THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....JUNE 21, 1881

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M., bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117½ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 6s of 1881; 114½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 87; silver bars, 111.

Silver in London, 51½d; consols, 100 3-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s, 119½; 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 4d@9s 7d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks opened quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. The attendance was larger than usual for Monday. The volume of business, however, was light, and prices were generally a little off from the best rates of Saturday. The Bullion assessment went on yesterday.

The Captain of the schooner Eustace was recently murdered on the Mexican coast by the cook, who afterward fired the vessel.

Another rich mineral strike is reported from Tombstone, A. T.

Another batch of discoveries in connection with the star route frauds is published.

A frightful explosion of giant powder occurred at Centerville, near Shasta, yesterday, demolishing a store and badly injuring the proprietor.

Serious riots between the French and Italians occurred yesterday at Marseilles, but quiet was finally restored.

Two prominent citizens of Chicago were drowned in Lake Superior Friday while fishing.

Ex-Governor Thomas L. Young, of Ohio, is en route to California.

According to the National Board of Health, Vallejo, Cal., is the healthiest city in the United States, and Norfolk, Va., the unhealthiest.

Ottawa, Ont., experienced a slight shock of earthquake yesterday, causing considerable terror.

A conflict between the Russians and Chinese in Kashgar is said to be inevitable.

The Italian Government is preparing for specie payment.

London is undergoing another pedestrian infliction—this time between Rowell and Weston.

Prince Leopold took his seat in the English House of Lords yesterday as the Duke of Albany.

Charles Bedeau died suddenly at Marysville Sunday of heart disease.

Fire at Marysville; also at San Francisco and near Cottage Grove, Or.

A Chinaman will be ordained at Portland, Or., today, as a minister in the Baptist Church.

Andrea La Chapelle died at Portland, Or., Friday, aged 100 years, having resided on the coast since 1817.

A heavy hail storm prevailed on the Platte last night, greatly interfering with the workings of the telegraph.

On the fourth page this morning is given an interesting synopsis of the story of the new Tichborne claimant, as told by him to Colonel W. H. L. Barnes, of San Francisco.

Municipal politics in San Francisco is becoming quite warm. The Republican County Convention meets to-day.

The RECORD UNION'S second edition dispatches will be found this morning upon the first page.

AUTOCRATIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Czar having energetically announced that he will live and die for the preservation of the autocratic principle, forthwith retired to the fortress of Gotschina, and has ever since been amusing himself by examining his salads for poison, and his palace grounds for dynamite magazines. And it must be said that his Majesty has had uncommonly good sport. He has hardly passed a day without discovering some new plot, and whenever he has resolved upon some fresh measure of precaution it has always turned out that the man-of-war's crew, or the regiment, or the squadron, which was to have been employed as an extra guard, was saturated with Nihilism, and hungering for an opportunity to explode the autocracy. So regular and constant, in fact, are the discoveries of plots, that we are beginning to suspect the police. It is a noteworthy fact that whenever there is a real plot the Russian police fail to discover it until it has accomplished its work. Now the remarkably frequent revelations of dynamite *caches* which have been made lately almost warrant the suspicion that the men who found them had put them there previously. This kind of ruse is not new. It was played in France under the first and the third Napoleons quite as a matter of course. In Russia just now the main anxiety of the Emperor is to save himself from being blown up, and therefore it is necessary for the police, in order to vindicate their intelligence, to prove that they are constantly warding off danger from him. But if the Nihilists make up their minds that he must follow his father we fear that the police will somehow fail to hear of that particular plot until it is too late, and then of course they will be consternated.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

It is now said that General Grant has unaccountably suppressed a letter which he received from President Garfield in answer to his own communication on the Conkling matter, and that since he has not hesitated to abuse the President publicly since receiving this letter, his withholding of it is a very discreditable and tricky recourse. It is further said that in this suppressed letter the President refuted General Grant's views on the Conkling matter, and exposed the fallacy of his premises. That is extremely probable, for General Grant's ideas on the Conkling matter are notoriously incorrect and eccentric. But it is most astonishing that General Grant should have undertaken to withhold a letter which answered his own animadversions on the Conkling affair, unless indeed he perceived that if he published it he would be obliged to refrain from abusing the President any more. The country is anxious to read this letter, however, and now that the fact of its existence has been announced we shall be very much astonished if some enterprising reporter does not succeed in bringing it to light speedily, with or without the consent of its present holder. Indeed it seems possible, not to say probable, that such a letter was copied before being sent, and in that case it would not be necessary to solicit from General Grant the permission to publish it. We do not suppose that President Garfield would sanction the printing of any other copy than the one which General Grant holds, but it is notoriously difficult to prevent these things from leaking out.

AMERICAN NEWS IN ENGLAND.

The English newspapers are at last waking up to the fact that American news possesses some interest if not importance, and several of them have made arrangements for more or less ample cable dispatches from the United States every day. It is said that the first American news which has appeared in this way has been sufficiently sensational, and by no means calculated to give the English editors a more accurate ideal of American civilization than they possessed previously. It may perhaps be necessary for the English papers to exercise a sharp supervision over their American news collectors, for the genius that has been developed under Yankee conditions is calculated to be too lively and unfettered for the sober and conservative British reader.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHARITY.

For some time past there has been in this country a growing tendency to put the administration of charity into the hands of associations. The danger of being deceived by impostors has no doubt strengthened the general disposition that way, and the effect of it has been to check the habits of philanthropy, and to afford an excuse for selfishness and parsimony. The evils to be apprehended from blind acquiescence in all the stories of those who solicit charity are serious beyond question, and it is capable of statistical proof that among these evils is the encouragement of professed mendicancy. But it is questionable whether the philosophers and economists who have warned the world against indiscriminate alms-giving have not done quite as much harm as they prevented, by inculcating a caution which too often results in the elimination of all humane feelings for the unfortunate. The recent report of the London Society for the Suppression of Mendicity contains some statements in this relation which are very suggestive. The tendency of which we speak, to restrict all alms-giving to organizations, has proceeded quite as rapidly in England as with us, and it has in fact gone so far as to alarm those who study the question carefully. Thus we find Lord Shaftesbury, the President of the London Society referred to above, stating that unless some determined action is taken the Charity Organization Society will, in a very few years, have the distribution of all the religious and charitable funds of the country. And this, he said, "is a measure which must be resisted "with all their power and strength, for if "it were passed it would stop the flow of "private charity, and chill people's "hearts." Undoubtedly that is something very much to be apprehended, and there are plenty of indications that it is a state of feeling easily established. A short time ago a very distressing case of misery and destitution was revealed in Philadelphia. The sufferer was a woman. She was a wretched, ruined creature, but she needed aid, and she would have starved to death had she not found a companion in shame and squalor more friendly than the charitable organizations of that wealthy city.

In too many of the American charitable organizations the machinery is made to absorb a disproportionate amount of the receipts. We do not know how this is in the English societies. But it is a common experience in the United States that well-to-do people nowadays subscribe a few dollars a year to some of these associations, and think that a sufficient justification for buttoning up their pockets all the rest of the time. Their hearts are chilled, in fact, as Lord Shaftesbury put it, and the flow of private charity is stopped. And while it may be admitted that organized charity prevents some waste of money upon undeserving objects, there can be no doubt that it also deprives some of the most deserving people from relief, because those who have had experience of the manner in which charity is dispensed by associations seldom care to repeat the experiment of applying to them. Then, again, it must be realized that no charity affords the donor any real good unless it is administered personally. It is impossible to derive any psychical benefit from an automatic arrangement. If charity is looked upon simply as a tax, which has to be paid like other taxes, it will no more expand the hearts of the donors than paying city, county or State taxes does. It is only by going among the poor, by learning their real condition, by becoming familiar with their troubles, difficulties, afflictions, that the truth can be known, and that good can be done.

Organized charity is machine charity. It is necessarily divested of every attribute of humanity. There is no tenderness about it. It calls for no gratitude. It is clearly impossible to be grateful to an association. It is bestowed and received in a mechanical, frigid, repellant way. It does not bring men and women closer together. It does not serve to keep alive the remembrance that all belong to the same family. It does not create any bonds of sympathy or affection between the rich and the poor. All that can be said for it is that it tends to check fraud, and even then it may seriously be doubted whether the good done is anything like so much as is usually pretended. There are some old-fashioned people who continue to think that it is better to run the risk of being deceived now and then by impostors than to acquire the habit of turning a cold shoulder to every applicant; and it might be rash to assert that their views were wrong. But it is quite certain that there is a large class of deserving yet unfortunate people, who are often in great need of help, but are too proud and sensitive to appeal to any charitable organization. To the sympathetic inquiries of private charity such people would respond, but they cannot bring themselves to cringe before the indifferent and perhaps arrogant or capricious steward of some wealthy organization, and so they suffer in silence.

As for the impostors, they will always make their way, no matter what obstacles are put in their path. Their effrontery and callousness are generally quite a match for the precautions adopted against them. But the extinction of private charity, even if it brought with it the destruction of imposture, would be far too dearly purchased. There is already too strong a disposition to evade the duty of private charity under all circumstances, and it is not safe to encourage it by making the evasion easier. Our rich men have not thus far shown an extraordinary willingness to experiment in philanthropic enterprises, and it is a pity that any tendencies in that direction which they may have should be checked or blunted. It is a bad and dangerous thing to chill people's hearts, and if organized charity has that effect it is doing far more harm than good.

TERRIBLY TIRESOME.

The contest at Albany is becoming very tedious and wearisome. There appears to be no prospect of a break on either side, and though Conkling has no longer any rational excuse for remaining in the fight, it is evident that he will not leave it. He is as effectually beaten now as if he had been six months at work on the re-election, and nothing that can happen is capable of reinstating him. But he holds out for no conceivable object, and his opponents appear to be unable to agree upon candidates, and so end the unseemly struggle. Perhaps if President Garfield, who of course will not interfere personally in the affair, would refrain from suggesting the expediency of any kind of "compromise" with the "stalwarts," the end would be reached more quickly. It has been clear to dispassionate observers from the outset that the only sensible course under the circumstances was to make the combat one *a outrance*, and to give no quarter—much less compromise—to those who are trying to ruin the Republican party because they are not permitted to rule it.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE MONOTONY AT ALBANY.

An Adjournment Ordered to Escape an Election.

VIRGINIA POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Healthiest and Unhealthiest Cities in the United States.

TWO CHICAGO MEN DROWNED IN LAKE SUPERIOR

The Government Suits Against the Central Pacific Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Further Trouble in Kashgar Between the Russians and Chinese.

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

DOMESTIC.

The Albany Affair.

ALBANY, June 20th.—In the joint convention to-day the ballot for the short term was: Jacobs 34, Conkling 23, Wheeler 24, Cornell 3, Lapham 16, Folger 1, Crowley 1, Bradley 1.

For the long term: Kernan 25, Platt 21, Depew 47, Cornell 6, Crowley 1, Folger 1.

By a union of Conkling men and Democrats a motion to adjourn until to-morrow was carried by 53 to 41. A hasty canvass between the Platt ballot and the announcement of the vote on adjournment showed that if another ballot were taken five votes would be gained for Depew, and a third ballot would have probably elected him.

CONKLING AND HIS LIEUTENANTS.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—Conkling, Platt and Grant this morning went down town on business. Conkling will not go to Albany at present, and he will attend to some legal business here. He has been compiling the bribery evidence the last three days, and is more cheerful than since the investigation began, mingling freely with guests and visitors at the hotel without ceremony. It was the general belief that this week would have ended the session, but for the bribery revelations.

Vice President Wheeler said to-day that the only way out of the difficulty is to elect for Senator one man named by Conkling.

The Government Suits Against the Central Pacific.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—Railroad Auditor French, and W. F. McClellan, Chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury, returned Saturday from the Pacific coast, where they have been investigating the accounts of the Central Pacific Railroad. While French was absent District Attorney Woodford, of New York, who has charge of the suits instituted by the Government against the Central Pacific Railroad, telegraphed to the Attorney-General for instructions, saying the suits were coming on for trial. The Attorney-General replied that he had no instructions, and referred Woodford to French. In reply to a dispatch, French telegraphed Woodford to ask for an extension or suspension for thirty days, and this was asked for and granted. French says he took this action because he found, upon investigation, that the affairs of the Central Pacific were in a different condition from what he had supposed. French is required by law to make a report to the Secretary of the Interior only on the 1st of November of each year. He has prepared a complete statement of the amount the Central Pacific owes the Government on its annual settlement, and has the signatures of four principal stockholders to this statement, and as soon as he gets the signature of Vice-President Huntington, French will submit the statement to the Secretary of the Interior, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A Corporation in Court.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—A complaint was filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court in a suit by Sigmund M. Tannhauser and August Tannhauser, merchants of San Francisco, against Lucius E. Chittenden, William B. Hatch, Silas H. Wetherbee, Joseph W. Fisk, George B. Sloan and Henry Beecher, stockholders of the Corse Company, a corporation organized pursuant to the laws of New York for manufacturing, mining and mechanical purposes, to recover $11,000 for certain property recorded by deed by plaintiffs and the defendant company, and a further sum of $33,807 68, with interest, advanced at various times by plaintiffs for the use of said company. Plaintiffs in their complaint set forth that Chittenden, as President, and the other defendants as Trustees of the Corse Company, made on the 13th of March, 1880, a certain certificate, representing that they knew that the whole amount of the capital of said company, alleged to be 60,000 shares, of a par value of $150,000, had been issued as full paid stock to W. B. Hatch & Co., upon purchase and in payment for mines and other property alleged to be lands, mills, machinery, tools and other real and personal property, purchased by said company. The complaint also alleged that said certificate, which was filed in the County Clerk's office, was false, and that the stocks of said company had not been issued to the value of said property, the value of the stock alleged to have been issued as full paid, to wit, $150,000, far exceeding the value of the property. It is also alleged that said Corse Company gave Thomas Brooks, their Vice-President, a power of attorney to receive title and take possession of all that certain property lying and being in Vale Perdido Mining District, Lower California, Mexico, and known as the Borja Company's claim, and all ores, machinery, tools, etc. Under such power of attorney Brooks entered into negotiations with plaintiffs, and secured to said Corse Company the property mentioned for $110,000. Plaintiffs allege that on the presentation of a perfect title deed the defendants refused to pay said $110,000, as agreed. The suit is brought to recover said amount, and the sum of $33,817 68 advanced at various times from March 8th to September 15, 1880, for the use of said company. Complaints in two other suits of like character were also filed by the same plaintiffs against the Corse Company.

Five Per Cent. Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—The following circular in relation to the continuance of United States registered bonds of the 5 per cent. funded loan of 1881, has just been issued by the Treasury Department:

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1881.

In the provisions of Circular No. 52, dated May 13th, for the continuance of United States registered bonds of the 5 per cent. funded loan of 1881, the limit of such bonds to be continued was fixed at $250,000,000, the bonds to be accepted in the order of their reception at this Department. The limit was reached on the 23d of May, the bonds presented being somewhat in excess the amount fixed, while many persons who had notified the Department on or before that date of their intention to present their bonds for continuance, and had proceeded in good faith to carry out their purpose, were unable for various reasons to surrender their bonds before the limit was reached. It is the desire of the Department to extend to all, so far as practicable, an equal opportunity to continue their bonds, and to that end notice is hereby given that registered bonds of the 5 per cent. funded loan of 1881 respecting which the Department was notified on or before the 23d of May, and which through no fault or negligence of the owners failed to reach the Department before the limit was reached, will be accepted for continuance if transmitted to this office on or before the 1st of July next.

WM. WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Blaine's Plan for a Picturesque Summer Jaunt.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—To-day's *Tribune's* Washington special says: An intimate friend of Blaine told me the other day that he was going to Maine to spend a good share of the summer, and was getting a wagon fixed up for a four-in-hand team. He had four handsome bays, was going to fill that drag with his own children and his neighbors' children, and go spinning around the Maine hills, camping out, fishing, loafing, and having a good time out of doors. He thinks that is what he needs—fresh air, relief from cares, diversion for mind and body, and banishment from office-hunters. He is a good four-in-hand driver, and learned how to drive in California, and has had a good deal of practice since.

Health of Cities.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—During 1880 sixty-eight cities of the United States made weekly death reports to the National Board of Health. In its bulletin this week the Board makes public the figures: Vallejo, Cal., is the healthiest city reported, and Norfolk, Va., the most unhealthy. The average duration of life in some of these cities is as follows: Vallejo, 83 5; Yonkers, N. Y., 70; Omaha, 68; Utica, 67 5; Keokuk, Ia., 61; Jackson, Fla., 35; Vicksburg, Miss., 34 8; Charleston, S. C., 31 3; Savannah, Ga., 30.6; Norfolk, 27 years.

The Virginia Republicans.

WASHINGTON, June 20th.—The Republican State Central Committee of Virginia tomorrow decides as to calling a State Convention. The straight-outs claim 19 of the 27 members, and probably more. A coalition of Republicans have been trying to offset the result of Wickham's interview with the President, trying to get letters and sentiments from the Cabinent and prominent Republicans indorsing the coalition, but have not had much success, it is said.

European Financiers Astonished—Suit Dismissed.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—The *Post* says: Bankers just from Europe say that European financiers are astounded at the rapid conversion of fives and sixes into three and a halfs. All the advantages being on the side of the Government, it has a favorable effect on our credit.

Judge Truax has dismissed the suit of Williams, to restrain the Western Union from distributing $15,000,000 increased capital stock.

An Ex-Governor of Ohio Coming to See Us.

CINCINNATI, June 20th. — Ex-Governor Thomas L. Young left here for California today, to engage in a mining enterprise in which several prominent Californians are interested.

Drowned in Lake Superior.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—Two prominent and respected citizens, Sextus Wilcox and W. C. Bell, were drowned while fishing on Lake Superior Friday.

A Blackmailer Punished.

NEW YORK, June 20th.—Vogel, for the confessed blackmail of Rosa Strasburger's father, was sent to the Penitentiary for seven and a half years.

FOREIGN.

House of Commons.

LONDON, June 20th.—In the House of Commons to-day Gladstone, replying to the question of Stanhope (Conservative), of which he gave notice on the 16th inst., as to whether representations had been made to the American Government in regard to the American organizations for committing outrages in England, said he was aware what grounds Stanhope had for speaking of the preparations in America for outrages in England. There were, he said, incitements to outrages in the newspapers, etc., and in view of the nature of these incitements the Government thought it right to bring the facts to the knowledge of the Government of the United States.

Arrested for Uttering Forged Checks.

LONDON, June 20th.—Henry Baugman, Henry Street and Edwin Street, known as betting men, were in the Lord Mayor's Court to-day on a charge of passing a number of forged checks. They were stated to have been accomplices in the notorious Bidwell forgeries on the Bank of England, and in the great turf frauds. They were remanded.

Affairs in Ireland.

LONDON, June 20th.—The *Times'* Dublin special says: Evidently the Land League has received a series of heavy blows which are telling upon it, and a more tractable and tolerant spirit has shown itself as the power of local despots is broken. The strike against the payment of rent is checked, the leaders repudiating any intention to adopt such a policy.

A Seat in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 20th.—Prince Leopold took his seat in the House of Lords to-day as the Duke of Albany.

The Rowell-Weston Walking Match.

LONDON, June 20th.—At 11 o'clock this morning Rowell had scored 72 miles and Weston 49. Weston was sick, and had been off the track two hours. At 2:20 P. M. the score stood: Rowell 93, Weston 56. Weston had been suffering from a bad attack of diarrhea. Rowell rested half an hour. Both are now going well.

A High Office Vacated.

BERLIN, June 20th.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count Von Stalberg-Mernigerondi, as Vice-President of the Ministry of State, and presented him with a high order in consideration of his services. It is stated that the resignation is due to private considerations, and is not connected with the appointment of Baron Von Bootcher as Bismarck's substitute. The office of Vice-President of the Ministry of State will remain unfilled for the present.

Quiet Restored at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, June 20th.—One hundred and twenty-five persons have been arrested and order re-established.

The Coming Bulgarian Elections.

LONDON, June 20th.—Prince Alexander's agents are said to be doing their utmost to prevent the fall election in Bulgaria. General D'Armery has been ordered to prevent anything being said against the propositions. Many resident landlords who left the country have returned, and a more peaceable state of things is anticipated.

The Russians and Chinese.

CALCUTTA, June 20th.—A report has reached here from Central Asia that large bodies of Russian troops are assembling on the borders of Kashgar, and a conflict with the Chinese troops cannot long be avoided.

American Interests in Japan.

CHICAGO, June 20th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Mr. D. Stevens, Secretary of the American Legation at Tokio, Japan, reached this city yesterday. In answer to the question which nation stands in best repute with the Japanese he said: The commercial policy of the English is such as command many privileges, but the Japanese undoubtedly consider Americans very friendly. They realize the fact that we are true friends, and have no inclination to force upon them our wares at our prices. They are daily becoming more and more independent, and as their education advances they more and more appreciate their importance and their rights under the laws of nations. They look upon America as their natural trading point, and if untrammeled, would undoubtedly buy most of their goods from us. The present Ministry is, accordingly, friendly toward us. They are fond of the French, in fact, well disposed to all foreigners who treat them fairly and kindly. The time has passed when Japanese officers could be bullied into any measure they may deem detrimental.

"How are Americans treated in Japan?" asked the reporter.

"With the utmost courtesy and attention and greatest kindness," Mr. Stephens replied. "In the Empire of Japan there are about 4,000 foreigners, and of these 800 are Americans, and in Yokohama about 400. Others are scattered in smaller cities. There are about 100 Americans in the employ of the Japanese Government, and our private Japanese Companies. Americans have almost entire control of educational affairs. The Japanese prefer America when they go abroad for education. There are fully 300 American missionaries in Japan. They do good work and live pleasantly and with comparative ease. In Yokohama some large business houses are American. All the largest tea houses have of late years sustained very heavy losses. America controls the kerosene trade, and this trade represents from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons annually. The United States is rapidly regaining its cotton trade with China, and in due time we are certain to secure a cotton trade in Japan. At present the English undertrade the United States by selling a very inferior article that in external appearance seems equal to the American article."

Terror Caused by an Earthquake.

OTTAWA, June 20th.—Considerable consternation was caused this morning by a slight shock of earthquake, many supposing the prophecy of the world coming to an end was about to be fulfilled.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CLARK and DESSON, Judges.

MONDAY, June 20th.

Estate of John I. Friend, deceased—Decree confirming sale of real estate.

Estate of Jacob Foster, deceased—Settlement of account of administratrix.

Estate of Jesse Hackett, deceased—Letters testamentary de bonis non with will annexed, issued to George F. Bronner, Public Administrator.

Estate of Thomas Hannon, deceased—Petition for sale of real estate continued for one week.

Estate of S. A. Boutwell, deceased—Letters of administration issued to Margaret Boutwell, widow of deceased; bond, $50,000. Notice of publication to creditors. Appraisers, William Lunlap, James McGuire and J. W. Keesberr.

P. Scanlan, guardian of estate of Annie McIsaacs et als., minors, vs. Odd Fellows' Bank of Savings—Return and report of sales by H. G. Smith, Commissioner, submitted and taken under advisement.

A. H. Starr et al. vs. John Wagner—Order overruling motion to retax cost bill.

Estate of Margaret Kneale, deceased—Settlement of final account and decree of distribut on.

Annie E. Blake et al. vs. A. Coolot—Defendant's motion to strike out parts of complaint overruled, and ten days to answer.

Estate of Wm. T. Raught—Probate of will continued for one week.

Nettie Gilman vs. Charles H. Gilman—Motion for alimony, counsel fees and costs, continued to June 27, 1881.

The People vs. William Williams, sentence for grand larceny—Continued until June 27, 1881, by consent of counsel.

Freeman & Bates vs. Harris et al.—Default entered, and judgment as prayed for.

Martha J. Elder vs. G. S. Elder—Default of defendant entered; case tried, and decree of divorce for plaintiff upon ground of desertion.

H. J. Palmer vs. Landsborough—Case continued until June 30th, instant.

E. M. Butler vs. S. W. Butler—Order entered June 15th is modified so as not to prejudice the rights to set case for July session.

Chas. Anderson vs. J. Davis et al.—By consent, defendants allowed ten days additional time to answer plaintiff's amended complaint.

The People vs. George Milasich—Information for murder quashed and set aside, and the defendant held to answer for the crime of murder by the Court.

J. V. Sims vs. his Creditors—Case is set by consent fo July 2, 1881.

People's Savings Bank vs. E. M. Skaggs—Case dismissed.

Adjourned.

If you are almost worn out, don't give up, but take Kidney-Wort, and it will give you new life.

"THE BAY."

Items of Interest from the Metropolis.

A COOK CAPTURES A SCHOONER.

Extensive Conflagration Prevented by the Fire Department.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20th.—A private dispatch from Mazatlan says that the mate and four sailors of the schooner Eustace have arrived there. The cook killed Captain Hornsby, was confined in the calin and set the vessel on fire. No further particulars are given. The vessel left here May 31st, bound for Mazatlan with a cargo valued at $70,000. As it included a lot of giant powder, it is supposed that the cook was blown up with the vessel.

Extensive Conflagration Prevented.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20th.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning the Fire Department was summoned to extinguish a fire at the northwest corner of Montgomery avenue and Lombard street by an alarm turned in from box 2. The buildings on both sides are constructed of wood, two and three stories in hight, and are set up on stilts, so to speak, as is also the sidewalk. When the Department reached the ground the space under the buildings and sidewalks was filled with smoke, and it was sometime before the locality of the flames could be discovered, and then only by cutting holes through the sidewalks and buildings. The lower floor of the three-story frame house on the corner was occupied by J. Lacoste as a wine and liquor store. His family and another family occupied the upper floors. Adjoining this building on Lombard street were two two-story dwellings, owned by a Mr. Partridge and occupied by a family named Horn and another family and a variety store kept by Mr. McGrath. Adjoining the corner on Montgomery avenue was a two story building, on the lower floor of which was the Occidental market kept by Mr. Horn and the upper story was occupied by a family. Next came a bakery owned by Mr. Lamar, attached to which was the baker's oven, etc., where the fire is supposed to have originated. Under the avenue sidewalk was a stable where horses belonging to different parties were kept, three of which perished in the flames. Some of the buildings were considerably burned about the lower portion, but they can all be repaired. The total loss is estimated from $4,000 to $5,000.

Municipal Politics—The Tichborne Matter

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20th.—Politics in the Republican camp are quite lively to-day. The County Convention meets to-morrow. It is understood that a motion will be made to defer any definite action for a month. This is attributable to the fact that members of the Convention are a good deal at sea regarding the candidates. No slate has been made, and but few combinations formed, and delegates want more time to look around them. There is also an impression that it is rather early, on general principles, to put men in the field; that if nominations are delayed one month quite time will remain to make arrangements to bleed candidates, etc. On the other hand, there are two or three candidates with strong followings whose interests would be subserved by immediate action, and they will undoubtedly endeavor to bring it about. In the Democratic councils there is but little stirring. Their primary does not come off until the 30th instant, and meantime they are keeping quiet.

The Tichborne matter seems likely to make more of a sensation than at first supposed. General Barnes is evidently strongly impressed with the belief that the new claimant is the real article. What strengthens his opinion is the fact that Tichborne, if he may be so called, did not wait upon him with any view to obtaining his services in pushing his claim. On the contrary, he seems quite indifferent on that score, apparently assuming that whenever he chooses to present himself to the friends of his early life in France and England recognition will follow as a necessary matter of course. His visit to Barnes appears to have been simply to obtain certain information as to the best means of obtaining evidence to contradict the report of his departure from Rio Janeiro in the vessel Bella. General Barnes states that after becoming interested in the matter, and submitting Tichborne to the most rigid and lengthy examination, he utterly failed to trip him on any point. He further says that Tichborne will be in the city within a few days, when he will arrange for a general meeting with him of representatives of the press, when full inquiry will be invited.

The Gist of the News.

There are only 10 small-pox patients in the Twenty-sixth-street hospital.

Dr. O'Donnell has named a ticket for the municipal election. He is on the list himself for one office.

A hoodlum, William Nelson, in a hoodlum row Sunday night, at Twelfth and Mission streets, bit off the nose of hoodlum Hugh McCloskey.

At the sand-lot meeting Sunday, a resolution was passed naming a committee to get up a demonstration on the arrival home of Senator Miller.

Bernard H. Meyers, who was arrested in Sacramento on two charges of violating internal revenue laws, has been held to answer by United States Commissioner O'Beirne in $500 bail.

Of the 351 vessels cleared with California flour, wheat and barley from July 1, 1880, to June 18, 1881, both dates inclusive, 231 have arrived out, leaving 120 now afloat. One of these is believed to be lost, and three others are overdue.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company last week requested the owners of the yawl yacht Emerald to send in a bill of damage for the running down of the Emerald by the ferry steamer Capital, and the company promptly paid the same on presentation.

The crack yacht Consuelo, which, until the launching of the Cornelius O'Connor, was the champion yacht in these waters, has been sold by the Spreckles Brothers to Mexican parties for $5,000. She was twice defeated by the O'Connor, although in all previous contests on the bay she came out victorious.

Eugene Gerard and Havenal Galta at 4 o'clock Sunday morning became involved in a row on Montgomery avenue, near Broadway, and in the melee the former struck the latter on the right cheek with the flat side of a hatchet. The act was witnessed by officer Stokes, who arrested Gerard, and charged him with an assault with a deadly weapon.

While James Gorman and his friend were quaffing some of the spirituous compounds in Billy & Harry's saloon on Davis street, John Montgomery entered and desired them to purchase him a drink. Gorman refused to treat. Montgomery took unbrage at the refusal and struck Gorman on the nose. Gorman attempted to resent the blow, when Montgomery drew a knife and plunged it into Gorman's abdomen, inflicting a wound that was pronounced dangerous by Police Surgeon J. J. Clarke. After stabbing Gorman, Montgomery ran out of a rear door, and, climbing over several fences, hid himself in a yard in the neighborhood. He was found by officer J. Manning, who arrested and charged him with an assault to murder.

The tournament of the California Rifle Association at Shell Mound Park concluded Sunday. Sergeant Kuhnle won the Governor's trophy and the Coey trophy; Sergeant E. N. Snook won the Rifle Association trophy. Following are the totals of the scores:

Governor Perkins Trophy.—F. Kuhnle 48, L. Barrere 46, N. Williams 46, H. Hook 46, J. H. Robertson 45, J. E. Klein 45, T. F. Kelly 45, L. Barrere 45, N. Williams 45, J. H. Robertson 45, T. F. Kelly 44, J. H. Robertson 44, J. E. Klein 44, F. Kuhnle 44, D. B. Bankhead 43, T. F. Kelly 43, J. H. Robertson 43, N. Williams 43, N. Williams 43, D. B. Bankhead 42, D. B. Bankhead 42, T. F. Kelly 42, D. B. Bankhead 41.

General Barnes Trophy.—N. Williams 47, Howard Carr 46, F. Kuhnle 46, J. H. Burns 46, D. B. Bankhead 45, L. Barrere 45, J. E. Klein 45, J. E. Klein 45, J. H. Robertson 45, M. M. Laufenburg 45, G. H. Brown 44, J. E. Klein 44, G. H. Brown 43, G. H. Brown 43, John McComb 43, F. Kuhnle 42, G. H. Brown 42, G. H. Brown 41, G. H. Brown 41, D. B. Bankhead 41, A. Hall 40, H. J. Mangels 39, A. T. Hagenkamp 39, P. H. McElhinny 38.

General Coey Trophy—F. Kuhnle 47, Laufenburg 46, F. Kuhnle 45, J. E. Klein 45, H. T. Sime 44, H. T. Sime 43, F. Cumming 43, W. Shaunessy 43, J. E. Klein 43, T. F. Kelly 42, John McComb 42, D. B. Bankhead 42, E. Hovey 41, H. J. Burns 41, F. G. Edwards 41, T. F. Kelly 41, E. Hovey 42, E. G. Sprowl 41, E. Hovey 40, P. H. McElhinny 39, P. H. McElhinny 39, E. V. Hall 38, J. Kavanagh 38.

Pacific Life Challenge Cup—F. Kuhnle 24, H. Carr 24, H. C. Smith 23, N. Williams 23, N. Williams 23, F. Kuhnle 23, H. J. Powers 23, H. C. Smith 22, H. C. Smith 22, N. Williams 21, H. C. Smith 21.

Free-for-All Match—F. Cumming 23, F. Kuhnle 23, F. Cumming 22, F. Cumming 22, L. Parrere 22, S. E. Beaver 22, J. E. Klein 22, H. Carr 23, H. C. Smith 22, R. C. Hanson 22, H. C. Smith 21, G. H. Brown 21, J. McComb 21, J. E. Klein 21.

Andrews trophy—Company E, First Infantry—200 yards—M. N. Laufenburg, 43; L. Barrere, 41; George Millett, 39; T. Murphy, 37; W. F. Leeman, 41; J. H. Robertson, 42. Total, 243. 500 yards—M. N. Laufenburg, 38; L. Barrere, 39; George Millett, 44; T. Murphy, 41; W. F. Leeman, J. H. Robertson, 37. Total, 244. Grand total, 487. Company C, First Infantry—200 yards—J. E. Klein, 38; E. G. Sprowl, 40; H. T. Sime, 44; A. P. Raye, 44; Julius Klein, 39; E. N. Snook, 42. Total, 247. 500 yards—J. E. Klein, 39; E. G. Sprowl, 45; H. T. Sime, 29; A. P. Raye, 42; Julius Klein, 35; E. N. Snook, 48—total, 238. Grand total, 485. Gatling Battery, Company A, Second Artillery—200 yards—William Shaughnessy, 38; H. Hook, 41; F. Cumming, 35; T. F. Kelly, 39; C. L. Lods, 38; W. Wright, 41. Total, 232. 500 yards—William Shaughnessy, 30; H. Hook, 43; F. Cumming, 42; T. F. Kelly, 37; C. L. Lods, 42; W. Wright, 39—total, 233. Grand total, 465.

Siebe Trophy—60 per cent.—University Cadets—G. C. Edwards 18, J. J. McGillivray 15, R. D. Jackson 21, J. L. De Fremery 14; total, 73. Company A, Second Artillery—A. T. Hagenkamp 18, T. Mulvaney 18, J. Kavanagh 18, Ahern 15; total, 71. Company E, First Regiment—W. Ferguson 15, J. Carmichael 19, G. Lucy 18, A. Houston 17; total, 69. Company C, First Regiment—J. Morse 17, C. F. Priest 16, H. C. Johnson 18, W. H. Hirchman 17; total, 68. Company C, Second Artillery—C. Gloss 14, G. Dolbeare 19, P. H. Wilt 15, D. Wilburn 16; total, 64.

Siebe Trophy—70 per cent.—Company B, First Regiment—W. Ferguson 20, J. Carmichael 20, A. Houston 16, George Millett 20; total, 76. Company C, First Regiment—J. Morse 19, C. F. Priest 21, H. C. Johnson 18, W. H. Hinchman 17; total, 75. University Cadets—C. G. Edwards 19, J. J. McGillivray 16, R. D. Jackson 19, J. L. DeFremery 19; total, 73. Company A, Second Artillery—A. T. Hagenkamp 15, T. Mulvaney 19, J. Kavanagh 17.—Ahern 19; total, 70. Company C, Second Artillery—C. Gloss 16, J. Dolbeare 17, C. Reppen 9, D. Wilburn 11; total, 53.

Siebe Trophy—80 per cent.—University Cadets—G. C. Edwards 21, J. J. McGillivray 19, R. D. Jackson 20, J. L. de Fremery 20; total, 80. Company C, Second Artillery—C. Scheurer 17, H. J. Mangels 22, C. Walker 14, O. Lempke 19; total, 72. Company C, First Regiment—H. S. Templeton 16, H. W. Burmeister 18, C. F. Priest 19, J. Morse 18; total, 71. Company E, First Regiment—W. Ferguson 18, J. Carmichael 18, A. Houston 17, George Millett 18; total, 71.

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, June 20, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Thermom.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Character of wind	Rain 24hrs	State of weather
Olympia	30.14	60	S. W.	6	Fresh	.65	Cloudy
Portland	30.20	58	Calm		Calm	.16	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.25	56	N.	3	G