THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....MAY 26, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, May 25, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barom.	Height of Thermom.	Temperature.	Relative Humidity	Direction of wind	Character of wind force.	Rain fall	State of weather
Olympia	29.86	49	53	4	S.	Gentle.	0.00	Fair
Portland	29.92	51	57	2	W.	Light.	0.10	Cloudy
Roseburg	29.91	59	70	5	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Cloudy
Red Bluff	29.71	75	76	4	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear
Sacramento	29.82	54	68	12	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.91	53	57	20	W.	Brisk.	....	Clear
Visalia	29.76	70	76	1	N. W.	Light.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.90	57	62	6	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear
San Diego	29.90	58	60	3	Calm	Calm.	....	Clear

River above low-water mark, 16 ft 10 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Observer Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117⅞ for 4s of 1907; 104⅞ for 5s of 1881; 116½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84½@4 86½; silver bars, 112½.

Silver in London, 51 10 16d; consols, 102 11-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 107½; 4s, 120½; 4½s, 117½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@90½c.

At Liverpool wheat is quoted at 9s 2d @9s 4d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks were in rather better favor at San Francisco yesterday morning. Some stocks were not so high as the best prices Monday morning, but nearly all were better than the lowest prices. The reaction in Chollar, Potosi, Crown Point and others was quite noteworthy. California and Consolidated Virginia were heavy, the former selling down to $1 15 and the latter at $2 25.

Graduating exercises were held yesterday at St. Mary's Hall, Benicia, and the Ladies' Seminary at Napa.

Swensson & Chadwick, merchants of Dutch Flat, have failed.

A frightful disaster occurred near London, Ontario, Tuesday evening, resulting in the loss of at least 175 lives.

A Chinaman made an unsuccessful attempt to steal money from the United States Treasury at San Francisco yesterday.

At Eureka, Nev., yesterday, Adolph Herve shot and killed Max Trietschel.

The first broad-gauge railroad train arrived at Walla Walla, W. T., yesterday.

The Miners' Union declines to take a hand in the anti-Chinese movement at Bodie.

The Presbyterian General Assembly is in session at Buffalo, N. Y.

Julia Saville, aged 18, committed suicide at Detroit.

The funeral of Colonel Thomas Scott was largely attended at Woodburn, Pa., by prominent citizens.

General J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Interior, who promptly accepted it.

Mayor Kalloch is a witness in a Chicago libel suit.

Superintendent Dodge, of the San Francisco Mint, replies to the charges of Congressman Page.

A man ran a mile at Ottawa, Canada, yesterday, in 4:28—the fastest time on record in America.

The Republicans in the State Senate at Albany decline the proposition of Speaker Sharpe in regard to a caucus.

It was rumored at San Francisco last night that a yacht had capsized in the bay and six men drowned.

By the caving of an embankment near Jersey City, three laborers were killed and two injured.

The New York *Evening Post* is now controlled by Carl Schurz, Horace White and E. L. Godkin.

Commodore Nutt, the lilliputian, died in New York yesterday.

In the parade of Sunday-school children at Brooklyn yesterday 52,000 scholars took part.

THE PRICE OF TUNIS.

Tunis has been purchased by France at an extravagant price. That price has been the friendship of Italy. The latter is not now in a position to exhibit her deep resentment at the action of France, but she will cherish that resentment all the more closely for her present impotence, and when her time comes she will strike hard. France has won Tunis, which she did not need, and in so doing she has lost Italy, which she did need. It is her first duty to provide herself with allies. Instead of doing that she has completely alienated Italy, and has invited the estrangement of England. Italy alone could have helped her materially in a war with Germany and Austria, for Italy alone could have given employment to the bulk of the Austrian forces. France has acquired Tunis, but in doing so she has flung Italy into the arms of Germany, and has thus strengthened that combination which is watching its opportunities to reopen the struggle with her. If Bismarck had controlled the Tunisian situation himself and entirely, he could not have shaped it more for his own advantage than it has been shaped by French blindness and vanity. Italy will never forgive the Tunis affair until she has had revenge, and Bismarck is the only man in Europe who can hold out that hope to her. Henceforth the alliance of the two Emperors becomes a triple alliance. When in the fullness of time the inevitable quarrel occurs between France and Germany, the republic will vainly appeal to the Italian Government for alliance, even for neutrality. In that hour Tunis will be remembered, and Germany will derive all the benefit from that memory. Perhaps France feels strong enough to disdain all considerations of this kind. It would not be the first time, however, that she has overrated her strength. If she has recovered and grown, her enemies have been equally progressive and energetic. It has been Bismarck's policy to isolate her, and he has nearly accomplished it. Russia is to-day the only possible ally remaining to her, and it is quite possible that Russia will be unable to take any serious part in European politics for many years to come. At all events she must settle with her internal disorganization before she can be in a condition to attempt a foreign war, and meantime it remains to be seen whether Bismarck will await her recovery.

FORSTER ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons Tuesday night Mr. Forster, in reply to questions from some of the Land Leaguers, said very plainly that the Government intended to arrest anyone, no matter what his rank or profession, whether priests or Members of Parliament or anything else, who were found inciting the people to breaches of the laws, and fomenting trouble generally. As the Secretary was probably expected to apologize for the arrest of Sheehey, this plain answer was calculated to embarass the opposition somewhat. Mr. Forster added that the purpose of the Government was to maintain the laws in Ireland, and that this would be done no matter at what expense. So far the Government does not appear to have been much cowed, if we may judge from these indications.

VERY INCONSISTENT.

The New York anti-Conkling papers are asking Mr. Conkling why, if as he says he believes that the people sustain him, he does not put that belief to the test, and wait till next winter before going before them. They point out that in asking re election at the hands of a Legislature a majority of whose Republican members he has already claimed to be pledged to him, he cannot possibly obtain anything in the shape of a "vindication," since he himself has formally admitted that he proposes to submit himself to a packed jury. These considerations are very difficult to meet, and quite impossible to answer, and therefore Mr. Conkling and his friends manifest commendable prudence in letting them severely alone.

THE STATE AND THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The treatment by the State of the Yosemite Valley trust must be regarded as an illustration of that lack of community enterprise and foresight which are so necessary to the attainment of success. This valley constitutes, putting it solely upon a business standpoint, one of the most splendid pieces of property that California possesses. It is a focus of attraction for the whole world. Its wonders, its beauties, its majesty, are unrivaled on the earth. Were it easily accessible, and were the comfort and convenience of visitors adequately provided for, there can be no doubt that it would bring millions of dollars into the State annually, and that it would be visited by thousands for the hundreds that go there now. And it must be recognized that when the United States gave the Yosemite Valley in trust to California, it was necessarily implied that the State should throw open the valley to travel, and that it should make it as accessible as possible. An enterprising and enlightened public ought long ago to have seen that the fullillment of these implied undertakings was not merely a question of good faith, but of business sagacity. The Yosemite Valley possesses the promise and potency of a great treasure-breeder for the State, and, properly cared for, it would in one year far more than repay all that it would be necessary to expend upon it.

Hitherto, however, it has been most difficult to interest the State in it at all. Legislatures have turned a deaf ear to all solicitations, or when they have consented to allow some small appropriation it has been done so grudgingly that no real or permanent improvements could be undertaken. No doubt some blame attaches to the old Commissioners, who never seem to have had any adequate idea of the scope of their duties, and who allowed themselves frequently to be baffled by obstacles which a little energy and persistence would have overcome. But if the public had appreciated the value of Yosemite from a business point of view they would have compelled the old Commissioners to do better, and would have given them the means of doing better. As it is, the valley has practically been ignored by the State, or treated as though it was a sort of white elephant which had to be taken care of in a perfunctory way, but which was far more a nuisance than a benefit.

The access to the valley has been throughout a heavy handicap upon its value. The difficulties and the tediousness of the journey have acted as a positive prohibition upon all but the active and healthy traveler. And when the latter has surmounted these serious preliminary obstacles, he has found at his journey's end very meager and cramped accommodations, and has had to put up with all manner of makeshifts, not to speak of more inexcusable vexations in the form of impositions. But for the few rude trails which have been constructed as speculations by outside parties, there have been no means of examining the wonders of the valley. Everything has been left exactly as nature placed it, and from beginning to end the arrangements have been more suggestive of the slovenly, indolent Southern habits, than of those of a wide-awake, progressive and intelligent community.

No Californian who is at all sensitive can make the Yosemite trip, in fact, in the company of strangers from other States or countries, without having abundant reason to feel ashamed of the parsimony and want of enterprise which characterize the whole attitude of the State toward the valley. Of course it is never too late to mend, but the corollary of this, that it is never too soon to begin, holds good also. The State ought not to lose any more time in doing its duty to Yosemite. It ought to see that the place is made easily accessible, to begin with. There has been some talk of the construction of a railroad to within thirty miles of the valley. That is one of the first requirements of the situation. With such a railroad the tourist could enter the valley fresh and unfatigued, and it would then become a possible trip to persons of delicate health. Inside the valley there is needed a modern hotel with all the comforts and conveniences which travelers need and look for in these days. There is not a mountain resort in all Europe where modern enterprise has not provided for the traveler better than in the Yosemite Valley. The State can well afford to expend whatever is necessary for the construction of a really fine hotel in the valley, and the next Legislature ought to make the appropriation for this work.

More and better trails are greatly needed. The floor of the valley requires to be cleared in many places of its heavy growth of timber and underbrush, so as to afford clear views of the lower falls and other points of interest. Rustic seats should be provided at convenient points along all the trails, and at intervals there should be shelter sheds to which tourists can retreat to escape the frequent showers which occur in that region. There are many other much needed changes and improvements, but the principle to be observed is the increase of the comfort and pleasure of visitors in every possible way. No question of sentiment need be taken into account. This is a purely business matter. The State can make the Yosemite Valley a source of large revenue if it chooses, and when it chooses; and it is bound to take the requisite steps both in honor and self-interest. If the valley was made thoroughly accessible, and a telegraph line was constructed to it, hundreds of families would prefer it as a summer resort to any other part of the State, and nearly all who go there would stay much longer than now. In fact it can be made to bring millions into the State, and therefore not to utilize this opportunity must be regarded as a symptom of community stupidity and want of enterprise.

THE SEE-SAW AT ALBANY.

The news from Albany is becoming very tiresome. Every day it is gravely reported that the Conklingites declare themselves certain of success, and that the anti-Conklingites are equally sure of victory. This is equivalent to no news at all, and yet it ought not to be impossible to collect more valuable information. Unless everybody on both sides have taken vows against speaking the truth, it must be practicable to ascertain with approximate accuracy how the Republican members of the Legislature are divided on the main proposition, and what number of them are pledged to go into caucus, or not to go into caucus. Instead of dispatching the wild and worthless brags of the contending factions, why does not the press agent go to work on his own account, and poll the Legislature. A dispassionate and perfectly unprejudiced account from an outsider is what is wanted now. It is evident that no dependence whatever can be placed upon the statements and claims of either side. The see-saw business is in fact becoming positively nauseous, and one is constrained to pray, like Wellington at Waterloo, but with a difference, for night or the thirty-first instant, to end the scene.

GENERAL NEWS.

DISPATCHES OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

THE MINT SUPERINTENDENCY.

Dodge Replies to the Charges of Congressman Page.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED BY MEXICANS.

Mayor Kalloch a Witness in a Chicago Libel Suit.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Resignation of Commissioner of the General Land Office Williamson.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

The Trial of Most, the Socialist Editor, Begun at London.

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

DOMESTIC.

Reply of Mint Superintendent Dodge.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.—On behalf of himself, Dodge, who is now in Washington, claims that although the regulations provide that silver bullion containing certain base and refractory metals shall, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be subjected to certain deductions from 1 to 1½ per cent. of the gross weight, this discretionary regulation has never been enforced at the San Francisco Mint until since the beginning of the fiscal year. The wastage referred to, instead of being in excess of the legal limit, was far within the limit. The law is that the difference between the amount charged and credited to each officer shall be allowed as necessary wastage, if the Superintendent shall be satisfied that there has been a bona fide waste of the precious metals, and if the amount shall not exceed in the case of the melter and refiner one thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of silver delivered to him since the last settlement. Dodge says that in the particular case referred to he was satisfied that the wastage was bona fide, and there was no indication or suspicion of irregularity on the part of the melter and refiner or any one in his department. The loss was, therefore, allowed by him (Dodge) and approved by the Director, who was then present, and examined into the matter. In regard to the complaint that the loss was improperly paid in part from the silver profit fund, Dodge states it was paid in conformity with the instructions made by the Director and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and under the Director's personal supervision, and it would made no practical difference whether paid from this or any other fund. Mr. Dodge thinks the real cause of Mr. Page's hostility arose a year and a half ago, when he found himself unable to meet all of his demands for patronage. Some correspondence passed between them on the subject, which was subsequently published, and he thinks from that time Mr. Page resolved to make war upon him. The Republican delegation stand on the question of his removal, Mr. Dodge thinks, about this way: Mr. Pacheco, whose power of attorney Mr. Page is presumed to hold, but who is himself in Mexico, unites with Page. The Senator, who will not countenance partiality or injustice, will stand by Dodge until he finds he has been guilty of wrong-doing.

Clifford, the City Hall Architect.

CHICAGO, May 25th.—The *News* says: In Judge Moran's Court-room yesterday morning were gathered together all the parties to a quarrel that, little less than two years ago, turned San Francisco upside down, involved one newspaper in California and another in Chicago, and was the sensation of the day on the Pacific slope. The parties to the suit are John Clifford, an Indianian, who argues as complainant, and W. H. Drake, J. C. Cochrane and a number of other Chicago architects, who are defendants. In 1879 John Clifford, a Chicago architect, left this city to compete for a contract to build the San Francisco City Hall, competing plans for which had been invited. In some way or other the Chicago Irishman was successful, whether through his diplomacy, the brilliancy of his promises to the Ring, or because of his professional skill, has never been settled. But his initial success was his ultimate ruin. A storm was raised about Clifford's head. The *Chronicle* opened its broadsides of mud upon him. Chicago was ransacked for information derogatory to him. Interviews from all the architects who were hostile to him were telegraphed to the paper. The result was that the popular feeling against Clifford was worked up. His bondsmen was completely withdrawn, and Clifford himself was ejected by the police from his office. He returned to Chicago and instituted a libel suit for $50,000 against the men who were interviewed here by the *Chronicle's* correspondent. I. S. Kalloch was a member of the Board that awarded Clifford the contract, and when he was appointed Kalloch was Mayor. These were the days of Kearney, too and Clifford was identified with the Sandlot orator. The *Chronicle* is said to be making the defense in these cases. General Stiles is for the defense.

Mayor Kalloch was brought all the way from San Francisco as a witness, and it is for this purpose that he is now in this city. Clifford is now a very poor man.

An American Bark Seized by the Mexican Authorities.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Rear Admiral Wyman, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, to immediately send one vessel of his squadron to Merida, Mexico, where the American bark Acacia, of Boston, 327 tons burden, is reported to have been unjustly seized by the Mexican authorities at that port. The State Department received information of this outrage a few days ago through Consul-General Hall at Havana, with whom the American Consul at Merida communicated by letter. The information at hand is that the bark Acacia put into Merida in distress, and was seized by the Captain of the neighboring port of Progresso and carried into that port. Two of her crew were on board when the seizure was made, the captain and remainder of the crew having gone to Progresso for assistance, and were there when the bark was brought in. Her surrender was asked by the American captain, who, upon being refused, appealed to our Consul, whose request for her delivery to her Captain was also refused.

Later cable advices say that the crew of the Acacia are on shore and not allowed to go on board their own or any other American vessel, and are threatened with arrest if they attempt to do so. In view of the nature of the complaint the Secretary of State deemed it important that a war vessel be sent to the support of the American Consul, and yesterday addressed the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the facts as communicated to him through Consul-General Hall. Rear Admiral Wyman, who is expected in New York from Norfolk this evening, will probably order the Commander of the Kearsarge or Nipsic immediately to go under steam to Progresso and investigate the cause of the proceedings of the authorities at that place, and if the complaint made against the vessel should not appear to justify the act, then the Acacia will be restored to her Captain and crew. It is not known whether the ground for the detention of the vessel is upon a claim for salvage, or because she was alleged to be derelict. The information received is enough to show that the speediest way to settle such an assumption of authority over an American vessel and her officers and crew, is to leave the matter to the judgment of our naval officers. This is the first case under the new Administration calling for armed interference to maintain the honor of our flag in a foreign land. The Vandalia, which has just arrived at Philadelphia, having in tow the Ossipee, is thought by naval officers here to be the most available vessel to send to the aid of Consul Ayme at Merida.

A New Line of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, May 25th. — Postmaster-General James has instituted inquiry into the practices of professional contractors, who, while irresponsible and having no intention to perform the service, secure a large number of routes at the annual lettings, which they sub-let at lower rates on a great number of routes advertised at each letting, using the same sureties on all their bonds. These in many instances, it is stated at the Department, were found to be worthless.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

BUFFALO, May 24th.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met this afternoon and evening. A report on Home Missions was presented. The report showed that the present outlook was most favorable, especially in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and the Territories of Dakota, Utah, Montana and Washington, and the women's work has been productive of more than usual beneficial results. The mission schools established among the Indians, Mexicans and Mormons have been liberally attended and will be enlarged and extended.

Resignation Tendered and Accepted.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.—General J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, to-day tendered to the Secretary of the Interior his resignation, which was promptly accepted. General Williamson states that this is voluntary. He has had in contemplation for some time the position of General Land Commissioner for the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, on the Atchson, Topeka and Santa Fe branch of that road.

Obsequies of Colonel Scott.

WOODBURN (Pa.), May 24th.—The funeral of Colonel Scott was largely attended. There was no ostentation, but many prominent men were present, including Senator Simon Cameron, Wayne MacVeagh, John Welsh, Senator Sewall and Schuyler Colfax.

Suicide—Accident.

DETROIT, May 24th.—Miss Julia Saville Whitehall suicided to-day with morphine. She was aged 18, in good health and spirits, and the cause is a mystery.

Several men were badly crushed and injured by a falling derrick to-day at the Wilmington Railroad yards.

Horrible Murder for Money.

CHICAGO, May 25th.—News is just received of a horrible murder for money committed Sunday or Monday at a settlement called Swede Bend in Iowa. Lars Boulund, an eccentric old man who had lived alone in a hut over twenty years, was the victim. His head was smashed, and a corncob crowded into his mouth to stifle his cries. His body was found in a ditch near his house by neighbors.

Breach in the Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25th.—Events immediately attending the closing hours of Congress have made a breach in the Cabinet, which cannot be healed except by the retirement of Blaine or MacVeagh. This fact is apparent from the droppings from MacVeagh's tongue on political matters, since he arrived here.

Must Go It Alone.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: The help which the Mahone party in Virginia have been receiving from the President has been suddenly withdrawn. This is done by order of Blaine.

Journalistic Change.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—The *Evening Post* has passed under the control of Carl Schurz, Horace White and E. L. Godkin, who yesterday completed the purchase of a large majority of its stock. To-morrow Mr. Schurz will assume its editorial direction.

Williamson's Successor.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—It is reported that United States Marshal Dudley, of Indiana, will be appointed Land Commissioner.

Death of Commodore Nutt.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—Commodore Nutt, the lilliputian, died this morning of Bright's disease.

Parade of Sunday-school Children.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—In Brooklyn today 8,741 teachers and 52,000 children took part in the Sunday-school parade.

Laborers Killed and Injured.

JERSEY CITY, May 25th.—By the caving of an embankment this morning at a new cut on the Pennsylvania Railroad, three laborers were killed and two seriously injured.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

THE CONSTABULARY AND THE PEOPLE.

LIMERICK, May 24th.—Reports from all parts of the country state that the Constabulary are deeply embittered against the populace in the rural districts, owing to the treatment received.

TRIAL OF MOST COMMENCED.

LONDON, May 25th.—The prosecution of Johann Most, publisher of the Socialist journal *Freiheit*, on a charge of inciting to murder, was opened to-day. Counsel for Herr Most said if Most was guilty, then the works of Byron and Shakespeare ought to be indicted for inciting to tyrannicide. Most was found guilty of inciting to murder. Sentence was deferred.

Canada.

FASTEST MILE ON RECORD IN AMERICA.

OTTAWA, May 25th.—Johnny Rain of this city ran a mile in 4:28 to-day, the fastest time on record in America.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, May 25th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Mrs. J. Simon and son, Portland, Or; J. H. Leary and daughter, Mrs. Leary, Philadelphia; E. Y. Lansing, Boston; W. O. Chapman, San Francisco; R. Waldon, England; C. N. Schroeder, San Francisco; J. C. Baldwin, Boston; R. B. Lyndall, E. Merkley, New York; Mr. Smart and wife, London; Mrs. A. J. Jackson, Massachusetts; E. F. Plandrigh and wife, New York; Lieutenant Commander Lamberton and 23 men for the Rodgers; S. L. Potter and wife, Miss Kate Godfrey, Detroit; D. Potter, Ceicago; Miss F. Cory, Oakland; Mrs. E. Milton and party, T. Bartheim, San Francisco; 99 emigrant passengers, including 57 males, to arrive in Sacramento May 27th.

NEWHALL, May 25th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: A. Rhodes, New York; B. J. Such, Rodney Smith, Mrs. A. Young, A. Curtis, B. C. Morehouse, A. W. Loomis and wife, Colonel S. Backman, wife and child, C. J. Jones, J. R. Goodman, San Francisco; J. Arnold, H. C. Aaster, B. F. White, Los Angeles; Wm. H. Miller, Cabazon; John Bardid, Oakland; D. McCreary, Suisun; J. E. Dawson, Sacramento; J. A. Bidwell, Ivanpah; John White, El Paso; D. Rossal, Boston; J. Dimick, Chicago; P. L. Ewgle, wife and sister, Cincinnati; F. T. Palmer, Pinal, A. T.; G. H. Cook, Globe, A. T.; Mrs. M. French and son, Arizona; Henry M. Willis, San Bernardino; L. R. Reil, Tucson.

OMAHA, May 25th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento May 29th: Ben Simpson, Portland, Or.; Marcus Smith, C. H. Gamsby, F. C. Borrodaile, J. Hyler, Ottawa, Canada; T. W. Beech and wife and two sons, Germany; Emil Pohn, London; James C. Campbell, Melbourne; James Lithgow Cobb, Fernside, Australia; Dr. E. I. Bailey, United States Army; Mother Commerford and two Sisters of Charity, New York; Miss Cooper, Little Rock, Ark; Miss Kate James, St. Louis; A. B. Cruikshank, England; L. J. Hamilton, wife and two children, Seward, Neb.; R. P. Lane, T. Snell, New York; Snell, Bakers Majestic Consolidation — 50 persons in special car.

Thirty-seven through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento June 1st.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Diphtheria is raging in Provo, Utah.

Tourists enjoyed a two-inch snow-fall at Tahoe on Saturday.

It is said that there are 1,200 acres of coal-fields near Fort Wingate, A. T.

Ex-Governor Irwin has purchased the interest of his brother, Brit Irwin, in the Empire stables, Yreka.

A number of Italians have lately bought 2,000 acres of land in the Canada de Raymundo, San Mateo county, and intend to plant it to wine grapes.

It is now said that there are no wild camels in Arizona, and never were any. It was an interesting yarn, all the same, and ought to have been true.

J. P. McClain passed through Missoula, Montana, recently, with a band of 500 cattle, which he has been collecting in the Bitter Root valley this spring. They swam the river below Missoula.

Lyon & Rosenthal of San Bernardino county this year bought over 150,000 pounds of wool, and the shipment of wool from Colton this season has been about 500,000 pounds, worth $75,000.

Four gentlemen representing a colony of three hundred families organized at Russell, Kansas, reached Colfax, W. T., lately, to examine land in that vicinity. On their return they were loud in its praise.

Dr. Stillman, in connection with Leland Stanford, sent to Smyrna for 500 genuine fig trees. Only five of them arrived in good condition. He has three of these now growing on his ranch in Lugonia, San Bernardino county.

The placer diggings of Bitter Root, Montana, are now almost at a standstill, on account of a scarcity of water; but enough gold has already been taken out to guarantee good pay for bringing in water through a three-mile ditch, and it will be done.

The Chico *Semi-Weekly Enterprise* has entered upon its thirteenth volume, really its seventeenth, being a continuation of the Chico *Courant*, established in 1865. The journal loses nothing by age, and is a credit to its publishers and the people of Chico.

An old mining camp, with an abundance of gold ore, has been discovered in the Ticolotina Mountains, fifteen miles from Las Vegas, New Mexico, at an altitude of 10,000 feet. Crude utensils for extracting and crushing the ore were found strewn about the place.

A traveler in New Mexico says of the Mora Ravine: There were chasms bordered with dusky trees, ridges of mountains which seemed covered with thick, green moss, cliffs of bright red, spires of sand-stone pointing up to the clear blue of the sky, and running under all and showing out here and there between the reds and greens, a yellow stone, the whole producing a cloistered light in the spaces below.

POLITICS.

DISPATCHES OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

GRAND LEVEE AT ALBANY.

Earnest Address by the Grant Club to Republicans.

SHARPE PLEADS FOR A CAUCUS.

The Senate Republicans Decline the Proposition.

ALBANY, May 24th.—Senator Conkling held a levee all the evening at the Delavan House. The room was constantly crowded. He shook hands with everybody presenting himself, and to each said a pleasant word.

ADDRESS OF THE GRANT CLUB.

During the evening the Grant Club of this city and county entered the room in a body, and presented the ex-Senator with the following:

To Republicans; The Grant Club, which has the largest membership of any political organization in the county of Albany, and whose guiding principle has been fidelity to party organization and loyal support of the regular nominations of the Republican party, in the present political excitement call your attention to several facts which seem to point the path of duty and honor to every Republican who believes in the great principles of the party and desires to see its organization and success perpetuated. No one can forget the gloom and darkness which settled like a nightmare upon the party when James G. Blaine, humbled and defeated in his own State, was powerless to give one gleam of hope, one ray of light. The great leaders who could rally the party in battle had been insulted, maligned and outraged. The masses were sullen, dissatisfied and almost hopeless. Then it was that U. S. Grant and Roscoe Conkling, casting aside the indignities and insults which had been heaped upon them, guided only by party organization and love for the grand old party which had saved the life of the nation, entered into the conflict and came to the rescue of the country. Confidence immediately took the place of despondency. From one end of the nation to the other the broken ranks closed up. The party hosts with delight responded to the clarion calls of the leaders in whom they had confidence, and in Indiana and Ohio the tide of battle was turned. Who among you can forget the service of Grant and Conkling in the memorable contest in these States? And can you forget the timely and invaluable service of that trusted, able and tireless political leader of our own State, Senator Thomas C. Platt, in the contest in Indiana? From out the darkness came light. Victory was snatched out of the jaws of defeat, and the flag which was trailed in the dust in Maine rose triumphant in victory in Indiana, and James A. Garfield was saved the possible mortification of defeat in the State of Ohio? The Republicans of New York held the post of honor and danger. New York lost, all was lost. Then began the most brilliant and successful canvass ever waged in the annals of the State. Who were your leaders then? Who marshaled the hosts and directed the columns which marched on to victory? Grant, Conkling, Arthur, Cornell and Platt rendered service then which should ever make the Republican party their debtors. The plaudits of the entire Republican press were deservedly and freely showered upon those great leaders, who had rendered victory possible in the State of New York, and with victory in New York came victory in the Union, and the hearts of Republicans all over the land were made glad and a new Republican Administration was inaugurated. The great Empire State was represented in the Senate by two of the most able and faithful leaders in the ranks of the Republican party. The Administration owed much to the Republicans of New York. The President owed at least respectful consideration and treatment to their most honored and honorable representatives. Has that consideration and treatment been accorded to them? With the most unworthy motive, James G. Blaine has sought to mislead the President and strike a blow at the representatives of the Republicans of New York. He seeks his own advancement by encouraging an internal war in the ranks of the Republican party, and by attempting to break down the influence and power of those of whose brilliant and triumphant career he is jealous and envious, chagrined as he is over his own most miserable failure and defeat. Governed by honorable self respect, and guided by a plain sense of public duty, your Senators have resigned their trust, and it now remains for the representatives of the people to decide whether the gallant leaders, under whom the Republicans of New York and of the Union have marched to victory, shall be stricken down or be sustained. In obedience to the demand and solicitation of thousands who delight to follow where Roscoe Conkling leads, he and his late associates appeal to the Republican party for vindication and approval. Shall they have it? In the present crisis we appeal to all those who appreciate honest public service; who believe in fidelity to friends; who hold the interest of the Republican party higher in esteem than the loaves and fishes; who believe in honor among our public servants; who would rebuke political trickery, treachery and ingratitude, to rally around the men who have won our victories, upheld our principles and saved the life of the Republican party. Let no man be ashamed of the name of "stalwart." Sustain the leaders who have so often sustained you, and let the Maine dictator understand that all New York asks is respectful treatment and proper considerations of its representatives.

NO REPLY EXPECTED—DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

Conkling received the paper, saying he would not be able to reply to it at present. The Chairman of the Club informed him that he could read it at his leisure; that no response was expected. He thanked the Chairman, and then the Club filed before him, when he shook the hand of each member.

There is a diversity of opinion among those who have watched the effect of this visitation. Some contend that it has strengthened the chance of the ex-Senators, while others contend that it has weakened them.

There are reports that the Administrationists have gained Assemblymen and the stalwarts have gained Senators, but when the names are given, and that has been in rare cases, the parties named were not to be found. Thus a verification is almost impossible.

There were about 500 people in the streets adjacent to the hotel, expecting a serenade and speech from Conkling, but he had declined the honor of a serenade before he came, and would not change his determination.

Carley, a member of the Assembly from Cortland county, has received from his home town of Cuyler a petition signed by all but four Republicans to whom it was presented, asking him to sustain or favor the return of Conkling and Platt.

LETTER OF SPEAKER SHARPE.

ALBANY, May 24th.—The following letter was sent to Senator McCarty this evening:

ALBANY, May 24th.

Hon. D. McCarty, Chairman of the Republican State Caucus Committee—Dear Sir: I beg to call your attention to my letter of yesterday, inviting your committee to unite in a joint call for a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature. The same letter was delivered yesterday to another member, making a majority thereof of your committee. A courteous reply was received last evening, and I waited all day in hope you would further advise me of the proposed action of your committee. We are required by law to vote on Tuesday next, and as Monday is Decoration Day it may be inferred that no caucus will be held on that day. Thursday evening, therefore, seems to be the latest time to which it can be postponed. Asking your early attention to the exigencies of the occasion, I beg to add that I am at present in Parlor 6 of the Delavan House, and would be happy to meet you for consultation. Very truly yours,

G. H. SHARPE.

D. McCarty replied to Speaker Sharpe that he would call a meeting of the caucus committee at the earliest possible moment.

THE CAUCUS PROPOSITION DECLINED.

ALBANY, May 25th.—The Senate Republicans have sent Speaker Sharpe the following:

Dear Sir: The Senate Caucus Committee has given the question of calling a caucus the earnest deliberation which the gravity of the situation demands. The United States Senators from this State have resigned, and there rests upon the Republican members of this Legislature the alternative of supporting or antagonizing the national administration. This issue involves the integrity of the party. The resignation of our Senators has left the Senate of the United States in the control of the Democrats. The majority of the Republican party of this State cannot submit its relations to the party in the nation to a decision of the majority of a legislative caucus. No member ought to be excused by caucus action from individual responsibility, but in a joint convention of the Legislature, and in the solemn exercise of his duties as a legislator, each man should cast his vote according to his conscience and the wish of his constituents. We do not, therefore, deem it wise to unite in a call for a joint caucus. We remain, yours truly,

D. McCARTHY,
GEO. H. FORSTER.

While I do not fully concur in the above, I deem it unwise and inexpedient at the present time to join in or recommend a call for a caucus.

W. W. ROCKWELL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OSWEGO (N. Y.), May 24th.—Public meetings are being held indorsing Garfield and opposing Platt and Conkling.

GARFIELD AND CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.—The President has but one letter from Conkling asking that his wishes be considered in making appointments for New York, but many favors have been asked verbally. Garfield will not answer the Senator's strictures, nor will he permit Conkling's letter to be copied for publication. Several influential gentlemen visited the White House, and made a protest against Blaine's going to New York with the apparent design of entering the Senatorial fight. Garfield expressed surprise to learn that Blaine was absent.

RETURNED TO HIS POST.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—Secretary Blaine has gone to Washington.

REMONSTRANCES PRESENTED.

ALBANY, May 25th.—In the Senate to-day Wagner presented remonstrances from the Republicans of several towns against the return of Conkling and Platt. Sessions, Lynde and Robinson presented similar remonstrances.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

ELMIRA, May 25th.—The *Advertiser*, which has heretofore advocated, now opposes the re-election of Conkling and Platt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBANY, May 25th.—Both factions are strong.

Alvord says the case of the Senators is weaker than yesterday.

The stalwarts claim that Conkling has gained several votes since his arrival, and will triumph.

The refusal of the Senate committee to caucus was expected.

At noon the stalwarts reported fifty signatures for their call of a caucus, only four more being needed.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

. DENSON, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1881.

It appearing to the Court that next Monday is a legal holiday, it is ordered by the Court that the law calendar be not closed until June 3, 1881, and that the next law day be held on June 6, 1881.

Arthur E. Magill vs. Thomas L. Acock et al.—Demurrer to complaint amended and ten days allowed defendants to answer.

Martin Monsch vs. G. D. Conner—Defendant's motion to dismiss action for want of prosecution granted and case dismissed.

W. Hoddon vs. P. Bohl—Demurrer to amended complaint overruled and ten days allowed defendant to answer.

Charles Gilman et al. vs. Henry T. Curtis—Motion to set aside default and judgment overruled.

Feronica Miller vs. The City of Sacramento—Continued for the session.

A. Heyman vs. L. Strauss—Defendant allowed twenty days additional time to that allowed by law to prepare, serve and file draft of statement on motion for a new trial.

The People vs. Ah Lee—C. T. Jones entered as attorney of record for defendant, and case continued for the session.

The People vs. Wm. Hedger and E. M. Jackson—Defendants pleaded guilty to petit larceny, waived time, and sentenced to pay a fine of $46 each, or be imprisoned in the County Jail in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fines.

The People vs. Charles Campbell—Information for grand larceny. Allowed till May 31st, at 10 A. M., to plead.

Estate of W. M. Stephenson—Order allowing $25 per month for use of family and setting aside property as exempt.

Hans Wulff vs. His Creditors—Order setting aside personal property to insolvent.

Adjourned.

TO DAY'S CALENDAR.

No cases set.

TWELVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.—About three weeks ago Bob Clark, an old street-cleaner of Tuscarora, Nev., wandered off into the hills in a state of intoxication and was given up for dead. He has since been found. The *Times-Review* says: "A few days ago Dick Dorsey, O. F. Rogers and a number of other stock men from Elko came up on Susie creek to hold a rodeo. On arriving at a cabin which is used as a camp during the rodeo season, the party found it occupied by old Bob, who was nearly dead from exposure and hunger. He was barefooted and hatless, and clothed in nothing but a pair of tattered pantaloons and a ragged shirt. He was so weak that he could scarcely stand, and could not possibly have lived many hours longer without relief. He was given a small quantity of light nourishment at intervals, until his stomach was able to bear stronger food, but it was several days before his digestive organs could be educated up to the standard of a square meal. He says that he had nothing whatever to eat from the evening before he left the camp on the Elko road until he was found by the rodeo party, which was nearly twelve days.

FATAL RESULT.—It is learned through private sources that one of the two women who were burned at Woodland Tuesday night has died of her injuries, and that the other's recovery is doubtful.

KIDNEY-WORT is