent to San Quentin from Sutter county in 1880. Both went for horse-stealing.

The money in the Monterey county treasury on the 12th instant, by official count, footed up $71,782 91.

The Seattle (W. T.) public schools are overcrowded with pupils. There are 104 students attending the University.

In 1880 it cost $29,000 to run the Arizona Territorial Prison. The number of convicts confined there is thirty-six.

It is reported that the Klamath river raised eighty-two feet during the recent storm. All the bridges are gone from Witchepec to Orleans.

In the census statistics the number of sheep in Douglas county, Oregon, is placed at 159,124, and the annual wool production at 510,613 pounds.

F. H. Steele of Los Angeles has had his wife put in jail on a charge of bigamy, in marrying him while she had a husband, James Higgins, still living.

On the Sweetwater, in Wyoming, a record which is kept at one of the herder's stations shows that during last year 170,000 head of cattle passed over the route.

Says the Santa Rosa *Republican*: There will be planted this spring in Sonoma county as many vines as all the vineyards great and small together at present contain.

MR. DOYLE WEAKENS

The Marysville *Appeal* has the following: After walking back the *Appeal* representative met and became acquainted with J. M. Doyle, who wrote the letters. He was standing on the river bank and had not been out on the dam at all, and left without going out to see for himself. He stated that he had not been on it except two or three weeks ago, and was then only on the south side and went out over the short distance to the first sink. There was then much more water than at present. When asked in regard to the letter to Senator Glascock he admitted that it was rash, that he never thought of its being published, that he was sorry for the reference to the local press being throttled and controlled, for he did not believe it was in any way, and had not intended to state or insinuate any such thing in regard to Marysville papers. He expressed his willingness and desire to publish a card of apology or correction, stating that he had no reference to the *Appeal*, for he held no such opinion of the paper, and on the contrary, liked it and thought it free and fair. He only meant Sacramento papers, and was resentful because the RECORD UNION had failed to publish his letter. That journal explains that it received the letter, but it was from a person not known to them as responsible, and it did not care to print charges from such a source which might injure and do injustice to responsible men. He said that he was rather angry when he wrote the letter, because he had been so treated. When asked if he would swear to the truthfulness of the details of the letters, he intimated that he would not attempt it, but would say that the dam practically did no good this year. He said, if examined, he should not say anything about Mr. Parks and his being dishonest. He evidently is a peculiar, eccentric individual, and very sorry that he wrote such rash letters, foresees that he cannot substantiate or insist on the truth of what he wrote, and therefore is not much pleased that he is to be examined before the committee. It will appear on his examination that the main or only importance that they were entitled to, was because of their publication.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.—We find the following in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of January 25th:

The Sierra Iron Company to-day filed with the County Clerk a declaration of its intention to proceed immediately to survey a railroad route, and to build and equip a two-foot gauge railroad from Oroville along the Feather river, through American valley, Mohawk valley, Sierra valley and Beckwith Pass to the State line, there to connect with a railroad now being constructed from Reno, and following a route in the direction of Beckwith Pass, Long valley, Honey lake valley, to the State of Oregon. This declaration includes the privilege of constructing a branch line of railroad from the Middle Fork of Feather river, near Eagle creek, by Jamison creek to the Sierra iron mines, and thence to Downieville, Sierra county, distance 25 miles; also, privilege of constructing a branch railroad from Oroville to the Sacramento river, via Chico, distance 28 miles. The capital stock amounts to $1,200,000. There has been subscribed $250,000, and the amount of assessments paid in exceeds $30,000.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE OF TAR has been before the public for the past six years, and its constantly increasing demand is the best testimonial of its success.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for Hammer's Glycerole of Tar for coughs and colds, and take no other.

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

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Discouraging Prospect for Action on the Chinese Treaties.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Horrible Case of Neglect and Disease at Chicago.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Controversy Between the Central Pacific and the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Jury in the State Trials at Dublin Fail to Agree.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Gloomy Outlook for the Chinese Treaties.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.—The expected regular weekly meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the Chinese treaties did not take place to-day. The committee consists of nine members, and only four of them put in an appearance, namely, Senators Eaton, Morgan, Pendleton and Kirkwood. Senators Hamlin and Carpenter are confined at their residences by illness, and others were variously occupied this morning—Hill of Georgia attending a session of the committee which is investigating how the Chinese treaties got out, Johnston of Virginia being engaged with his special committee on pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, and Conkling preparing to deliver an argument in the Supreme Court this afternoon. There being no quorum, Chairman Eaton was unable even to obtain sanction for his proposition to request authority from the Senate for the committee to hold meetings for the consideration of the treaties during the Senate sessions, and he is so much discouraged by the apparent lack of interest displayed in the subject thus far that he doubts the utility of again attempting to get a quorum of the committee together before the time for next Tuesday's regular meeting. The delay in acting upon the treaties is partially explained by what seems to have been a disposition of some of the Senators to wait for expressions of public sentiment concerning them, especially from the Pacific coast. The delay has, however, been so prolonged that there now seems to be practically no chance whatever for obtaining legislation at this session to carry the treaties into effect, and it must be added that there is to day no certainty of the treaties themselves being finally acted upon on before the next Senate convenes in special session, which will be shortly after the 4th of March.

The Controversy Between the C. P. R. R. Co. and the Government.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.—A conference was held this afternoon at the Attorney-General's office between representatives of the Central Pacific Railroad and the Government, in regard to the controversy which has arisen between the Government and the railroad company in regard to the dividend recently declared by the company. Secretary Schurz, Assistant Attorney-General McCammon and Auditor of Railroad Accounts French representing the Government, and Vice-President C. P. Huntington, accompanied by Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, counsel for the railroad, were present. The conference lasted several hours, but no definite adjustment of the question at issue was reached at the time of adjournment.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, January 25th.—Vice-President Huntington says to-night, with reference to the conference held to-day between representatives of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Government, that the conference was without result so far, but that there would be another to-morrow, in which he hoped to be able to show that Auditor French has misinterpreted the figures furnished by the company's books. "We have earned our last dividend," said Huntington, "and unless we are enjoined we intend to pay it to the stockholders."

An Action of Importance to Mining Stock Investors.

CHICAGO, January 25th.—The *Inter Ocean's* New York special says: An action involving several questions of importance to investors in mining stocks has been begun in the Supreme Court by A. N. Holmes, a lawyer, against Jerome B. Chaffee, as President, and David Moffatt, Jr., as Vice-President, of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company. The principal question to be determined in the case, if the allegations of the complaint are proved, is whether the controlling officers of a mining company can be made personally liable for damages in knowingly making false representation as to the value of their mines, so as to induce the investment of capital. Holmes alleges that the larger part of the pack of ore of silver and lead on the company's property, covering one-third of an acre, had been worked out and exhausted previous to the formation of the company; that the defendants invited a large party of persons from New York and other places to visit Leadville, and that by means of the statements and representations made caused them to believe there were several million of dollars of reserves of ore in sight, etc. Holmes then recites some of the personal representations that were made to him by Chaffee and Moffat, to induce him to purchase stock, among others that there were reserves sufficient to pay dividends of $100,000 per month for at least three years; that the property was worth so much more than $20 a share that Chaffee's daughter, at his suggestion, had sold her Government bonds to purchase Little Pittsburg at that price, and that it could be procured at that price only from him. Holmes says that on the strength of them he invested $5,000 in stock at $20 a share. He now declares them to be untrue at the time, and made to deceive and defraud him; that the value of the reserves did not exceed $1,000,000; that the stock was not really at the time worth $4 a share, and that Chaffee and daughter had not made the investment he pretended. The third cause of action is based chiefly on the report made by Chaffee in August, 1879, to the Directors, which induced Holmes to put in $5,000 more. For all his losses Holmes asks $20,000 damages. The answer has not been served.

The Telegraph Trouble.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—The case of Rufus Hatch against the Western Union, Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Companies, to prevent their consolidation, was called in the Supreme Court in chambers to-day. The session was taken up in reading the affidavits of officials of the various companies, denying that the purpose of the consolidation was inimical to the public. Jay Gould made an affidavit that he was a Director in the defendant corporation, the American Union; that prior to the consolidation negotiations Rufus Hatch came to him and made a representation about the advantages that would come from a union of the companies; that Hatch said he was getting up a pool of 100,000 shares of Western Union in anticipation of the harmonious working of the companies, and asked him (Gould) to go in with him. Gould's affidavit further proceeds to say the consolidation was largely influenced and brought about by the advice of Rufus Hatch himself. An affidavit was received from Washington E. Connor, in which he said he had an interview with Rufus Hatch on the 19th of January, in which the latter stated that he was the owner of a quantity of the capital stock of the American Union Company; that he was displeased at being kept out of the deal, as he called it, and that he ought to have been taken into it. He suggested that his shares of American Union stock should be taken by them at the price the Western Union was then selling at. He also said he had no ill-feeling toward Gould, but had toward Vanderbilt.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, January 25th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento January 29th: D. T. Murphy, Wallace Bradford, Wayne M. Kenyon, James Phillips, L. L. Baker, wife, two children and servant, Winnie Dowley, Leopold Weil, Mrs. Albert Weil, San Francisco; James F. Cox, G. B. Lieneau, Townsend Cox, Jr., New York; George C. Warren, Arizona; A. M. Weston and family, Boston; George W. Railton, wife and son, London, Canada; Wm. Vaughan, Iowa; Wm. H. Ross, Kirkwood, N. J.; Geo. Warner, Arizona; Geo. Leslie, Mrs. Leslie, Chicago.

Twenty through emigrants left on last night's train, to arrive in Sacramento January 31st.

A Mining Expedition Starts for Panama.

NEWPORT (R. I.), January 25th.—The schooner Joseph P. Lacheca, of Portland, Me., sails hence to-night with a mining expedition for Atrato river, Panama. She is commanded by Lieut. S. C. Payne, of the United States Navy. The expedition is provided with valuable charts, many of which belong to the Government. The capital of the company, represented by experts on board, is $500,000, every dollar of which has been taken up. The stock is held by parties in New York, Maine, Virginia, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. It is a fact worthy of mention that nearly every officer of the navy who has ever been on the river holds certificates of the company. Two of the Directors of the company, William Sargent and William T. Curtis, both of Portland, Me., accompany the expedition. Machinery for working the bed of the river was built at Bristol, and has been tested. The members of the expedition are young men, mostly graduates of leading colleges.

Shocking Case of Neglect and Disease.

CHICAGO, January 25th.—A horrible case of neglect and disease came under the observation of the Health Department to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Feide and five children, living in a squalid tenement house on the North Side, were recently stricken down with small-pox. The parents recovered quickly, but the children were more seriously ill, and last night one of them died, after two weeks of suffering without medical attendance. The other four are in a critical condition. The facts were first made known to the officials through neighbors who lived above them making arrangements with the undertaker for the interment. Small-pox, diphtheria and a disease which in summer would probably become Asiatic cholera are increasing materially this city's mortality. There seems to be no well-established cause for the unusual amount of sickness, and physicians are puzzled by it.

Senatorial Elections.

NASHVILLE, January 25th.—Bailey has withdrawn. On the 27th ballot the vote stood: Maynard, 41; Taylor 31; Bright, 5; rest scattering.

NASHVILLE, January 25th.—The Democrats show signs of uniting upon George W. Jones, who served sixteen years in Congress.

TRENTON (N. J.), January 25th.—At the Senatorial election to-day the ballot stood: Sewell, 44; Randolph, 61.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), January 25th.—The ballot for Senator stood: Wallace, 82; Oliver, 89; Grow, 55; rest scattering. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 25th.—Don Cameron is here, alarmed over the possibility of Young Wolf, his deadly foe, becoming a compromise candidate.

GALVESTON (Tex.), January 25th.—The *News'* Austin special says: Maxey was elected Senator on the first ballot. The vote in the Senate stood: Maxey 22, Throckmorton 8, Davis (Rep.) 1. In the House Maxey received 51, Throckmorton 34, Davis 5, Reagan 1.

Some Wealthy Bondholders.

CHICAGO, January 25th.—An *Inter-Ocean* Washington special says: Treasury records show that Vanderbilt owns $50,000,000 in United States bonds, the quarterly interest on which is $500,000. Other members of the family have $5,000,000 more, with a quarterly interest of $50,000. Louis McLane has $5,000,000 in bonds, with a quarterly interest incoming of $50,000. J. C. Flood has $10,000,000, with a quarterly revenue from the investment of $100,000, and Miss Jennie Flood, his daughter, has in her name the sum of $2,500,000 in bonds, and the quarterly pocket money therefrom of $25,000. Christine Nilson has $78,000 in fives of 1881, and $22,000 sixes of 1881. Lotta, the actress, has $50,000 in fives, and Emma Thursby has $14,000 of sixes.

Last Year's Immigration.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—The annual report of the Immigration Commissioners shows that the county is not to receive as much by the great influx of foreigners here as had been hoped. Nearly half of the immigrants landed during the year have remained in New York. Contrary to the general supposition, New England has been the destination of many immigrants, getting far more in proportion to her population than the West. Of the 372,880 passengers of all kinds landing here during the year, 320,607 were immigrants, an increase of 18,611 over that in 1879. Of these immigrants 63,368 went East, and 112,119 went West, New York retaining 137,561.

Democratic Rascally Exposed.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—A special from Montgomery, Alabama, says that startling developments were made yesterday at an examination in the contest of Paul Strobach against H. A. Herbert, for a seat as Representative in the Forty-seventh Congress from the Second District of Alabama. It was proved that the Democratic Manager of Election confessed having thrown out 300 Strobach votes and substituted 300 Herbert votes, causing thus a difference of 600 votes at one poll.

Death of an Army Officer.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), January 25th.—Major Clarence Mauck, of the Ninth Cavalry, died to-day of consumption.

A Large Bank Building Proposed.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—Eugene Kelly, banker, is about erecting a massive business structure on the ground now occupied by the Nassau Bank building, corner Nassau and Beekman streets. The site of the proposed structure is 100 feet square.

Charged with Murder.

ST. LOUIS, January 25th.—Thomas J. Stoll, claiming to be a farmer of McLeansboro, Ill., was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of a man found dead in an alley between Pine and Chestnut streets this morning. He says he was drunk at the time, and had a fight with three men who tried to rob him; but denies having a knife or doing any stabbing. He admits, however, being with the two women who informed the police on him.

Mutiny at Sea.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—The British bark Souvenir, Captain Achard, which sailed from this port January 19th for Queenstown, has returned. On the 20th the crew mutinied, and taking the wheel from the mate put the vessel about and returned to port.

Sentenced for Life.

ELMIRA (N. Y.), January 25th.—Simmons, the prisoner in the Reformatory who killed keeper McKelvey, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to Auburn Prison for life.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

BOSTON, January 25th.—Oscar Rice, some years ago Internal Revenue Collector for the Louisiana District, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $13,000.

Steamer Explosion.

PENSACOLA (Fla.), January 25th.—The steamer Minnie exploded her boiler on Perdido bar to day. The captain, engineer and fireman were killed.

Another Railroad Station Burglarized.

OMAHA, January 25th.—The depot of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, at Bloomington, was burglarized last night, and $500 stolen from the safe, which was blown open. The burglars made their escape, leaving no trail behind them.

Resigned—Increased Immigration.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.—Justice Swayne resigned to-day from the United States Supreme Court.

One hundred and thirty-one thousand more immigrants arrived in the United States during the past six months than for the same time in 1879.

The Railroad War.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—The railroad war still continues. A few days ago the Pennsylvania Railroad Company reduced its emigrant rate 40 per cent., and to-day the Erie and New York Central did the same. Following are specimen rates at which tickets are sold at Castle Garden to all comers, whether they be emigrants or not: Cleveland, $5 37; Chicago, $7 80; St. Louis, $9 33; Cincinnati, $6 90; Louisville, $8 55.

Pawnbroker Punished.

CHICAGO, January 25th.—The jury to-night in the Criminal Court found Lesser Friedburg guilty on three counts of an indictment against him for larceny and receiving and paying for stolen goods, and sentenced him to four years in the Penitentiary. Friedburg is a pawnbroker of evil repute, who for many years has been a "fence" for the worst kind of thieves, burglars and pickpockets. This was an aggravated case.

The Great Telegraph Enterprise.

CHICAGO, January 25th.—Permission to organize a new telegraph company, with $1,000,000 capital, was received from Springfield to day, and stock books will be at once opened here for subscriptions. It is believed that the telegraph company outlined in Saturday night's dispatches will push forward its enterprise and get the lines first to New York, and subsequently to other principal cities in the East and between here and New York. $360,000 will be paid up.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

DENVER (Col.), January 25th.—The *Republican's* Alamosa special says: A fire early this morning destroyed the Carter House and adjoining saloon and Chinese laundry. The loss is about $7,000; insurance, $3,000.

Punished for Fraudulent Voting.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), January 25th.—W. L. Webb (white), of Georgetown county, convicted in the United States Court of fraudulent voting, was sentenced to-day to two months' imprisonment and a fine of $250.

Heavy Snow-Storm.

PETERSBURG (Va.), January 25th.—A very heavy snow-storm prevailed to-day along the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Sitting Bull Formally Surrenders.

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—The *Herald's* Fort Buford (D. T.) special says: A man who has just arrived from Woody Mountain at this post reports that Sitting Bull has formally surrendered there to the Canadian Government, and asks that he may be sent under charge of an officer of the Northwestern Police to Fort Buford and turned over to the military authorities.

The Pedestrian Contest at New York.

NEW YORK, January 25th.—The score of the pedestrians at 9 o'clock was: Hughes 216, Curran 179, Albert 206, Barber 107, Mignault 185, Vint 200, Cox 209, Krohne 202, Feeney 190, Lacouse 165, Howard 195, Campaina 175, Burke 148, Phillips 162.

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—The score of the pedestrians at 12 o'clock was as follows: Hughes 229, Cox 220, Albert 220, Vint 213, Krohne 206, Howard 205, Feeney 199, Mignault 193, Curran 185, Campaina 180, Phillips 176, Lacouse 190, Burke 155, Barber 150.

Mexican National Railway.

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—A dispatch was received from General Palmer at the office of the Mexican National Railway Company in this city yesterday, to send a large force of engineers to Manzanilla, on the Pacific Coast, for work on the section of the road between that place and Colima. He also ordered forward a large amount of railroad material and supplies, including 4,000 tons of steel rails. The officers of the company were instructed to send such supplies as would be necessary for the completion of this part of the road in the coming summer. The force working south from Laredo has been increased recently. The Pacific Mail steamships now touch at Manzanilla, having resumed that route about the beginning of the present month.

The Treasury Secretaryship.

NEW YORK, January 26th—A. M.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: The Treasury Department has been positively and formally offered to Senator Allison, and there is no doubt that he will accept it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Irish State Trials—A Hung Jury.

DUBLIN, January 25th.—The jury in the State trials were discharged at 7:45 o'clock, the foreman stating that it was utterly impossible that they could agree. A juror had previously stated that they were ten to two, but the Judge said he could only receive a unanimous verdict. Great excitement prevailed, and it was hightened when the Judge said that after the exhibition of to-day in the Court he could not expect that there would be a free and unanimous verdict. Immense crowds were cheering outside the Court-house.

DUBLIN, January 25th.—A torchlight procession with bands of music waited the return of Parnell from the Court. He left the city for London shortly after the conclusion of the trial.

Rejoicing Over the Result.

DUBLIN, January 25th.—As soon as the result of the state trials became known in Dungarvan, the town was brilliantly illuminated, bands paraded the streets, and the mention of the traversers' names was cheered, and the surrounding hills were ablaze for 20 miles.

House of Commons—A Protracted and Stormy Session.

LONDON, January 26th—A. M.—Upon Gladstone moving a resolution giving precedence to Forster's bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, E. Dwyer Gray, Home Rule member for Carlow county, rose to a question of order, saying the resolution was irregular.

The Speaker ruled the resolution in order, and Gladstone moved it, strongly appealing to the House to aid in passage of the bills.

O'Connor (Home Rule) opposed the motion.

Gladstone, in moving his resolution, said it would be in the last degree impracticable for the Government to bring forward the land bill, with all its intricacies and details, before they had dealt with the state of things existing in Ireland.

Finnigan (Liberal and advanced National-ist) continued the discussion on Gladstone's resolution, and in the course of his speech was called to order four times for irrelevancy.

Milbank (Liberal) moved that Finnegan be no more heard, as he had been called to order four times.

Finnegan was proceeding to renew his observations, when the Speaker said, "If Finnigan disregards the authority of the Chair, I know what course to take."

Finnigan then obeyed the ruling of the Chair.

Arthur O'Connor (Home Ruler) moved as an amendment that the order of day be now read.

Beggar (Home Ruler) having several times been called to order for irrelevancy, and having ignored the ruling of the Chair, the Speaker named him as disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved that Biggar be suspended from serving in the House for the remainder of the day's sitting.

The motion for the suspension of Biggar was carried—160 to 30.

The Speaker then summoned Biggar to withdraw, and the latter withdrew to the strangers' gallery.

Healy, Home Ruler for Wexford, moved an adjournment of the debate.

Gladstone opposed adjournment, and the motion was negatived—265 to 35.

E. Dwyer Gray (Home Rule) moved an adjournment of the House, owing to the absence of Biggar, who, he said, was deeply interested in the debate.

This amendment was lost—277 to 34.

Byrne (Home Rule) renewed the motion for an adjournment of the debate.

Gladstone declared that if the debate had proceeded without obstruction, the Government would have consented to an adjournment, but the Home Rulers, having thrown down the challenge, the Government advised the House to continue the debate until concluded.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, Home Secretary, explained that the debate would continue until the House had decided on Gladstone's original motion.

Several Irish members continued the discussion.

The House was still sitting at 3 A. M.

Funeral of Sothern, the Actor.

LONDON, January 25th.—The remains of the late E. A. Sothern, the actor, were buried to-day at Southampton,