THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY....................JUNE 25, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, June 24, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation	Hight of Barom.	Thermom.	Direction of wind, velocity	Character of wind force	Rain 24hrs	State of weather
Olympia	30.04	61	W. 5	Gentle.	....	Fair
Portland	30.05	64	N. 7	Fresh..	....	Fair
Roseburg	30.02	70	N. W. 6	Fresh..	....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.82	83	S. 6	Fresh..	....	Clear
Sacramento	29.88	69	S. 8	Fresh..	....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.88	53	W. 21	Brisk..	...	Foggy
Visalia	29.79	81	N.W.10	Fresh..	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.96	65	W. 5	Gentle.	....	Clear
San Diego	29.86	64	W. 4	Gentle.	....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 85; minimum, 59.

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

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.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Has no equal on the Pacific slope for its freshness, as it is the only weekly that goes out to its readers in two parts. One part is mailed early and one later in the week; thus to country readers the WEEKLY UNION is quite as fresh in news, or nearly so, as a daily paper. Each part contains eight pages, thus each week sixteen pages of matter are given to the subscriber for $2 50 per year, mailed, postage prepaid, to any address. It has special value for the family, the business office, the shop, the market and the field. The UNION is also the best paper in matter of all kinds. Its editorials are bold, clear, positive and logical; its miscellany choice, chaste and varied; its news departments full, fresh and from the most approved sources; its market quotations reliable, and its correspondence from the best of writers.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117⅞ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 114⅞ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 87; silver bars, 111¼.

Silver in London, 51½d; consols, 100 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅞; 4s, 119¼; 4½s, 117⅞.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@91c.

At Liverpool wheat is quoted at 9s 6d@9s 9d for good to choice California.

There was a limited business in mining stocks at San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices for the most part were lower. The Alta group was an exception, Alta, Benton and Justice showing a small improvement over the best rates Thursday.

Mrs. Arnold, President Garfield's sister, who was injured at the time his uncle was killed by a locomotive the other day, is still alive, but in a critical condition.

Herring, the safe manufacturer, is dead.

Affairs in Indian Territory are growing quite serious.

The Maryland Democrats have nominated Thomas J. Keating for Controller.

In an election for Trustees of Kenyon College, ex-President Hayes was defeated by Albert Hayden.

The Richmond and Alleghany, Atlantic and Northwestern and Ohio Central Railroads have consolidated.

The trouble between the Italians and French still continues, and serious results are not improbable.

Bismarck is recovering from his illness.

An investigation into the affairs of the State Prison at San Quentin is to be had, at the request of Warden Ames.

J. C. Partridge, Postmaster at Susanville, Lassen county, is dead.

Albert and Charles Talbot, aged respectively 22 and 17, who were to have been hanged at Marysville, Mo., yesterday, have been respited until July 22d.

The Christiancy divorce case at Washington has been postponed for 60 days.

The emigration from Denmark this year is estimated at 70,000.

A Montenegrin officer, after stabbing the guard who refused him entrance to the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, was shot dead.

The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved.

About forty acres of wheat were burned near Chico Thursday, the fire being caused by sparks from the locomotive.

Indians are causing trouble in Nevada by killing cattle.

The track of the Southern Pacific is now laid twenty-two miles east of El Paso, Tex.

Dr. Chapin, over 100 years old, committed suicide yesterday at Detroit.

Fire at Reno, Nev.; also at Goldendale, W. T.

Daniel Whitmore, a wealthy farmer of Stanislaus county, has been held to answer in $20,000 on a charge of perjury.

Ambrose Cooper, a soldier, was drowned in Gunnison river, Colorado, yesterday.

St. John's Day was celebrated at Watsonville by the Masons yesterday in grand style.

William Keyes was severely hurt by a premature blast at the New York Hill mine in Nevada county yesterday.

About $20,000,000 in five per cent. bonds were received at the Treasury Department yesterday for continuance.

The inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION are filled with the usual entertaining and instructive reading matter.

THE COMET, OR COMETS.

The astronomers are at fault. A new comet, or perhaps a batch of new comets, has or have burst upon the startled vision of the world without the least warning or announcement. The RECORD-UNION appears to have been the first journal in the United States to announce the comet of the constellation Auriga. A second stranger is said to have been seen by some, and as nobody really knows anything trustworthy concerning the habits of these interstellar wanderers, there is no particular reason why some more should not be discovered. Here is a magnificent opportunity for the old women to predict calamities. It is true that there has been a surfeit of that kind of rubbish during the past twelvemonth, but a great many worthy folks seem to take a morbid pleasure in deluding themselves therewith, and there is not so much enjoyment attainable in this life that wise men are willing to waste any of it. It is in order, therefore, to speculate upon what would happen if the comet or comets should fall into the sun, or what would happen if they should fall on to the earth, or what would happen if the sun should fall on to the comet, or the earth should fall into the sun. It does not much signify how the combinations are made.

THE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

At a meeting of the Board of State Prison Directors at San Quentin on Thursday, Warden Ames stated that many serious charges had been made in the press against the management of the prison, and requested an investigation. The Board then passed resolutions to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to ask Governor Perkins to cause the prison management to be thoroughly investigated, and also to appoint an expert to examine the books, records and accounts of the institution. The Governor, it is understood, will forthwith appoint a Committee of Investigation, and a thorough inquiry will be made into the charges preferred against the management, and presumably into the general condition of the prison, and the opportunities for reform presented by the existing situation.

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Recently some one wrote to the *Nation* from St. Louis, alleging that in that city there was a manifest decline of culture; that no books were bought or read save novels; that the higher class of magazines were no longer kept by the dealers; and that generally speaking there was no intellectual progress, but rather a stagnation. This very gloomy account of the condition of St. Louis has caused the question of the decline of culture to be discussed to some extent, and it is curious to see how radically different are many of the views entertained on the subject. A part of these differences is no doubt due to the various interpretations given to the word culture, and to the variety of the methods employed for its promotion. In order to make an adequate estimate, however, it is necessary to settle this point in advance, and for the purpose of the inquiry it may be assumed that when intellectual progress is spoken of what is meant is the tendency of the people towards higher education; the prevalence of a desire to understand the phenomena of life better; and impatience of the frivolities whose general popularity denotes a low state of mental energy.

The American people have for a long time displayed serious anxiety in regard to education. They have tried hard to secure the best that could be had for their children. They have spent freely and even lavishly upon schools. They have built up a school system which, unfortunately, they long believed to be nearly perfect. Larger experience has shown this belief to be erroneous. The practical tests of after life have revealed many flaws in the system. In fact of late years it has been asked with increasing emphasis whether this American educational system really educates. And the answer is that to a great extent it fails to educate; that it usually leaves little more than a smattering of knowledge behind it—so feeble a smattering that it is very often rubbed off and lost completely in a few years of busy world-labor. Now an educational system which does not so rouse and invigorate the intellect as to make the further acquisition of knowledge as necessary to the mind as daily food is to the body, must be set down as a virtual failure. A course of physical gymnastic which did not develop the muscles and toughen and supple the limbs would be certainly regarded as a failure; and a course of intellectual gymnastic which leaves the mind as flaccid, inert and unambitious as it found it, is not less a defeat of all the more important purposes involved.

But it must be admitted that this is the case with the present educational system. It is a seedless and rootless system. It implants no aspirations, cultivates no intellectual discipline, but leaves the mind fallow. And we see the results in society. There is, of course, a definite amount of intellectual activity observable. Our presses pour forth new books in apparently interminable quantities. New periodicals and journals are constantly being launched. Literary circles seem to be full of life and health. Libraries, free and otherwise, abound more and more. Undoubtedly there is a progress which can be measured. The standard of excellence in the matter furnished by the press has been slowly but appreciably growing during the past twenty years. The field of the higher intellectual aims and emotions has been as steadily expanding. The ever present restless ambition of the American character to be climbing higher has produced its normal consequences in these and many other respects. It is not at all true that there has been a decline of culture, in fact. The tendency has been distinctly forward, despite all manner of checks and obstacles, for although our educational system is very defective it still produces positive good, in so far as it produces any effect, and it helps the finer organizations to the beginnings of that self-culture which is the one means of important advances under the existing conditions.

The system is in fact much better than none at all, but when this has been said, and when allowance has been made for all the real progressive tendencies observable, it is necessary to point out that there is still no reason for rejoicing, inasmuch as the appreciable intellectual growth of the country is lamentably slow and languid, and seems as yet to touch but a very small percentage of the entire nation. The truth is that a superficial survey of our educational and literary appliances is very apt to mislead the observer. Our newspapers, our libraries, our great publication houses, dazzle and confuse. It is only when a cool comparison is made between the extent of the field and the extent of the demand that we can see how very far from filling the field the demand is. Take for example the daily press. Statistics show that not more than one person in forty reads a newspaper, and yet it might seem that the press was everywhere. Compared to other kinds of literature indeed it *is* everywhere. Take the example of a popular book. It would be hard to find a better instance than "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Not an intellectual work, but a story, and therefore appealing to the widest circle. Now the sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was unprecedented, and considered enormous, reached something like 200,000 copies. Viewed by itself that looks like a very large distribution; but when it is remembered that this book had practically a field of not less than 70,000,000 souls (for that field embraced all the English-speaking peoples), it will be perceived that after all the sale was not marvelous. If we examine the distribution of other and less popular because more intellectual books, we shall find that their average sale is almost absurdly small. Here, in a nation of 50,000,000, a book is thought to have an unusually great vogue if it reaches a sale of 10,000; and scores of books never get beyond the second or third thousand, while yet other scores, and these in many cases the most important, are purchased only by the hundred.

The rapid and general introduction of free libraries has stimulated reading, no doubt, but so far it appears to have exercised its principal effect upon novel-reading. Some increase of more solid reading there must be, but it is not considerable. We find also a disposition in many quarters to organize societies for mutual culture. These associations are far more numerous than is generally understood. They do some good, but it is to be feared that there is more of the mimicry of fashion than the earnestness of serious purpose about most of them. Chautauqua Circles, and Shakespeare and Goethe and Dante and Hegel Clubs, are good in conception, but we have not much faith in the depth or permanence of a culture which is acquired by spasmodic application, and which is not the outcome of a genuinely intellectual life. They may lead to the latter, and this is perhaps their chief service. But it is dangerous to take them for evidences of real and permanent intellectual progress.

Self-culture demands an amount of hard and serious work which very few who have gone through the current superficial educational course have the courage for. There is no mental climbing to be done without training, and unhappily that most indispensable preliminary is wanting among us. We have plenty of energy, plenty of ambition, and plenty of patience. But the defective nature of the initial teaching puts our young men and women at a great disadvantage, and in a majority of cases indisposes them to any further intellectual exertion. And thus it is that despite the appearances of broad and quite general mental progress, the real advance is very limited, and the masses remain in a torpid and apathetic condition, as before. In short if it be necessary to the well-being and permanence of democratic government that a general intelligence and quickness of apprehension should be diffused among the whole population, then it must be realized that hitherto the experiments in that direction have been attended with but a comparatively small measure of success, and that the problem of the advancement of the people is yet virtually unsolved. The great questions of the age are really discussed by a very narrow circle. Our literature occupies a very small area, taking the whole field into account. Journalism does not touch more than half the people, directly or indirectly. And there remains a large element of political power which is uninfluenced by reason, unswayed by intelligence, unguarded by culture, but open to all the sinister and capricious influences which are liable to affect Ignorance, under whatever conditions found.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We understand that some members of the Board of Regents of the State University complain that the press has used its influence to embarrass and prevent what they claim to be a work of necessary reform and reorganization in that institution. These members say that they have at heart only the best interests of the University; that they have had to choose between reorganization and dry-rot; but that just when they had made up their minds to changes which were really indispensable, the very journals which had always supported the cause of higher education turned upon and denounced them. If this complaint is well grounded, it is very much to be regretted that so serious a misunderstanding should have arisen. But we cannot allow the Regents to put the responsibility for any mistakes of the kind upon the shoulders of the press. The direct and only cause of misapprehension in this matter is the mischievous rule of secrecy which the Regents have adopted. We have repeatedly warned them that this rule was certain to bring them into difficulties sooner or later, but they would not alter their policy. They therefore have no one but themselves to blame for the present state of affairs, and it is necessary that they should realize this, or even now they cannot save themselves from further trouble.

There are no reasons sufficiently cogent to outweigh the plain and obvious objections which lie against the rule of secrecy. We are familiar with the arguments employed in justification of the course, but against them all we have only to set the liability to just such misunderstandings as are now alleged, to demonstrate the fatal imprudence of withholding the actual facts from the public. The Regents who now complain that leading journals like the RECORD-UNION have turned against and thwarted them, do not appear to remember that they themselves deliberately agreed to withhold from the press the very facts which could alone have vindicated the proposed new departure. In adopting this course the Board threw the press and the public back upon the only guide to opinion remaining available, and that was, the external indications. Now it will have to be admitted by every unprejudiced witness that these external indications justified but one conclusion, and that was the conclusion that the Board was actuated by partisan political motives in making removals from the Faculty and otherwise.

It is nonsense for the Regents to pretend that the press and public ought to have known better than to suspect them of any such intentions. We have been asked if the names of the majority of the members are not sufficient guarantees against any such suspicions, and we are obliged in candor to reply that they are not sufficient guarantees. On the contrary, several of the members are veteran politicians, and there are very few of them who are beyond the suspicion of partisan motives if sufficient temptation existed. The truth is that the opinion the Regents appear to entertain of themselves is not the opinion the public entertains of them, in many important respects, and it is necessary that they should understand this too, if they desire to avoid further blunders and failures. The plain fact is that they are not a body of men so entirely removed from worldly temptations and selfish interests that the public would be willing to confide implicitly in their judgment and impartiality. And as no other kind of body than this ideal one could be trusted to act in secrecy all the time, it is clearly impossible that the actual Regents should have escaped doubt and mistrust.

Their great mistake has been in thinking that they could govern a public institution without the consent and concurrence of the people. As regards the press they seem to have entertained very extraordinary ideas. They appear to have thought that journals which believed in the higher education would necessarily support them without knowing what they were doing, and would even defend them without brief in case they were attacked. This was a very unfortunate and extraordinary delusion, and we find it difficult to understand how practical business men could ever have fallen into so palpable an error. The press stands ready to defend what it knows to be just and right, but assuredly it is not prepared to take on trust the policy of fallible mortals who decline to give their reasons for what they are doing, and whose proceedings, on their face, are plainly suspicious.

The Regents have pursued a most unfortunate course for the interests of the University, in fact. They refused to take into their confidence those who could have helped and vindicated them, and now they complain of the natural results of their own obstinate reticence. They have shown themselves to be very poor managers, and they have no right to find fault with any-one, even though the most serious misunderstandings may have arisen. There is only one infallible method of avoiding misconstruction, and that is to tell the real truth, and all the truth, at all times. Had the Regents done this instead of shutting themselves up and affecting a mystery about their intentions, they would not have entangled themselves in the difficulties which now threaten to defeat all attempts at rehabilitating the University. Let us hope that experience will teach them better methods for the future.

THE RIVAL RAILROADS.

The proceedings by which Jay Gould has endeavored to stay the progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad through New Mexico are more suggestive of that legal brigandage which James Fiske Junior was so fond of, and which he practiced so often and so successfully with the aid of venal Judges, than of the course of honest and upright railroad builders. The land grant of the Texas and Pacific Company in New Mexico was allowed to lie unclaimed for years. The company had, so far as equity is concerned, forfeited the grant, for it had not fulfilled the conditions of the grant on its part. The Government undertook to give it a certain amount of land if it would build a railway. It agreed to build the railway. It did not build the railway. Apparently it had abandoned the project. The Southern Pacific Company, on its side, began to build eastward to meet the Texas and Pacific. When it reached Arizona it found that the Texas and Pacific was still far off, in Texas, and that it was making no progress. The Southern Pacific could not, after building several hundred miles of road, afford to stand still in the middle of the desert. It was compelled to seek tide-water and a market. So, relying upon the United States statutes, which give free permission to all corporations to build railroads and secure the right of way over all public lands, it went forward. And now, when it is in the middle of New Mexico, The Texas and Pacific, suddenly awakening to a remembrance that it surveyed a line in that neighborhood some ten years ago, and that it was given or promised certain lands if it would build the railroad which it never built, comes forward and coolly asks the Courts to enjoin the Southern Pacific from proceeding further, and not content with this, demands that all the work of the Southern Pacific already done in New Mexico, including its property in rails, equipments, depots, etc., be handed over to the claimant. A more impudent and baseless demand was never made. The Southern Pacific would have had the right to go on and build its road even if the present claims of the Texas and Pacific to the alleged land grant had been as complete as they really are invalid. But even if the Southern Pacific were a trespasser, that circumstance would give the lawful owners of the land no claim upon the property of the intruding corporation. The fact is, however, that the Texas and Pacific has no standing in equity. Whatever the Courts may hold, it is clear that that corporation forfeited the land grant by neglecting to fulfill the conditions on which it was made. For it now to assert that it will neither build the road itself nor permit any other company to build it, is alike irrational and indefensible. Jay Gould evidently seeks to bar the path of the Southern Pacific to the Gulf. He has entered the field with the distinct purpose of obtaining the control of the routes to the Pacific. There can be no doubt that scruples will not deter him, and that he will use all the influence his great capital gives him to crush out opposition. But in the present case he has pitted himself against men who are not less resolute and sagacious than himself, and who are too wealthy to be overpowered by his purse. He will find that there is nothing to be won in this contest by *coups de main*, and that the worse cause cannot be made to appear the better one by specious pleadings or recourse to more sinister methods. The Texas and Pacific has no justification for its present position, and it is highly improbable that a Court can be found willing to grant an injunction upon the showing made by that corporation, when it is considered that millions of dollars are at stake, and that the equities are all with the defendant.

A DREAM OF A MORMON EMPIRE.

A queer dispatch comes from Boston, about a mysterious gentleman who has been sent to Utah on a secret mission by the War and Interior Departments, and who has succeeded in discovering a wonderful Mormon scheme for the establishment of an Empire of Latter Day Saints. The *modus operandi* is said to be the distribution of the Mormons over as wide an area as possible, and the rapid multiplication of their numbers through the institution of polygamy. We are reluctantly compelled to characterize this narrative as a genuine cock-and-bull story. Who the Boston discoverer is, or whether he has any existence outside of the imagination of some Boston reporter, is of no practical consequence. The story of a Mormon empire is a silly piece of fiction, worthy only of such reckless fabulists as Hepworth Dixon and the authors of his school. The dispersion of the Mormons over the Territories adjoining Utah has not been carried far, to begin with. Small Mormon colonies have been established in several of the Territories, but the rational explanation of this policy is that the heads of the Church desire to cast out anchors to windward, and to prepare themselves if necessary for a further general move westward. The disloyalty of the Mormons is also exaggerated. They are not perhaps very fast friends to the United States Government, but they are certainly no worse in this respect than the majority of the Southern people, and we have about agreed by this time to put away all fears of another Southern rebellion. As regards the brilliant plan for increasing the Mormon population through the medium of polygamy, it is proper to point out that polygamy never has been and is not now by any means a general custom among the Mormons. The fact is that less than ten per cent. of them have more than one wife, and that their natural increase is very little greater, if it is at all greater, than that of monogamous people. If therefore we have nothing to apprehend from them until they have attained enormous numbers through polygamy, we may possess our souls in peace for two or three hundred years at least, and by that time it will matter very little how fast they grow. But the whole Boston story is of the kind which it has been customary to tell to the marines, in nautical parlance, and we are really surprised that so obviously nonsensical a yarn should have been sent across the continent as though it were a statement of undoubted fact, and of the first importance.

CONKLING AND THE HALF-BREEDS.

In his speech the other day Mr. Conkling spoke of all the members of the New York Legislature who have refused to vote for his re-election, as corrupt and bad men. He implied that they were one and all rascals, and he attempted to read them out of the Republican party. To the thoughtful mind there is something very strange about this. A few months ago the same men who are now abused so bitterly by Mr. Conkling were elected through and by his own "machine," and the presumption is that every one of the Republican members was regarded then as a sterling kind of candidate. Certainly Mr. Conkling practically vouched for them all. Certainly he practically declared that they were the fittest men to represent the Republicans of New York. Certainly he did what he could to elect them, and certainly he counted upon their obedience and servility afterwards. What then has occurred to justify this remarkable change of attitude towards them? They are in all respects the same men who not long ago were notoriously approved by him. Is it not altogether too obvious that their refusal to vote for his re-election is the one and the only reason for the abuse now showered upon them? There is no escaping this conclusion. The charge of corruption levelled against them means neither more nor less than that they have had the bad taste to differ from Mr. Conkling in regard to the propriety of his re-election. Only this and nothing more. Yet there are still persons who affect to believe that the man who is capable of so puerile an exhibition of spite possesses the elements of greatness.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

It is announced that the Great Eastern is for sale. Where she has been, or what doing, for several years, we do not know, but a more unlucky vessel surely never was built. She ruined the original projectors of her before she was launched. When the time for launching her came she stuck upon the ways, and it cost $200,000 more to get her afloat. When she was afloat it was discovered that there was only one harbor in the United Kingdom which she could enter with a cargo, and that that harbor (Milford Haven) was far away from all the business centers. Then there were several accidents on board of her. First she burst her steam-jacket, and killed and wounded two or three score of people. Then she rolled so awfully that on one occasion she literally churned all the passengers' baggage into a sort of paste, with obviously frightful results to the victims. She was so much too big for trade that it has never grown up to her. At intervals suggestions have been made that she should be fitted up for this or that new kind of transportation, but though a mint of money has been spent upon such arrangements none of them have answered, and now, after trying and failing in everything, the great steamer is to be sold. Who will or can afford to buy her, however, is a pertinent question. She is useless as a carrier, if experience is worth anything, and there remains only the desperate chance that some ingenious Yankee may purchase her on speculation, and succeed in inventing a use for her.

TOMBSTONE'S FIERY BAPTISM.

Tombstone, Arizona, has been burned down, but as this is only its first conflagration of importance old California pioneers laugh at it, and observe that the Tombstoners must wait until they have been burned out five or six times if they want to know how the old San Franciscans used to feel. It seems to be necessary to frontier town that they should occasionally be destroyed, for they grow more substantial every time they are rebuilt, and gradually they become so solid that they cannot be swept away as before. Tombstone will have forgotten this fire a year hence, and will be more flourishing than ever, if the mines hold out well. It is fortunate that there was no loss of life as well as destruction of property. In the old San Francisco fires many a poor fellow found a dreadful death, and more than were generally reckoned at the time, probably, for nobody in those days could afford to spend much time in gathering statistics, especially mortuary ones.

GRANT'S ATTITUDE.

General Grant has been so completely spoiled by sycophants that he has lost his head. His recent coarse abuse of President Garfield, of Secretary Blaine, of all who are opposed to his former "machine" friends, indicates an inability to realize his true situation which would be amusing if it were not painful. He is not only doing his friends a great deal of harm by his imprudent and undignified utterances, but he is ruining his own reputation, and that is a much more serious matter. That reputation was so great that it withstood successfully the damaging effects of his two Presidential terms. But this was principally because he kept silence at that time. It is now apparent that if he had not held his tongue when he was President he never could have been elected the second time. As it is, a little more indecency and folly of the current kind will disillusionize everybody regarding him.

MR. BRADY BECOMES IMPATIENT.

It is somewhat singular that directly the star-route defendants heard that the Government was not prepared to go to trial with the charges against them, they manifested a burning eagerness to go into Court. The counsel for Brady exhibited on this occasion very much the same kind of courage that is sometimes displayed by a man in a difficulty when he perceives that his antagonist is being held securely by some of his friends. It is at such moments that the judicious combatant shrieks most wildly to be allowed to get at the liver and lights of his enemy, and that he rends the air with rhetorical declarations as to the bloodthirstiness of his intentions. Had Brady and Co. showed anything like the same readiness for trial before the Government asked for a postponement, the effect of their little melodramatic trick would have been much better, however. As it is, the country will be apt to put the two things together, and to deduce from the conjunction an opinion not altogether complimentary to the sincerity and plain-dealing of Brady and Co. It will also, perhaps, be doubted whether, when September comes, these gentlemen, who are at present pining so pitiably for the opportunity to vindicate themselves, will be half as forward as they are to-day.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lists of Scholars Promoted in the Sacramento Schools.

The following additional lists give the names of scholars promoted in the Grammar Schools of this city:

Sacramento Grammar School.

FIRST GRADE.

E. P. Rowell, Miss M. J. Watson and Miss Annie Weeks, teachers—Willie Cluness, Minnie Cluness, Mamie Dray, Lizzie Doan, Minnie Dippel, Hattie Davis, John Duffy, Emma Dosh, Maude Denison, Mamie Easterbrook, Eugene Elkus, Ida Foster, Zellie Hayford, Rosa Jopson, Willie Kaerth, Freddie Lord, Katie Merkley, Alice McManus, John Nelson, Benjamin Parsons, Charles Reed, Minnie Richardson, Nettie Ranlett, Elmira Stauffer, Daisy Siddons, Belle Stargel, Minnie Shore, Mary Tracy. Conditione—William Bearslee, Leslie Trowbridge, Rosa Clark, Mamie Daniels, Loui a Gerber, Hugh Larue, Louis Nixon, Mary Tietjens, Emma Elliott.

SECOND GRADE.

Misses McMenomy, Burke, Heard and Roberts, teachers—Salome Acock, Howard Ames, Eva Bennett, Florence Botsford, Louise Conrad, Marston Campbell, James Fisher, Eva Griffiths, Carroll Hayford, Clarence Hayford, Lutie Hammer, Lizzie Hoag, Lizzie Klotz, Eddie Kleinsorge, George Kramer, May Kennedy, Annie Luther, John Millikin, Nellie Minford, Elvira Powers, Laura Poorman, Robbie Richardson, Lincoln Ripley, Ada Syphus, Nellie Siddons, Charles Relyea, Teddy Schaw, Charles Scott, Frank Stauffer, Willie Uren, Stuart Upson, Carrie Waddilove, Sarah Wilkinson, Fred. Birdsall. Conditioned—Henry Brown, Georgia Carrington, Edward Harper, Alice Hunt, Annie Mier, Julia Mier, Carl Miller, Charles Lonney, Lizzie Platt, Woodley Maslin, Frank Shields.

THIRD GRADE.

Miss Helen Waldron, teacher—Floy Bassett, Ettie Birdsall, Laura Bidnell, Alice Bellmer, Leila Carroll, May Carroll, Mabel Cluness, Joey Ebner, Julius Gothold, Fanny Harrow, Laura Kramer, Albert Kleinsorge, Charles Meister, Louisa Meister, Laura Barber, Charles Bentley, Ralph Zeitler, Jas. Sprague, Gusta Mohr, Theodore Miliken, Hattie Maddox, Willie Neubert, Maude Nixon, Louisa Keeber, Howard Smith, Emma Stang, John Uren, Emma Wilke, Lizzie Whittenbeck, Harry Walther, Rosa Yoerk. Conditioned—May Kaerth, Emma Koehn, Rita Carrington, Charles Ferleman.

Miss Clara Orth, teacher—Lizzie Berreisford, Jennie Crofton, Lena Davis, Bertha Ebert, Chas. Jopson, Toney Leloy, Gussie McCoy, Fred. Morris, Alice Mackall, Nellie Serrine, Nellie Wilbur. Conditioned—Emma Hilbert, Charles Keller, Felicite Leloy, Edward Murry, Hattie Treichler.

Mrs. Irvine, teacher—Josie Fritz, Ada Van Alstine, Nellie Phipps, Nannie Waterhouse, George Johnston, Fred. Southworth, Willie Jost, Kent Seymour, Addison Perrin, Eva Quatman, Lulu Gillis, Gertie Pierson, Bella Mark, Willie Frazee, Willie Brown. Conditioned—Eddie Uren, Albert Tracy, George Showler, Delia Sullivan, Lillie Humrick, Nellie McManus.

FOURTH GRADE.

Mrs. Deuel, teacher—Mattie Aiken, Irving Blinn, Sybil Bennett, Johnnie Becker, Walter Bates, Effie Clark, Rosa Inglis, Bertha Gerrish, Ethel Deuel, George Harney, Peter Jurgens, Willie Johnson, Ettie Klotz, Nellie Keber, Louisa Millikin, Charlie Merkley, Jessie Newbert, Lizzie Aiken, George Sullivan, Lizzie Stevenson, Johnnie Slater, Lucy Turner, Amy Turner, Addie Upson, Lucy Upson, Emma Groth, Hayden Wheat, Vernon Watson, Katie Winn, Nellie Wilcox, Chas. Zeitler, Dor Catlin, Vinnie Merkley, Alice Nixon, Jennie Richardson, Jennie Graham. Conditioned—Carrie Shaver, Charles Schaefer, Smith Frazee, Louisa Bleuher, George Rice, Eugene Danis.

Miss Sarah J. Weir, teacher—Maggie Shannahan, Clara Fuchs, Mollie Gwynne, Jennie Spinks, Lillie Harmson, Nellie Gent, Laura Lasky, Lena Wolfe, Hattie Grover, Clara Harper, Maude Henry, Genevive Henry, Nellie Heath, Emma Bromell, Ida May Wolfe, Roscoe Daly, Claude Rider, Herbert Clark, Alexander Metzgar, Warren Floberg, John Skelton, Willie Schwarz, Milton Marquitz, Daniel Cox, Morgan Backus, Joseph Lord, Freddie Webb, Henry Norris, James Holl, Daniel McAuliffe. Conditioned—Arthur Jost, Louis Baltz, Gilbert Farrar, Emil Shilling, Arthur Blackburn, Nellie Lockwood, Jennie Spaulding, Lula Leloy, Lizzie Johnston, Lula Yager.

Miss Grace E. Kidd, teacher—Annie Cook, Heman Clark, Katie Dolesek, Lillie Franks, Daisey Gregory, Mary Judge, Charles King, Mary Morley, Fred Martin, Henry McKeon, Alice Magann, Isabella Meyers, Ada Patrick, Hattie Roth, Fred Ranlett, Mary Stafford, Louisa Shane, Eddie Schwartz, Frank Scott, Fannie Tracy, Mamie Todd, Jennie Roberts. Conditioned—Willie Mier, Charles Peirson.

Miss M. E. Michner, teacher—Lucy Clemens, Mary Grady, Edna Hinkson, Tillie Humrich, Carrie Jordan, Susie Milliken, Annie McCormick, Frances McHale, Belle Robinson, Willie White, Arthur Barlow, Ira Conran, George Duffey, Albert Elliot, Willie Hayford, Charles Logan, George Murray, Harry Preston, Ellsworth Thompson, Byron Vincent, Ira Woodsworth, Frank Wheeler. Conditioned—Etta Burlingame, Kate Warren, Mary Carroll, John Larue, Annie Pearl.

Capital Grammar School.

FIRST GRADE.

Mr. Johnson and Miss Merrill, teachers—Bertha Baxter, Teresa Byron, Mamie Denson, Willie Devlin, Laura Duggan, Lizzie Lynn, Harry Larkin, George Lavenson, Lizzie O'Brien, Nellie O'Neil, Jennie Powers, Sarah Sisenvine, David Strickland, Susie Taylor, Theodore Weisel, Alice Young, Mary Woods, Ella McCleery.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss Slater and Mrs. Miller, teachers—Joseph Berdoll, Alvira Johnson, Katie Lovedal, Jennie McCaslin, Aaron Powers, Donald Ross, Henry Toll, Emma Todhunter, Annie Ash, Charles Bauer, Katie Breuner, Annie Brogan, Mamie Boylan, Frank Clark, Susie Devine, Martin Devine, August Fredericks, Minnie Finch, Mary Heilbron, Charles Johnson, Ellita Mott, Mary Snider, Nettie Price, Peter Schmitt, Dellie Spillman, Julia Sullivan.

THIRD GRADE.

Miss Eleanor M. Smith and Miss Belle Leary, teachers—Minnie Adams, Pauline Bories, Mary Carolan, Sophia Claussenius, Mary Colla, Belle Cooksley, Minnie Gray, Carrie Goodhue, Grace Kidder, Evelyn Kidder, Arthur Lewis, Carrie Merrill, Ruth Merrill, Millie Neumark, Mary O'Neil, Sarah Price, Lily Robins, Etta Seydel, Emma Trope, Julia Underhill, Frank Webb, Fannie Wilson, Wallace Terry, Edward Yardley, James Whitbeck, Frank Woodson, Edwin Shanklin, Lotie Real, Grace Miner, Newton Pyburn, John Rose, Edgar Kay, Katie Kumle, Edith Benteen, Helen Benteen, Annie Ainsworth, William Dietrich, Lizzie Herndon, Addie Stevens, Nettie Jackson.

FOURTH GRADE.

Mrs. Byrod, Miss Harrison, Miss Anderson and Miss Sweeney, teachers—Maggie Anderson, Lizzie Callahan, Grace Danforth, Mary Garrett, Fannie Grubbs, Fred. Hotchkiss, Lee Harris, Timothy Measure, Albert Pait, Laura Stevens, Eugene Stevens, Bertie Stanton, Robinson Taylor, Richard Hughes, Katie McGraw, Julia Wiseman, Bertha Kreuzberger, Phœbe Brown, Willie Desmond, Herman Hummel, Thomas Looman, George Kiefer, Bennie Miller, Oscar Miller, Charlie Mott, Annie O'Rouque, August Heilbron, Newcomb Pratt, Henry Hanche, James Polland, Charles Camp, Louis Mergel, Belle Robertson, Hattie Ogden, Mattie Shick, Bertha Hirsh, Jennie Campbell, Frank Leibling, Henrietta Andriot, Tillie Ash, Lillie Crowell, Eda Ebert, Mary Fay, Lizzie Filand, Evelyn Hamburger, Edith Hughson, Katie Johnston, Sabina Kinkel, Henry Kinkel, Emma Klotz, Edward Lynn, Bertha Lehman, Guy Maydwell, Reed Miller, Minnie Ross, Sophie Sullivan, Louis Stein, Maggie Perry, John Hamlin, George Burnett, Maggie Farrell, Mary St. Dennis, Nellie Heinrich, Della Berry, Dwight Miller, Lewis Rose, Willie Brannigan, Joseph Reichert, Lucy Pait, Kate Berdoll, Hattie Nelson, Nellie Harrison, Laura Davis, Mary Logan, Chauncy Tietjens, Edwin Rowe, Ralph Austin, Alice Haley, Kate O'Connell John Ramsay, Gus. Moylan, Maud Ough, Cora Parsons, Adele Price, Lulu Schmitt, George Tyrrell, Lulu Wilson, Lida White, Martha Weisel, John Berger, Ora Sepulveda, Rosa Kunz.

JUST WITHOUT BEING HARSH.

[Nevada Transcript.]

The SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION is essentially a model newspaper. It is enterprising without being sensational, able without being prosy, and just (from its own standpoint) without being harsh. It has always commanded the respect of the people in this part of the State and been accorded an amount of patronage second to none of its contemporaries. The latest step taken by the RECORD-UNION to render it still more valuable is the publication of a second edition for its interior subscribers. Thus the issue that reaches us to-night at 9 o'clock will contain telegraphic accounts of all the important happenings in the world up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

ENTERPRISE.

[Chico Enterprise, June 21st.]

The RECORD-UNION of Sacramento commenced yesterday the publication of a second edition, giving the latest news by telegraph from the East and all over this coast up to half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. This edition reaches Chico only four hours after its publication, and gives us the latest news twenty-four hours ahead of the San Francisco papers. This enterprise should increase the circulation of the RECORD-UNION in the interior.

"THE BAY."

Various Items of Interest from San Francisco.

FIRST REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

Objections to the Militia Leaving the City on the Fourth.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24th.—The Olympic Club gave an exhibition at the Pavilion this evening, which was as usual largely attended. The games and feats were performed in a manner creditable to the athletic training of members of the club.

PROPOSED TRIP OBJECTED TO.

The First Regiment, National Guard, are likely to meet with a check to their proposed trip to Santa Cruz for the Fourth of July encampment. The plan has met with much opposition, especially from a number of prominent citizens who have in the past assisted the regiment liberally in pecuniary matters, and who desire it to stay at home and lend its presence to the local celebration of the Fourth. Grand Marshal Schaeffer and General McComb had a consultation to-day, from which it is hoped some satisfactory arrangement will follow. If not, it is understood that the Grand Marshal will enjoin the payment by the State of the amount allowed the regiment for parade purposes, on the ground that an encampment is not a parade within the meaning of the law.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

During a recess of the Republican County Convention until Monday next politics is rather quiet. The Convention is still at sea with regard to any combinations on candidates, as is evident from the bungling procedure in the session. Among the newly-mentioned candidates for Mayor are M. P. Jones and D. J. Staples. Lack of preconcerted arrangements is also manifested by the fact that many of those proposed for members of the Boards of Supervisors and Education refuse to stand.

San Francisco News.

This is the last day for receiving fine bullion at the Mint. Coinage will cease next week, when the annual settlement will be made.

The Mayor, Auditor and Treasurer have sent the name of John H. Grady to the Supervisors to be confirmed as License Collector.

James Forester has been placed on trial for a felony in having attempted to get James S. Simpson to swear falsely in the I. M. Kalloch trial.

At the late State Convention of Hibernians, John Fitzsimmons of Oakland, James Herbert of Gilroy, and Timothy Keefe of San Francisco, were elected respectively State Delegate, Secretary and Treasurer.

Of a calendar of 714 causes, in the Supreme Court, 656 are yet pending, 51 are submitted and under consideration, and 7 argued and time allowed to file briefs, showing a decrease of some 50 causes since January last.

The County Board of Equalization has decided to cite to appear before it the persons who made the sworn statements of the Water Company, Gas Company and Charles S. Neal, of the Board of Brokers; also, the President and Secretary of the Gas Company, and Water Company officers of the same rank.

At the Pythian Castle Wednesday night a new lodge of the Order of Knights of Pythias was installed by Grand Chancellor John H. Harney, assisted by other grand officers. This lodge is composed almost exclusively of young men. The charter list contains over 100 names, over 80 members being present on the night of organization.

Colonel Wasson, of the Third Regiment, for refusing Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain permission to muster out Company C of the regiment has been arrested as having violated the articles of war. The articles of war violated are those requiring officers to show respect for their superiors, and punishing with dismissal officers guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Colonel Wasson will be tried by Court-martial.

Some seventy colored Republicans have signed a declaration of rights, and issued a call for a meeting in the Justices' Court-room in the old City Hall this evening for the formation of a Colored Central Republican Club. The document states to the Republicans that the colored men have faithfully served the party, and assisted materially in winning its victories every time with the promise that they should be rewarded therefor; that they have been systematically disappointed.

The record for the past ten years shows that while flour exports have varied from 230,000 to 562,000 barrels per annum, our wheat exports have varied from 1,300,000 centals to 10,518,000 centals per annum. The average for the decade ending December 31, 1879, was 416,900 barrels of flour and 6,974,600 centals of wheat. In other words, including flour, the average for the above ten years is 8,384,030 centals per annum, of which 1,409,700 centals was turned into flour before shipment. This is about 16⅗ per cent. of the total, or a little less than one-sixth.

The *Post* gets off the following in regard to Colonel Barnes and his new Tichborne claimant: Yesterday Colonel Barnes discovered that Sir Roger had accepted a handsome offer from the manager of the Bella Union to appear in a song and dance sketch, in conjunction with "the handsomest formed woman." A passionate protest from the Colonel prevented the completion of the contract, however, and as we go to press we learn that the Barnes-Tichborne combination have secured an empty store on Montgomery street and will open for regular exhibition Monday next, day and evening. A powerful calcium will be focused on the back of Sir Roger's neck, by means of which the celebrated scar will be visible at all hours. The affable Colonel requests us to say that he will personally attend the door, and see that the organ churns out nothing but the choicest English airs. He hopes all his old friends and customers will favor him with an early call, as the show is already billed for Petaluma and other interior towns. Clergymen and children half price.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, June 24th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: M. H. Alexander, Chicago; Colonel Crossman, England; T. D. Pullman, San Francisco; A. T. Peck, New York; Mrs. J. G. Oliver, Massachusetts; Mrs. T. D. Vandoren and child, Wellsberry, Penn.; Mrs. J. Dyar, San Francisco; A. W. Wilson and wife, Wisconsin; H. Franklin, San Francisco; L. H. Cohn, New York; W. Russell, England; L. Lion, San Jose; J. Simmons, Mrs. F. Pinney, New York; R. F. Agner, Chicago; C. Kimball, San Francisco; M. Dailey, Montana; A. W. Randall, wife and two children, Eureka; W. H. Ushman, New York; W. W. Goodman and son, Massachusetts; Miss M. Howe, Boston; Mrs. Mailliare, San Rafael; R. J. Moodie and wife, Castleberry, Vt.; B. Isenberg, Sandridge Islands; Mr. Baker and wife, Mr. Farron and wife, New York; E. G. Beckwith, wife and daughter, Waterbury, Conn.; C. K. Hawkes and wife, San Francisco; W. P. Smith, Oregon; Captain I. Good, W. R. Rekart, Mrs. A. H. Campbell and three children, San Francisco; F. A. Beck and wife, Waterbery, Conn.; G. H. Hopkins, P. Bagley, Detroit; Mrs. G. Heley, Borden, Cal.; H. D. Roberts, Oakland; C. H. O'Dell, San Francisco; J. Hooker, Miss Bahnken, Haywards, Cal.; Mrs. Bishop, San Francisco; Mrs. D. H. Moss, Franklin, Tenn.; Mrs. A. Ricketts, J. Ricketts, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Dr. Foulkes, Oakland; Mrs. W. W. VanEman, Chesterville, O.; 50 emigrants, to arrive in Sacramento June 26th.

OMAHA, June 24th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento June 28th: W. P. Pike, Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. E. M. Tilson, San Francisco; Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, New York; Rear Admiral Selfridge, U. S. N., and Mrs. Selfridge, San Francisco; R. Von Berger, Miss A. Mongels, H. Mongels, Germany; T. R. Boyd and wife, Hueneme, Cal.

NEWHALL, June 24th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: G. H. Robertson, Guaymas, Mexico; J. Hampton, New York; M. J. O'Connor, San Rafael; Mrs. J. E. Anderson and son, Mrs. M. B. Clapp and son, Mrs. G. S. Berry and niece, Tombstone; F. P. Bailey, Charles Liftchild, S. M. Baker, San Francisco; John Simon, Honorta; S. Coy, Oakland; C. F. Colby, Sacramento; G. W. Griffith, San Francisco; J. M. Middleton, E. M. Sweeny, Sacramento.