THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 20, 1880.

The San Francisco office of the Daily RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION is at 208 Montgomery street.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

IN New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 106⅞ for 4s of 1907; 103¾ for 5s of 1881; 108¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85@4 88; silver bars, 113¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52d; consols, 98 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s, 109¼; 4½s, 111¼.

IN San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 10s 3d@10s 9d for good to choice California.

MINING stocks opened very quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. The amount of business recorded was limited, and probably a good portion of it was mere form. Prices show little change from Saturday.

THE Indian trouble in Arizona is getting to be quite serious.

A HEAVY fall of snow occurred Saturday in the mountains near Tucson, A. T.

CATTLE and sheep are dying by hundreds in Lassen county, owing to the severe weather.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW B. COX, a pioneer sea captain, died suddenly at Oakland, Sunday, from paralysis.

ONE of the crew of the City of Peking, quarantined at San Francisco, was taken down with small-pox yesterday.

IT is said that the United States will appoint a Consul-General for Bucharest, Roumania.

A VIOLENT storm prevailed in the northwest, Sunday night and yesterday, doing considerable damage.

DENIS KEARNEY was yesterday taken to the San Francisco House of Correction, and a striped suit of clothing presented him.

AH LEE is to be hanged to-day at Portland, Or., for murder.

THE Coroner's Jury at San Rafael, in the case of Severance, yesterday brought in a verdict of willful murder against the Chinaman, Ah Lung, who committed suicide Sunday.

THE murderers of Brumfield and wife, in Washington Territory, have been arrested at Kansas City, Mo.

THE examination of Henry Snyder and A. M. Elliott, at Santa Paula, Ventura county, arrested for the murder of Michael Brannan, resulted in their acquittal.

ACCORDING to our weather reports, the farmers of California are beginning to feel as though they have had rain enough.

IT is reported from Calcutta that Theebau, the King of Burma, has died of small-pox.

A DISPATCH from Bombay states that a party of English soldiers have been massacred beyond Quettah by a band of Pathons.

THE report of the blockade of Callao by the Chileans is confirmed.

THE exercises at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, were heard through a telephone at Orange, N. J., seventeen miles distant.

THE town of Keytesville, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

AT Marshall, Ill., Richard Miles shot and killed F. Tousley.

TWO houses were struck by lightning at Memphis yesterday.

IN Lewis county, West Virginia, a Vigilance Committee is talked of, on account of recent mysterious murders.

FIRE at Beaver Falls, Pa.

A FARMER was murdered at Jacksonville, Pa., Sunday, by trespassers whom he had ordered off his land.

THE death of Marie Escudiex, the French authoress, is announced from Paris.

SEVERAL towns in Missouri were visited by a terrific hurricane Sunday night, causing a frightful loss of life and great destruction of property.

THE Turkish Government owes its army contractor £1,000,000 for rations.

THE Earl of Scarborough was fatally injured at London yesterday by the overturning of a drag.

GLADSTONE has arrived in London.

AN interesting letter from Oregon will be found this morning upon the fourth page.

THIRTEEN steamships left England last week for North American ports.

THE END OF AH LUNG.

Ah Lung, the Chinaman who had been connected with the murder of Severance by a continuous chain of circumstantial evidence, has committed suicide in jail, for what reason it is difficult to say, since he could only have been hanged in the event of conviction. Having heretofore cast some reproach upon the San Francisco detectives in connection with the earlier history of this case, we feel it the more incumbent upon us to give these officers all the praise and credit they deserve for their successful tracing of the stolen money and the weapon with which the crime seems to have been committed. With the general belief that Ah Lung had accomplices in the perpetration of the murder we find it difficult to agree, since the finding of the money. Had he had accomplices it seems most probable that they would have taken their share of the money at once, the more so since suspicion was certain to fall upon Ah Lung, but was very unlikely to fall upon them. The fact that Ah Lung took all the money with him to the Chinese wash-house, where he hid it, appears to us to be a strong corroboration of the theory that he committed the murder without any help. The theory of accomplices cannot, we think, be made to consist with his possession of all the money on the night after the murder. Had the two highbinders who went to San Francisco on the first boat that morning been connected with the crime, it is reasonable to suppose that they would have carried with them their share of the spoils, and quite probably would have taken the whole amount, as being better able to conceal it than Ah Lung would be. Unless, therefore, there is in the possession of the police some unmistakable proof of the presence of accomplices which has not yet been made public, we submit that the presumption is in favor of the conclusion we have reached, namely: that Ah Lung acted alone from first to last, and that he intended to monopolize the entire proceeds of his crime.

KEARNEY IN JAIL.

Yesterday Kearney played his last cards unsuccessfully, and after attempting a joke in Court was taken away to the House of Correction, and there clipped and costumed and bracketed like any other criminal. No doubt still further attempts will be made to procure his liberation, but there is no probability that he will escape the serving out of his sentence. He will now have to do the first hard work he has put his hands to for several years, and the sand lots will be deprived of his presence and his inspiration. The righteous judgment which has thus after so long a period overtaken him would certainly have had a still more wholesome effect had it been administered two years ago, but it is better late than never, and it is possible that six months of hard labor and plain fare may convert him from the error of his ways, and convince him that there are pleasanter as well as safer modes of earning a living than demagogism and sedition.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

The telegraph informs us that General Key is not a candidate for the Presidency. We had not heard that he was a candidate, and therefore this news does not astonish us greatly. But it seems to us that he would not have made a very promising candidate in any event. The affair of the star mail service has not yet been quite satisfactorily cleared up, and on this coast the proposition to withdraw the letter-carrying privilege from Wells, Fargo & Co. is not calculated to endear the Postmaster-General to the average voter. Beyond these considerations it may perhaps be urged that General Key does not possess any qualifications for that kind of candidature, and against this assertion we have nothing to object.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE SAVINGS BANKS.

As will be seen from an advertisement published in this morning's RECORD-UNION, the management of the Sacramento Savings Bank has decided to discontinue business. The reasons for this action are not far to seek. The new Constitution and the new revenue law framed in accordance with its provisions, prescribe double taxation of all deposits in Savings Banks. The law sets up an invidious discrimination against the savings of the mechanic, the domestic servant, the small tradesman, the poor man generally. It discourages the accumulation of capital by all these classes, and it puts a veto on the profitable employment of such capital. The managers of the Sacramento Savings Bank, realizing the futility of any attempt to make head against this state of the law, have, in defence alike of their own interests and those of their depositors, determined to discontinue business under the old conditions. The bank is in a flourishing state, and this step will involve no inconvenience or loss to the depositors, who will be free to renew their connection with the Sacramento Bank, which is organized under the general law, and which will continue business under the old management. The effect of the change, in fact, will simply be to avoid double taxation, and enable customers to employ their savings as heretofore to the greatest advantage. The details of the new plan will be found elsewhere, and doubtless the end aimed at will be attained. In the present instance it has been found possible to avoid the injurious consequences of the new revenue law; but it does not therefore follow that all Savings Banks will be in a position to adopt the same method. The new revenue law is not yet tested by experience, but the Assessors are now at work throughout the State under its provisions, and the new assessment blanks, which were explained quite fully in our local columns yesterday, will soon convince taxpayers that double taxation of the most uncompromising kind is demanded. We do not know what course the Savings Banks of San Francisco intend to pursue, but it is evident that they will not be able to continue business under the old methods. The same reasons which have compelled the Sacramento Savings Bank to the change announced to-day, must destroy their usefulness. Depositors neither can nor will pay two taxes on their deposits, and as there is no doubt as to the demand for such dual payment under the new law, it must be regarded as certain that all mutual corporations will have to abandon their present organization, even if they do not find it necessary to discontinue their business. But for the circumstance that four per cent. Government bonds are just now at quite a high premium, it is probable that a very general investment in that class of securities would have resulted from the new revenue law. As it is, large amounts of capital will be withdrawn from the market, and, as always happens in such cases, a considerable percentage of it will for a long time remain inaccessible to the borrower.

It is to be feared that a general suspension of Savings Bank business will be necessitated, in fact, and apart from the serious danger involved in an attempt to realize upon a great mass of securities during a period of depression, it is evident that this change must be attended with extremely bad consequences for the community. For even supposing that the worst evils of such a situation can be avoided, it is clear that a great many thousands of small depositors are likely to be deprived of an agency which has long constituted the strongest incentive to thrift for them. For whole classes of men and women the modern Savings Bank is a sort of providential machinery which prevents them from squandering their small earnings, and which so facilitates accumulation that almost before they know it they find themselves in possession of sums which enable them to buy the coveted building lot, or to erect the modest homestead. The deprivation of this machinery is certain to lead, in many cases, to the improvident scattering of earnings. With many people saving is impossible, unless the surplus fund is put and kept out of their own hands. Others will undertake to invest their own capital, and not being sufficiently keen to protect themselves, will make injudicious loans and probably lose their money. Still others will hoard their deposits, and thus much capital will be withdrawn from profitable use, and enterprise will be checked. Because some ill-managed Savings Banks have failed, unthinking people often express the belief that Savings Banks generally do more harm than good. No greater mistake than this could, however, be made. Savings Banks, when properly conducted, are among the most useful and beneficial agencies of civilization, and since the power to regulate their conduct is in the hands of the people, there is no excuse for the existence of dishonest institutions of the kind. The new Constitution, however, is beginning to show its true character, and the predictions which this journal made regarding its mischievous fiscal policy during the campaign last year, are beginning to be fulfilled. When the people have made out their tax lists under the new dispensation they will have a livelier apprehension of what is in store for the taxpayer than has yet been possible, and when the Savings Banks of the State are all heard from in this connection the advocates of the new Constitution will find that they have work enough on their hands to defend and justify the abominable and idiotic system they helped to foist upon California.

PAPER DUTY AND TARIFF.

The agitation which the combination among the paper manufacturers has given rise to, promises to bear good fruit in the end, though for the time tribulation and loss is entailed upon the press by the rapacity of these men. But if the most profound thought had been bestowed upon the problem how best to secure the thorough exploitation of the Protective system, and so bring about its abandonment, it may be doubted whether a better method could have been hit upon than these manufacturers have unwittingly adopted. They have forced the fact upon the attention of the American press that half a score of men can, under the present fiscal system of the United States, impose upon every publisher of a newspaper a tax increasing as his business increases, and that they can so confiscate a large percentage of his profits or earnings. In this way the infamy of Protection is brought home to the business and bosom of every printer in the land. Those who had seen no wrong in the system so long as it built up the fortunes of the Pennsylvania iron men; who could not realize the iniquity of the impost put upon steel rails; who were scarcely able to perceive the enormity of the tax on quinine, whereby every sick man, woman and child requiring that drug was forced to pay a royalty to three millionaires in New England; these purblind people have had their eyes opened at last, and now that the tariff assails their own business they are capable of recognizing the equities and the advantages of Free Trade. As the case stands five paper-making firms are able to compel the whole press of the United States to pay them tribute. There is plenty of paper to be had in the world, out American printers are debarred the use of it. A paternal government has erected a stout fence all round the country, and has decreed that whoever publishes a paper here shall pay whatever the monopolists demand, no matter whether the demand is extortionate or not. The increase in the price of paper, representing as it does no increase in the cost of the materials from which the paper is made, is literally and simply a robbery. It is a robbery, moreover, which is made possible by the Congress of the United States, which grants letters of marque to the paper makers to go forth and "sink, burn and destroy" the publishers. The spectacle of the press of the country thus placed at the mercy of a little ring of manufacturers, and compelled to forego its legitimate profits, to curtail its enterprises, to cut down its employes, to resort to all kinds of shifts and devices to make both ends meet, is certainly an edifying one. And we are not without hope that the lesson will indeed be to edification, for assuredly the press has its own shortsightedness to thank for the existence of the tariff which is now making its way so hard. It has supported and defended Protection. It has furnished the sophistries with which the tariffites have staved off reform. It has fortified and indurated popular ignorance and prejudice in this connection. It has disseminated the belief that Protection was somehow a beneficial doctrine, and that it was necessary to the greatness of the country. And now the viper it nourished in its bosom acts after the manner of its kind, and fastens its venomous fangs in the flesh of its protector. It is a sharp and bitter lesson, but we think it will prove effectual. After all there is nothing like personal experience to promote just conceptions of systems or things. The press now knows of its own knowledge exactly how Protection operates to encourage "home industry," and hereafter when the tariff men come for their customary help, it is quite probable that they may be disappointed. The paper duty is a tax upon knowledge, upon civilization, upon enlightenment, upon patriotism, upon good government, and yet Congress has proved impenetrable to all protests and arguments against it. Will the American Press help to elect another Congress in the interest of Protection, with this experience fresh in mind? And will not the light which this paper episode has thrown upon the methods and tendencies of Protection serve also to show the way to a radical reform of the whole tariff? We believe, nay, we predict, that it will.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

This is the name of a sort of corps of eccentric people, men and women, who have recently passed from England to New York, and have undertaken to evangelize the dwellers in the tenement houses and alleys of the latter city. As they failed to evangelize the slums of London before they left home, the rationality of their mission is open to question. Perhaps, however, the universal tendency among missionaries to neglect their own countrymen and lavish their energies upon foreigners may cause this movement to be regarded as not more than commonly inconsistent. The Salvation Army has of course acquired plenty of notoriety at the East, and, equally of course, it has produced no results of any consequence. Nevertheless an attempt is being made to introduce a similar movement in San Francisco, with the natural consequence of bringing religion into disrepute and ridicule. There can be no doubt that all these undisciplined, spasmodic and sensational movements are worse than useless. There is never any difficulty in creating the kind of false enthusiasm and ephemeral religious fervor which camp-meetings breed, but no permanent change of life ever follows these excitements. The Salvation Army is an experiment doomed to failure from its very character; neither is it in the interest of true religion that such experiments should succeed.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of April 19th.]

From August 8, 1878, to April 12, 1880, Sub-Treasurer Sherman of this city shipped $30,500,000 in gold coin to New York.

Edward Payson Weston commenced yesterday morning a six-day's go-as-the-train-goes ride to the East over the Central Pacific and connecting railroads.

The statement on appeal in the Gannon case has been submitted to Judge Rix, but not having yet been passed upon by him, it still remains in the Police Court.

Among the passengers on board the City of Peking, in quarantine, are H. E. Yoshida, Japanese Envoy to Washington, Mr. Hashiguchi, one of his Secretaries of Legation, and Mr. Kawase, Commissioner to the Melbourne International Exhibition.

Railroad Commissioners Cone and Beerstecher are in town, but General Stoneman has not yet arrived from Los Angeles. The Commission will probably meet to organize on Wednesday. Offices for its use have been secured in the Halleck building, corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

The Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom was referred the task of learning whether Mayor Kalloch did or did not use incendiary language in his recent public speeches, has been hard at work on the matter ever since. After the matter was referred the Mayor addressed a letter to the committee, demanding to be present at every meeting at which the matter was considered. The Supervisors composing the committee have, however, been consulting with counsel, and have held a number of meetings at which the Mayor was not present. These meetings are generally held down town and not at the City Hall. The principal question now under consideration seems to be, so far as can be ascertained, whether or not the Supervisors have power to impeach the Mayor.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.

A Drunken Shoshone Squaw Murders Her Rival.

The Austin (Nev.) *Reveille* gives the following account of a bloody tragedy, growing out of jealousy, which occurred near that place recently: It seems that a squaw named Pocahontas, and another dusky maiden—rivals—got possession of two bottles of whisky, by some means or other, and by drinking the contents got gloriously drunk and quarreled. There were no witnesses of the conflict, and the first that was known to the tribe of the bloody affair was the finding of the body of the murdered squaw in the ditch at Clifton on Monday morning. She had been stabbed with a knife, and the head was in a horribly bruised and battered condition, which was supposed to have been done with a large stone which lay near by and was covered with blood. Suspicion rests on the shoulders of Pocahontas, because another squaw testifies that on the day in question she came to town and purchased a knife, and she has not been seen since Sunday evening, when she was in company with the deceased. The Shoshones are in an excited condition over the event, and if the friends of the murdered maiden can lay their hands on the perpetrator of the outrage they will probably make short work of her.

PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

KEARNEY HAS GONE.

Placed in a Cell in the House of Correction.

PASSENGERS PASSING CARLIN.

The Inquest in the Severance Case at San Rafael.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Continuance of the Storm—Farmers Crying Enough.

CALIFORNIA.

Kearney's Case—He is Taken to the House of Correction, His Head Shaved, and His Body Clothed in a Prison Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19th.—In the Police Court this morning prosecuting attorney Blaney asked for a commitment for Denis Kearney. Judge Rix ordered the remittitur filed and ordered the Clerk to make out a commitment to the House of Correction. Kearney being called, failed to respond, and Judge Rix asked Mr. Murphy if he wanted the appeal bond forfeited. Mr. Murphy replied that he understood that defendant and his counsel were in the vicinity of the Court, and would appear soon. While the Clerk was engaged in making out the commitment, Kearney, with his counsel, entered the Court. To Mr. Barbour Judge Rix said:

"Is the defendant in Court and prepared to pay his fine of $1,000 and deliver himself into custody?"

Mr. Barbour—The defendant is in Court, but we wish to move for an arrest of judgment in order to have time to go to Los Angeles and secure a writ of habeas corpus. It will take two days.

Judge Rix—I cannot grant your motion. Such proceedings would be unusual, and I can see nothing in the case warranting a departure from the rule.

Kearney had taken a seat in one of the front row of chairs, and, as he heard this last hope of delay destroyed, his jaw fell, and he sullenly held his head down during the rest of the proceedings.

Mr. Barbour then said: "The sentence, I believe, is that defendant shall pay the fine or go to the House of Correction."

Judge Rix—No, sir,; the judgment is that defendant shall pay the fine and be imprisoned also.

Barbour—Well, we are not prepared to pay the fine, and defendant is here to answer the process of commitment. He won't have to remain in custody until the fine is paid, will he?

Mr. Murphy—That is a good question to leave for future settlement, Mr. Barbour.

After the commitment was made out, the Bailiff motioned Kearney to go below to the city prison. Kearney rose, and looking around nervously said, "Your Honor, is the constitutional provision about eight hours for a day's labor included in that commitment?"

Judge Rix replied that he did not consider that necessary. The officers of the House would see that he had enough, and not too much work.

Kearney then went below, his brother accompanying him. Both were much depressed. Soon after Kearney, accompanied by the Superintendent of the House of Correction and officer Price, was taken to a hack in waiting on Merchant street. A large crowd of sand-lotters were in waiting, who made a rush for the hack as Kearney, in charge of the officers, entered it. The crowd was driven back by the police, the door closed, and Kearney at last was under way for the prison.

The latest report is that on arriving at the House of Correction he was handed over to the prison barber, after which he was presented with a gorgeous striped suit and locked up.

Endeavors will be made by his counsel to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, but it is not likely to be of any avail.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19th.—On the way out to the House of Correction Kearney said not a word to his companions, leaning back in the carriage and seemingly seeking to avoid being recognized as he passed along the streets. On Market street, however, several sand-lotters recognized him, and holding up their hands shouted to the driver to stop, presumably to have an opportunity to say good-by to Kearney. The prisoner, however, did not notice them, holding down his head and refusing to move from his corner. Upon arrival at the House of Correction, Kearney's hair was examined, and was found to be of the regulation length, and the municipal hair-cutter was thus deprived of a chance to exercise his skill. As the new prisoner was not in the condition of most persons sent to the institution, he was not sent to the bathroom for a scrubbing. The officials ordered Kearney to lay aside his clothing, which was taken away, and a striped prison suit like that of the Penitentiary at San Quentin was brought out. This was donned by Kearney and he was taken to cell 181, corridor No. 10, where he was left with the promise that he should have soup at 2:30 this afternoon. Kearney asked that he might have a stove in his cell, and that he might be allowed to make coffee. He was informed, however, that he would have to go without a fire, like other prisoners, and must put up with prison coffee. The sum of $67 60 was found in his pantaloons pocket, and was taken charge of by Superintendent Prevost. Kearney is in a cell alone, and in a corridor where there is no other prisoner. As soon as the weather clears up so that work upon the county roads can be resumed, he will be set to breaking stones in a quarry or grading some of the county highways. At present no work is being done on the county roads.

Sudden Death—Small-pox.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19th.—Captain Matthew B. Cox, while riding in a street car in Oakland yesterday, was stricken with paralysis, and, being taken into a drug store, died before a physician arrived. He was a pioneer sea captain and a native of England, aged 61 years.

One of the crew of the steamer City of Peking was taken down with small-pox to-day. This will necessitate the quarantining of the passengers 15 or 20 days.

The Severance Tragedy—The Body of the Murderer.

SAN RAFAEL, April 19th.—The body of the Chinaman was allowed to hang until the arrival of the Coroner, although it is believed by some that he could have been resuscitated had an effort been made. Soon after the arrival of the Coroner the body was cut down and taken to the Morgue, where it now lies. It rests upon a tin-lined sink under a skylight, through which the rain drops upon the corpse. It is still clothed as in life with the exception of a shirt, with the aid of which he committed suicide. The body is covered with ice and the features show no sign of his painful death, the eyes being half closed and the face without the black color consequent upon strangulation. The inquest will be held this afternoon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Inquest in the Case of Severance.

SAN RAFAEL, April 19th.—The inquest in the case of Charles Severance was commenced in the office of the Coroner of Marin county, at San Rafael, this morning. The office was crowded with jurors and witnesses, and also with spectators.

The first witness called was Captain Lees, who gave a detailed account of his connection with the arrest of the murderer. He was convinced that the Chinaman, Ah Lung, was the murderer, from his conflicting statements and desire to throw the blame on others. He believed him to be alone in the murder; found the body of Severance in the woodshed, buried five feet deep; the earth was packed solid over him; in the same grave was found coin, silver and gold; turned the body over to Sheriff Mason, of Marin county; the Chinaman was not as tall as Severance, but of heavier build; am satisfied he could have buried the body without aid; the body when found was riddled with bullets and a gash in the head; know of no superstition on the part of a Chinaman against mutilating a corpse; had the aid of other San Francisco detectives in the search; examined Ah Lung with the aid of a Chinese interpreter.

Mrs. Margaret Severance testified as follows: Saw my husband alive for the last time about five weeks ago in Petaluma; recognize the watch as my husband's; the pistol and shooting blouse belong to the Chinaman; made the blouse myself.

John Borada was sworn and said: Knew Severance; worked with him on Throckmorton's ranch; saw him alive on March 31st; that was the last time I saw him until the detectives discovered the body; helped the detectives in their search; recognize the pistol and blouse as belonging to the Chinaman; the watch is Severance's.

Dr. Talliaferro sworn: By direction of the Coroner I made an examination of the body of Severance; found several gun-shot wounds, and one made by a sharp-edged instrument; all but two of the wounds would have produced death; one of his wounds would produce paralysis of the heart; this would account for the blood not flowing from the other wounds; examined the contents of the stomach; found no trace of poison.

The pistol was here examined, and a bullet taken from Severance's body was found to fit exactly.

Sheriff Mason's testimony was substantially as follows: Upon the disappearance of Severance I visited Throckmorton's ranch and examined the premises; found an ax covered with blood; Ah Lung said the ax was used to kill chickens and the blood was chickens' blood; gave the ax to Moore to examine, and he stated to me that the blood was not that of a chicken; upon consultation with the elder Severance, I concluded to ask the assistance of San Francisco detectives; since then they have worked in the case with me; Ah Lung was in custody when I first saw him; the testimony of Lees agrees with my knowledge of the case.

J. P. Moore having been sworn, testified as follows: I examined the ax brought me by Sheriff Mason; this is the ax; found blood upon it; under a microscope discovered that it was not the blood of a chicken; found also on the ax, hair, flesh and part of a scalp; examined some of Severance's hair, and found that it was exactly like that clinging to the ax; from the flow of blood on the ax it could not have come from killing chickens; have made microscopic examinations a study. there is no similarity between the blood on the ax and chicken blood.

This concluded the testimony, and the jury, after a slight consultation, brought in a verdict of willful murder against Ah Lung.

Meeting of Normal School Trustees.

SAN JOSE, April 19th.—The Normal School Trustees met here this afternoon and evening. Governor Perkins and State Superintendent Campbell were present at the evening session. In the afternoon the report of the Executive Committee of their proceedings, under the resolutions passed by the Board February 14th, was submitted. A number of applications were read for the position of architect, superintendent of construction and other positions. At the evening session a lengthy discussion was held on the question whether the building should be of brick or wood. Denman preferred wood, as warmer, dryer and more healthy. Plans were presented by William Cartell of San Francisco, Levi Goodrich and John Gash of San Jose. Goodrich's plan was adopted, at a cost not to exceed $130,000. The building is to be of brick.

Severe Weather in Lassen County.

SUSANVILLE, April 19th.—Owing to the severe snow-storms, the stock are dying at a fearful rate in the northern part of the county, and it is estimated that fifty per cent. of the sheep will be lost. In Smoke Creek Canyon 400 head of cattle have died of starvation.

Acquitted for Want of Evidence.

SANTA PAULA, April 19th.—Henry Snyder and A. M. Elliott, who were arrested for the murder of Michael Brannan, were examined before Justice Gruberson and acquitted today, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant holding them.

Weather Reports.

MARYSVILLE, April 19th.—A cold, penetrating rain has been falling all day. The mountains east of us are capped with snow. The farmers are satisfied with what rain has fallen now, and want a cessation of hostilities.

SUISUN.—The weather continues very stormy. Some of the farmers begin to wear long faces, but generally speaking they think all is well, from the fact that the grain had become well rooted before the rain came. Had it not been for the frost and the north wind which started the grain, this rain might have been disastrous. About 20 inches of rain has fallen here, and about 30 inches in the hills near here.

RIO VISTA.—The rain, which yesterday seemed to have spent itself, returned again this morning. About a quarter of an inch has fallen to-day, and still it keeps coming. The feeling of uneasiness among the farmers is increasing.

GONZALES.—The most remarkable storm of rain we have had for years began here on the evening of April 16th, and continued up to April 17th, 7 A. M. The mountains and foothills are covered with snow, while the Salinas valley got an abundance of rain, and in the vicinity of Gonzales everything is in a remarkably prosperous and good condition. Should no blight come, we will be blest with good crops of barley, wheat and other crops.

GRASS VALLEY.—The storm continues. It is now raining hard and the creeks are booming.

ARIZONA.

The Indian Situation—Snow Fall.

TUCSON, April 19th.—A special to the *Star* from Yuma says: "News from Ehrenberg concerning the late murder of M. Colloway says that the Indians have assumed a very threatening attitude. They have sent their women and children north and defy the small force sent from here to arrest the murderers. The Indian Agent at the Colorado Reservation has withdrawn to Ehrenberg for safety and called on the military for a guard."

Snow fell in the surrounding mountains of Tucson on last Saturday night to the depth of several inches.

NEVADA.

Passengers Passing Carlin for California.

CARLIN, April 19th.—The following passengers passed Carlin to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Mrs. F. Beebe, Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Merch and wife, Sacramento; J. Chambers and family, Sacramento; J. C. Bennett, Mass.; Wm. H. Jordan, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. D. Ferris, Oakland, Cal.; J. W. Shaw, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. Merch, Boston; G. Elliott, San Francisco; Ernest Dent, Eureka; J. G. Hewson, San Francisco; L. M. Randell and wife, Tucson; C. E. Lander, New York; A. A. Hopkins, Tidionte; Mrs. J. Kelley, Oakland; H. V. Lucas and wife, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Yeger, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Bordon, Chicago; Miss Bordon, San Francisco; W. H. Bruff, San Francisco; J. Stearnes, San Francisco; G. L. Shroub, San cisco; P. A. Peckard, Tucson, Arizona; W. C. Shetick, Tucson; W. S. Heere, Tucson; J. M. Shetick, Tucson; S. W. Fetchell, New York; L. P. Walker, San Francisco; J. Lipson, San Francisco; G. E. Allen, San Francisco; Mrs. Remington, Sacramento; G. Sherman and wife, Boston; A. Coe, San Francisco; Gen. A. Torbert, New York; 106 emigrants, including 80 males, to arrive in Sacramento April 21st.

Comstock Mining Matters.

VIRGINIA, April 19th.—The Union pumps will not be ready to run before to-morrow.

The Gould & Curry and Best & Belcher shaft and the raise from the Sutro tunnel level have been connected. The pumps there have been stopped, as all the water runs out of the Sutro tunnel. The old shaft will be shut down Saturday.

The Savage pumps are running to the tank below the 2,200 foot level. What water they cannot handle will flow through the connection on the 2,200-foot level of the Hale & Norcross to the Consolidated Virginia's shaft, and be pumped, and the Hale & Norcross pumps will be discontinued.

Belcher has broke a pump rod, and it will take till to-morrow to repair it. The 3,000-foot level is flooded.

It is reported to-night that Overman has ore in the workings above the 700-foot level, and that the Alta crosscuts are improving.

OREGON.

The Last Hope Gone—Ah Lee to be Hanged To-day at Portland.

PORTLAND, April 19th.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge Deady delivered an able and exhaustive opinion in the matter of the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Ah Lee. The Court held that both the State Circuit Court and Supreme Court of Oregon were de facto tribunals, and had authority to try and determine the case of petitioner, and also held that petitioner was restrained by due and regular process of law administered by tribunals of competent jurisdiction, and such being his conclusion the application for a writ was denied. This settles beyond question the doom of Ah Lee, the consideration of whose case has been in the Courts for nearly two years. Sheriff Norden is making all necessary preparations, and will carry the sentence of death into execution to-morrow between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Politics Warming Up—The Doomed Chinaman.

PORTLAND, April 19th.—In political circles things are very lively. The Republican State Convention, which will meet here on the 21st, is looked forward to with great public interest. Delegates from various sections of the State are pouring in already.

On being apprised that the application for a writ of habeas corpus had been denied, and that his fate was sealed, Ah Lee betrayed the most intense emotions. However, the prisoner soon became calm, and willed his body to the undertaker, giving instructions as to his burial. A vigilant watch will be kept to-night to frustrate any attempt to commit suicide. A strong guard will be placed in the County Jail, composed of men detailed from several military companies of the city, and every necessary precaution observed. Eleven o'clock to-morrow is the hour fixed by Sheriff Norden for the execution, which will take place in the jail yard.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Murderers Arrested.

WALLA WALLA, April 19th.—Sheriff James Thompson has received a dispatch from Kansas City, announcing the arrest of the murderers of Samuel Brumfield and wife, who were recently found so brutally murdered in the Touchat river and near Big Lake. An intense feeling of satisfaction prevails.

Capsized Boat Found—Money for the Troops.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 19th.—Information has just been received by Collector Webster that on Thursday last a boat known to belong to the Smith's Island Lighthouse was found adrift and capsized near Shaw's Island. At present it is not known whether any one was lost or not, but it is reported that the assistant lighthouse keeper on Smith's Island left this place for home, via Whidby Island, on Friday, the 9th inst., since which time nothing has been heard from Smith's Island, which stands in an isolated position, with only this small boat as a means of travel. The Collector immediately telegraphed to the commander of the cutter Wolcott, cruising at Olympia, to repair to the island forthwith and make search for the missing party, and she will probably reach the place by to-morrow.

Paymaster Canby left here to-day for the purpose of paying the troops in Eastern Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

DESPERADO CAPTURED.

We find the following in the *Russian River Flag* of April 15th: About four years ago, it will be remembered, an Indian named Bernardino was stabbed nearly to death at Walker's ranch, near Sebastopol, by another Indian named Joaquine. Since that date Sheriff Dinwiddie has made every effort to capture the perpetrator of the deed. Several times known to be at one of the rancherias near Healdsburg, parties were organized for his capture, in every case the criminal giving the officers the slip in the most adroit manner. In fact, he has on several occasions sent word to the officers that "white man was not smart enough to take him." However, on Monday last Marshal Reynolds, learning that his man was at the Cunningham rancheria visiting his father and mother, the latter being very sick, called Charles Brumfield and J. W. Edgington to accompany him in the intended capture. They reached the rancheria, three miles below town, about 9 o'clock at night, and creeping noiselessly, took positions—Brumfield in charge of one wigwam, Reynolds another and Edgington to guard the sweat-house, but occupying a position with his double-barrel shotgun to command all avenues of escape. Reynolds entered his wigwam, but did not find his man. He then applied for admission to the other, but being denied smashed the door in, it having been secured with iron bars. Here he found the father of Joaquine supporting the sick mother, who seemed to have got suddenly very much worse. Three squaws were lying upon the floor, and besides these no other person could be found, till finally Reynolds observed that the middle squaw seemed to be elevated above the others somewhat. Stooping down and examining he discovered a big digger foot among those of the squaws, say about eighteen inches long. This was exceedingly suspicious; so he made the squaws get up, and sure enough there was Joaquine, who made a spring for his revolver; but running against one in the hands of Reynolds, already cocked, he "gave in," and after being bound by Edgington was brought to town. Next morning, before Justice Emerson, he acknowledged to the stabbing in 1876, but said he did it because "he was afraid of the man." Waving his right to be tried here, the Justice remanded him to the County Jail to await trial, without bonds. There was a reward of $100 for his capture, but no doubt $300 have been expended looking for him. Joaquine was conveyed to Santa Rosa on Tuesday by the capturing party, and upon being conducted into the Sheriff's office created quite a sensation. Sheriff Dinwiddie gave the whole party the highest praise in the matter, pronouncing the Indian the most desperate one in the country. Brumfield, it seems, had been in six different parties endeavoring to make the capture, and Edgington in four. This was Reynold's first trip; and it was only by taking the most desperate chances by all three that the feat was accomplished.

A CURIOSITY.—The Oroville *Mercury* tells the following story of a remarkable freak of nature:

Fred Wellington, of Yankee Hill, forwarded to San Francisco, Monday, one of the most remarkable freaks of nature that we have ever seen. It was a double-breasted, two-headed, three-legged, four-winged chicken, of the white Leghorn species. There appeared to be but one body, but two backbones. Between the latter were located two perfectly-formed but very small wings; while on each side of the bird was a full-sized wing. Both breasts were perfect. The backbones came together at the tail end of the fowl, but in front each terminated in a separate neck. Though possessing three legs the bird used but two, the center one being two inches shorter than either of the others. A pull at the apparently useless member, however, proved that it was as full of life as either of its mates. The curiosity possessed but one tail. Of the heads, one was undoubtedly that of a rooster, and the other bore all the evidences of belonging to the opposite sex. That such is the case was evidenced by one crowing, the other clucking and cackling. Fred informed us that the twins were eight months of age; that they were as active as any other chicken and could fly as high, hop as far, eat more and whip any game rooster he had in his large collection.

The travel to Tucson is so great that the Southern Pacific Railroad is about to double the crews on the trains between Los Angeles and that point, and also increase the cars and service of the road to accommodate the business.

MARRIED.

Yreka—John G. Hallick to Emily Grutze.
Oroville, April 6—John Henry Higgins to Henrietta L. Lubmann.
Woodland—B. G. Drisdom to Annie Harris.
Marysville, April 11—Thomas Davis to Mrs. May A. Wallace.

BORN.

Sacramento, April 9—Wife of A. N. Frazier, a daughter.
Washington, Yolo county, April 18—Wife of Willard M. Lee, a son.
Hollister, April 5—Wife of Thomas Bell, a daughter.
Hollister, April 12—Wife of J. H. Townsend, a son.
Jackson, April 14—Wife of William M. Penry, a son.
Vallejo, April 15—Wife of E. B. Morton, a son.
Alameda, April 2—Wife of James H. Jones, a son.
Alameda, April 12—Wife of M. W. Mathieson, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, April 15—Andres Hurtado, a native of this city, 4 months and 18 days.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from residence of grandmother, Fourth and N streets, this morning at 10 o'clock.]
On Central Pacific Railroad, April 15—William Stuart, a native of Scotland, 32 years.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the undertaking rooms of A. J. Vermilya, J street, between Fourth and Fifth, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.]
Galt, April 18—Floyd C. Starcher, of Lewis county, West Virginia, 22 years. (West Virginia papers please copy.)
Santa Rosa, April 12—Mary E. Skinner, 62 years.
Santa Rosa, April 16—W. C. Lacy, 63 years.
Vallejo, April 15—James Moran, 1 year and 4 months.
Alameda, April 4—Marion Gibbons, 21 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Meeting of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, at the hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning Companions are cordially invited to attend. By order of W. B. DAVIS, H. P.
A. A. REDINGTON, Secretary. ap20-1t

A regular meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held at Pioneer Hall THIS (T