THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 30, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, June 29, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of Observation.	Barometer.	Highest temp.	Lowest temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather.	Rain fall.	State of weather.
Olympia	29.98	54	48	N.	2	Gentle	....	Fair
Portland	29.97	62	52	N. W.	4	Gentle	....	Clear
Roseburg	29.95	69	50	N. W.	4	Gentle	....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.76	72	48	S. E.	6	Fresh	....	Cloudy
Sacramento	29.85	59	48	S.	16	Brisk	....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.93	54	48	N. W.	7	Fresh	....	Clear
Visalia	29.75	76	46	N. W.	3	Gentle	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.90	62	48	W.	7	Fresh	....	Clear
San Diego	29.88	68	48	S. W.	4	Gentle	....	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 74; minimum, 54.
River above low-water mark, 11ft. 4in.

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

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117⅞ for 4s of 1907; 103½ for 5s of 1881; 114½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 87; silver bars, 111½.

Silver in London, 51 5-16; consols, 100 7-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105½; 4s, 119½; 4½s, 117½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90½@90¾c.

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

Mining stocks in San Francisco yesterday morning were generally lower than for any time this month. Compared with the best rates Tuesday, Utah shows a decline of $1 12½, Sierra Nevada $2, Union Consolidated $1, Mexican $1 50, Ophir $1, Best & Belcher $1 37½, and all other Comstock shares were from 50c to 75c off from Tuesday's rates.

Still further details of the recent terrible railroad disaster in Mexico are given this morning.

Six prisoners escaped from jail at Tyler, Texas, Monday, making sixteen who have escaped within thirty days.

A man in New York is attempting to walk 6,000 quarter miles in 6,000 consecutive ten minutes.

Margaret Austin is being tried at Nevada City for murder.

The Iowa Republican State Convention met at Des Moines yesterday.

A violent storm prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains yesterday.

Edwin Booth and wife have returned to New York from Europe.

In the trial at Constantinople of the persons charged with the murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz, the Judges have found several of the accused guilty.

The Virginia Republican State Committee have elected J. W. Cochrane (colored) Chairman, vice Lewis, resigned.

The Oregon State Fair opened yesterday at Salem.

The first regular session of the San Quentin Investigation Commission will be held to-day.

The Republican County Convention of San Francisco is still struggling over the matter of nominations.

It is the impression at Washington that Railroad Auditor French will soon be removed, on account of his recent action.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY MURDER.

England has another terrible sensation in the form of a railway murder. A man is found in a compartment of a carriage, bleeding from several wounds. He tells a confused story of having been fired upon by one of two men who were his fellow travelers. Subsequently the body of one of these fellow-travelers, a retired merchant, is found some distance back, on the line, with the throat cut, and robbed. Of course suspicion falls upon the young man, whose story of a third person in the carriage is not believed. As moreover he gives a fictitious name, and as some articles belonging to the murdered man are found in his possession, the chain of circumstantial evidence seems strong. The chief significance of this murder, however, is that it once more emphasizes the special danger attaching to the English fashion of separate compartments in railroad passenger cars. It would be impossible for such a crime as this to be committed on an American railway, and as a matter of fact no such crime has ever been attempted in this country. But in England there is quite a long catalogue of just such tragedies, beginning with the notorious Muller case, and coming up to the last outrage preceding the present one, which was the robbery with violence of a passenger on one of the London underground lines. It would seem that the apprehensions which the comparatively frequent occurrence of such crimes must impart to travelers in England would before this have impressed themselves upon legislation, and have led to the abandonment of the separate compartment plan. It appears however that Englishmen would rather put their lives in jeopardy than forego the pleasure of shutting themselves completely away from the "common people," and probably this conservatism will continue to control the situation for some time longer, despite such occasional grim protests as this Brighton murder constitutes.

THE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Inasmuch as Governor Perkins has already appointed a Commission to investigate the management of the State Prison at San Quentin, it would appear proper for the San Jose *Mercury*, which brought the charges against the Warden and the Prison Directors, to refrain for a time from printing further accusations, and to put its allegations in a shape to be brought before the Commission. The questions at issue are not of a character to be settled by newspaper comment and assertion. They are about to be examined and weighed carefully. Enough has been done in calling public attention to them, and in bringing about the forthcoming investigation, and no good end can be served while that is pending, by carrying on a journalistic attack after the fashion lately followed by the *Mercury*. We would also advise that journal, if it wishes to avoid the suspicion of undue prejudice, not to raise puerile objections to the publication of the statements in rebuttal of its charges, made by those whom it has accused. Whatever the truth may prove to be, it is perfectly certain that Warden Ames and the Board of Directors have exactly the same right to be heard in defense of themselves that the *Mercury* has to be heard in complaint against them.

A FUTILE EXPEDITION.

A dispatch yesterday gravely stated that one Galling, an English newspaper correspondent, had just left that country with the intention of penetrating into Siberia, to ascertain the real condition of the Russian convicts and political exiles. This loud announcement of an expedition the entire success of which must, from the nature of the case, be dependent upon the extreme secrecy with which it is conducted, reminds us of the way in which Mr. Winkle informed all whom it might concern that he was "going to begin," preparatory to pulling off his coat and launching into the fight. On that occasion the bystanders, having had ample warning, were able to prevent Mr. Winkle from "beginning," and it seems possible that the Russian Government may adopt a similar course with Mr. Galling. That it will allow him to go to Siberia openly and with its cognizance can only be believed if it is further assumed that it does not intend him to return thence. And if he expects to penetrate Siberia in spite of governmental vigilance, it is perfectly clear that his difficulties will be increased an hundredfold by telling the Russians in advance what he proposes to do. In fact it is entirely safe to conclude that nothing will come of Mr. Galling's expedition.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

The Board of Regents have given a signal manifestation of their contempt for public opinion, and their consequent unfitness for the responsible position they hold, by electing as President of the University a man concerning whose qualifications scarcely anything is known, and who has hitherto occupied only subordinate educational offices. Mr. Reid may be an excellent man for the position of President, but if he is his success will be the result of a virtually haphazard choice on the part of the Board. The latter has assuredly not been guided in this matter by the only principle which it was justified in following. Its duty was to select for President a man whose fitness was unquestionable, resting upon substantial evidence of administrative educational work of the highest order. No man who had not thus demonstrated his eligibility ought even to have been named for the position, and the actual decision of the Board must convince every intelligent observer that the majority of the Regents are conspicuously unfit to perform the duties intrusted to them. Indeed the marked disposition evinced by these persons to administer the affairs of the University secretly, and their coarse and vulgarly expressed dislike of publicity and of public opinion, show quite as plainly as their indecent haste to appoint an untried and unknown man President, the extent of the mistake which was made in assigning to such hands the government of the State's chief educational institution.

It is a perfectly safe rule in judging the actions of all Boards and Commissions, that those which shun publicity, no matter upon what pretexts, have sinister reasons for doing so. In a democracy the suspicion which naturally attaches to this secretive tendency is all the more justifiable because there is no ground for believing that the members of such a Board are individually superior in any way to the average citizen, taken casually. In a State institution, which owes its existence to public grants and donations, which is intended for the benefit of the entire community, which in fact belongs in a peculiar way to the people, the affectation of exclusiveness which the majority of these Regents have set up is alike impudent and preposterous. Nor could anything be more fatuous and unfortunate than their disdainful rejection of the advice and warnings of the press at the very moment when they were about to commit themselves to one of the most flagrant exhibitions of want of judgment conceivable. They need the support of the press and of public opinion. They cannot hope for success without these auxiliaries. Yet though they have pleaded the critical condition of the University in excuse of the extraordinary changes recently made in its organization, they are silly enough to imagine that they can conduct their experiments to a prosperous issue in the teeth of a hostile public opinion.

Mr. Stebbins remarked during the meeting of the Board that he and his colleagues had sat there for sixteen years, and ought therefore (such was the inference) to understand their business. Let us ask what these sixteen years have brought the University to? It is notorious that the bad judgment and worse administration of the Board of Regents have almost destroyed the usefulness of the institution. It has lost the confidence of the people, and it has deserved to lose that confidence. It has been declining and withering in the hands of these incompetent but self-conceited men, and now, precisely when they most urgently needed a restoration of public confidence in their wisdom and good faith, they have, by an act of almost incredible folly, effectually alienated themselves from the good opinion of the community.

The Regents have shown that they possessed the stupid obstinacy requisite to the rejection of sound advice. They have vindicated their independence of the trammels of common sense, however, at a fearful cost to the institution which is so unfortunate as to be at their mercy. We are really sorry for Mr. Reid, for we feel that he is called to the Presidency under circumstances which would inevitably neutralize the most energetic efforts of a much better known and abler man. He stands, in fact, a sacrifice to the vanity and clique littleness of the majority of the Regents, and though he has not a fair opportunity to show what he is capable of, because the paralyzing influence of the Board's imbecility must clog all his activities, he is only too certain to be held mainly responsible for a failure which has been prepared for him in advance.

Henceforward the decline of the University will be more rapid and unmistakable than ever. At one stroke it has abdicated the title of a first-rate educational institution. The election of Mr. Reid is an advertisement to all competent teachers to avoid the California University, and it is equally an invitation to second and third-rate capacity to seek positions here. But the Regents have also prepared for themselves political troubles. They are charged with partisan motives. It is true that some who profess to be well informed deny this, but the motives which are postulated as substitutes for the political ones are if possible less creditable, for they are personal motives. The apologists of the Board in fact are also their accusers, nor has there yet appeared any interpretation of their action which does not support and confirm the inference that they are unfit for their positions. It was observed by Regent Parks, the other day, that if what some members of the Board then said concerning the springs of its action were true, they ought all to be "fired out." The expression is slangy but forcible, and we entirely agree with Mr. Parks. We also submit that the majority of the Regents ought to be "fired out," and we are compelled to the conclusion that no other remedy for the present ailments of the University will ever be found.

The appointment of the Rev. J. H. C. Bonte as Secretary in the place of Mr. Stearns is in some respects less open to criticism than the selection for President. Mr. Bonte is, we believe, a college graduate, though whether his acquaintance with agriculture is sufficiently extensive and practical to meet the statutory requirements we do not know. He possesses considerable versatility, and will probably be entirely able to discharge the duties of the office, though he, too, will be handicapped by the prevailing unfavorable conditions which the Board has created. So long as the present Board continues in office, however, it will evidently be hopeless to expect a proper administration of the University. It will be conducted as heretofore, in utter contempt of public opinion, and as though it belonged by divine right to the very ordinary citizens who have been so imprudently intrusted with authority beyond their strength to wield judiciously. From year to year the attendance will decline, and the standard of instruction; and when the next Legislature meets we may anticipate a fierce onslaught upon the institution; and an onslaught which those who desired to be its warmest friends will feel little disposition to ward off or to repel.

THE INDICTMENT OF SESSIONS.

The indictment of Senator Sessions while a legislative investigation is pending is certainly a very extraordinary step to be taken, and it is so unprecedented as to justify the suspicion that it has been procured by partisans without any regard to the actual requirements of the case. The truth is that the Bradley charge has fallen flat. It has been evident from the first that nobody who knows Bradley would believe him under oath, and as soon as it was developed that the Conkling men had been aware of what was coming several days before the alleged bribery occurred, the whole story was discredited utterly. It was too plainly a conspiracy to deceive anyone who followed the inquiry, and its failure to affect the vote has apparently driven the Conkling men to desperation, and induced them to procure the indictment of Sessions rather from malice than any other sentiment. Of course there is no evidence to prosecute him upon. Bradley's case broke down long ago. It is but a gratuitous exhibition of venom, and will effect nothing.

BOGUS ADULTERATIONS.

A contemporary having seen in the *Nation* a request for information as to the fact that "the price of French wines in "this country has remained perfectly "steady since 1876, in spite of an im-"mense diminution of the grape crop in "France, which has made the vintage of "that country unequal to the home de-"mand," undertakes to answer it by showing that "New York and the rest of "the United States is deluged with bogus "adulterations, which go under the names "of French wines, and a gullible set of "donkeys prefer to drink the fraudulent "stuff in preference to good, wholesome "California wines." This may be perfectly true, but precisely what our esteemed contemporary means by "bogus adulterations" it is somewhat difficult to comprehend. An adulteration is itself a "bogus" thing, and therefore a bogus adulteration, being by interpretation a sham adulteration, ought, strictly speaking, to be a genuine article. The language of our contemporary is what the æsthetics would call too *too*.

ALL AROUND THE STATE.

Another case of small-pox in Stockton.

In Watsonville $182 50 has been subscribed for the Fourth. The *Pajaronian* says "it is not intended to get up a monster celebration."

The bald-headed men of Nevada City are preparing for a grand ball next month. No musician will be employed unless his head is a skating rink.

A steamer is building at Linkville, Or., for Big Klamath Lake. It will be a screw propeller of thirty-five horse-power, 60 feet long and 12 feet beam.

It is confidently expected that by the 1st of January next the San Luis Obispo and Santa Maria Valley Railroad will be running trains as far as Santa Maria.

The camp meeting of the M. E. Church South will commence the last Thursday in August at Elder Springs, eighteen miles northeast of Visalia, on the Wagy mill road.

The curfew ordinance is to be enforced against the boys of Reno, and every youth under 21 found on the streets after 9 P. M. will be arrested unless he can give a good excuse.

A large grading outfit, consisting of one hundred teams, is en route to the Santa Margarita Canyon from New Mexico. They come to assist the California Southern through on time.

In the office of the Petaluma *Argus* is a stalk of wheat, upon the root of which is a grain of barley. There can be no question, says the *Argus*, that this grain is the parent of the stock.

The citizens of Oroville have, with commendable enterprise, bought out Mr. Power's ferry franchise, and after the Fourth of July it will be free to all travel to and from that town.

The San Luis Obispo *Tribune* says that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad surveyors are encamped on the Estrella awaiting orders, and that they are whiling away the time in staking out a town.

William H. Paynor, a young man 20 years of age, living near Atlanta, in San Joaquin county, while unloading grain from a wagon, fell over and at the expiration of five minutes was dead.

Staten Island tule farmers, who wintered in Antioch, having been driven out by the flood, have all returned to the island with stock and tools preparatory to engaging in farming operations.

A. C. Ward, the man who was carried off to West Virginia to answer to a charge of grand larceny, returned to his ranch in Elliott township, San Joaquin county, last week. He was tried and acquitted, and had a free overland trip.

A gentleman at Oroville was petting a canarybird the other day, when a little black-and-tan dog, who had been watching the proceedings with evident unfriendliness, sprang at him, biting him severely in the face. Erysipelas set in.

The Resting Springs mines are to be abandoned. A few days since some of the owners of those mines were sent out from Los Angeles with instructions to clean up the amalgam to date, sell the mill, discharge the men and abandon work.

A short time since Mr. Hobson of Sammerville, eastern Oregon, came near losing his life by a horse he had in charge. The horse, becoming angry, seized him by the shoulder and threw him to the ground and then tried to complete his work of death by springing on him, but Hobson escaped.

Excursion trains run from Eureka, Nev., to San Francisco, Cal., this week, leaving Eureka, July 24, and returning July 12th. The round trip is to cost but $33. This is cheap railroading, such as is seldom heard of. The excursionists are to stop ten hours at Reno, and to cross the Sierras by daylight.

By the *Reporter's* report of the Grape-growers' proceedings at Napa, it is shown that the acreage of vines in that part of the county below Yountville amounts to about 4,000. This is about half the amount that there is above that point, and shows the total acreage of the whole county to be about 12,000.

Lately some men were engaged in cutting wood on the Rancho Chico, in the grove near town where the military were encamped in 1864, and in the center of a tree cut down was found an inch rope in as sound a condition as it was when used. It went entirely round the tree, and was covered over with two or three inches of wood. A piece of the tree with the rope in it is preserved by General Bidwell in his office at the mansion.

W. J. Oakes, Sheriff of San Luis Obispo county, offers a reward of $500 for the arrest of Fredrico Gonzales, who murdered Sabastian Ortega, near San Luis, on the 21st of last May. Gonzales is a native of Mexico, 22 or 23 years of age, about five feet five inches in height, medium build, weighs about 140 pounds, dark complexion, small mustache, coarse, straight, black hair; some of the fingers on right hand disfigured; has a hole or sunk place in one cheek, out of which there is a little hair growing; he is also said to have a scar on one side of his neck.

A new land scheme is on the tapis. Parties well-posted in the organization of colonies and the selling of tracts, are negotiating for a large body of land near Fresno, with the view of starting a colony on a different plan to any that we have yet heard of. They propose dividing up four sections, the outside land to be divided into ten-acre tracts, and the center to be used as a co-operative vineyard, in which every holder of a ten-acre tract will have an equal interest, and at a convenient point a canning establishment will be put up on the same plan.—[Expositor.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

PAH UTES AND THE CATTLE MEN.

The Magnitude of the Late Indian Fight Reduced.

ANOTHER VIOLENT AND DAMAGING STORM

Alleged Proposition from the Conklingites for a Compromise.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY INTRUDERS MUST GO.

Railroad Auditor French the Subject of a Cabinet Discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Decision in the Case of the Murderers of Abdul Aziz.

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

DOMESTIC.

Matters at Albany.

ALBANY, June 29th.—The first vote to-day stood: Potter 52, Conkling 32, Wheeler 42, Cornell 3, Lapham 18—the rest scattering.

STALWARTS AND HALF-BREEDS.

ALBANY, June 29th.—The stalwarts and half breeds had a long, resultless conference last evening. It is said that friends of Conkling sent a proposition to the half-breeds that they would accept Depew for the long term if they would accept Conkling for the short term, but the half-breeds refused. Robertson and Woodin especially opposed it.

THE SESSIONS INDICTMENT.

The indictment of Senator Sessions is strongly denounced by the half-breeds, who charge that the action of the Grand Jury is the result of a conspiracy. Senator Sessions' counsel is extremely outspoken, and declares that such a proceeding—the indictment of the accused while his case was under investigation by a legislative committee—was never known before in this or any other country. They were also severe upon the District Attorney, who would not agree to have a trial because he was not prepared with evidence. Counsel laid stress upon the District Attorney hastening the indictment and then delaying the trial.

A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

ALBANY, June 29th.—It is reported that Vice-President Arthur said last night that the only way for the Republicans to get out of the difficulty was to concentrate on Conkling and Depew.

The Trouble in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, June 29th. — Instructions were mailed to-day from the Indian Office to United States Indian Agent Tufts, at Muskogee, Indian Territory. Tufts is directed, in conformity with the decision of the Attorney-General, to give notice to all parties interested that a reasonable time, say thirty days from July 1st, will be allowed, within which they can make arrangements to comply with the Choctaw and Chickasaw permit laws or leave the country. Such as refused or neglected within that period to take out the necessary permits, and who do not come within the excepted classes mentioned in the Attorney-General's opinion, he is directed to move from the limits of the Indian country, using for this purpose such police force as he has at his disposal, and if the police force should prove insufficient he is authorized to call the military to his aid.

Colorado Cattle Men and the Pah Utes.

DENVER (Col.), June 29th.—The *Republican* is in receipt of advices from a source considered reliable, which greatly reduces the magnitude of the late Indian fight. Not long after the cattle men arrived in the Indian country Billy May, one of the leaders, concluded his men were too noisy, and, being unable to get them in proper trim, he, with six others, left the main party. Only thirteen Indians were encountered, and but nine cattle men went into the fight, the remainder apparently seeing the trap the Indians were laying. The nine men pursued the Indians, and the latter pushed their flight until they had drawn their pursuers into a canyon, where they turned and fired and then left. One of the nine was killed and seven wounded. William May and his companions, who were reported as missing, have reached the big bend of the Dolores. At last accounts the thirteen Indians engaged in the fight had crossed the Colorado line and were en route to the Uncompahgre Agency with their squaws and cattle. One squaw is reported to have been shot while herding sheep. The *Republican* adds: It is an important fact in estimating the dangers caused by the late fight, that in none of the reports have miners appeared as taking a hand. If there had been any fighting that was likely to cause a general outbreak, it seems that the miners would be sufficiently interested to be among the volunteers.

Auditor French and His Famous Letter.

NEW YORK, June 29th. — The *World's* Washington special says: The recent letter of French, Auditor of Railway Accounts, to the President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in consequence of which the Central Pacific shares advanced sufficiently in the market to have netted French a snug fortune had he felt inclined to take advantage of it, was the subject of Cabinet discussion yesterday. The opinion was unanimous that having been sent as a Government agent, French had no business to transcend his legitimate duties, and that circumstances demand his removal.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—The President was disposed to take action immediately, but at the suggestion of Secretary Kirkwood, who desired to consult MacVeagh respecting the status of the suits now pending in the New York City Federal Courts against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and French's relation thereto, the subject was deferred. The indications point strongly to the appointment of General Jere Rush, of Wisconsin, as French's successor.

Railroad Rumors.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—Much interest is manifested in the presence here of the Central Pacific officers. It is now said that they are here for the purpose of fixing arrangements with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road in connection with the Southern Pacific, and also to open a joint agency for the Central and Southern roads of this city, as none of the Union Pacific officials are here. It is believed that there is some color to the above. It is known, however, that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe roads have pooling arrangements with the Union Pacific whereby they receive 33⅓ per cent. of the earnings for freight carried by the Union Pacific, yet they do not carry a pound of through freight. This arrangement can only be canceled at 90 days' notice.

The Virginia Republicans.

RICHMOND, June 29th.—The Committee of Conference reported that they could not agree by a vote of 14 to 13. Colonel French reported a substitute for the committee's report, providing that Wickham and Lewis resign, and that some other member be selected, and that August 10th a Convention be held in Lynchburg, to which no participant in the Readjuster Convention should be eligible as a delegate. Jorgensen was then called to the chair, Lewis retiring. J. W. Cochrane was then elected Chairman by 14 to 13. He is a colored man, and a straight-out Republican.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

DES MOINES, June 29th.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, with 101 delegates present. Committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

The Tiltons.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton recently became a grandmother, a child having been born to her daughter Florence, who resides in London. Her second daughter, it is said, is to be married this summer while her father is in Europe. Mrs. Tilton is still living in the house in Brooklyn which her husband's agent rented for her several years ago. Her mother, Mrs. Morse, her son Carroll, who has abandoned the notion of studying for the ministry and has obtained a position in a mercantile house, and her youngest son Ralph, live with her. Theodore Tilton has not visited his wife for two years. Mrs. Morse, it is said, recently astonished Beecher by appearing in a pew in Plymouth Church at the memorial services held in connection with Mrs. Ovington's death.

Damages Awarded.

CHICAGO, June 29th.—The jury in the case of architect John Clifford against William H. Drake, for making derogatory statements which prevented plaintiff getting the San Francisco City Hall to build, thus preventing him from making, as the complaint alleged, a quarter of a million dollars, brought in a verdict of $8,000 damages against Drake, who appealed the case. Fifty thousand dollars was the amount of damages claimed.

Good Haul by Stage Robbers in Colorado.

ALAMOSA, June 29th.—At 12 o'clock last night Sanderson's stage, from Lake City to Alamosa, was robbed by two masked men, ten miles west of here. There were six passengers—five men and one woman—in the coach. The robbers secured between $800 and $900 from the passengers. It is not known how much they got from the mail and treasure-box of the coach. There is no clue to the robbers.

Another Great Storm.

CHICAGO, June 29th.—A terrible storm has prostrated the wires in every direction.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, June 29th.—About 2 o'clock last night a terrific wind and rain-storm burst over this city, which did considerable damage in the way of blowing down houses, unroofing buildings, uprooting trees, etc. Several horses were struck by lightning and killed. At Austin, a surburban town, the Episcopal Church, not yet completed, was prostrated to the ground. No loss of life is reported. There is very little telegraphic communication with the outside world in any direction, and the storm appears to have covered a wide extent of country. The weather last night was sultry, but after the shower it became bright and pleasant, although still rather warm.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—One thousand two hundred and sixty shade trees were blown down by Tuesday night's storm, and scores of houses and buildings unroofed and damaged. Four hundred street-lamps were damaged, and all the gas blown out.

SPRINGFIELD (O.), June 29th.—Foos & Evans' plow factory was unroofed by the storm, and the walls levelled. The city is much damaged.

ST. LOUIS, June 29th.—The *Post-Dispatch* Mailow (Ill.) special says: Rain this morning fell in torrents, and damaged the crops greatly. Three houses were demolished, and two men struck by lightning.

WASHINGTON (Iowa), June 29th.—The Missiesippi rose fifteen inches at Keokuk today.

FRANKLIN (N. H.), June 29th.—A destructive tornado swept over this village yesterday afternoon, with hail and lightning. Half the windows were shattered, and a multitude of chimneys overturned. Trees and gardens were ruined. The path was two miles wide. The Catholic church was moved six inches on its foundation, and much damaged.

Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, June 29th.—One man was killed and two fatally injured to-day by a train which was wrecked on a land slide upon the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad. A train of coal cars was demolished.

Death of a Mexican General.

GALVESTON, June 29th.—General Carates, of the Mexican army, is dead.

The Saengerfest—Progress of Griscom's Fast.

CHICAGO, June 29th. — The Saengerfest gives every promise of success. The expenses will be about $65,000. Half that amount was realized by advance sales.

Griscom lost two pounds yesterday. He is weak.

Hot Weather at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 29th.—One death and three prostrations from heat have occurred here since Monday.

Arrivals from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—Edwin Booth and wife and McVickers of Chicago have arrived on the Bothnia.

FOREIGN.

The English Railway Tragedy.

LONDON, June 29th.—The murder of Gould on the London and Brighton Railway excites intense interest. The real name of Lefroy, who is the suspected person, is Henry Mapleton. He eluded the police and is still missing. The murdered man, Gould, was in the habit of traveling on the train in question. Some articles were found on the person of Lefroy and also beside the murdered man which it is thought will implicate the former. Lefroy claimed to be the author of "Pins and Needles," now being played in the United States, and is author of several burlesques and opera bouffes performed in Melbourne and throughout Australia.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 29th.—The murder on the London and Brighton road, one of the most frequented lines leading out of the metropolis, excites the keenest interest everywhere. Lefroy told a strange story to the railroad officials, how, after leaving Crowdon, he had heard a shot fired and felt a blow on his head, upon which he became insensible, and only recovered consciousness on reaching Preston Park. When he recovered, he said, he found himself the only occupant of the compartment, with a pool of blood at his feet. He could not tell who fired the shot, but had an impression that it was not the old gentleman who sat opposite to him. Lefroy was taken to the police office at Brighton, where he gave the above particulars, and afterwards had his wounds dressed at the County Hospital, and was permitted to leave for his home.

The Question of Domestic Reforms in England.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—The *World's* London special says: Now that the land bill is safe, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, and that law and order are being restored in Ireland, the Radicals are turning their attention to the great domestic reforms upon which they have set their hearts. The assimilation of the borough and county franchise will be a comparatively easy job. The Tories who approved of Disraeli's reform bill of 1867 cannot logically resist its application to the agricultural laborers, nor would it be prudent for the Tory chiefs to attempt to defeat such measures. The laborers are now bound together in union, and are swayed by a central committee comprising men like Joseph Arch, who are both wise and vigorous leaders. If it is contended that they are illiterate, and therefore unfit to exercise the franchise, they may truly answer that the fault is not theirs, but the squires and the parsons. As regards education, however, they are not one whit behind tens of thousands of that "residuum" which Disraeli was not afraid to intrust with power. The most important of the great questions of reform will be redistribution. Fifty years have elapsed since Lord Russell put his hand to that work, and wiped out some of the anomalies of representation. Boroughs which were given a member under that scheme have meanwhile grown into populous cities; new towns have sprung up which are now wholly unrepresented, and the suburbs of London and other cities have themselves become cities in point of population. On the other hand, many old boroughs, more especially in Ireland, have sunk into decrepitude and decay, and are no longer worthy of representation. The Radicals hope to annul, to some extent, the large influence wielded in many constituencies by wealthy landlowners: in other words, by the House of Lords. Grampound, Old Sarum and constituencies of that ilk have passed away, but the power of territorial plutocracy is still in very many places unbroken. Thus North Allerton, in Yorkshire, is practically controlled by the Earl of Harford. The Earl of Egmont really keeps the little Sussex borough of Midhurst in his pocket. Earl Fitz William has a controlling influence over Malton, in Yorkshire. The Marquis of Aylesbury is a power at Marlborough. The Earl of Pow is supreme at Ludlow, the Earl of Litchfield at Litchfield, the Earls of Sefton and Derby in southwest Lancashire, the Duke of Devonshire in the counties of Cork and Waterford, and in several English counties, Lord Monson in Surrey, and so on. The Radicals, of course, expect the opposition not only of the Lords, but of the territorial party in the House of Commons; but if Gladstone brings in the measure next session, his large majority will drive it through the lower house, and the upper chamber will think twice before rejecting it. Reform in franchise and representation is always popular.

Parnell's Object in Visiting America.

LONDON, June 29th.—Parnell has a two-fold object in visiting the United States in the autumn, to wit: To pass the hat and to induce the "skirmishers" on your side to moderate their bloodthirstiness. The utterances of O'Donnovan Rossa's paper and other journals of that stamp are cabled over here every week, greatly to Parnell's embarrassment.

The Bulgarian Elections.

PARIS, June 29th.—It is said that the Bulgarian Government exercised a widespread system of terrorism during the recent elections.

Election Disturbances.

PARIS, June 29th.—Great disturbances occurred during the elections. Three persons were killed and many wounded.

The Assassins of Abdul Aziz—Decision of the Judges.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29th.—When counsel for the defense had concluded their arguments yesterday, the Judges decided that Mustafa, a Sergeant of Fahri Bey, and Hadi Mehemed were guilty of murder, and that Ali Bey, Midhat Pasha, Noura Pasha and Mahmoud Pasha were accomplices, being privy to the crime. Sentence will be pronounced on the prisoners to-day.

Anti-Socialist Order.

DRESDEN, June 29th.—The *Official Journal* publishes a Ministerial order, by which, in virtue of the Socialist law, any one suspected of imperilling the public peace may be refused the right of residing in Leipzig or its suburbs.

Composition of the Hungarian Diet.

PESTH, June 29th.—Of the 298 Deputies elected to the Hungarian Diet, 174 are Ministerialists, 63 Independents, 44 Moderate Oppositionists, 8 Nationalists, and 9 belonging to no special party.

Arab Atrocities.

ORAN, June 29th.—Spies report that Bonamans, the rebel chief, has murdered the Zouaves and Chasseurs whom he captured, and spared only thirty-three of the Spaniards, whom he took prisoners recently near Saida.

THE MARCH OF COMETS.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Since the appearance of the comet now visible I have heard frequent mention made of the address of Colonel E. D. Baker, on celebrating the laying of the Atlantic cable in San Francisco, in 1858. His oratorical use of the great comet of 1858 upon that occasion was in a manner peculiarly his own, and added much to the charm and effect of his oration. I subjoin the extract from the address which contains the allusions to the then comet:

Even while we assemble to rejoice at the completion of the laying of the Atlantic cable, whose mysterious coil, hidden in the bosom of the sea, is to carry in throbs of fire the responsive heart-beats of great and kindred nations, the Almighty, as if to impress us with our weakness when compared with His power, has set a new signal of His reign in heaven. If to-night, fellow citizens, you will look out from the glare of your illuminated city into the northwestern heavens, you will perceive low down on the edge of the horizon a bright stranger pursuing its path across the sky. Amid the starry hosts that keep their watch it shines, attended by a brighter pomp, and followed by a broader train. No living man has gazed upon its splendors before. No watchful votary of science has traced its course for nearly ten generations. It is more than 300 years since its approach was visible from our planet. When last it came it startled an Emperor on his throne, and while the superstition of his age taught him to perceive in its presence a herald and a doom, his pride saw in its flaming course and fiery train the announcement that his own light was about to be extinguished. In common with the lowest of his subjects, he read omens of destruction in the baleful heavens, and prepared himself for a fate which alike awaits the mightiest and the meanest. Thanks to the present condition of scientific knowledge, we read the heavens with a far clearer perception. We see in the predicted return of the rushing blazing comet through the sky the march of a heavenly messenger along its appointed way and around its predestined orbit. For 300 years it has traveled amid the regions of infinite space. "Lone, wandering, but not lost," it has left far behind shining suns, blazing stars, and gleaming constellations; now nearer the eternal throne, and again on the confines of the universe, it returns with visage radiant and benign; it returns with unimped march and unobstructed way; it returns, the majestic, swift, electric telegraph of the Almighty, bearing upon its flaming front the tidings that throughout the universe there is still peace and order; that amid the immeasurable dominions of the Great King, His rule is still perfect; that suns, and stars, and systems, trend their endless circle and obey the eternal law. B.

HABITUAL COSTIVENESS afflicts millions of the American people. Kidney-Wort will cure it.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, June 29—By Rev. I. E. Dwinell, at their residence, Edward B. Hussey to Grace E. Kidd, both of this city. (No cards.)

BORN.

Sacramento, June 27—Wife of Thomas Cotter, a son.
San Jose, June 23—Wife of James McGlinn, a son.
Marysville, June 24—Wife of Theo. Kelley, a son.
College City, June 18—Wife of A. Worsley, a son.
Colusa township, June 16—Wife of Geo. Brent, a son.
Martinez, June 23—Wife of A. L. Gartley, a daughter.
Big Pine, Inyo county, June 3—Wife of D. P. Macarter, a daughter.
Las Cruces, June 15—Wife of Robert J. Broughton, a daughter.
Merced, June 15—Wife of H. H. Lewis, a son.
San Jose, June 15—Wife of P. J. Salisbury, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, June 28—John E. Stang, a native of Germany, 47 years and 3 months.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the undertaking rooms of Fritz & Miller, Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of Ninth and K streets, under the auspices of Union Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]
Santa Rosa, June 24—J. H. Curry, 67 years.
Placerville, June 19—Nelson Webster, 62 years.
Cortina, Colusa county, June 24—Allena Lee Harris, 16 years and 17 days.
College City, June—Mrs. Fannie Tolson, 41 years.
Santa Barbara, June 23—Catherine Ann Reed, 66 years.
Vallejo, June 20—Rachel Cohen, 51 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Meeting Union Lodge. No. 21, A. O. U. W.—Members are notified to assemble at the hall, Fifth and K streets, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1:20 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, J. E. STANG. Visiting and members of Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, respectfully invited to attend.
S. A. WOLFE, M. W.
CHAS. COOLEY, Recorder. je30-1t

I. O. O. F.—Special Notice.—It having been resolved to have the Order of Odd Fellows represented in the Procession on July 4th, by a delegation from each Lodge and Encampment, a meeting will be held in the old Library-room, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 30th, at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements. All members of the Order are earnestly requested to attend. By request of the [je30-1t] COMMITTEE.

Special Assembly of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at the Asylum, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend.
CORNELIUS KELLOGG, E. C.
A. A. REDINGTON, Recorder. je30-1t

Commencing Monday, July 11th, and continue until the Public Schools of the city reopen, MISS MINNIE SWEENEY will receive a limited number of pupils, at the Capital Grammar Building, Tenth and Q streets. je30-1t*

WANTED—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS BOY, at the White House, 505 J street. je30-1t*

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL OF JULIA SMITH opens at the Seventh and G streets Building, JULY 5th. je30-1t*

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, JULY 5TH AND 6TH, Madison Square Theater Company, In the one Great Dramatic Triumph of the Century,

HAZEL KIRKE!

ADMISSION: Dress Circle, $1; Gallery, 50 cents. Re