DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 28, 1885

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 121½ for 4s of 1907; 112⅜ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 88; 101⅜ for 3s; silver bars, 107¾.

Silver in London, 49 9-16d; consols, 99 13-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124⅝; 4½s, 115¼.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84½@86 cents.

The mining shares market opened in San Francisco yesterday morning with a weak feeling, and prices were irregular. The outside stocks continued dull and depressed. After the Board the middle stocks closed weaker.

The Court of Appeals in London has granted Charles Bradlaugh a new trial.

Parnell turned the first sod of the West Clare Railway Monday, at Milton, Ireland, in the presence of 20,000 people.

Up to 2 o'clock yesterday the British War Office had received no further news from Stewart and his army.

The panic produced in London by the dynamite explosions still continues.

The authorities of Hongkong refuse to allow French men-of-war to refit at that port.

The dividends of the Canadian Pacific Railway this year amounts to 5 per cent.

The run on the New Haven (Conn.) Savings Bank terminated yesterday, after over $250,000 had been drawn out.

A three-year-old boy was drowned at Reno, Nev., yesterday.

Indian Dave was hanged at Belmont, Nev., Friday, for the murder of a Chinaman.

A hot fight is going on in the Nevada Legislature over State Prison matters.

The Oklahoma boomers have come to terms, and are leaving Indian Territory for Kansas.

The Kansas Legislature yesterday elected John J. Ingalls United States Senator.

Grant's health is said to be considerably improved.

A fire in the Indianapolis insane asylum yesterday morning caused $75,000 damage, but no one was injured.

The dead body of George Nail, drowned five weeks ago, was found yesterday near Placerville.

The betrothal of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg has been formally ratified.

In the East End, London, there are 5,000 Irishmen out of employment.

Nicholas Aragon, the famous outlaw, who has killed over a dozen men, has been captured in New Mexico.

The French force in Tonquin will soon number 40,000 men.

Near Soda Springs, Idaho, last evening, in a collision between a snow-plow and freight train, a fireman was killed and an engineer badly hurt.

Chief Engineer Melville, of Arctic fame, proposes another trip to the frozen North.

An insurrection among the prisoners in the jail at Huntington, Pa., yesterday, was quelled by a niece of the Sheriff.

Charles Herbert was found guilty at Astoria, Or., yesterday, of murder in the second degree.

John McCullough, the actor, is said to be recovering from his recent brain trouble.

President-elect Cleveland was the recipient of a grand reception last evening in Albany.

A desperate and bloody duel for the hand of a widow took place recently near Quebec, both principals being severely wounded.

The death sentence of two Indians at Victoria, B. C., has been commuted to imprisonment by the Governor-General of Canada.

Con. Murphy, a notorious horse-thief and desperado, was captured yesterday near Helena, Mont., and lynched by citizens.

A MATTER OF "SENTIMENT."

Mr. Cable has awakened another respondent. James Phelan, in the *Current*, after paying a high tribute to Cable's brilliancy and literary genius, declares that his report to Malcom McKay was an answer to the letter and avoidance of the spirit of McKay's averment that "the South, the best of it, holds, with regard to the righteousness of its cause, the same position now that it held in those stormy days." To this Mr. Cable had responded, in effect—first, the best of the South never believed in the doctrine of secession; it was a pretext behind which to defend a social structure that depended upon the menial and servile condition of a certain class. Secondly, that class having been enfranchised, society at the South is unwilling to recognize the changed condition, and will accord the negro no civil rights except such as are possible to the servile and menial. This constitutes the pith of the whole debate which has awakened such wide attention and has taken on the importance of a national disputation—one, however, by no means to be regretted, and the continuance of which must result in bringing the people, North and South, into the light of a better understanding of each other, and therefore that much nearer to the right adjustment of the negro question. Now, says Mr. Phelan, Mr. Cable is right in his statements, but *he* should not have uttered them — being a Southern man he should have been the last to say what he did. He, therefore, offended, not in being strictly accurate, but in compelling the South to admit his accuracy. It will occur to the intelligent reader that this is an unwitting tribute to Mr. Cable's position serving to fortify his views. Mr. Phelan puts it in this way, in brief—slavery was wrong, and the doctrine of secession equally so, as it had its origin in the desire to perpetuate slavery. The war destroyed these false gods, but the sentiment of reverence remains and this is incarnate in Mr. Jefferson Davis: "Mr. Cable's sin has been, not against the idols themselves, but against the sentiment of reverence. This sentiment of reverence that still lingers around the Lost Cause is one of the factors of national life in the entire South. Mr. Cable has sinned against this sentiment. It is not necessary that the priest who sees the graven image broken should defile the temple in which he has served." So, he holds, Mr. Cable will not be forgiven by the South for unnecessarily making "the confession which all tacitly admit. * * * It is the failure to recognize the existence of this sentiment as a justifiable survival of a cause, not merely lost, but given up, that has given the 'bloody-shirt' orators and writers so much material for political agitation. To demand that the South yield this sentiment is to demand the destruction of a human characteristic that produced the noblest display of courage and heroism during the war itself."

Mr. Phelan has done both North and South a profoundly great service in thus narrowing the issue. We have now got down to the simple fact that political enfranchisement must remain subservient to a funereal sentiment; that human right must stand aside in deference to the precedence of the mourners over an unburied corpse. In short, that the material present must stop its wheels of progress that the hearse of a dead past may block the way. It is not needed that the logical conclusion be drawn in this day of practical things. No human being will object to the "best of the South" entertaining the sentiment "which produced the noblest displays of courage and heroism," nor in cherishing with all reverence the sentiment "that sent forth the wild and almost heart-broken cheers from the breaking ranks of the Confederate army when General Grant refused to receive the sword of General Lee." But while these broken idols may be worshiped in the inviolable sanctity of the closet, or even by open reverence upon the highway, the people of the republic, "the best of it," object, with all the force of right and justice, to the sentiment being made manifest in conduct that results in deprivation of any one class of its rights, or the subjection of any portion of the citizens of the nation to that sentiment at the expense of every independent attribute of citizenship.

MUSEUMS IN CALIFORNIA.

It is gratifying to know that by the benefactions and energy of citizens of California, San Francisco stands a fair chance of securing the museum which she has long desired and should possess. It is stated that the matter has even gone so far that a site has been tendered the city, and private collections are already proffered as initial exhibits. We congratulate San Francisco on this prospect, but trust that the proposition to separate the collection of the Academy of Sciences from that valuable society will not be pressed. There is room for both the museums and the Academy collection, and there will be no rivalry between them, nor lack of support for either, as we look at it. The Academy without its collections in its own building would be placed at a great disadvantage, and its usefulness seriously impaired. The effort to found a museum in Sacramento will not have so early a success as that of San Francisco, nevertheless the scientific association recently formed here for the cultivation of the tastes of the people for study and research, and the gradual collection of cabinets, has started out upon the right path, and has everything to encourage it. Museums may be endowed and speedily built up, or they may grow, and, by gradual accumulation and persistent effort, be made important factors in popular education. In either case there is required great labor, careful judgment and much self-sacrifice. The Sacramento association will certainly benefit this people and adorn the capital city, if its courage does not flag. When it shall have outgrown its infancy it will realize that the field of its usefulness is limitless, and that the establishment of great museums in San Francisco will only augment the desire for and enlarge the value of a repository here also, even though less pretentious than that of the metropolis.

THREE FOOLISH PEOPLE.

Three foolish people were in church at Washington Sunday. Dr. Patten was illogical in holding that liberty to woman leads them into skepticism and immorality. In the first place his argument would justify universal application of the conventual life for women, on the theory that repression would tend to their purity and devoutness—a doctrine abhorrent to all ideas of progress or intellectual culture. In the next place the liberty that leads to skepticism is precisely the liberty that gives birth to the toleration under which Dr. Patten is allowed to express his views. Lastly, it was foolish for Dr. Patten to attempt to bolster so weak a theory as that he advanced, by citing a few individual examples of high culture coupled with moral degeneracy or spiritual revolt. More so, to parade Victoria Woodhull as a representative woman-suffragist. All great reforms have their great radicals. But Woodhull did not even rank as a radical in her palmiest days, since she was nothing more than a mere erratic and impracticable sensationalist, without the method or purpose of radicalism, or the depth of sincerity. The other of the foolish trio were Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton. The first lost her temper, and a woman in a passion is always foolish. The second kept hers, but was weak in voicing the fact. The strength of these two able reformers would have been best shown by their silence, and the observance of that decorum which the time and the place demanded.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

MEN of extreme ideas, and demagogues whose sole stock in trade is the anti-railroad cry, will be slow to accept any movement of the company as a change of policy, but the masses in this country, thank God, are able to inform themselves, and after a practical demonstration of good faith on the part of the corporation, such as is outlined in Governor Stanford's letter on the subject of fruit transportation, they will find the people as friendly as they have been contentious.—[Vallejo Chronicle.

THE South lost its case, abided by the decision of arms, accepted the judgment of a majority and of superior power and has never forfeited its pledge of honor and duty. No brave or honest men would ever require any further surrender or obligation from it.—[New Orleans States.

DR. PATTEN is a long way behind the times. The old days of woman's abject subjection are long since passed. She is no longer regarded either as a beast of burden or a senseless toy, but as a man's equal, capable of and entitled to the full exercise of her mind and conscience.—[San Francisco Post on woman's rights.

THE idea that the American Government may permit such interference with its designs can only be entertained on the assumption that it desires a pretext for retiring from the position long since taken of proposing an American policy to be pursued without regard to the machination of European powers, even though using American agents.—[San Francisco Call on the possibility of Guatemala interfering with the proposed Nicaragua canal.

IT MUST be confessed that the latest exploits of the dynamiters prove that it was a mistake to treat them with contempt. It is a piece of mad folly for them to think they can free Ireland or render the policy of England toward her more lenient by these explosions, which, the more frequent and deadly they become, will only engender more hatred and injustice.—[San Francisco Alta.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEWHALL, January 27th.—The following overland passengers passed Newhall to-day, to arrive in San Francisco January 28th: Mrs. E. M. Murdoch, Washington, Pa.; Thomas Fitch and wife, California; Mrs. McKughlin, Canada; H. K. Ralph, New York; D. P. Hammond, E. Rollins, Mrs. T. D. Hammond, San Francisco; Dr. Scranton and family, Mrs. M. T. Scranton, New Haven, Conn., Miss E. J. Spencer, Paris, Ont.; John M. Rountree, J. R. Wilson, L. P. Kadish, Ed. Koch, Chicago; A. D. McCall and family, San Francisco; F. M. Smith, N. Lewis, Illinois; W. McKay, Canada; A. E. Lockwood, San Antonio; J. W. McLeod, W. M. Griffin, Thos. Allport, San Francisco; George Mason, Colton; G. D. Hilderbran, Oakland; Joseph Morris, Princeton, Ill.; S. S. Sinsthaugh, Illinois; M. G. Miller and wife, Kansas; W. E. Hoag, Compton, Cal.

PROMONTORY (Utah), January 27th.—The following overland passengers passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento January 29th: J. Edeling, Eureka, Cal.; J. G. Walker, San Francisco; G. Groves and wife, Spring Mountain, Idaho; T. J. Adams, Oakland, Cal.; J. Coon, Stockton, Cal.; J. Molloy, J. G. Hubbard, S. B. Strate and wife, S. Merald, G. C. Hastings, San Francisco.

BEAUTIFUL CARDS.—A set of magnificent Floral Cards, 4¼x6 inches, sent free to all persons who have used Brown's Iron Bitters. State disease and effect. Write your address plainly. Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

At Yakima City, W. T., the thermometer during the cold days [illegible] several mornings from 35° to 40° be[illegible]

AROUND THE WORLD.

THE OKLAHOMA BOOMERS QUIT WITHOUT A FIGHT.

Fire in an Insane Asylum—Grant's Health Improving—The Savings Bank Run—Foreign Items.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably, with an amendment, the House bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar.

The vote in the committee was 6 in favor to 4 against. The division in the committee upon reporting the bill was as follows: Ayes—Morrill, Aldrich, Albion, Miller of New York, Bayard and McPherson. Noes—Jones, Sherman, Beck and Harris.

As amended the bill reads as follows: Be it enacted, etc., that until July 1, 1885, United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at the office of the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of the standard silver dollars of the United States.

Section 2. That the trade dollars received by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States shall not be paid out, or in any other manner issued, but, at the expense of the United States, shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and recoined into standard silver dollars.

Section 3. That trade dollars received at the coinage mints shall be regarded and treated as silver bullion, and at their bullion value shall be deducted from the amount of bullion required to be purchased and coined by the Act of February 28, 1878, and shall be recoined into standard silver dollars according to the provisions of said Act; provided the amount to be so deducted, as provided in this section, shall not exceed $500,000 in any one month.

Section 4. That all laws and parts of laws authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade dollars are hereby repealed.

Section 5. That the President is hereby authorized to renew negotiations with the States of the "Latin Union," and with other foreign Powers, for the purpose of making treaties with them in order to secure such co-operation as may enable the nations agreeing thereto to open their respective mints to the free coinage of silver, with full legal tender power, at an agreed ratio to gold.

Section 6. That in case no such treaties as aforesaid shall be made and ratified prior to August 1, 1886, then and thereafter so much of the Act of February 28, 1878, as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof at not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined in standard dollars monthly as fast as so purchased, shall be suspended.

Morrill gave notice that he would call up the bill on Tuesday next.

Cameron of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably a bill authorizing the establishment of a retired list for non-commissioned officers and privates of the United States Army who have served thirty years and upwards.

Hale presented a conference report on the naval appropriation bill, which was adopted.

After brief remarks by Hale and Beck, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

When the paragraph providing for the pay of the army was reached, McComas offered a resolution authorizing the retirement of General Grant, though not specifically naming him, with the rank and full pay of General.

Ruled out on a point of order raised by Forney, who has charge of the bill.

The committee rose, and the bill was passed.

Hewitt of New York moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the revenue bills, his object being to call up the bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and Mexico. Lost—90 to 96.

Adjourned.

Failure of the Oklahoma Boomers Announced.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—The following dispatch, announcing the failure of the Oklahoma boomers, has been received:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, January 27th.

To the Adjutant-General, Washington: The following was just received from General Hatch, at Stillwater. I have stopped the troops en route to Caldwell until I receive further orders:

STILLWATER CREEK (I. T.), January 27th.

To the Adjutant-General, Department of Missouri: The Boomer colony have come to terms. They will leave the country for the nearest point on the Kansas line. They are already hurrying out of the country. Will send troops to look for men coming by way of Hunnewell. We have troops sufficient. HATCH.

COLONEL AUGUR,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

California Inventors.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—Patents were issued to day to California inventors as follows: Aaron G. and G. M. Dyer, San Francisco, rock crusher and pulverizer; George H. Meyers, Santa Rosa, corn planter; Layton S. Tibbals, Mission San Jose, stepladder.

An Irish Congressman's Humanity.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—Shortly before the House was called to order to-day a number of members were discussing the recent explosions in London. The discussion took place in the cloak-room on the Democratic side. Among those present were Representatives Cobb and Finerty. The former expressed himself as strongly opposed to the means resorted to by Irishmen to effect the result desired. Finerty replied that under the circumstances the explosions in London were justifiable. It was the only way in which the Irish could gain their course. "You claim that to be justifiable?" asked Cobb. "Justifiable, when the lives of innocent women and children are jeopardized? If you look upon it in that light you are not humane." "I am humane, sir," retorted Finerty, "as humane as you are, and more so." The dispute ended at this. Both members were considerably agitated, but controlled themselves, and confined their dispute to words.

The Proposed Fast Freight.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway has been for some time advertising fast freight, which was to run from Chicago to San Francisco in nine days. The railroad people say this time has not been made as yet, but the road above mentioned claims that it has been done. Your reporter learned this morning that the Santa Fe officials intend making a feature of this fast freight on and after February 1st. They will not be left long in possession of the field. It has been rumored for some time that the Union and Central Pacific did not like this turn of affairs. It was stated to your reporter, on excellent authority, that these two roads, in the event of the Santa Fe fast freight proving a success, intend forming an opposition line from Chicago to San Francisco with their Iowa connections. If this report assumes tangible shape, shippers will see some pretty fast running. The Union Pacific people claim to be able to run from Chicago in one day to Omaha, and from there to San Francisco in six days and a half, with the aid of the Central Pacific. The latter road will probably be glad to perfect such a consolidation, as the Sunset route, by way of New Orleans, will be unable to cope with the Santa Fe in point of time, and the Central Pacific would naturally look to the Union Pacific and connecting lines east of Ogden, from which they receive a satisfactory revenue on through rates. The movement of Pacific coast freight since the 1st of January has been and is very sluggish. Freight agents attribute this to the fact that shippers are waiting to learn positively what the rates to San Francisco for the current year will be. It is believed by many that special rates to San Francisco are now being made, but the terms will not be made public for some time to come, if at all.

The Kansas Senatorship.

TOPEKA, January 27th.—The vote in the Senate to-day for United States Senator stood: John J. Ingalls 39, George W. Glick 1. In the House: Ingalls 106, Glick 3, C. W. Blair 4.

Fire in the Indiana Insane Asylum.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 27th.—A fire in the Insane Hospital this morning was got under control after destroying the engine-room, laundry, bakery and some smaller apartments located in the rear building and connected with the main structure by a large three-story building, containing the kitchen, sleeping-rooms for employes and chapel for the institution, finished only last spring. The loss was $75,000; uninsured. There was no panic among the 1,700 patients, most of whom watched the fire, and no one was injured.

Improvement of Grant's Health.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—Grant's condition is considerably improved and yesterday and Sunday he received old friends and conversed with them without discomfort. Ex-Senator Chaffee, who was one of his callers yesterday, said to a reporter last evening: "His malady is evidently under control. Its peculiar form was three sharp points which formed inside of his mouth near the root of his tongue, and whenever the General caught cold they were extremely painful, and were aggravated by tobacco smoke. The General is devoting all his spare time to literary work. Besides the articles he has in hand, he contemplates writing his recollections of the period from the fall of Sumter to the close of his Presidential career, including the secret history of his affairs with Andrew Johnson. The General has neither a stenographer nor an amenuensis, and his work is therefore somewhat slow. Colonel Grant is assisting him as a copyist and in his references."

Cleveland's Last Public Appearance in Albany.

ALBANY, January 27th.—A reception was given to-night by the Fort Orange Club to Cleveland, Governor Hill, the State officials and the Legislature, and was beyond question the most distinguished social gathering ever held in Albany, the famous Capitol reception, when the State structure was socially dedicated, being the only comparison to it in the number of representative persons present. At 9:30 the President-elect arrived, in company with Erastus Corning and Colonel D. D. Lamont, Gov. Hill arriving a few minutes later with Gen. Rathbun. The club-rooms were tastefully decorated. Over 700 invitations were issued, and about 500 guests were present. The President-elect was in his most gracious mood, and received the various guests with marked cordiality as they passed through to greet him on his last public appearance in Albany.

Grand Democratic Jubilee Proposed.

PITTSBURG, January 27th.—A number of prominent Democrats of Allegheny county, desiring in some manner to fittingly celebrate the result of the late Presidential election, have decided to give a banquet at the Monongahela House, in this city, on Thursday evening, February 12th. Among the distinguished Democrats invited are President and Vice-President-elect Cleveland and Hendricks, Samuel J. Tilden, Generals McClellan and Hancock, ex-Senators Thurman and Wallace, Chairman Barnum, Samuel J. Randall, Speaker Carlisle, Senators Bayard, Lamar, Pendleton and Gorman, Governors Pattison and Hoadly, and all the State officers and Democratic Congressmen of Pennsylvania.

Official Report of the Fight with the Mexican Mutineers.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.—Secretary Lincoln has received a telegram from Major-General Pope, commanding the Department of Arizona, forwarding a telegram from Lieutenant McDonald, dated January 25th, with regard to his engagement with the Mexican mutineers, on the Mexican frontier, on the 20th instant. He says his troops were in ambuscade when the leaders came along, and a man in front made a break with his revolver which caused the troops to fire. A charge was then made by Lieutenant Jenks, and four mutineers were killed and twelve captured in about fifteen minutes. The mutineers were scattered along the road for a long distance. The day after Lieutenant McDonald left the field the Governor of Lower California came along with about 30 men, claimed to have been picked up from ranches, and gathered in nine others, who were still in hiding, half starved and frozen. An Indian runner informed Lieutenant McDonald that more mutineers were coming to the water at Pilot Knob, and were anxious to fight the troops. No attention was paid the challenge, and the two parties marched away together until they had passed a few hundreds yards into Lower California. Instructions are asked as to dealing with the Government of Lower California, and the party who crossed the line at Indian Wells; but McDonald is very indignant at the conduct of the Governor, and protests strongly against turning the prisoners over to him.

Sympathetic Celestials.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—A big red poster, printed in Chinese characters, illumined the front of No. 10 Mott street yesterday. The hieroglyphics proved to be a warning to all Chinese laundrymen to enter into no negotiations for the occupation of the building known as No. 20 Mott street, under penalty of ostracism. No. 20 is occupied by some young Americans of that neighborhood as a club-house. They pay $700 a year rent for it. A shrewd real estate agent and a cute Chinaman put their heads together recently, and, thinking a bigger rent could be gotten if the place should be rented to Celestials, told the landlord that if he would oust the present tenants, they could get him $1,600 yearly for the property. He jumped at the offer and served a notice on the young men to get out. Instead of doing this, they held an indignation meeting, and, as they were on very good terms with the Chinese residents of the neighborhood, they so enlisted their sympathies that they posted the notice. In the past year or two property in Mott street has largely increased in value, owing to the fact that the Chinese will buy property nowhere else.

Cornish Miners Going Home.

NEW YORK, January 27th.—The *Herald* says: About fifty miners from Arizona and California were stopping yesterday at the Miners' Arms, on Front street. Fifteen will sail for England to-day. They are all well supplied with money, and most of them are taking home samples of ore very rich in gold, silver, copper and lead. They are nearly all Cornishmen who came to America with ripened experience in mining. "Twenty-five thousand dollars will be changed here before they leave," said landlord Hamilton. One of them at once changed a small portion of that amount and invited everybody in the saloon to step up to the bar and call for what he wanted. John and James Pemberty, characteristic Cornishmen, were going back to Cornwall with great wealth and the hope of coming over again next April. They own their own mines, and have been very successful in their ten years' struggle in Arizona.

The Besieged Savings Bank.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), January 27th.—The run on the New Haven Savings Bank, which commenced on Friday last, terminated this forenoon, over $250,000 having been drawn out.

Cheaper to Go Abroad than Stay at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27th.—The *Press* says: The fare for steerage passage has become so low to European points, owing to the steamship war, that thousands of foreigners out of work have bought tickets, intending to live cheaply among friends in Europe during the winter, and return to America in the spring. At the present rates of passage it pays to do this.

"Genial John" Apparently all Right Again.

BALTIMORE, January 27th.—John McCullough, the tragedian, paid a flying visit to Baltimore to-day. He came alone and registered at Gay's, leaving after witnessing Ristori's impersonation of Marie Stuart. His appearance indicated a return of his old vigor, and his conversation was rational and full of hope.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Dynamite Devilry.

LONDON, January 27th.—In some respects the panic produced by Saturday's events has really increased. Fears were entertained that the dynamiters meditated an attack upon national arsenals and naval stations, and they were placed under special watch. At Chatham dockyard the police kept a float during the entire night. To-day instructions were issued to put a stop to all ingress at the Tower, House of Commons and Westminster Hall. Even members and peers are refused admission. The entrance to the palace ground is closed, all public doors of the Parliament buildings are locked and a barricade has been thrown across the hall at the top of the staircase. The injured are all reported to be improving. Colonel Magendie is proceeding with the examination of the banquetting hall and council chamber in the White Tower.

THE DAMAGE TO THE TOWER.

LONDON, January 27th.—The work of removing the debris from the White Tower was completed this afternoon. The hole made in the floor where the dynamite exploded is ten feet long by five feet wide. The masonry of the building was found to be practically uninjured, but much of the solid oak wood-work is torn or split.

ASSAULTS UPON IRISHMEN.

LONDON, January 28th—A. M.—One result of the anti-Irish feeling in the metropolis is shown in the eastern portion of London by attacks on Irishmen, many of whom have been beaten while peaceably walking in the streets at night.

The British in the Soudan.

LONDON, January 27th.—Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the War Office had received no further news from Stewart. Either to-night or to-morrow a large convoy will be sent by Wolseley from Korti to Gakdul Well, and it is to proceed in the direction taken by Stewart with all possible speed. Wolseley reports that the expedition which started Saturday from Hamdab by way of Aberhamed for Berber is making favorable progress, and has not yet been disturbed.

WOLSELEY'S OPINION.

CAIRO, January 27th.—Sir Evlyn Baring has a dispatch from General Wolseley, expressing a belief that General Stewart and his troops arrived safely at Metamneh on Monday.

STILL NO NEWS.

LONDON, January 28th—2:30 A. M.—Up to 2 A. M. to-day nothing had been heard at the War Office from General Wolseley, beyond the dispatch reported yesterday afternoon.

The French in Tonquin.

PARIS, January 27th.—General Briere de Lisle has notified the Government that all preparations for concerted action among the different bodies of French troops in Tonquin are completed. An order for a general movement towards the occupation of the interior is believed imminent.

PARIS, January 27th.—*Le Temps* states that on the arrival of the reinforcements sent to Tonquin, the total force in that country, including Anamese sharpshooters under French command, will equal 40,000 men.

The New Treaty of Commerce Between England and Spain.

MADRID, January 27th.—The new treaty of commerce between England and Spain, based on the most-favored-nation clause, arranges for a progressive reduction in duties to be levied upon British products and manufactures admitted into Spanish territory, to correspond with the gradual reduction which England agrees to make in imposts laid upon Spanish wines.

Unemployed Irishmen in London.

DUBLIN, January 27th.—The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* telegraphs that 5,000 Irishmen are out of employment in the East End of London, and that demonstrations against the Irish have begun.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Hon. Thomas McConnell returned yesterday to McConnell's station.

Aaron Adam, of Sacramento, will arrive from the East this morning.

Miss Mattie Gregg is spending a few days with friends in San Francisco.

Park Henshaw, of Chico, returned home yesterday from San Francisco.

A. J. Gregg went to Amador yesterday, where he will remain a few days.

Miss Rose Kechner, of Auburn, is visiting Miss Lulu Arenz, of Sacramento.

E. S. Dennison, of Oakland, was in town yesterday. He leaves to-day for New Orleans.

F. A. Peachy, County Clerk of Butte county, returned yesterday to Oroville from Sacramento.

Mrs. G. W. Lorenz left yesterday for a visit to the ranch of James Humphreys, in Sutter county.

Miss May McDonald, of Oakland, who had been visiting friends in Sacramento, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. R. C. Dale, of Modesto, who has been visiting friends in this city for a fortnight, returns to her home to-day.

J. E. Naylor arrived yesterday from Stockton, and will be legislative correspondent for the *Herald* for the balance of the session.

Miss Mary A. Lasley, for five years connected with the Woodland schools, was married at Alameda recently to Dr. G. C. Westover, of Wheatland.

J. F. Kidder, General Manager of the Nevada Narrow-Gauge Railroad, passed through yesterday from Grass Valley, on his way to Byron Springs for his health.

Hon. J. L. Dow, a member of the Australian Parliament, and appointed Commissioner to this country to investigate the irrigation problem, arrived in the city yesterday, and will be a visitor at the Legislature to-day.

In town yesterday: Hon. C. Wilcoxon, of Yuba City; Professor Carl Heinrich Neilsen, Samuel Marks, Ariel Lathrop and P. A. Finigan, San Francisco; E. J. Brickell, of Truckee; Hon. W. M. Cutter and M. Marcuse, Marysville; Marion Biggs, Jr., of Biggs; J. E. Whitney and wife, Rocklin; A. C. Fleming and wife, Lincoln; John Rooney, Brighton; C. W. Bush, Woodland; A. E. Wagstaff, editor of the Modesto *Herald*; E. W. Culon, Newcastle; Jason Brink, Gold Run; W. L. Plummer, San Jose; J. W. Miller, Monterey; Miss Mollie Penn, Franklin; M. L. Morris, Tehama; Thomas Frazer, of Placerville.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: J. Haas, Chicago; W. B. Lardiner, Auburn; P. C. Hale, Sacramento; W. J. Keating, San Francisco; W. Hartnell, Salinas City; William Barber, *Weekly Star*, San Francisco; S. W. Dennis, H. C. Davis, Thomas Morfeau, H. J. Plomteaux, C. L. Goddard, C. L. Dunbar, B. W. Harries, San Francisco; C. E. Wilcoxon, Yuba City; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Whitney, Miss Emma Gill, Rocklin; J. L. Franklin, San Francisco; J. D. Carr, Salinas; M. Rosenthal, Arthur Rogers, San Francisco; F. D. Cobb, city; C. H. Schussler, Natoma; Frank Jayne, W. B. Wilshire, San Francisco.

A happy gathering of little masters and misses assembled last evening at the invitation of Miss Cordie Gilman, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gilman, 1826 G street, it being the occasion of her thirteenth birthday. Games, singing and recitations were the order of the evening, after which an elegant luncheon was served. Among those invited and who participated in the festivities were Angelo McKelvey, Ella Clark, Pearl Jackson, Edna Godley, Frank Dray, Archie Ward, May Beede, Henry Gilman, Effie Hayford, Lulu Hayford, Elmo Carey, Mable Gilman, Fred Storror, Fanny Denton, Robert Robinson, Clara Robinson, August Yoerk, Eva Storror, Blanche Ficks, Edna Ficks, Sadie Beede, Alice Lewis, Belle Clark, Edna Lewis, Monroe Gilman. It was a very pleasant party and a full-dress affair.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The celebrated Sharon case continues to be the leading local sensation, and its complications and ramifications are apparently endless.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held on Friday next, when planting, pruning and grafting will be considered.

The Garfield monument will arrive in a few days, and will be placed, with appropriate ceremonies, in Golden Gate Park, the foundation and pedestal having been already prepared to receive it.

All the members of the Wieland family who were recently bunned have sufficiently recovered to be around. Herman, although his left hand is still in bandages, is able to look after the affairs of the brewery.

Suit has been brought by J. F. Cowdery, ex-City and County Attorney, against the *Stock Report*, to recover $10,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered by reason of a malicious libel published in that paper last October.

The unfinished trotting race of Saturday last at the Bay District course was concluded Monday in the presence of a couple of hundred horsemen. Nighttime, Ed. Taylor, Cleveland and Blaine were the starters. Nighttime and Ed. each had two heats to their credit. The race was won by Nighttime in 2:29½.

The Merchants' Exchange has just received a dispatch announcing the arrival of the steamer City of New York at Yokohama. The fact of her arrival tends to increase the anxiety manifested over the non-arrival of the steamer San Pablo, which is now sixteen days overdue. Consigners are offering sixty cents insurance, which the insurance companies decline. The vessel is insured for $45,000.

The Immigration Association has decided to rearrange its sample-room and give every county in the State space for an exhibition of its products and resources. It is proposed to have five sections, the Sacramento valley and tributary country, San Joaquin valley and tributary country, southern California, coast counties north of San Francisco, and coast counties south of San Francisco. A colony of forty families from Minnesota are desirous of locating on Government land in California.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in consumption and wasting diseases

The new bridge over the Santa Ynez river, near Lompoc, which has just been completed at a cost to Santa Barbara county of nearly $10,000, is said to be unsafe, and it is feared by some it will wash away with the first high water.

A LITTLE pain in the back is often a death warning; but despite the warning St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

THE NEW SENATOR.

Frank Expressions of the Interior Press on the Choice.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

We rejoice with exceeding gladness at his selection by the Legislature to fill the position of United States Senator, not on account of any political victory, the triumph over any antagonism of opinion, or the establishment of a new order of things in matters of public policy; but because it shows in letters of living light an advanced stage of intelligence on the part of the people; a higher order of appreciation for those qualities which sparkle with honest intentions, finding consummation of self-abnegation and valuable results. This condition of affairs or changing of sentiment, if we may so express it, is not confined to California alone, for while she presents her leading citizen as her representative in the Senate of the United States, coming from the far-off shores of the Pacific, where the sun sets in glorious rest at the close of the day; New York, where the sun opens and adorns the day, sends greeting, and meeting us half way, Evarts and Stanford clasp hands, signifying that their united strength will be devoted to the great work of bringing back the republic, through its representatives, to a magnificent position of erudite and cultured statesmanship that will conduce to exact homage from the most advanced civilization, refinement, ability and intelligence of the world. All honor and glory, then, to those whose names are inscribed upon the roll which brought about this peaceful revolution in ideas and sentiment. Hail! all hail! Leland Stanford, Senator!—[San Francisco Spirit of the Times.

A WISE CHOICE.

The Republican caucus of Senators and Assemblymen in Sacramento, Wednesday, chose Leland Stanford for United States Senator on the second ballot. This nomination will meet the approval of a large majority of the Republican party in this State, as well as many intelligent and State-loving Democrats who are not blinded by party. His nomination also proves that the members of the State Legislature do not believe, with the San Jose Convention, that a President of a railroad company has no social or political rights whatever. They have selected Stanford because he is eminently qualified to represent this State; because he is a man of high character and honest purpose; because he is too noble-minded to stoop to any dirty work; because he is wrapt up in the development and advancement of this State, and will bring honor to the Pacific coast; because he is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people. * * * They have had the bravery to show to the demagogues of this State that because a man is connected with a great railroad is no reason why he should be ignored, and they have had the manhood to lay aside Mr. Stanford's surroundings and elect him for his own individual worth, and his value to the State at large. The Republican Legislature has made no mistake; the party will not become disrupted; a spirit of fairness will prevail; the difficulties between the people and the railroad will be adjusted, and in the place of depression in business there will be a general livening up throughout the avenues of trade.—[Redding Free Press.

GOVERNOR STANFORD SENATOR.

Our people were taken with great surprise on Wednesday by the telegraphic announcement that ex-Governor Leland Stanford had been nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. The telegraph states the vote to have been as follows: First ballot—A. A. Sargent, 26; George C. Perkins, 22; M. M. Estee, 19; L. Stanford, 7. On the second ballot, Stanford 47 votes and Sargent 16. Some weeks ago we expressed the opinion that "the election of the grand old Governor to the United States Senate would be heartily approved by the great majority of the people of California, and we are confident it would redound greatly to the honor and benefit of the State." He is a gentleman of ability, liberality and great force of character, and will have more influence and power in the Senate than either of the other candidates named. We would have liked our own candidate from southern California for local reasons, but saw no hope for special aid from any of those before the Legislature. Of those mentioned the Legislature has made a good choice. Stanford has done much for California and is capable of doing much more. We are pleased that he is honored by the vote. The election will take place on Tuesday next, and Stanford will be the Senator unless he positively declines the nomination.—[San Luis Obispo Tribune.

THE PEER OF ANY.

During the week preceding the caucus, members of both houses of the Legislature had been receiving instructions from their constituents to support Leland Stanford, his eminent fitness and superior qualifications being recognized in all portions of the State. Mr. Stanford was the second choice of a great many of the Senators and Assemblymen, and knowing ones from the first predicted his election. Ex-Governor Stanford will make one of the best Senators ever sent to Washington from the Pacific coast, and he is certainly the peer of any of those striving against him for the position in the contest just