THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....MAY 25, 1882

Meteorological Observations — Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, May 24, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom'r	Ther'm	Direction of wind	Velocity	Character of wind	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	29.74	70	N. E.		Light	.....	Clear
Portland	29.76	72	N. W.	6	Fresh	.....	Clear
Roseburg	29.84	66	W.		Light	.....	Fair
Red Bluff	29.90	62	S. E.	6	Fresh	.02	Lt. rain
Sacramento	29.94	59	S.	8	Fresh	.35	Cloudy
S. Francisco	29.98	56	S. W.	7	Fresh	.63	Cloudy
Visalia	29.95	59	Calm		Calm	.35	Cloudy
Los Angeles	30.03	58	W.		Light	.19	Fair
San Diego	30.04	61	W.	6	Fresh	.....	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 69; minimum, 54.
River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 5 in.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.—Indications for Pacific coast regions: Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains.

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 second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 120¾ for 4s of 1907; 115½ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90; silver bars, 114½.

Silver in London, 52½d; consols, 102 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 122; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars 91½@92 cents.

Mining stocks were in better favor at San Francisco yesterday, but the amount of business was small, and for several descriptions no entertaining bid was made. Compared with the rates Tuesday there was an advance of 5c to 50c in a number of instances. The north-end Comstocks showed the most strength. The outside stocks were quite neglected, and prices were largely nominal.

Claude Chana, a pioneer of 1846, died yesterday at Wheatland, Yuba county.

President Arthur will attend the Decoration Day services at New York.

After an exciting session at St. Louis yesterday, the Greenbackers adjourned sine die.

A frightful colliery explosion occurred yesterday near Shenandoah, Pa.

Elroy Barcum was killed in a runaway accident near San Jose Tuesday.

The Produce and Grain Exchanges at San Francisco are making a vigorous fight for supremacy.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company have been acquitted of all blame in connection with the death of young Gilmore, run over by a train near San Jose.

The sixteenth anniversary of St. Mathew's Hall was celebrated at San Mateo yesterday.

A Catholic Bishop Tuesday confirmed 332 Indians in Fresno county.

A notorious ruffian and murderer was on Tuesday riddled with bullets by a Sheriff at Fort Shunk, in Indian Territory.

Much alarm is felt near El Paso, Tex., on account of large parties of hostile Apaches in that vicinity.

A fire at Albia, Ia., Tuesday, destroyed several business buildings.

Shotover won the English Derby yesterday in 2:45 3-5.

The situation is daily becoming worse in Egypt.

A man fell with an elevator a distance of eighty feet at Portland, Or., and escaped uninjured.

The overland stage from Lakeview was robbed near Redding yesterday by one man.

The commencement exercises of the Napa Ladies' Seminary took place last evening, and those of the Napa Collegiate Institute will take place to-day.

The State Convention of the Pennsylvania Independent Republicans met yesterday at Philadelphia, and nominated Senator Joseph N. Stewart for Governor.

Both houses of the Nebraska Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday.

Henry Porter, second mate of a ship, was drowned off Protection Island, W. T., Monday night.

The forest fires in New Westminster district, British Columbia, are still doing great damage.

Daniel Cannon, a colored preacher, split his wife's head open with an ax, and then chopped her infant's head off, at Columbia, Tenn.

The father of Miss Watkins, missing at St. Louis, offers $500 for her return, dead or alive.

Two prominent planters fought with knives at Columbia, Ala., yesterday, one being killed.

A woman was robbed on the road near Matamoras, Mexico, by a bandit, and then beaten to death.

The filibustering still continues in the House of Representatives.

A duel took place yesterday at Tlapa, Mexico, between two army officers, in which one was shot to death.

In the Soto murder trial at San Jose yesterday, a son of the prisoner gave some damaging testimony against his father.

Daniel Patterson was fined $300 at Portland, Or., yesterday, for shooting a man who had been criminally intimate with his (Patterson's) wife.

The Carrie Bradley murder trial is still progressing at Portland, Or.

The Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Association will hold its fair from August 28th to September 2d, inclusive.

Charles T. Palmer, Jr., was found dead in a ravine near Auburn, Placer county, yesterday.

Seven Mexicans were murdered and several others wounded in Pima county, Arizona, by a party of drunken American railroad laborers.

Thomas Ryan has been nominated by the Republicans of the Third Kansas District for re-election to Congress.

Mrs. J. E. Durham and Mrs. Clara Loucks were seriously injured near Martinez yesterday by being thrown from a buggy.

A fire at Tucson, A. T., yesterday, destroyed a furniture store, with most of its contents.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of William H. Brown as Surveyor-General of California.

The State debt of Tennessee is to be funded at 60 cents, with interest at 3, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.

Senator Ben. Hill's health is improving.

Our dispatches from various sections of the State this morning indicate that yesterday's rain-storm was quite general, and will be of benefit to the grain crop, though the hay that is cut will be considerably damaged.

Upon the fourth page this morning will be found a portrait of Henry Labouchere, the "personal" journalist of London.

THE Oakland *Tribune* says that in that city "dull times, depression of business, stagnation in real estate, empty stores and empty houses are a few of the general complaints which are heard on the streets, and wherever business men congregate." It adds that many of the best people are preparing to leave Oakland because of the lack of enterprise there. They had better come up here, where we never have dull times worth growling about, and where the community is constantly employed, active and prosperous.

It has been supposed by many that the cost of living in France is less than in the United States. Consul H. A. Taylor, in his last report to the State Department, gives contradiction to that idea. He says that fruits and wines are a little cheaper, but most necessaries, as flour, beef, mutton, eggs, poultry, fish, potatoes, etc., are much higher in the United States. Servants wages are much less, and rents about the same as here.

SINCE alcohol is so great a destroyer of human life and happiness as to enlist hosts in an effort to save men from its effects, how would it do for philanthropic people to organize a crusade against the opium habit, which is far more rapid in its progress and deadly in its results? It is spreading with amazing rapidity, and its miserable victims really need the care, attention and compassion of society.

ONE of the Sacramento military bands, en route for Chico, laid over in Marysville one night last week. Out of the depths of its charity it gave the Marysvillians an evening open-air concert, such as Sacramentans enjoy twice each week. Now all Marysville is up in arms to have a good military band and to enjoy open-air free concerts, and the *Appeal* calls on the people to move in the matter at once.

THE San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* urges that we manufacture more flour and export less wheat. It claims that the saving in freight is one-third; that home labor will be thus fostered; that there is sufficient market for our flour abroad, and ample home market for the secondary products. It wants to see the whole of the interior dotted with flour mills.

GRASS VALLEY, Red Bluff, Oakland, Vallejo and other places have already had meetings to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Generally the people seem to be agreed that some new plan of celebration shall be fixed on—just for a change.

THE Knoxville *Tribune* says that the great need of Tennessee at this time is leadership. California can spare Tennessee a few leaders. Out here the trouble generally is that parties are too largely composed of brigadiers.

OHIO and California are not the only parts of the world now exercised over the observance of Sunday. A great foss and hullaballoo is in progress in Canada as to whether the telephones should be used on that day.

GEORGIA negroes are progressive and propose, if possible, to keep up with the times by seeing all the sights. An effort is on foot among them to get up an excursion to see Guiteau hanged.

IN Cincinnati the word now is among the saloon men, "shut up on Sunday, or else be ready to put up on Monday."

BOYCOTTING AS A POLITICAL WEAPON.

It cannot be ignored by such as study the times in which they live that the practice known as "Boycotting" is being gradually adopted in this country to an extent which threatens grave consequences to society. A disposition is growing up to apply this thinly disguised form of coercion wherever it seems possible to do so, and political and other organizations are taking up the new weapon with an apparent unconsciousness of the effects of their action. Thus we find a so-called "League of Deliverance," proposing to solve the Chinese problem by refusing to have commercial intercourse with anyone who employs Chinese. In this particular case espionage is to be added to the "Boycotting." Spies are to be sent around to ascertain what persons employ Chinese, and then these are to be first threatened, and in default of submission ostracized. Nor is this the only instance of the adoption of "Boycotting" which has occurred recently. An organization calling itself the "Loyal League of California" has been formed in San Francisco, for the purpose of enforcing the Sunday law. It has adopted a pledge which reads "that the members of this League "shall not, directly or indirectly, patronize any dealer or tradesman who shall "violate the Sunday law by transacting "business on Sunday." The projectors of this organization hope to get 40,000 people to take the solemn pledge. Again, in the Anti-Debris controversy, strenuous efforts have been made to "Boycott" those who should refuse to take the side of one party or the other. In fact the cases in which this principle is sought to be availed of are becoming so numerous that it is necessary to inquire to what all this disposition toward coercion is tending.

For it must be recognized that "Boycotting" is coercion, and of the most rigorous and tyrannical kind. It is, as applied here, an attempt to force people to change their views by depriving them of the means of living. If one man approached another with the declaration that he would destroy the former's property unless he voted in a particular way, the wrong would be perceived at once, and resented. But when a number of people unite and agree to apply the same kind of pressure, it does not seem to occur to the public that any wrong is being done. Yet it is demonstrable that between this "Boycotting" and the despotism which of old used to imprison and confiscate and even kill, for opinion's sake, there is merely a distinction, but no difference. Men who would "Boycott" their fellows after the modern fashion would be willing, if they dared, to proceed further, and scourge and beat them, as the Ku-Klux did in the Southern States a few years ago. The practice has nothing in common with free doctrines and institutions. It is essentially un-American in spirit and in genesis. It is a distinct movement backwards in the direction of barbarism; a resort to brute force as a substitute for intellectual power.

It is preposterous to pretend that the ballot can be free in a community which countenances such forms of coercion as this. To threaten a man with loss of business unless he allows himself to be dictated to, is to invade the most sacred rights of the freeman, and to trample liberty under foot. Boycotting is, in fact, a brutal, insolent and altogether intolerable foreign practice, which Americans have no excuse for adopting, and which, if they do adopt it, must put an end to freedom among them. It strikes at the very roots of independence of thought and action. It does more than this. It strikes at the social compact, at the neighborly feeling, at the cordiality of intercourse between man and man. It creates jealousy, suspicion, poltroonery, mendacity, hatred and enmity. Its tendency is to divide the community into bullies and slaves, and it is an abuse which grows by what it feeds on. We see already how rapidly it is being introduced into all manner of controversies, and if it is not checked promptly there will soon be no difference whatever between men which will not suggest recourse to this kind of mob despotism. No commonwealth can tolerate the practice without incurring the greatest danger, and it is the duty of freemen who understand and value their liberties to protest against and to resist the innovation without further loss of time.

This is a government of opinion, not of force, and force has no place in it. When men disagree upon any issue, the Constitution has provided a peaceful, orderly, certain method of determining which shall prevail. The ballot-box is the only weapon which Americans are entitled to employ for such purposes, and it is every voter's right and duty to declare his conviction by that method, without fear and without favor. "Boycotting" is an exotic, and it cannot be naturalized, and it ought not to be. It is in its way as flagrant a departure from American methods as Kukluxism was, and it belongs to the same category of abuses. It is time that the people of California should rouse themselves, and recognize the true character of a practice which has thus far made such rapid progress that in a few months, if public opinion does not declare itself emphatically, the whole community may be split up into warring factions, each trying to outdo the other in coercing voters and breaking down the freedom of the ballot. The danger is real and obvious, and the more so because of the apathy or cowardice of those who ought to speak most plainly. Boycotting cannot be admitted as a legitimate political weapon. It must be abandoned as altogether illegitimate, unfair, improper, and in direct contravention of the doctrines and institutions upon which we proceed and under which we live. The ballot is sufficient for all lawful ends, and it must be left and kept free from all intimidation and coercion, at whatever cost.

STUPID GREENBACKERS.

The National Committee of the Greenback Party has issued an address in which it jumbles together all the craziest ideas of the day, and appeals to ignorance and demagogism and socialistic tendencies in a very wild and incoherent way. As an example of the lack of intelligence which always characterizes the action of this organization we may point to the fact that while it demands "equal rights for all; "special privileges for none," it in the same breath declares in favor of protection. If its leaders were fit for the position they have assumed, if they were capable of thinking for themselves, they would have discovered long ago that there cannot be such a condition as "equal rights "for all, special privileges for none," while the country tolerates a protective tariff. For protection involves special privileges for many, and absolute robbery of many more. It has built up a privileged class, whose wealth has been taken from their countrymen in the most arbitrary way. It has robbed the vast number of producers to bolster up a few manufacturers. It has not protected American labor in the least degree; as is proved by the fact that at the present time the American mechanic is actually worse off than the English artisan. Protection has not increased the comforts and the resources of the workingmen. On the contrary it has made living more expensive to them. No organization, therefore, which is a true friend of Labor can deliberately propose to sanction this system, unless it is guided with so little wisdom as to be deserving of no consideration. In nothing is the need of greater insight shown than in the relation of the working classes to the Tariff. If they comprehended their own interests they would be Free Traders to a man, and would tolerate none of the mendacious cant with which politicians seek to make them believe that it benefits them to have to pay four prices for everything they buy that is the handiwork of man. The farmers, too, who furnish the sinews of war for the Protectionists, yet never obtain one iota of protection, are as much in need of light as the workingmen. Neither, however, will get any useful information from the Greenbackers, for these people are themselves blind leaders of the blind, and can only grope their devious way to the nearest ditch.

MARSHALL'S DECLINATION.

Thomas Marshall's letter declining a Congressional nomination, which we published yesterday, was quite a refreshing piece of clear thinking and plain speaking. It shows that the old-fashioned ideas of what public life should be are not altogether outlived, and that the "machine" and the "stalwarts" and "bossism" have not destroyed the principles which were at one time deemed not merely honorable but indispensable. It is evident that Mr. Marshall would be a great acquisition for the Pennsylvania Independents, but they ought not to be very sorry that he will not take a nomination on their ticket even though he refuses to be put on the "regular" one, since it is sufficiently apparent that a man so full of independence and self-respect would find it almost impossible to make his mark in Congress, as it is constituted now. But the defection of men of his stamp from the "regular" Republican ticket is significant, and may be safely regarded as indicating that the cup of the Camerons is full, and that they are about to be repudiated by those who have endured them so many years.

SPAIN AND FREE TRADE.

And now Spain is waking up to the folly and disadvantages of the Protective system, and is taking steps to introduce the Free Trade policy. That is the most significant piece of news that has come from Madrid for half a century. If Spain has really advanced so far as to be able to slough off the Bourbon Protection system it will have to be admitted that she may yet be restored to prosperity and to her former proud place among the nations. Should she adopt Free Trade, however, the United States and China will be the only thoroughgoing Protectionists in the world, and as persistence in the silver coinage will surely force us to adopt the Chinese currency system also, perhaps this is only part of the general tendency of the republic. With Chinese monetary and fiscal systems, however, it will be very difficult for us to hold out against the fraternal relations with China which our Eastern compatriots already wish to force upon us.

RECRUITING IN EGYPT.

The enthusiasm of the Egyptian Fellahs for the so-called "national" movement is well illustrated by the statement that the attempts to procure recruits for the army have been so unsuccessful as to compel the bringing to Cairo in chains of the few poor wretches who had been kidnaped for this purpose. Evidently the Fellahs have no desire to fight for the alleged principles which the alleged patriot, Arabi Bey, represents. They prefer to be left to their humble and simple occupations, and if they are taken to Cairo as recruits, it is necessary first to put them in chains. We do not think that while this spirit continues among the masses from which the army must be recruited, there is much danger of a sanguinary revolution, or of a serious attempt to overthrow the power of England and France united, or to repudiate the sovereignty of the Sultan.

THREATENING THE PRESIDENT.

Some blackguard or blackguards have been sending a postal card to President Arthur, threatening him with death if he does not recall Minister Lowell at once. The tenor of the threat makes it possible that it is not the work of an individual fool, but of organized folly. Such things however ought not to surprise anyone. The Fenians in New York have been encouraged so much that it is no wonder if they think they own the country, or if they think to apply to the Administration of the United States the tactics which they are most familiar with. It remains to be seen whether President Arthur will comply with the modest requisition of the Fenian postal card, but it is probable that he will take a little time for consideration first, even at the risk of being sent to join Cavendish and Burke by the patriots who glory in assassination.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, May 24th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Mrs. J. F. Rogers, H. Falkenstein and wife, Miss A. Faikenstein, M. H. Falkenstein, Jas. W. Hogan, Jas. W. Miller, New York; J. Sadoe, C. L. Heller, Miss J. W. Orr, Mrs. Wm. M. Lawlor, M. Cohen, San Francisco; Mrs. Parmelee, T. A. Thornton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Lyon, New Haven, Conn.; S. Marchesslair, Battle Mountain; O. M. Paris and wife, Idaho; Mrs. H. H. Paulk, Sacramento; J. A. R. Homer, British Columbia; Mrs. G. A. Garret, Mrs. M. McCloskey, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Wyman, San Jose; Jacob Glazer, St. Paul, Minn.; W. J. Weber, Minnesota; Wm. Bell and wife, Grand Haven, Mich.; Mrs. Sarah Fitch, Pennsylvania; Patrick Doherty, H. J. Richards, W. H. Moore, G. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; 83 emigrant passengers, including 59 males, to arrive in Sacramento May 26th.

OMAHA, May 24th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento May 28th: Theodore Sutton and wife, Philadelphia; T. W. Fitch, New York; Simon Anspacher and family, Livermore, Cal.; Mrs. C. M. Sprague, F. A. Y. Sprague, Mrs. Eva Carpenter, Frederick Carpenter, Claud Carpenter, Sauk Center, Minn.; Mrs. M. Hihlb, Little Rock, Ark.; M. C. Banm, Evansville, Ind.; R. R. Wallace, Erie, Pa.; G. J. Scanland, Eureka, Nev.; Hon. H. I. Teschemacher, San Francisco; F. J. Barnard and wife, Victoria, B. C.

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

NEWHALL, May 24th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: S. Sanerek, Los Angeles; R. Seymour and wife, San Francisco; C. M. Woodard, Mrs. C. W. Woodward, Miss E. Brown, Los Angeles; E. G. Fuller, Marysville, Cal.; J. J. Williams, San Francisco; C. C. Pary and wife, Colton, Cal.; Mrs. A. W. Pattani, Tucson, A. T.; Mrs. J. Mansfield, Los Angeles; Miss A. Pratt, San Francisco; J. M. Wheatly and wife, Los Angeles; C. J. Wimple, Tucson; W. A. Merrian, Oakland; W. H. Wright and wife, San Francisco; John Wheatly, Miss L. Saunders, S. L. Saunders, Los Angeles; Mrs. J. E. Bryant, Miss Lidda Beldist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. C. Pratt and wife, Clarksville, Tex.; V. W. Earp, Tombstone, A. T.; P. Shields and wife, Boston; J. M. Edwards, W. H. Russell, John Smith, Los Angeles; Charles Bush, San Francisco; William Smith, San Diego; Mrs. B. F. Muntz, Tucson; J. T. Cummings, E. Cummings, Kirkwood, Ill.; W. D. Richards, S. Little, J. W. Sill, Los Angeles; J. B. Buckley, London, Eng.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), May 24th.—Passed Topeka yesterday, to arrive in San Francisco May 28th: H. J. Hadley and wife, San Francisco; G. N. Parker, California; J. S. Cole, Chicago; Miss M. H. Short, Topeka.

BRIEF SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

R. N. Clement and Wm. Matthews, two lawyers, had a fight on California street Tuesday.

The Harbor Commissioners are to make a test to see if the eucalyptus is proof against the teredo.

In the case of Captain Sparks, of the ship Gatherer, Judge Hoffman Tuesday heard the arguments of counsel upon the point raised by the defense that the testimony for the prosecution must be restricted to the assaults enumerated in the eight counts upon which he is being tried.

In the United States District Court, Tuesday, the matter of the Pioneer Loan and Land Association, in bankruptcy, came up for consideration upon the report of Register Gitchell. After hearing J. G. Severance, attorney for the committee of creditors, C. J. Flatt, one of the committee, Mr. Hyde, the assignee, and D. J. Toohy, attorney for the creditors, his Honor took the report and the matter of several claims under consideration. The claims are as follows: H. C. Hyde, $4,000, for services; W. I. Wilson, for services as assignee, $2,500; H. P. Bush, Wm. Ahlhorn, Charles Alpers and C. J. Flatt, $500 each, for services as members of the advisory committee of creditors; D. J. Toohy, $1,500, attorney's fees, and James L. King, $300, notary fees.

HOME AND ABROAD.

The Independent Pennsylvania Republicans—Terrible Colliery Explosion—Presbyterian General Assembly—The Greenbackers—Senator Fair and the Chinese Question—Bloody Work of a Tennessee Preacher—Deadly Duel with Knives—Proceedings in Congress—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Independent Pennsylvania Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24th.—George Lear, who presided at the regular Republican Convention, occupied a seat on the platform when the Independent Republican Convention was called to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Babcock, the noted Prohibitionist and Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Association.

United States Senator Mitchell was chosen temporary Chairman, by acclamation, amidst cheers and applause.

Mitchell returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and said that the work of the Convention was not to nominate a ticket that would help the Democratic party, or would defeat the Republican party, but to nominate one that would receive the respect and support of the Republican party. [Applause.] This country had been founded upon the principles which secured equal rights to all men. When these principles were declared the Republican party was founded, and he trusted the atmosphere of this State would be found too free to be breathed by a Republican willing to be the slave, politically or otherwise, of any man. [Applause.] There must, in the order of things, be leaders, but not bosses. It would be well for the Convention to declare against this system, and against bossism and machinism, and not only declare against them, but provide a remedy that would tear them up root and branch. [Applause.] The only effective remedy will be found in the Civil Service system. [Applause.] The speaker would be glad to be able to stand before the Convention and declare it his desire to support the Administration if the President was disposed to enforce this system (civil service reform), but he was sorry to say there was yet no indication of such a determination on the President's part. With the power to appoint to places of minor importance taken out of the hands of the politicians, and made on a test of the fitness alone, there would be fewer leaders ready to take bread from the children of some poor, but capable man to give his place to some mere politician. Senator Mitchell said that he spoke with sorrow when he asserted that what had been achieved at Chicago had not been borne out by the present administration. In all that the movement meant that placed Garfield in the President's chair, the speaker had sympathized. He trusted that the Republicans present were assembled to show what they could do to manage the Republican party, and to protest against the methods by which it had been managed, and to say to the people of this country, by the voice of a body actuated by the desire for the good of the Republic, that the party shall rid itself of its barnacles, and of the murky, corrupt atmosphere by which it has been surrounded. [Applause.] We are to show that the Republican party is a progressive party, composed of free, thinking men, and one that cannot be run as a railroad train and by conductors, for the political employment of any man.

The roll of delegates was called. When the name of Charles S. Wolfe was reached it elicited cordial and protracted applause.

Senator Mitchell requested Wolfe to come forward. Wolfe, in response, arose in his place, and, after bowing to the Chair and to the Convention, said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am here [renewed applause] to resolve that we will put our grand old party where immortal Lincoln found it and where the immortal Garfield left it."

Charles S. Wolfe was chosen permanent Chairman on Organization, and Senator Stewart Chairman on Resolutions.

R. C. Foster was then made permanent Chairman, with a Vice-President from each Senatorial District.

During the course of Foster's remarks he asserted that the death of President Garfield was chargeable directly to the spoils system, and he spoke of the political power of the State as something that had been too long regarded as a sort of patrimony to be handed down from father to son.

The Committee on Rules reported the following platform:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, who will not surrender their political rights, and who maintain the exercise of their own conscience and judgment concerning public affairs, having assembled in State Convention, make the following declaration of principles and purposes:

First—We declare our attachment to the principles of the Republican party—freedom, union, nationality, equal rights before the law, maintenance of public wealth, protection to home industry—and we demand that the record which has been so nobly made shall be wisely and fearlessly perpetuated.

Second—We declare that the nomination and election of James A. Garfield to the Presidency signified to us the triumph of true reform in civil service, and enlarged liberty of action for the masses of the Republican party in the nomination of candidates and the conduct of their party affairs, and we deplore the overwhelming evidence presented to us in Pennsylvania that the calamity of his assassination has been followed by the overthrow of these reforms in the hands of his successor.

Third—We denounce the system which makes patronage and spoils out of public offices; we denounce the practice of giving them to political managers for use in advancing personal political ends; we denounce the removal of faithful and competent officers in the absence of public reason; we denounce the practice of levying assessments and demanding contributions for party use from public officials; we denounce, severally and collectively, the evils and corruption which accompany the conduct of the Government, known as the spoils system, and which are inseparable from such methods of administration, and we denounce the system of "boss" rule and "machine" control, which, when tamely endured, makes the leaders autocrats and reduces the mass of citizenship into political bondage.

Fourth—We declare our purposes to build up the work which fell when Garfield fell; we demand, in place of the spoils system, the reformation of the civil service by law, so that the appointment to places therein may be freely open to all fit and industrious citizens, and removals therefrom shall be only for good and sufficient public cause; we demand, instead of the prostitution of the public service to private uses, its recognition as a high and honorable trust, to be administered for the people's benefit with efficiency, economy and integrity; we demand, instead of the insolence, the proscription and tyranny of "bossism" and "machinism," the free and conscientious exercise of private judgment in political affairs, and the faithful discharge, by those who assume representative trusts, of the express will of the people.

Fifth—We declare in favor of the following party reforms: First, that delegates to State Conventions be chosen by the people in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated; second, that representation in State Convention be by counties, and apportioned according to their Republican vote; third, that State Conventions shall not be held without at least sixty days' notice in Presidential years; fourth, that Republicans who voted for the Republican candidate for President at the Presidential election next preceding shall be entitled to join in the choice of delegates to the State and National Conventions.

The reading of the platform was frequently applauded, especially the anti-stalwart planks. It was then adopted.

Mayor Merrick nominated for Governor ex-Chief Justice Agnew.

Dr. Doane nominated Joseph N. Stewart.

Wayne MacVeagh's name was proposed, but withdrawn, as it was said he would not accept.

The Convention then nominated Senator Joseph N. Stewart for Governor, Agnew's name being withdrawn. For Lieutenant-Governor, Levi Bird Duff, of Allegheny; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Major Merrick, of Tioga; Congressman at large, Colonel William McMichaels; Judge of Supreme Court, George Junkin.

After speeches by Stewart, the nominee for Governor, Duff, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, Merrick, Wolfe and Mapes, the Convention adjourned sine die.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.—Logan reported favorably from the Military Committee, and asked immediate consideration of the House joint resolution appropriating $16,000,000 to supply the deficiency for the current fiscal year. Passed.

Slater reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs the original bill appropriating $1,400 for the relief of Mrs. A. Beddy, of Lake county, Oregon, widow of a victim of the Modoc Indian massacre. The Committee, in their report, concur in this, regarding it as an exception to the usual class of claims for Indian depredations, because the outbreak was the result of an unsuccessful offensive movement by the United States troops for the purpose of confining the Modocs to their reservation, and was without notice by the United States authorities. The bill went to the calendar.

Under an order for the calendar, the Senate, by ayes 24, noes 23, passed the Senate bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States Monitor, who participated in the action with the rebel ironclad Merrimac in March, 1862.

The amount of appropriation is estimated at the actual value of the Merrimac at the date of the action, not exceeding $200,000.

The supply bill came up, and was modified to permit discharged landowners to sue for damages in the Court of Claims within one year, and the bill passed viva voce.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.—The request of the Senate for the return of the five-per-cent. land bill was acceded to.

Calkins rose to a question of personal privilege and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read that portion of a letter written by Hewitt to Manning, in which it charges that the Committee on Elections refused to investigate charges of forgery preferred before said committee.

Calkins said that when a member of Congress made these charges it was a reflection on every member of the committee. He vindicated the committee, and a noisy discussion arose.

There was uproar until Calkins demanded that Atherton, his chief opponent in the debate, be allowed the floor.

Regan objected.

Hewitt thought the whole matter should be referred back and the forgery charge investigated. He would not filibuster to keep any man from his seat, if the truth were admitted in advance.

Calkins held that the Democratic party could not afford to stand on the footing of filibustering because some testimony is questioned.

The filibustering was then resumed.

A call of the House was then ordered, but the roll-call disclosing no quorum, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question again recurred on the motion to adjourn over.

The vote resulted, aye, 1 (Benjamin Wood, of New York); nays, 148—two more than a quorum.

Muldrow, of Mississippi, who had voted in the negative, immediately rose and moved a reconsideration, and Calkin moved to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was tabled by ayes 147, noes none—exactly a quorum.

Dilatory motions were then resorted to, the first being a motion to adjourn, submitted by Randall. Lost—ayes none, noes 143.

During the roll call on a dilatory motion, Walker, of Pennsylvania, standing in the rear of the members' seats, fell in a fainting fit and was laid on a sofa. There was some excitement, which ceased, however, when it was announced that Walker was suffering simply from a slight attack of vertigo.

Kenna of West Virginia moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet Saturday.

Randall moved to amend, substituting Friday.

On this vote the Republicans lost their quorum, the result being ayes 1, noes 140, and a call of the House was ordered.

Walker recovered in time to answer to his name on this call.

Matters remained in statu quo for an hour and a half.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched after absent members, and those present killed time in conversation and reading until 5 o'clock, when Calkins of Indiana, stating that he would call up the election case to-morrow, and advising members to bring five days' rations with them, moved to adjourn.

Agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.—The President goes to New York Friday, with Secretary Folger, and will attend Decoration Day services. Secretary Lincoln and General Brewster will also go to West Point.

John W. Dorsey to-day gave bail in the sum of $10,000.

Mackey publishes a statement to-day, claiming that he was really elected by 1,000 majority, but was defrauded of his rights by the Democrats.

The President is still considering the Court-martial case of Flipper, the only colored officer in the army, and will probably modify the finding of the Court-martial so as not to dismiss Flipper.

The Senate to-day confirmed Wm. H. Brown as Surveyor-General of California.

Senator Fair and the Chinese Question.

NEW YORK, May 24th.—Senator Fair, who is on a brief visit to this city, regards the passage of the new Chinese bill as the forerunner of renewed prosperity for California and the Pacific coast States. He did not think that the beneficial results of this great measure would be immediately perceptible, but he was confident that it would be felt in the near future, when the Mongolian population on the coast began to thin out by emigration to Massachusetts and other Eastern States, and when the stream from Asia was stopped, as it will be within a few months. The Senator said it was not true, as reported, that Mackay, his partner, contemplates making New York his future home, and that he will build a city residence here that will eclipse that of Vanderbilt. On the contrary, Mackay will continue to reside in California, where all his pecuniary interests are. The Senator is accompanied to this city by his family, who will leave for San Francisco during the latter part of the week.

Frightful Colliery Explosion.

SHENANDOAH (Pa.), April 24th.—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon at R. Y. Heckster & Co.'s Kohinoor colliery. Six miners have been taken out dead.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SHENANDOAH, May 24th.—The explosion in the Kohinoor coal mine killed Martin and James Mulhall, father and son; Owen Gallagher, James McDonald, the door-boy, John P. Sirst, a Polish laborer, Samuel Hughs, a driver, and fatally injured James Loy, the fire boss, and a Polender named Matty Latentynowicz.

The Greenbackers.

ST. LOUIS, May 24th.—The Greenbackers this morning held an excited session, and adjourned sine die. They adopted a petition to the Chairman to call the National Committee together to fix the details for a National Convention; also a petition was adopted requesting the President to veto the bill rechartering national banks.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 24th.—The weather was fine and the attendance large to-day. In the first event, a race for the club purse, one mile, Monogram won, Canias second, Joe Murray third. Time, 1:44¾. The betting was 8 to 1 against the winner. In the second race, Magnolia stakes, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile heats, Bootjack won the first heat, Fellowplay second, Standoff third. Time, 1:15¾. In the second heat Bootjack was out of the pools, but Lizzie won. Bootjack and Pride ran a dead heat for second place. Time, 1:16½. Bootjack won the third heat and race, Lizzie S. second. Time, 1:21½. In the third contest, a selling race with the usual conditions, 1½ miles, Fatinitza won, Faircount second, Rochester third. Time, 1:57. The fourth race, club purse, ⅞ of a mile, was won by Hammonist by six lengths, Hickory Jim second, Gleaner third. Time, 1:02. In the fifth race, a handicap steeplechase, 2½ miles, Miss Mallery won. Judge G. Burnet came in second, but was placed last for missing a hurdle. Guy was second, Glasgow third. Time, 4:16½.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterians.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), May 24th.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day heard the report of the standing Committee on Foreign Missions, urging the necessity of raising $100,000 the coming year. Judge Strong, Dr. Lowey, Dr. John L. Nevyns, of China, and Rev. Reese Thackwell, of India, made addresses. It was urged that the churches increase the annual income of the Board to $1,000,000 as speedily as possibly, and it was said that this would be done in a few years. It was decided to raise $60,000 to send out thirty young foreign missionaries.

The Nebraska Legislature.

LINCOLN, May 24th.—Both houses adjourned sine die to-day.

Duel with Knives.

COLUMBIA (Ala.), May 24th.—Peter T. Thomas and Jason G. Jones, prominent planters of this place, fought with knives this morning, and Thomas was killed.

"Who's been Here Since I've been Gone?"

COLUMBIA (Tenn.), May 24th.—Daniel Cannon, a colored preacher, returning after a four years' absence, and finding his wife with a young baby, investigated the facts and split her head open with an ax. He then laid the child on the floor and chopped its head off. Threats of lynching are numerous.

Change of Base.

ST. LOUIS, May 24th.—Colonel Schwartz, for fourteen years chief of the clerical service of the Postoffice Department in the West, with his headquarters here, has been transferred to the Pacific slope division, and will be located in San Francisco.

Nominated for Re-election.

EMPORIA (Ks.), May 24th.—The Republicans of the Third District have nominated Thos. Ryan for re-election to Congress.

Senator Hill's Health.

EUREKA SPRINGS (Ark.), May 24th.—The health of Senator Benj. Hill, of Georgia, is much improved, and his physicians say there is a strong hope of a cure, or at least that his life will be greatly prolonged.

The Tennessee Debt.

NASHVILLE, May 24th.—The Governor has signed the bill to fund the State debt at 60 cents, with interest at three, four, five and six per cent.

Reward for Saving Life.

NEW YORK, May 24th.—James C. Hueston, General Agent of the New York Associated Press, has received, through the Department of State, from the German Government, the medal for saving from imminent danger. Mr. Heuston received it for rescuing Theresa Enke from death by drowning while he was sojourning at Ems, Germany. The medal has on one side a wreath surrounding the words "Fur Rettung aus Gefahr." On the reverse side is the head of Emperor William.

Murderer Riddled with Bullets.

ST. PAUL, May 24th.—An Indian Territory special says: Moses Silk, a notorious ruffian and murderer, was yesterday riddled with bullets by Sheriff Taylor at Fort Shunk. Silk was drunk and quarrelsome, and resisted arrest, making a desperate fight. He is credited with killing five men, and being accessory to many other murders.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Derby Races.

LONDON, May 24th.—The Derby was won by Shotover, Quicktime second, Lorillard's Sachem third. Bruce, the favorite, came in fourth. Time of Shotover, 2:45 3-5. The betting against Sachem at the start was 8 to 1.

**Affairs in Egyp