DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY.....JUNE 8, 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 Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 122½ for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87@4 88; 103¾ for 3s; silver bars, 107.

Silver in London, 49⅝d; consols, 99 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 115.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84¼@84¾ cents.

The stock market opened in San Francisco Saturday morning with a stronger feeling, and business was active; on the regular call, however, the market weakened slightly, but closed firm, Hale & Norcross selling at $7¼ and Chollar at 82½.

The Dominion Government has given instructions to fit out a number of small vessels to be used for the protection of the gulf fisheries.

Ex-Governor Hale's failure has involved a large number of Boston people and banks.

The Russian telegraph system has been completed to Merv.

Patti will appear in London June 16th.

The Spring meeting of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society came to an end at Petaluma Saturday.

Horatio Seymour was 75 years old Saturday.

The New York Schuetzen Bund, 200 strong, have gone to Germany to shoot for prizes.

The horse which Grant rode on the day Lee surrendered is owned in Vernon, N. Y.

Another bank teller has embezzled $30,000—this time at Providence, R. I.

Charles Foss killed P. D. Slocum at New Bedford, Mass., and then committed suicide.

A sixteen-round prize-fight with bare knuckles came to life in Pittsburg Saturday night.

It is proposed that the Prince of Wales and the Czar of Russia shall meet at Copenhagen.

The dissensions in the British Cabinet continue.

It is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been murdered.

A woman and four children perished in the flames of a burning house at Barrie, Ont., Friday night.

The insurrection in Peru has been crushed by the Government.

The shocks of earthquake continue in the Vale of Cashmere.

Emma Nevada is to marry Dr. Raymond Palmer.

Los Angeles is infested with burglars.

Bob Mitchum, an Indian, committed suicide at Arbuckle, Colusa county, Saturday evening.

The Baldwin breach of promise case will be tried in Los Angeles this week.

Hagan's Tyrant won the Belmont stakes at Jerome Park, Saturday, easily.

Two miners were badly injured by a premature blast Saturday near Dutch Flat, Placer county.

A new Episcopal church was consecrated in Yreka yesterday by Bishop Wingate.

A meteor of remarkable size and brilliancy is reported from Texas.

An enormous crowd of people welcomed Prince Bismarck to Kissingen yesterday.

James Templar was killed at Fish Springs, Nev., yesterday, by his horse falling upon him.

The Indians in Sonora, Mex., are still pursuing their bloody work.

The troops in Manitoba have not yet succeeded in getting Big Bear and his Indians into their clutches.

[illegible] Lowell will sail from Liverpool [illegible]ston.

[illegible] shocks in the Vale of Cash[illegible] and many villages have been [illegible]

[illegible]ous conflagration occurred yesterday [illegible] Constantinople.

The death rate from cholera in Valencia, Spain, has doubled.

Turkey is sending troops to the Bulgarian frontier, owing to the threatening attitude of Russia in that locality.

A mass meeting attended by 40,000 persons was held in London yesterday, to denounce the proposed increase of duties on beer and spirits.

EXPORTS AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

We have before remarked upon the general complaint of our Consuls that American shippers ruin their export trade by carelessness in packing, failure to study the wants to be supplied and general slovenliness in conducting the business. The Consular reports show that these complaints have had a good effect generally, and American exports are improving and going out in better condition, and also that manufacturers and shippers are giving more attention to the special requirements of the market to be supplied. In the report of Consul-General Andrews at Rio de Janeiro, just at hand, he says American trade with Brazil is holding its own, and there are signs of its increase. He adds: "American goods generally bear a good name in Brazil, and it stands our manufactures in hand to continue to put conscience in their goods. A contrary course will soon wind up any trade. They say Americans have such a good home market they don't wish to trouble themselves [illegible] exporting to foreign countries. The [illegible]ians have been accustomed to rather [illegible]redits, and the general impression is [illegible] Europeans are more ready to indulge [illegible] in this regard than other people. [illegible]icans intending to begin an export [illegible] with Brazil, no matter how excellent [illegible] goods may be, must expect at first to [illegible]ke some sacrifice. It is as much as the [illegible]razilian consignee can do to sell goods [illegible]hose mark and quality are well known. [illegible] is more than he can be expected to do [illegible]e upon customers goods of unknown [illegible]ter. He will not do this; and an ex[illegible] introducing an article whose name [illegible]haracter the Brazilian merchant is [illegible]quainted with must be content to sell [illegible] some loss until it gets to be fa[illegible]bly known. After that he may ex[illegible]ect to establish a remunerative trade." Further on in the report General Andrews indulges in these remarks, which are not calculated to augment our pride: "In respect of the consular service—if we are to assume that this service can promote commerce—the consular offices in Brazil of the leading commercial countries of Europe are much better paid and equipped than those of the United States. The European consular officer has a permanent tenure and prospect of pension on retirement, on the [illegible] principle as obtains in the military and naval service of the United States. His zeal and efforts are also stimulated by the hope of promotion. The American consular officer who goes to fill a post for a brief and uncertain time, even if well qualified, does not have half that consideration nor command half that respect [illegible]h are shown to a European consular [illegible], who is known to have a permanent [illegible]on and a prospect of rising in his service. American interests in this regard [illegible]uch disadvantage. It not pre[illegible] American consular officers are [illegible] qualified for their duties as they [illegible]ht to be. Varied qualifications are required; among these should be a practical [illegible]wledge of the language of the country [illegible]which the officer serves, and if his post [illegible] one of the more important ones, a [illegible]owledge of the French language in a [illegible]ion. But an officer cannot be expected [illegible]s to qualify himself until he can be assured of a fixed tenure and prospect of promotion. Perhaps it will not be improper for me to mention here that within about a year two American consular officers in Brazil have died, leaving families in indigent circumstances. In at least one of the cases the family had to be sent to the United States by private charity, contributed in part by foreigners."

COSTLY NOTES.

A manager of a concert troupe from the East gave an entertainment of one night in this city last week. He lost by the venture $550. That is, he had $350 "in the house," and his expenses were $900. For a city of this population, with an audience of equal size with that at the concert in a theater the same night, and several social parties "progressing" the same evening, the concert audience must be said to have been one of good size and fairly representative of good musical taste. But the manager lost $550, and went away to give "the town a bad name." Now, the fact is, that it will be undeserved, if given. The fault is not with "the town," but with the unconscionable fees paid the chief singer. The leading vocalist in the company received for the three times she appeared inside of an hour the snug sum of $400. Everything is worth, in a commercial sense, just what it will bring; but here the woman singer did not bring $400. So far as this community then is concerned, a vocalist is not worth $400 an evening, and this community is one fairly representative of society in California. The same management lost $10,000 in a brief engagement with his vocal and instrumental artists in San Francisco, and hence it cannot be said that Sacramento is less appreciative than the metropolis. The instrumentalists and vocalists then were overvalued for the San Francisco market by just $10,000. These facts ought to teach those who cater to the public in these lines some wisdom. First, that while to the singer or actor he or she may be worth all that the competition of managers can be brought to give, to the public they are worth a great deal less. It is simply outrageous to pay these "stars" such prices that "the filling" of all the other roles in a drama or concert programme are starved specimens. It is not contributive to music culture that talent should circumscribe its influence by such barriers of gold that the mass of the public cannot approach it. The aristocracy of high-priced people who pose for our entertainment is very limited in number. It is destined to be still more reduced. The era of big salaries for actors and singers is passing away. Large compensation good artists always will receive, but the time is at an end when their words and notes will be paid for at the rate of so many gold pieces per minute. Managers had just as well settle down to this conviction now as to go on losing money some time longer. There should be a confraternity of managers formed to bring these high-priced people down a few notches—and there will be before long; self-protection will evolve it. The dramatic and operatic celebrities will then be driven to manage for themselves, and thus test the public estimate of their value.

THE *Argonaut* reflects the truth when it says that "the relations of parties to the railroad corporations is beginning to be understood in this State. The railroad companies are no longer to be used by rawheaded and bloody-boned party politicians to affright sensible men with. The time has passed when any country demagogue may start out from his hiding-place, shake his red rag of monopoly at the party bull, and expect to send him, with bent head and bellowing lungs, to pawing the dusty earth." Certainly such days have gone forever. We believed always in the final thought of the country righting itself, and proving its antagonism alike to windy demagogy and brawling communism. The Democratic and Republican parties have each attempted to hoodwink the people by more or less discordant playing upon the anti-railroad organ, and in each case the people have testified to their conservative sense by rebuking their demagogy. It won't do; the transportation question is seen by the people to be one of grave importance, demanding the wisest action and most deliberate thought, and the very last in the world to be molded and directed by party cliques, ward meetings or State Conventions. Commercial wisdom, business sense, the laws of trade and development, conservative thought—these are factors in the formation of the judgment of the near future that shall adjust all conflicts in the matter, and develop the highest state of activity for producer and shipper and carrier.

ADMIRAL JOUETT reports the yellow fever as prevailing at Panama, and that the American troops are suffering from it. The fact should excite activity among our sanitarians and port officers. We are in close and regular communication with the Isthmus on both sides, and the liability of importation of the seeds of the disease constantly exists.

IT has been very difficult all along to tell just when Nellie Brackett, the notorious witness in the Hill-Sharon nastiness, was telling the truth or lying. But in the Martha Wilson perjury case, now on trial at San Francisco, Nellie, whom perjury appears to make rosier and plumper than ever, testified to one thing concerning which all readers will agree in according her the distinguished honor of telling the truth—for once. Nellie on her oath said: "When I swore I was behind the bureau in Mr. Sharon's bedroom and heard him admit Miss Hill was his wife, it was all false." As a liar, Nellie is the most eminent example of the age; as a truth-teller, the quotation made of her latest utterance stands out with all the distinctness of a green and smiling oasis in an ocean of cheerless desert. But there is, after all, something of awfulness about the nonchalance with which this young girl unblushingly confesses to whole series of cunningly devised falsehoods, which she had heretofore sworn in the name of her Maker to be solemn truths.

THERE is one consolation in the appointment of General Roseceranz to a Federal position: it disposes of the man for four years, and he is not wholly wasted.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

AGAIN we say to the readers of the *Appeal*, for whose benefit we are now uttering caution, put your fingers for some minutes in ice water such as you drink; reflect how it must be to shower that water upon the internal organization, especially when heated, and that will to sensitive persons, say more than all we could write further.—[Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.

FOR the sake of brevity, we move that the term "offensive partisanship" be condensed to partisan. That is what it amounts to.—[Baltimore American.

IN the American language, "control of government" is a phrase that conveys to the enlightened understanding of the "what are-we-here-for" patriot no idea of control of direction of the policy of government, but a lively idea of controlling and enjoying places with good pay and little work at the "public crib," and "change of government" is a phrase not understood in the sense of a change of government policy, but in the sense of a change of postmasters, revenue collectors, clerks, accountants, cashiers, tellers, consuls, etc.—[Chicago Times.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY AND GOVERNMENT MUSICIANS.

A Texas Meteor—Emperor William—General Grant—The Manitoba War.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

Californians Anxious to Serve Their Country.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.—Samuel Brooks and ex-Senator Hager, of California, arrived here yesterday. Brooks is a candidate for Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco. He has a strong indorsement from business men, and it is said that Jeff. Davis has written Attorney-General Garland a letter in his behalf. Mr. Yost, of San Francisco, who wants the Assistant Appraisership, is also in the city. It is believed that Judge Lawson, of Oakland, has the best chance of receiving the appointment of Assistant Treasurer. Friends of C. Reis, who is also an applicant for the place, do not seem very active. To-morrow it is expected that John E. Budd, of Stockton, will be appointed Receiver of the Land Office in that city. Budd had the highest indorsements for that position, and his abilities and fitness for the place were more than requisite to insure him the appointment. He is a brother of ex-Congressman Budd, of Stockton.

Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.—Stuart M. Taylor, Surveyor of the Port, has written Congressman Henley, saying that under the civil service law he finds that he cannot make any removals in his office. Civil Service Commissioner Thurman's attention was called to the matter to-day by your correspondent. Thurman said: "There is nothing in the civil service law to prevent Taylor dismissing every employe in his office. He cannot, however, appoint whom he pleases as their successors. He must fill the vacancies from a list of persons who have passed civil service examinations. Of course he can select his own chief clerk, cashier, etc., outside of civil service rules. If he wants to get rid of his present force he can do so without trouble."

Employment of Government Bands by Civilians.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.—Secretary Whitney, in his official order relative to the employment of the Naval Band of the United States steamer New Hampshire, at the Newport Theater, and practically annulling their engagements, finds no special law on the subject of musicians taking employment outside that covered by their enlistment. The custom permitting it, he finds to be universal, and the compensation provided by the Government is based somewhat upon the supposition that enlisted musicians will supplement their Government pay from private employment. But in these cases there is a universal rule that the Government shall not enter into competition with private individuals unfairly. This has become the subject of a general army order, to the effect that the Secretary of War has discouraged the employment of regimental bands for purposes not connected with their duties in the military service, and holds that they should not be brought into competition with local bands. In the naval service the same rule should apply, at least to the extent of preventing unfair competition between the bands supported by the Government and private individuals engaged in the same business.

The Thieving Lewiston Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.—The *Sunday Capital* says: The losses of the Government from the dishonest operations of the Postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, will not be very large. The Postoffice Department has got track of and intercepted fourteen of thirty letters, each of which contain $600 worth of money orders, which were sent by Hibbs, the defaulter, to banks in the West for collection, and the Canadian Postal Department has stopped all mail intended for Hibbs at Victoria, B. C.

Movements of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.—President Cleveland attended a meeting of the delegates to the Convention of Charities and Corrections at Dr. Sunderland's church this evening, and was an attentive listener to speeches on prison reform management, delivered by Secretary Rounds, of the Prison Association of New York; Captain G. R. Brockway, Superintendent of the Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory; ex-Governor Anderson, of Kentucky, and Dr. Byers, of Ohio. The President did not drive out to-day, but in the afternoon took a walk down the avenue as far as Ninth street, where he got on one of the open street cars and returned to the White House.

Receivers of Land Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.—The *Post* says the following appointments will be made to-morrow: J. E. Budd, Stockton, Cal., Receiver of the Land Office; H. C. Wallace, Receiver at Salt Lake.

Logan at His Post Again.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.—Senator Logan arrived from Chicago this evening.

Condition of General Grant.

NEW YORK, June 7th.—After the doctors had visited General Grant this afternoon, they said that as compared with the week before, there was no appreciable increase of swelling on the throat, and no apparent increase of the cancerous trouble in the throat. Because of his having contracted a cold, or from other causes, the General on Saturday experienced greater pain than usual. This was directly the result of increased secretions, and the efforts to throw off these secretions from the throat. The patient is now relieved, the trouble having been temporary.

A Meteor of Remarkable Size in Texas.

GALVESTON (Tex.), June 7th.—A special to the *News* from Sherman says: A meteor of remarkable size was seen near midnight last night, going in a southwesterly direction. The sky was brilliantly illuminated by it for several seconds. A moment after the meteor had disappeared, a loud explosion, similar to the discharge of heavy artillery, was heard, accompanied by a perceptible shock. This phenomenon was followed by a rumbling like distant thunder. The meteor appeared to be almost the size of a flour barrel. It was also observed at McKinney, thirty-five miles distant, where a hissing sound was heard, greatly alarming some colored people who were returning from prayer-meeting, and causing them to take flight, shouting that the day of judgment had come.

Movements of United States War Vessels.

KEY WEST (Fla.), June 7th.—The United States frigate Alliance arrived here to-day from Aspinwall. The United States frigate Powhattan sailed from this port to-day for New York.

Clearing-house Transactions.

BOSTON, June 7th.—The leading clearing-houses in the United States report that the total clearances for the week ending June 6th were $748,637,626—a decrease of 15.5 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

One Chinaman Killed and Another Fatally Wounded.

NEW YORK, June 7th.—Four sailors from the United States ship Omaha came ashore this afternoon, and before returning aboard their ship went into Mott street, when David Gwinn, who was with them, fancied that a party of Chinamen was laughing at him and his friends, and drawing a revolver fired into the crowd of Mongolians. Ah Mow received a bullet in the left eye, and was almost instantly killed. Another bullet entered the breast of Young Hock, and he will probably die.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 8th—A. M.—Speaking of the murder of the Chinaman yesterday, the *Sun's* account opens as follows: Seventeen hundred Chinamen of this city and Brooklyn expect to go on a Sunday school picnic to Roton Point by steamer Sirius, to-day, and to have 400 or 500 of their white Sunday school teachers as their guests. Polite pupils, who go to the Sunday school to learn the language, deem it but fitting that they should occasionally invite their teachers to a treat of this kind. They provide the feast to-day, and the Mott street band of sixteen pieces will furnish the music. All Chinatown was talking about the picnic yesterday, until in the early eve the wanton murder of one of the Sunday-school scholars by an East Side ruffian at Chatham and Mott streets, and the shooting of two others, displaced the topic and drove the colony wild.

Six Days' Go-as you-please Walking Match.

BALTIMORE, June 8th—A. M.—A six days' go-as-you please walking match was begun at five minutes past 12 this morning, at Monumental Garden. The match is for half the gate receipts, and is governed by the Ashley rules.

Weather in New York.

NEW YORK, June 8th—A. M.—A violent thunder shower has prevailed for two hours past, rain falling in torrents. The sky is almost continually illuminated with lightning. The weather is warm, and yesterday many persons visited the summer resorts. A decided calm wave is announced for to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

Emperor William's Health.

BERLIN, June 7th.—The Prince Imperial has written to King Leopold, of Belgium, requesting him to postpone his visit to Emperor William until the end of autumn. The Prince states that although the Emperor is convalescent, it is desirable that he be spared all excitement.

Bismarck's Popularity.

BERLIN, June 7th.—Prince Bismarck was received at Kissingen to-day by an enormous crowd of people, who greeted him with enthusiastic acclamations. The Prince gave a dinner this evening, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the service of the State.

The German Army to be Increased.

BERLIN, June 7th.—The Imperial War Minister is drafting a plan for a large increase of the army, based upon the calculated results of the coming general census. The peace effective will be raised from 418,000 to 480,000. Besides these, two new batteries will be added to each corps d'armee, and two guns to each battery not mobilized, practically augmenting the artillery sixty per cent. The cavairy increase has not yet been decided upon.

The Brunswick Succession.

BERLIN, June 7th.—A bill has been presented to the Bundesrath in relation to the Brunswick succession. It omits the usual demand for urgency, an indication that Prince Bismarck expects serious opposition to the measure.

Change of Plans.

BERLIN, June 7th.—The steamers of the newly-subsidized lines to Asia and Australia will call at Flushing or Antwerp, but not at Southampton, as was at first intended.

All Offers Declined.

PARIS, June 7th.—The *Gaulois* says that Russia declines all offers of Americans and Irishmen, sent through the Russian Minister at Washington, to equip a privateer fleet against England.

Proposed Permanent British Garrison at Alexandria.

LONDON, June 7th.—Mr. White, the English ad interim Minister at Constantinople, is negotiating for the consent of the Sultan for the establishment of a permanent British garrison at Alexandria. If the Porte assents, the evacuation of Egypt will be quickened. The aim of the English policy is to obtain security against the possibility of occupation by any other power after the English leave, and to maintain English dominance over Egypt and the Soudan.

Turkish Troops Sent to the Bulgarian Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7th.—The Turkish Government has sent 1,700 troops to Salonica, on account of the threatening attitude of Russia on the Bulgarian frontier.

Immense Mass Meeting in London.

LONDON, June 7th.—A mass meeting, attended by 40,000 persons, was held in London this afternoon to denounce the action of Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in increasing the duties on beer and spirits.

The Austrian Elections.

VIENNA, June 7th.—Of the 275 Deputies elected last week 118 belong to the party of the Left, which has lost 18 seats.

Disastrous Fire in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7th.—Three hundred houses, fifty shops and three mosques in the Stamboul quarter of this city were destroyed by fire to-day. One person was killed and many were injured.

The Cholera Situation.

MADRID, June 8th.—The death rate from cholera in Valencia has doubled. The people are alarmed, and are fleeing from the infected districts. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it is now absolutely asserted that there is now genuine cholera in Madrid. The Mayor of Madrid has issued a proclamation, ordering sanitary measures in stables, houses, etc., enjoining cleanliness in the streets and houses, and offering a gratuitous analysis of suspicious food.

Free Trade in Spain.

MADRID, June 7th.—A large meeting of free traders to-day condemned the Government for breaking off negotiations with England for a commercial treaty.

Lowell Leaves London.

LONDON, June 7th.—Mr. Lowell left London at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Eaton Hall, near Chester, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, where he will remain until Wednesday, when he will embark on the Scythia at Liverpool for Boston.

The Cashmere Earthquakes.

LONDON, June 7th.—Earthquake shocks at Serinagur and other points in the Vale of Cashmere continue at intervals, averaging three hours in length. Whole villages have been engulfed, and terrible subterranean noises are heard, driving the people frantic with fear. The horrors of approaching famine are added to the other results of the disaster, as many thousand bushels of grain in storage have been swallowed up in the chasms, which are constantly opening.

The Newfoundland Shore Dispute.

LONDON, June 7th.—Mr. Ford, late British Minister at Athens, has been sent on a mission to Paris, in connection with the Newfoundland shore dispute. Prior to the fall of the Ferry Ministry, an agreement was really concluded with M. Ferry, in accordance with which one of the Leeward islands was to be ceded to France, in exchange for the complete surrender by France of her claims in Newfoundland. The negotiations were suspended on M. Ferry's insisting on retaining St. Pierre, of the Miquelon group. Ford will renew the offer of an agreement.

The War in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, June 7th.—The following dispatches have been received:

FORT PITT (N. W. T.), June 24 (via Battleford, 6th).—General Middleton, with fifty men each of the Ninetieth, Midland and Grenadiers, and a Gatling, with eight men, left to join General Strange this evening. All the mounted men left early this morning. Captain Steele, who is pursuing Big Bear, has not yet been heard from, consequently it is not known when the men belonging to this column will return. General Middleton, before leaving, said they would not return until all of Big Bear's prisoners were rescued.

FORT PITT, June 4th.—Captain Steele, with seventy mounted scouts and police, had an engagement with Big Bear at Two Lakes, fifty miles southeast of here, yesterday. He came upon the Indians at 9 o'clock in the morning, as they were striking camp, and immediately attacked them. Finding their front too strong, he executed a clever flanking movement, taking the Indians in the rear and driving them in disorder across a small creek, where he was unable to follow, on account of his small force. The Indians numbered fully 250. He saw no signs of prisoners during the fight. Steele sent out interpreter McKee with a flag of truce. He advanced, but was fired on; but he got near enough to be heard, and called out to Big Bear, in Indian, who replied indistinctly. McKee said: "If you will deliver our people we will cease firing." The Indian replied: "We intend to clean you out." Steele's loss was three wounded.

FORT PITT (via Battleford), June 6th.—Strange's column arrived at Little Red Deer river Wednesday.

The New Minister to Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 7th.—At a meeting of Americans last night, a committee was appointed to go up the Central Railroad on Monday morning to welcome the new Minister, General Jackson, who is coming on a special car. A speech of welcome will be made by Superintendent McKenzie, of the Central Railroad. Preparations are being made for a banquet to the new Minister, to which the President and Cabinet and foreign diplomats will be invited. Resolutions were passed at last night's meeting complimentary to the retiring Minister, Mr. Morgan, and Consul-General Strother.

French Man-of-War Believed to be Lost—More Troops in Egypt.

LONDON, June 8th—A. M.—The French man-of-war Renard, with a crew of ninety-two souls, is believed to have foundered in the Red Sea.

It is reported that the Government is meditating the retention of more troops in Egypt.

The Ameer Not Murdered.

LONDON, June 8th—A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* states that there is absolutely no foundation for the report of the assassination of Ameer Abdurrahman, and that the report was telegraphed to the St. Petersburg *Novosti* from Vienna, and not from the Caucasus, as alleged.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.—"What are you going to do with that dog, Mike?" "Sure and I want to sell him, sor." "How much do you ask for him?" "Well, bein' as it's you, sor, I'll sell him to you chape, and a better dog niver walked in shoe leather; you can have him for $2, sor." "What breed is he?" "Well, sor, he's—he's—he's half bull and half Newfoundland, an'—an' half mastiff, sor." "Ah? Well, this is the first time I ever knew of a dog having three halves." "Arrah an' begorra, that's a big dog, so he is. He'd make a dozen halves of the little felly goin' along beyant."—[Kentucky State Journal.

San Diego exports rattlesnake skins. They are used for pocket-book making.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE INDIAN SITUATION IN OLD MEXICO.

Two Miners Injured—Stanislaus Democrats—Cattleman Killed—Young Man's Suicide.

[LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Stanislaus Democrats "Resolute."

MODESTO, June 6th.—Eleven of the fifteen of the Democratic County Committeemen met this afternoon, and passed resolutions congratulating the party on the increased majority in the county, indorsed the national administration, approved the San Jose and Stockton Conventions, declared against Chinese immigration, favored a more rigid enforcement of the Chinese Restriction Act, favored irrigation and condemned riparian rights, indorsed Tarpey, English, Henley, the *Examiner* and *News*. The resolutions were passed unanimously.

Suicide of a Young Man—Church Consecrated.

YREKA, June 7th.—A young man named Cole shot himself at Happy Camp yesterday.

Bishop Wingfield consecrated the new Episcopal church in this place to-day, and made the name St. Mark's Church.

Two Miners Injured by a Premature Blast.

DUTCH FLAT, June 7th.—A premature blast took place in the Elmore Hill mine, two miles east of town, last night, seriously injuring William Tamplin and Charles Turner. Tamplin has his jaw and an arm broken, and his recovery is doubtful. The cause of the accident was tamping Ajax powder with an iron bar.

NEVADA.

Killed by a Horse Falling on Him.

RENO, June 7th.—James Templar, a well known cattle man of Long Valley, Lassen county, was killed to-day by his horse falling on him at a cattle round-up at Fish Springs, fifty miles north of Reno.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Baseball—Increase in Population.

SEATTLE, June 7th.—The game of baseball between the Seattle and Tacoma Clubs at Tacoma yesterday resulted in an easy victory for the Seattle nine, they scoring 25 runs to their opponents' 5.

The census of the Territory, partial returns of which are in, already indicate an increase in population during the past six years of over 100 per cent. The gain in this part of the Territory has been particularly great, the three adjoining counties of King, Kitsap and Pierce showing up as follows: King, 1879, 5,183 inhabitants; 1885, 16,160. Pierce, 1879, 3,051; 1886, 11,687. Kitsap, 1879, 1,799; 1885, 2,648. The three counties had in 1879 an aggregate population of 10,034 souls. In 1885, 30,495.

OLD MEXICO.

Indian Affairs—No Yellow Fever.

GUAYMAS, June 7th.—The war steamer Democrata only brought two batteries of artillery, and none of the Thirteenth Battalion, as was expected. The situation of the army of occupation on the Yaquina is unchanged. Small bands of Cajemi's main force continue to wage guerrilla warfare on all expeditions. Cajemi remains with the body of his forces, intrenched between Potan and Torin. News was received here last night of the appearance of a band of twenty Apaches near Nacosan, who brutally murdered and mutilated three Americans working at a mine eight miles from that place. The names of the murdered miners are Peter Palmer, Peter McCurtain and A. J. Hartingdon. The report also states that several Mexicans were also murdered near there, but gives no names. This occurred on the 27th or 28th of last month. There are scarcely any Federal troops in that part. The Governor has received word from General Crook that nearly all the renegades are now in Mexico, or making for that point. The steamer Democrata left yesterday, and it is said for the purpose of bringing more troops.

Not a case of yellow fever has occurred on the coast so far this year.

Ingersoll on Alcohol.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll was lately employed in a case which involved the manufacture of ardent spirits, and in his speech to the jury he used the following language, from which one would infer that he actually believed in a devil and God:

"I am aware there is a prejudice against any man engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. I believe from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery until it empties into the hell of death, dishonor and crime, that it is demoralizing to everybody that touches it, from the source to where it ends. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without being prejudiced against the crime. All we have to do is to think of the wrecks on either side of the stream of death, of the suicides, of the insanity, of the poverty, of the destruction, of the little children tugging at the breast of weeping and despairing wives asking for bread, of men of genius it has wrecked, the men struggling with imaginary serpents produced by this devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the almshouses, of the asylums, of the prisons, and of the scaffolds on either hand, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this vile stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness.

"It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachments, and blights parental hope, and brings premature age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all paupers. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with misery, idleness and crime. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries, and furnishes victims to the scaffold. It is the blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the high wayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to grind the parricidal ax. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and despises Heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, defiles the jury box, and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes voters, disqualifies votes, corrupts elections, polutes our institutions and endangers the government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the stateman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend, calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatisfied with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of crimes, the mother of all abomination, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy."—[Boston Pilot.

TWO FOR A CENT APIECE.—A young editor, bright, poor and punsterous, had won the affections of a rich man's daughter, and they fixed a day for him to call on the father, and on that day he was promptly in the old gentleman's office. "Good morning, sir," he said, confident, but ready to run; "I have called on you on a matter of—" "We don't want any advertising to-day," interrupted the old gentleman, looking up over his glasses. "I am not on that business, sir; I came to ask you for your daughter." "What do you want with her?" "Marry her." "What for?" "For better or worse." "What does the girl say?" "She says she will be my wife." "Ugh! You haven't got a cent in the world, have you?" "Yes, sir. She gave assent, and if you will do the same that will make two, and we can buy a postage stamp and write to you for the balance of our salary." It was a wretched attempt, but he got the girl.—[Buffalo Times.

Although very rare before, a great number of moderate earthquakes were recorded in Tasmania during 1883 and 1884, nearly 100 having been felt at St. Mary's in a single month of last year. These small shocks evidently originate 100 miles or more out to sea, and are seldom felt outside of the northeastern part of Tasmania.

Victor Hugo's daughter Adele is said to be at Barbadoes, West Indies.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. F. Klumpp, of Folsom, is visiting friends at the Bay.

Miss Lonella Peer, of Galt, is visiting friends in Stockton.

Mrs. C. K. Martinez, of San Francisco, is rusticating at Folsom.

Miss Ella Dimon, of Placerville, is visiting friends in this city.

Herman Drew and wife left yesterday for Summer Lake, Oregon.

Len. Harris returned yesterday from Arizona and New Mexico.

Mrs. N. L. Kohn, of Placerville, is visiting her parents in Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Routier returned from San Francisco yesterday.

Charles Harvey and wife, of Galt, left yesterday for Bartlett Springs.

Ed. Goldsmith, of San Francisco, was in the city yesterday, going north.

Margaret Whiteley, of Sacramento, will arrive from the East this morning.

Gen. T. J. Clunie and wife returned to San Francisco from here yesterday.

R. C. Goodspeed passed through from Durham to San Francisco yesterday.

Mrs. James Olwell and family, of San Francisco, are spending a few weeks in the city.

Mrs. F. Saulsbury, of Chicago, is visiting Sacramento, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Mott.

Miss Kate Orr, of Salmon Falls, is visiting Folsom, the guest of Mrs. J. K. McComber.

Miss Esther Jacobs, of San Francisco, formerly a resident here, is visiting friends in this city.

Alexander Dodd, for a long time a resident of Folsom, has gone to Washington Territory.

J. C. MacDougall, San Francisco, and E. A. McDonald, Deer Valley, are visiting Sacramento.

Miss Annie McNamee, who has been attending school at Benicia, has returned to her home at Folsom.

Frank Eldred returned from Marysville yesterday. He failed to get the foot-race there that had been partially arranged for.

Elias Weller, of Coloma, El Dorado county, accompanied by his two daughters, Katie and Jennie, came to the city Friday.

Messrs. Spaulding and McMurray, prominent mining men, came down from Nevada City yesterday, going to San Francisco.

Miss Tillie Lisson, one of the teachers in the public schools of Oakland, is spending her vacation at her home in North San Juan.

Andrew Foreman, of the firm of A. Foreman & Son, type-founders, San Francisco, was in attendance at the Scotch picnic Saturday.

Miss Kate L. Harris and Lawrence Hoyle were married yesterday in Bowlder City, Colorado. Both were formerly residents of Folsom.

Miss Kittie E. Vandenburg came up from Oakland yesterday, and will return to-day, accompanied by Miss Lottie Petrie, who is going to pay her a visit.

Mrs. P. D. Gogings, of Sacramento, and J. J. Owens, of the San Jose *Mercury*, are among the passengers to arrive from the East to-morrow morning.

Gopal Vinayak Joshee, the Brahmin who is now in the city, was an attendant and an attentive listener to the service at the Congregational Church yesterday forenoon.

Miss Ida M. Myers leaves to-day for Portland, Or., where she will spend the summer with her brother and wife. Mrs. Myers accompanies her to San Francisco.

Conductor Richard H. Moore is running in place of Conductor Knight between this city and San Francisco temporarily, the latter being engaged in removing his household goods from Oakland, where he has been residing, to Washington.

In the city yesterday: W. S. Jennings, H. W. McCullot, H. S. Bryant, Michigan Bar; R. W. Tooker, Lake Oak; Albert Lester, Folsom; James Fraley, Slough House; John Stahl, Silver Lake; A. A. Sanders, Cosumnes; A. W. Eskridge, Dixon; J. B. Bradford and wife, P. B. Bradford, Franklin; W. Bradford, Elk Grove; Miss Annie Bradford, San Jose; Judge A. D. Oakley, Natoma; I. S. Phillips, Galt; W. W. Ward, Marysville; M. T. Brewer, San Francisco.

The Marquis of Queensberry, who came out from England to visit Sir John Lester Kaye, proprietor of a large ranch near Knights Landing, was in the city Saturday. He is an admirer of athletic sports, but says he is more fond of horseracing, at present, than of boxing or similar amusements. The "Marquis of Queensberry" rules for boxing, he explains, were not arranged by him, but by a club he had assisted, and which organization, after framing them, named them after him in compliment.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: T. V. Codington, Marysville; Chas. Canfield, Sacramento; Lincoln H. Cook, Stockton; Geo. Kedon, Miss Kedon, San Francisco; Wm. Jagan and son, Courtland; R. S. Stephens, Brighton; T. J. Flanagan, Auburn; J. M. Ceel, city; C. R. Hogan, Auburn; G. H. Foster, Euphrate; Robt. Stephenson, Fresno; C. P. Berry, Sutter; Miss Penn, Franklin; W. D. Lawton, Cosumnes; B. F. Kelly and wife, Courtland; I. H. Wallis, city; W. H. Hunt, C. C. Carter, Missouri City, Mo.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: A. J. Hensey, Bedford, O.; A. F. Abbott and wife, C. E. Emerson, Marysville; E. Griswold, Mrs. F. G