THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 9, 1880.

SATURDAY'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Negro Exodus Investigation.

WESTWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

Interesting Facts Furnished by Industrial Statistics.

BOLD ROBBERY OF AN ILLINOIS BANK.

One of the Ute War Chiefs in Favor of Schurz's Policy.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Blue Book and Affairs in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Capital Notes, from Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 7th.—Representative Davis' bill, providing for taxation of all opium manufactured in this country for smoking purposes, is heartily approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will be strongly urged upon the attention of the House Ways and Means Committee, as soon as the funding question and a few other special subjects—like the sugar and steel-rail controversies—concerning which the committee has recently heard extended arguments, shall have been disposed of. It is Mr. Davis' intention to obtain an opportunity to make an argument before the committee in person in explanation and advocacy of this bill, and also of his bills providing for a protective tariff on Chinese rice, nut-oil and mustard seed.

The report telegraphed to one or two California papers that Senator Grover is dying in New York State of softening of the brain is wholly untrue. His wife has been seriously ill, and he himself has recently been a little under the weather, but a letter was received in this city from him to-day in which, under date of Danville, N. Y., February 5th, he writes about various matters in his usual clear and business-like style, and says he will return to Washington very soon.

No appointment to succeed Indian Commissioner Hayt has yet been determined upon. Secretary Schurz is said to have remarked to-day, upon being asked when a new Commissioner was to be appointed, that he intended "to clear out the house before putting in a new tenant." From this it is of course inferred that additional removals of Indian Bureau officials or employes may be expected shortly.

The "Negro Exodus" Investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 7th.—Before the Senate "Exodus" Committee to-day Leonard G. A. Hackney, Prosecuting Attorney for the District of Shelbyville, Indiana, testified that 26 colored emigrants arrived at Shelbyville December 12th last. The Mayor called a meeting of the Council, and provision was made for the destitute. About 20 came forward. These men are scattered in or about the town. The witness had heard of two or three other companies coming near Shelbyville. The county is Democratic, but the Congressional District is doubtful and very close. A meeting of citizens was held, at which it was resolved that the law of 1852, inflicting a penalty of $500 upon any one who should bring a pauper into the State should be enforced by the proper officers. There is no doubt that all Democrats dislike to see the emigrants come, and probably the most respectable Republicans do also. The laboring class generally discountenance the movement. The demand for labor in Shelby county is fully supplied. There is even a complaint of scarcity of work.

Milton M. Holland, member of the Washington Emigrant Aid Society, testified that the object was solely charitable; not to promote emigration, but to aid emigrants. No political purpose was connected with it. On their request, about sixty emigrants were sent to Ohio, instead of Kansas. The Society has no agents whatever. So far from the movement being Republican, the Society felt very hard toward Republicans because they had not contributed much money. He criticised the action of two Cabinet officers, who had subscribed $50 each to the Irish Relief Fund, and nothing to aid colored emigrants. Witness is a clerk in a Government Department.

Samuel A. Perry, a mulatto, testified that lately there had been much distress among negroes, chiefly on account of poor crops, and the severity of the landlord and tenant and other laws. One hundred negroes got together, and endeavored to get some Northern capitalists to help them emigrate. There was no thought of an exodus. They forwarded a petition to the National Emigration Aid Society setting forth these facts. Perry and a man named Williams, as agents, were sent West to look for a suitable location, their expenses being paid by the colony. They finally reached Greencastle, where some colored men told them they could do well in Indiana. They got out a lot of circulars favoring immigration to Indiana, and went back to North Carolina.

Cross-examined by Voorhees—Was a slave before the war, to as good a man as ever lived, named Perry. Had never advised any one to go to Indiana. He wrote home from Indiana to his friends that if he owned a lot in Indiana and one in hell, he would sell the Indiana lot and reside in hell. If the industrial and financial condition of negroes was as good in Indiana as elsewhere, witness would like to see enough negroes sent there to "revolutionize things" politically. He did not hear a word about political intrigues when he was in Indiana. He consorted mostly with Republicans, but so he did at home. It was natural for him to do so. Witness declared that he was done with the exodus. He was advising people to go back.

Exportable Surplus of Wheat in Australia, New Zealand and Chile.

NEW YORK, February 7th.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: Private and better information than the newspapers afford place the surplus of wheat this season, in Australia and New Zealand, at 375,000 tons. Mercantile letters from Victoria and New Zealand estimate the probable surplus of those Colonies at 150,000 tons respectively. So great has been the pressure for vessels to carry the Australian supply that freights from that country to England have risen from 35s to 65s per ton. From these sources England apparently expects to draw 25,200,000 bushels. Reports from India, also, warrant the expectation of an unusually large crop, but no definite estimates are given. Chile also stands among the tropical countries that have an unusual surplus of wheat for export. No definite estimates of the Chilean crop have yet appeared. Putting together the exportable surplus from all aforementioned countries, the aggregate may perhaps be taken at 275,000 bushels above the average of late years, and beyond what was expected when estimates of the result of harvests of 1879 were made up. The bearing of this new fact upon prospects of our own exports is too obvious to need much comment. English stocks of wheat are ample enough to enable that country to wait for these supplies from the Pacific, and it is to be expected that every effort will be made to postpone purchases in the United States.

Industrial Statistics.

NEW YORK, February 7th.—Late industrial statistics furnish the following facts:

We sent last year to Europe 1,500,000 hides.

All iron establishments in Youngstown, Ohio, are running on full time.

The combined length of new railroads projected for 1880 will be 9,000 miles.

Brocton, Mass., shoe shipments are almost four times as great as they were a year ago.

The Camden Tool Works have resumed work after an idleness of twelve years.

All the woolen mills in Eastern Connecticut are running, some of them night and day.

In the car-shops in Middletown, Pa., which are soon to resume work, 300 men will be employed.

A silver mine has recently been discovered in Garrett county, Maryland. The ore yields $113 to the ton.

The fifteen car manufacturing establishments of the country turned out 37,350 cars in eleven months.

The lead mines near Phœnixville, Pa., which have been idle for twenty-two years, are now being worked.

Over 1,500 persons are employed in chair-making in Gardiner, Mass., turning out over $2,000,000 worth annually.

The Southfield corset shops at New Marlboro, Mass., are running night and day, and turning out 750 dozen corsets a week.

The Delaware Rolling Mill, at Phillipsburg, N. J., which has been idle for many years, is again in operation under a new management.

All the iron mines in New Jersey are being worked thoroughly, and ten of her fifteen blast furnaces are running, with three to be lighted soon.

The Union Steam Forging Company of White Hill, N. J., have increased the wages of their men thirteen per cent., and their works are running night and day.

A Ute Chief Favors Schurz' Policy.

LOS PINOS AGENCY (via Lake City), February 7th.—Yesterday a runner arrived at this Agency, whom Jack had ordered to inform General Adams that it would be thirteen days before his return. Chief Shavaux has expressed a willingness to accompany the General to Washington. He is known as "The War Chief" of the Utes, but of late years has settled down to farming, and last summer sold a load of provisions of his own raising, the first ever offered in the Ouray market by an Indian since this Agency was established. He favored Schurz' policy, that the Utes must settle on farms and go to work. He will be of great assistance in settling the present difficulties. Orders have been sent out by Chief Sapovaney for all the different bands to rendezvous near the Agency, and a grand powwow must be expected next week. Matters have been delayed very considerably by the press announcing the proposed trip of General Adams, which Secretary Schurz attempted to keep secret. Some parties living near the line of the Reservation saw it in the papers and reported it to the Indians. Douglass immediately left for a more healthy location, on Grand river.

Western-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, February 7th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento February 11th: W. W. Montague and wife, Edward Sikes, A. F. Spencer, George B. Griswold, San Francisco; A. Warren, England; Edward Wright, New York; James B. Boland, Davenport, Iowa; George W. Hogan, Philadelphia; Mortimer H. Creswell, Cleveland; Anthony T. Hobart, Baltimore.

Thirty-four through emigrants left on Thursday night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento February 13th, and 58 last night, to arrive February 14th.

Bold Robbery of a Bank.

KNOXVILLE (Ill.), February 7th.—Last night three burglars entered the bank here, seized and bound the President, E. C. Runkle, who sleeps in the building, and after gagging and beating him and burning his feet in a shocking manner, to compel him to give up the combination, departed, taking with them $3,200 which had not been locked up. There was a time-lock on the safe, and Runkle was unable to give the combination. There is great excitement. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

District of Columbia Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, February 7th.—After a stormy two days' session, the Republican District Convention adjourned this afternoon. The delegates selected to the Republican National Convention at Chicago were John F. Cook and Sayles S. Bowen. No instructions.

Runaway Children.

NEW YORK, February 7th.—Eleven children escaped from Deborah Nursery to-day, and, although informed, the police, so far, have failed to find them.

Homicide.

GALVESTON, February 7th.—The *News'* Palestine special says: Early this morning, at Cromp's saloon, John Kerr was shot dead by Kirk Hage. No apparent cause.

The Bicycle.

NEW YORK, February 7th.—David Stanton, of England, won the bicycle race to-night for a purse and the championship of America. He made 50 miles in 3 hours, 6 minutes and 11½ seconds.

New Trial Denied.

ATLANTA, February 7th.—The Supreme Court has refused a new trial to Cox, sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Colonel Alston. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Death of Veteran Bankers.

NEW York, February 7th.—On the death returns to-day were the names of three bankers, namely: James Madison Jones, aged 71; William Hammel Milton, aged 70, and Geo. S. Nelson, aged 70.

The Whipping-post in Delaware.

NEW CASTLE (Del.), February 7th.—Two white and three colored culprits were publicly whipped here to-day.

Funeral of Ex-Secretary Borie.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7th.—The funeral of the late Adolph E. Borie took place to-day. The remains will be interred in North Laurel Hill Cemetery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Afghanistan and Central Asia.

LONDON, February 7th.—The Blue Book on Afghan affairs has been issued. General Roberts reports a conversation in October, 1879, with Yakoob Khan, who stated that the British Mission, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, was turned back by advice of the Russian Envoy at Cabul, Stolietoff, and that when Shere Ali quit Afghanistan, in December, 1878, he issued a firman to the authorities at Herat, declaring that Stolietoff had written him as follows: "The Emperor's desire is that you should not admit the English into your country, but, like last year, you are to treat them with deceit until the cold season passes away. Then the Almighty's will will be made manifest to you; that is to say, the Russian Government will come to your assistance, and by diplomatic action we will entirely cut off all English communication and interference with Afghanistan, or events will end in a mighty and important war."

The "Blue Book," respecting affairs in Central Asia, shows that on the 9th of July, 1879, Lord Salisbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to England, whether there was any truth in the reports that the expedition from the Caspian sea intended to occupy Merv. Count Schouvaloff said that the expedition was directed against the Tekke Turcomans, and that he entirely disbelieved the existence among any section of Russian statesmen of a wish to advance on Merv. On the 16th of July last Degirs, of the Foreign Office, repeated these assurances to Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to Russia, in a most positive form. Baron Jomini told Lord Dufferin that the expedition would stop 200 versts short of Merv, but added: "Although we do not intend to go to Merv, or do anything which may be interpreted as a menace to England, you must not deceive yourself, for the result of our present proceedings will be to furnish us with a base for operations against England hereafter, should the British Government, by the occupation of Herat, threaten our present position in Central Asia." On the 13th of August the Emperor assured Lord Dufferin that there was no intention that the troops should advance on Merv, but August 25th Degirs commented on the terms in which Stanhope, British Under Secretary of State for India, conveyed Russia's assurances on this subject to the House of Commons, and said he considered Stanhope's language went too far, and that although the advance on Merv formed no part of the existing programme, Russia did not intend by a solemn pledge given for all time to preclude themselves from ever going to Merv. Nevertheless Lord Dufferin might rest satisfied that Merv was in no sense the object of General Lazareff's expedition.

French Criticism of the American Congress—Significant Warning—Resignations—Death.

PARIS, February 7th.—*Le Temps* very severely blames the American Congress for offering hospitality to the Irish agitator, Parnell, and asks what would be the result if the British Parliament were to adopt the custom of placing its halls at the disposal of foreign agitators.

A leading article in *La Republique Française* is devoted to Prince Napoleon and his pretentions as chief of the Bonaparte family and dynasty. The tone of the article is very menacing. It gives the Prince a significant warning in these terms: "If he thinks to dissimulate his action under vague aphorisms, he may rest assured it is not vague generalisms of this kind that will prevent the guardians and defenders of the Republic from watching him closely in accordance with their duty."

It was reported in the lobbies of the Chamber that Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine, had resigned.

Mace, Chief of Police, has sent in his resignation, explaining that it would be impossible for him to conscientiously retain his post while the present organization of police is adhered to. He particularly complains of the long delays which occur between the commission of a crime and the transmission of the details to him by Juges d'Instruction. To such unnecessary delay he attributes the escape of assassin Walder.

Paul de Cassagnac has resigned as deputy for Condon, and presents himself as a candidate for Mirande in place of his father, recently deceased.

General Arthur Jules Morin is dead, aged eighty-five.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Conkling's health is extremely poor.

In Lucan, Canada, there have been two more arrests in the Donnelly tragedy, Michael Heenan and John Purtel.

Royal B. Conant, late cashier-elect of the National Bank of Boston, has been found guilty of embezzlement. The bail is increased to $30,000.

By the upsetting of a steamer at Cheney's Cove, N. B., John Nesbitt, Frank Robinson, John Larry, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Simon Franklin were drowned.

The Board of Officers of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to receive funds for Ireland, to be forwarded to the Mansion House. The Board refused to indorse Parnell.

The House of Representatives of the Iowa Legislature yesterday adopted, by a vote of 57 to 31, an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to a vote of the people, making free white women eligible as members of the Legislature.

Washington specials say there was a disgraceful squabble, which ended in a fisticuff, between two parties of negroes, Friday, at a District Republican Convention to appoint delegates to the Chicago Convention. The contestants were partisans of Grant and Blaine.

The fund of the Duchess of Marlborough for Ireland amounts to £40,733; expenditures, £1,358.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* states that it has trustworthy information that no member of the Austrian Cabinet has tendered his resignation.

The Ultramontanes in the Bavarian Chambers have resolved to appeal to the King, imploring him not to consent to the augmentation of the army.

Cassagnac has written a letter to Gambetta thanking him for the justice rendered the memory of the former's father in the Chamber, while announcing his death.

It is said Count De St. Vallier, after repeated interviews with De Freycinet and Gambetta, has concluded to retain his post as Embassador to Germany.

Great scarcity of food prevails in Jellalabad. Mohamed Jan's emissaries are gaining in influence in the Malden District, and are stopping all supplies intended for Cabul.

A rupture is said to be imminent between Chile and the Argentine Confederation. Chile was to call for 50,000 men, and heavy bounties were offered. The Argentines, it is said, have purchased the Italian ironclads Roma and Venicia.

At the trial in Madrid, Spain, of Francisco Otero Gonzeles, the would-be regicide, the Crown prosecution demanded as a penalty for the crime that sentence of death be passed. Counsel for the defense urged the prisoner was irresponsible for his actions at the time, and that the crime was unpremeditated.

The Hungarian Tribunal has appealed to the House of Magnates for authority to arrest Baron Montanya for fighting a duel with Herr Verhavar on the 10th of January. The application was referred to the Committee on Parliamentary Privilege.

The Magdeburg *Zeitung* says it learns from Dresden that the betrothal of Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph and Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince George of Saxony, brother of the King, has been arranged.

KEEP YOUR EYE OPEN.

A writer in *Harper's Bazar* has an article on the care of the eyes, but as he fails to exhaust his subject, we add a few additional rules, and if they succeed in exhausting the reader, we shall feel amply repaid for our time and trouble in compiling them:

Never read, write or sew by gas-light; it is exceedingly hurtful to the eye. Always, when possible, use a kerosene lamp, one low enough to enable you to sit with it immediately under your nose. Not only is this practice recommended by the worst oculists, but there is also the delicious perfume so grateful to the cultivated taste.

When outdoors always protect your visual organs with colored glasses. Besides being a great ornament to the nose, they prevent the daylight reaching the eye. Nothing is so bad as daylight for the eye.

Of course you will move your glasses when you enter an artificially lighted room. It is only natural light that hurts.

One of the very worst things you can do for the eyesight is to tell a man bigger than yourself that his veracity is doubted. One instance of this kind has often destroyed a person's sight for months.

It is also a dangerous practice to use the keyhole as an avenue of vision. The party on the other side may own a bradawl or squirt-gun.

To toughen the eye, it is recommended by good authorities that one sit in the steam-car beside an open window. This, to be sure, is heroic treatment, but if persisted in the eye will become so tough that nothing can penetrate it, not even light.

Reading at twilight is excellent practice. It accustoms the eye to the changeful gradations of receding light, until complete darkness ensues. When blindness intervenes, this darkness is permanent and exceedingly restful.

In reading, always place your book on the table before you, and bend your face down over it. This will serve to concentrate your attention upon the volume. If you become short-sighted, as you probably will, so much the better. Your thoughts will not be likely to be distracted by distant objects.

It is a rule followed by all careful gunners to close both eyes when pulling the trigger. The danger of any detached pieces of percussion cap striking the eye is thus obviated.

When an infinitesimal atom of dust strikes your cornea, immediately mop your eye with a coarse pocket handkerchief. It will cause you to forget the pain made by the first-named foreign substance.

Space forbids giving the correct rules for removing a cinder from the eye. There are 473 of these rules, any one of them perfectly efficacious except in the case under treatment. As signs of rain fail in a dry time, so do rules for extracting cinders from the eye when there is one there.

Eyes are like good children, and should never be crossed.

Gentlemen should never look at a brilliantly beautiful woman. It engenders enervation of the eyelids, causing them to nictitate in an unusual manner.—[Boston Transcript.

HARMLESS DUELS.

Men disinclined to make targets of themselves in obedience to a conventional code of honor have often got out of the difficulty by availing themselves of the right accorded to the challenged to choose the weapons. A Missouri backwoodsman daunted his antagonist by insisting upon a combat with rawhides, limited to half an hour's duration. An old whaling captain declared he would fight with harpoons, or not at all, an alternative declined by his adversary. A French journalist, fonder of fun than fighting, on being challenged, accepted the cartel with: "Of course I claim the choice of weapons. You wish to kill me; I will do my best to kill you. Good. I have in my house twenty loaves of siege-bread, which I have kept for souvenirs. We will sit down and eat against each other. One of us is sure to die." Knowing by experience the nature of siege-bread, the challenger did not care to run the risk involved in such a contest, and like a sensible fellow, laughed and shook hands. Equally satisfactory in its result was the very nice method adopted by two Americans, who, having fallen in love with one lady, found it necessary to settle by force of arms which should retire from the field. Having no desire to hurt one another, they concluded the matter could be decided by proving which was the better shot by each trying his skill at a tree. The worst marksman acknowledged that if they had confronted each other in the approved way he would have been annihilated, and left his rival to win the lady unopposed.

TUNNELING OF MONT BLANC.

As a rival project to the Simplon tunnel, of which last we lately gave an outline in this department, the tunneling of Mont Blanc is proposed as an alternative which possesses several decided advantages over the Simplon route, which was thought to furnish the best practical route from Paris to Brindisi, by way of Pontaclier and Lausanne. The new project is pronounced to be entirely feasible by French engineers who have proposed it, and is said to be receiving favorable consideration. Contrary to general opinion on the subject, the tunneling of Mont Blanc is declared to be an easier undertaking than that of the Simplon; the estimates of cost for executing the work being, in the case of the Simplon, 135,000,000 francs, and in the case of Mont Blanc only 75,000,000. Furthermore, it is claimed that the Mont Blanc tunnel will make the journey from Paris to Genoa 97 kilometers shorter, and from Paris to Milan 44 kilometers shorter than by the proposed Simplon route. The location of the tunnel, which meets with favor from its advocates, is said to be from Chamounix to Courmayeur. Our authority does not go into further details; but the project has met with some remonstrance on sentimental grounds. We reproduce the following affecting lines, which vividly recall the picture of Mark Twain weeping at the grave of Adam: "The audacity of modern engineering has culminated in a projected attempt upon Mont Blanc. It is bad enough that the once virgin summit should be actually defiled by cockney feet; but that the awful mysteries of its rocky foundation should be invaded by swarms of rude 'navvies' is past belief, yet it is seriously contemplated."

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

The Internal Revenue Collectorship Business.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Horrible Tragedy at Londonderry, New Hampshire.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Bloody Struggle Between the Cabulis and Heratis in Afghanistan.

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

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Internal Revenue Collectorship.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, February 8th.—Since Mr. Morton's nomination as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First California District was rejected, it has been ascertained that the President, in making the nomination, not only disregarded the protest of the California delegation, but also overruled a written recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who officially advised him to appoint as Collector Higby's successor ex-Congressman Charles Clayton. The Department still favors Clayton's appointment. Commissioner Raum is firmly of the opinion that Collector Higby should be replaced with some more competent man, for, without in the least impugning Higby's integrity or his former capacity, the Department believes that his faculties (and especially his memory) have been so seriously impaired by paralysis and other bodily afflictions as to render him no longer competent to discharge the important duties of his office properly. It may be considered absolutely certain that the President will shortly send a new name to the Senate for this position, but aside from the probability, under ordinary circumstances, that the Department recommendation would have controlling weight, there is no authoritative basis at present for a prediction as to whom the President will nominate. There is good reason to believe, however, that Mr. Clayton's nomination would be acceptable to a majority of the California delegation, and if made it would unquestionably be promptly confirmed.

Fearful Tragedy—A Woman Fatally Injured by Her Nephew.

LONDONDERRY (N. H.), February 8th.—A fearful tragedy was enacted near this place yesterday, in which Mrs. Sarah, aged 33, wife of E. V. Dillingham, a respectable farmer, was the victim, and a nephew of her husband, Frank Dillingham, aged about 20, was the criminal. Frank went to live with his uncle last April, and yesterday Mr. Dillingham went to Manchester, leaving his nephew at work near the house. During the afternoon William Wallace, a brother of Mrs. Dillingham, called to see his sister, and found the doors locked, and the curtains drawn down. Supposing her to be asleep, he returned home. Soon after Frank went to the country store of David Burns, only about forty rods from the place of the tragedy, and called for Frank Burns, who came to the door, and young Dillingham said, "I have shot Aunt Sarah." He was immediately taken into custody by persons in and about the store, who took him to Dillingham's house. Upon entering a fearful spectacle met their gaze. Mrs. Dillingham was lying on the floor in the front room, on her back, with several garments thrown over her head and body. Upon examination they found a rope drawn tightly around her neck. Her clothing was disarranged and her face purple from the severe choking produced by the rope. A bullet wound was discovered at the base of the skull, the bullet having passed through the brain. Physicians were immediately summoned, who pronounced the case fatal, and her death is momentarily expected. Frank says that he was cleaning a revolver, which was accidentally discharged, but does not attempt to account for the rope around his aunt's neck, or for the disordered condition of her under-clothing. He says he went into the woods back of the house and tried to shoot himself with the same revolver, but failed through lack of courage or some other cause, though an ugly bullet hole was made in his forehead. The ball penetrating the skull. Mrs. Dillingham, the victim of the terrible affair, is a comely, modest-appearing young woman, very highly respected. The conclusion can hardly be avoided that the unfortunate woman was ravished either before or after the shooting and choking, and that her assailant then seeing the fearful crime he had committed hastily fastened the door, pulled down the curtains and returned to the forest in the rear of the house, with the intention of ending his miserable existence. His wound is not thought to be fatal.

The Interoceanic Canal Project.

NEW YORK, February 9th—A. M.—The *World's* special says: The President's attitude towards the project of constructing the interoceanic canal under American auspices, with a view of maintaining exclusive American control of it, has always been favorable. A week or two ago he was thought to be inclined to lend himself to Evarts' drifting policy, as it is now generally called. The opposition in the Democratic caucus last week to Gordon's motion for the appointment of a special Senate committee on the canal was the result of strictly personal considerations. This has become so clear that it is doubtful whether Gordon will think it worth while to press his motion except with a view of referring the canal matter to one of the regular committees. The general feeling in favor of a strong policy in both houses is so manifest that the President is convinced that the matter is in no immediate danger of becoming a party question. The President has accordingly informed Evarts of his intention to insist upon a resolute development of the traditional American policy on this subject. The President and Secretary have had several important conferences of late over the matter, Evarts persisting in his temporizing course, and the President as strenuously urging prompt or decisive measures. The last conference, there is reason to believe, was a very earnest one on the side of the President, and the President finally said that to place the Government and himself squarely before the world in the matter he saw no way but to send a special message to Congress advocating the reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine as applied to the Isthmus. The enemies of Evarts in the Republican party hope this may lead to his withdrawal from the Cabinet, while some of them even talk of its opening a way to his impeachment on the China question. It is to-night reported that to-morrow the President will begin the preparation of a special message to Congress, in which he will take an advanced American ground in the line of his original position.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.—The following postal changes for the Pacific coast were made last week: Offices established—Garibaldi, Tillamook county, Or., John H. Larson, Postmaster; Meadow, Lewis county, W. T., Henry Shields, Postmaster; Texsas, Whitman county, W. T., James E. Silcott, Postmaster; Orville, Yuma county, A. T., Wm. B. Reddy, Postmaster. Office discontinued—Stillwater, Shasta county, Cal. Postmasters appointed—James Brooks, Bath, Placer county, Cal.; James B. Little, Black Bear, Siskiyou county, Cal.; Jonathan G. Sears, Nestocton, Tillamook county, Or.; James M. Tracey, Yoncalla, Douglas county, Or.

Westward-Bound Passengers.

OMAHA, February 8th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento February 12th: S. Bromberger, D. Bloom, G. A. Davis, Miss L. J. Little, San Francisco; F. G. Nichols, Boston; J. A. Leighton and wife, San Jose; R. Whyland, New York; R. S. Richards, Paris; E. Suhr, Bremen, Germany; Isaac Reynolds, New York.

Prospect of a Will Being Contested.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), February 8th.—The will of Amos Sprague, a distant relative of ex-Governor Sprague, was presented for probate Saturday afternoon. The estate is estimated at $200,000. The will gives $500 each to two local charities, divides something over $50,000 in small sums among his relatives, and gives the remainder of the property to Lieutenant-Governor Albert C. Howard, who has had the arrangement of the estate for some years. It is reported that the will is to be contested.

Claims Against Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, February 9th—A. M.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There are 180 claims against Nicaragua, aggregating $6,692,393 03, pending in the Department of State, some of them dating back more than half a century. The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, having the questions involved in its charge, has made no progress as yet, and there seems to be very little prospect that any arrangement will be made for some time to come. Nicaragua has steadily refused to entertain any proposition for a settlement of these claims which does not first recognize the responsibility of the United States for loss resulting from the bombardment of Greytown in 1852 by the United States naval vessels. It is thought that the ultimate settlement of the respective claims will be made the subject of consideration by an international commission. The interoceanic canal question will doubtless bring this matter to the point, and open a way for its adjustment.

The Relief Movement.

NEW YORK, February 9th—A. M.—The *Herald* says editorially: San Francisco is early in the field in the movement for the benefit of the famine-stricken sufferers in Ireland. As announced yesterday, the Chamber of Commerce of that city has already taken hold and made arrangements to co-operate with the *Herald*. We are exceedingly glad to have the assistance of so influential and public-spirited a body as the merchants of our sister city on the other side of the continent, and we have no doubt that the response of the people at the Golden Gate will on this occasion be of a character to sustain the reputation they have already achieved as one of the most generous of American communities. The movement that has been inaugurated there is irrespective of class, creed or nationality. At the same time San Francisco, in proportion to its population, contains more wealthy Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen than perhaps any other city in the country. We are confident that during the next ten days they will give a good account of themselves in the work of relieving their distressed brethren at home.

The Controversy Between Senator Gordon and Alex. H. Stephens.

NEW YORK, February 9th—A. M.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The controversy between Senator Gordon and Representative Stephens relative to the appointment of Simmons as Census Supervisor, is not yet ended. Stephens has sent a sharp letter, reviewing Gordon's course, to the Atlanta *Constitution*. It is scarcely expected that any personal encounter will come of this, although Ben Hill did once challenge Stephens, and it is said the challenge was accepted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Home Rule ism in Parliament—Death.

LONDON, February 8th.—The *Standard* affirms that after the disposal of the pending Home Rule amendment to the address, O'Donnell of Dungarvin will, before the address is consented to, move another amendment, generally arraigning the foreign policy of the Government, but that it will only be supported by a few of his colleagues.

Very Reverend Henry Hamilton, Dean of Salisbury, is dead.

A More Hopeful Feeling.

DUBLIN, February 8th.—The relief measures have already had a beneficial effect. A more hopeful spirit is growing among the people.

Appointment Deferred—Official Denial.

VIENNA, February 8th.—It is thought that Kriegsan's appointment as Educational Minister has only been deferred.

The report of Dr. Stremager's resignation is officially denied.

Development of Trade.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 8th.—One of the ships of the Russian volunteer fleet will be sent with a Commissioner to gather information for the development of trade with China, Japan and the United States.

The Cabulis and Heratis.

LONDON, February 8th.—The *Times* has the following from Candahar: "Reports have been received here of a second and more bloody struggle between the rival parties at Herat. The local troops attacked the Cabulis stationed there unawares, and inflicted heavy loss before the Cabulis could bring their artillery to bear on their assailants. When this was done the Heratis were defeated with great slaughter."

Impending Resignations.

PARIS, February 8th.—There is a probability of Admiral Jaureguiberry's resigning from the Ministry of Marine, in consequence of the Budget Committee's decision to postpone the vote of 800,000 francs for colonial defenses until the proper data are forthcoming. It is said that Le Pere, Minister of the Interior, will also resign.

A Disgraceful Scene.

BERLIN, February 8th.—A disgraceful scene occurred in the lower house of the Diet yesterday, during the debate on the public worship estimates, caused by some members of the Center party laughing loudly while the Imperial order regarding an old Catholic Bishop was being read.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James W. Clayton, for fourteen years Clerk in the House of Representatives and for two years past occupying the same position in the United States Senate, died at Baltimore yesterday.

A Paris dispatch says: Senator Cremieux is confined to his bed by a violent attack of bronchitis.

Parnell and Dillon addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court-house at Mauch Chunk, Pa., yesterday.

A dispatch has reached the Vatican through a diplomatic source that the Crown Prince of Germany is not charged with any mission to the Pope.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius began Saturday.

GAS AND STEAM MOTOR.

The gas engine, at first a noisy, unreliable motor of only one or two horse-power, has within the past few years been greatly improved, and in its latest forms becomes a reliable and useful machine having a power equal to eight horses, and is gradually finding a place in small manufactories wherever a cheap and easily managed motor is required. The most important step in this improvement was in the suppression of the noise, and in the new silent gas engines this great objection to these motors is removed. The latest form of gas engine goes one step further and becomes a combined gas and steam engine, the consumption of gas producing the heat needed to make the steam, and without the aid of a separate fire. There is no boiler, in the ordinary sense, the boiler being contained in the engine and the steam being used in the cylinder in which the gas is burned, the combustion of the gas at the same time producing more steam. Like other gas engines, this motor employs one single-action cylinder and depends on the momentum of a fly-wheel to continue the stroke and restore the cylinder to its acting position. The motor consists of two upright cylinders placed side by side in an iron frame that carries at the bottom and beneath the cylinders the shaft to which the connecting rods of both cylinders are directly connected. The smaller of these cylinders is the compressor for mixing and compressing the air and street gas that are to be burned in the longer or motor cylinder. On turning the balance-wheel the piston of the cylinder is drawn out, forming a vaccuum into which the air and gas are admitted in the right proportions. The return of the piston compresses the mingled air and gas, and as they are prevented from escape by the way they entered, they pass through other connections into the large motor cylinder. There they meet the lighted gas-jet and take fire, and in burning force the piston downward and thus impart motion to the machine. On the up-stroke of the piston in this cylinder, the burned-out gas, still retaining nearly all its heat, passes upward into a reservoir or boiler placed on top of the cylinder. Each of the two cylinders has a water-jacket that communicates with the water in this boiler and by extracting heat from each assists to raise steam in the boiler and at the same time keep the cylinders cool. Suitable slides, governed by eccentrics on the shaft, control the movements of the gas from one cylinder to the other, and thus make the motion continuous. A governor is also supplied to regulate the supply of gas to the engine. After one or two turns the engine becomes self-acting, and runs continuously, as long as the gas supply is maintained. In a short time after the engine has started, the heat of the burning gas, escaping through the exhaust into the boiler, raises steam, and the steam is taken to the motor cylinder and admitted at the same instant that the compressed air and gas enter and are flamed. The steam assists in driving the engine without in any way interfering with the burning gas, and after being used passes on with the productions of combustion to the boiler to assist in raising more steam. In its other parts, the device of maintaining a lighted jet of gas, etc., the motor resembles the former styles of gas engines. Its chief interest lies in the combination of a gas and steam engine in one, without the aid of an extra fire. The steam is said to act as an excellent lubricant in the cylinder and to prevent the soiling of the parts occasioned by the burning gas. Motors of this style have been made up to eight horse power, and are reported to be easily started and to be efficient in action.

The young man who invested all of his surplus cash in a heavy ulster at the beginning of the season is beginning to doubt whether human wisdom knows anything about the weather in this world, after all.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

[DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.]

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT OAKLAND.

A Woman Killed in the Street by a Stray Bullet.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Denunciation of the "Herald" Relief Fund by Kearney.

FRIGHTFUL FALL OF A MINER DOWN A SHAFT.

The San Francisco Irishmen Decide Not to Parade on St. Patrick's Day.

CALIFORNIA.

No Parade—The "Herald" Relief Fund Denounced—Destruction of Seals—Boat Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8th.—Representatives of the Irish Societies to-day, by a vote of 49 to 37, decided to have no parade on St. Patrick's Day, but instead to get up an entertainment on that day, the proceeds to be donated to the Irish relief fund.

Kearney reappeared at the sand lot this afternoon. In his speech he denounced the New York *Herald* relief fund as a movement on the part of English interests to detract from the credit of Parnell's relief movement.

The Ward Presidents to-day adopted a resolution in favor of the bill to repeal the Act prohibiting the destruction of seals in this harbor and vicinity.

Peterson and Engles, two young watermen, pulled a race around Goat Island from Clay-street wharf to-day in whitehall boats. The distance was three miles. Peterson won in 52 minutes and 20 seconds, beating his opponent two minutes.

Horrible Affair at Oakland—A Woman Accidentally Killed.

OAKLAND, February 7th.—This afternoon, at about half-past 1 o'clock, a shooting affray took place on Second street, in which Mrs. Stetson, a woman about 35 years of age, was accidentally killed. All the parties engaged in the affray were arrested and taken to the City Prison. They consist of Jacob Lenz and his brother John, who keeps a grocery store at No. 220 Second street, and Patrick McFadden, a teamster. Your reporter interviewed the men at the City Prison and obtained the following version of the affair: Jacob Lenz is a police officer in Alameda, and at about 1 o'clock met his brother on Alice street, near Second. The two proceeded to the store and found several men there standing on the sidewalk, among whom was a man named Knoll, and also Patrick McFadden. The latter was quarreling with Knoll and calling him all manner of vile names. Mr. Lenz then interfered and succeeded in pacifying McFadden, and some one proposed that they all take a drink. They started to enter the grocery, when the owner, John Lenz, refused McFadden admittance, saying that he had already drank enough. This enraged McFadden, who was quite intoxicated, and he began abusing the entire crowd, and then said, "I'll fix some of you!" and went away. In about five minutes afterwards he returned with a Colt's revolver in his hand, which he flourished in the air, and said he would hurt somebody. Jacob Lenz was out on the sidewalk all this time, and told him to go away, not thinking he would shoot, when suddenly McFadden pointed the pistol at him and fired, the ball grazing his wrist. Lenz then retired inside the grocery, when McFadden again fired. John Lenz told Jacob to shoot McFadden, whereupon Jacob pulled out a small four-shooter and fired, the ball taking effect in Mc