THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....MAY 13, 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 107½ for 4s of 1907; 103 for 5s of 1881; 109 for 4½s; sterling, $4 86½@4 89½; silver bars, 114¼; silver coin, ⅛ discount buying, par selling.

SILVER in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 99 1-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105; 4s, 109⅝; 4½s, 111½.

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

AT Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 10½d@10s 4d for good to choice California.

THERE was a general rally all along the Comstock line of stocks in San Francisco yesterday. Compared with the rates Tuesday, Utah advanced $1 25, Sierra Nevada $1 50, Union Consolidated $2 50, Mexican $1 12½, Ophir $1 50, California 15c, Consolidated Virginia 20c, Gould & Curry 20c, Best & Belcher $1 50, Savage 15c, Hale & Norcross 50c, Chollar 55c, Potosi 30c, Julia 10c, Bullion 45c, Exchequer 35c, Alpha 25c, Confidence 15c, Yellow Jacket 60c, Crown Point 40c, Belcher 65c, Overman 15c, Caledonia 5c, Justice 10c, Silver Hill 10c, Alta 50c. Bodie fell below $6, a decline of $1 62½ from Monday.

FIRE at Portland, Or.

FRANCIS A. FOWLER, who arrived in Oregon over thirty years ago, died in that State Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT Fish Commissioners have arrived at Port Townsend, W. T., to examine into the fishing interests on the northwest coast.

THE United States ship Constellation, which conveyed a cargo of supplies to the Irish sufferers, sailed from Cork yesterday, homeward bound.

THE steamer Canopus, from Boston for Liverpool, is off the Irish coast apparently disabled.

THE reports of the expulsion of Jews from St. Petersburg are confirmed.

THE town of Baumholder, Rhenish Prussia, has been nearly destroyed by fire.

GEORGE BENNETT has been held at Toronto for the willful murder of Hon. George Brown, proprietor of the *Globe*.

SOLDIERS from Bulgaria recently pillaged nine Eastern Roumelian villages, killed several men and outraged some women.

A FULL and graphic additional account of the terrible occurrence in Tulare county will be found in the RECORD-UNION this morning.

IT is stated that the delegates of Grant's district in Illinois are assured for Blaine.

PROMINENT citizens of Colorado are petitioning the President for protection from apprehended depredations of Victorio's Apaches.

A DESTRUCTIVE hail-storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, occurred at Newhope yesterday.

IN Williamson county, Ill., yesterday, John R. Russell shot and instantly killed Henry S. Stokes.

WATER has been struck on the Colorado desert at a depth of 280 feet, and is pure and free from alkali.

THE track of the Southern Pacific Railroad is now laid to within five miles of Benson, A. T.

NOTHING new is received in regard to the Indian operations in Arizona.

A VOLUMINOUS complaint was filed in the Superior Court at San Francisco yesterday in the impeachment proceedings against Mayor Kalloch.

STATE Conventions were held yesterday in West Virginia, Wisconsin, Michigan and Florida.

JAMES L. DRYDEN, of Illinois, has been nominated by the President to be United States Attorney for Montana.

NEARLY $9,000,000 in Government bonds were offered at New York yesterday, and the Secretary of the Treasury accepted $3,000,000.

THE M. E. Conference at Cincinnati yesterday elected Cyrus D. Foss, of Middletown, Conn., John F. Hurst, of Madison, N. J., and Henry W. Warren, of Philadelphia, Bishops.

THREE convicts escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary yesterday.

THE election of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company takes place in New York on the 26th inst.

GLADSTONE'S APOLOGY TO AUSTRIA.

Of course opinions will differ in regard to Mr. Gladstone's apology to Austria. The Tory press will see in it nothing but a beginning of that humiliation which they are predetermined shall be cast upon the country by the Liberal Government. Even some Liberals will regard it as an unnecessary concession to continental touchiness. But if Mr. Gladstone did really say things about the Emperor of Austria which had no foundation in fact—and this is what he accuses himself of having done—it is open to any one to maintain that he cannot be very far wrong in frankly acknowledging his fault and tendering a gentlemanly apology for it. No doubt there are those who hold that everybody has a right to abuse powers and potentates, and that it does not matter whether such abuse is well or ill-founded. But Mr. Gladstone is an English gentleman, and there are still some members of that class who retain chivalrous ideas of their responsibilities even in debate and on the stump, and who would not knowingly calumniate even their bitterest enemies. We think Mr. Gladstone's apology to the Emperor of Austria ought rather to be regarded as an evidence of his own high and exacting sense of honor than as suggestive of any unworthy truckling to a crowned head. It is possible to conceive of a state of mind so exalted that it cannot tolerate the perpetration of an injustice by itself, and such an exalted mental condition is as likely to be found in Mr. Gladstone as in any man alive to-day. It must also be remembered that he is now in a position of very great responsibility. As the Prime Minister of England his sayings and doings possess far greater significance than when he was [illegible] office. He cannot afford to risk [illegible]h of bad relations with a [illegible]ver by allowing it to be [illegible]he entertains some personal [illegible] power. And therefore, [illegible]ments of the Tory jour- [illegible]posed to think that Mr. [illegible] one neither more nor less [illegible]ought to have done, as a [illegible] as a Premier, in apologizing [illegible] of Austria.

[illegible]XT-BOOK QUESTION.

[illegible]ncisco *Call* does not appear [illegible]ned the text-book question [illegible], for it says: "We under- [illegible] the principal argument in [illegible]he McGuffey Readers was that [illegible] would be attended with incon- "[illegible] and expense * * The new "Cons[illegible]ution forbids a change oftener than "once in four years, and the Board in "voting to continue the present Readers "has given us a rest for that period." The *Call* ought to know that the Board has not voted "to continue th[illegible] present Readers," in adopting the McGuffey Readers, and that no argument based on the inconvenience and expense of change has any relevancy to this case. For the series of McGuffey Readers recently adopted is a revised series, and in fact an entirely different set of books from those previously in use. It follows that their introduction involves precisely the same amount of change, inconvenience, and expense that the introduction of new Readers at the same cost would involve. But inasmuch as the Board has voted to pay more for the McGuffey Readers than much better Readers could have been obtained for, the proceeding will entail a much greater cost upon parents. The apparent fact is that the adoption of these McGuffey Readers was a gross and shameful job, in which the interest of the schools was disregarded entirely, and in which the cogent arguments employed by the publisher's agent carried the day against common sense, honesty, and the public welfare. We are sorry to see any journal attempting, however indirectly, to give an air of plausibility to this very dirty and discreditable transaction.

THE TULARE LAND CONFLICT.

The dispute over the Mussel Slough lands, in Tulare county, has at last issued in bloodshed. In all such cases there are inevitably vehement partisans of both sides, and in the present instance it is as yet impossible to get at the full details of the conflict which has resulted so deplorably. So far it is not known which party fired first, but it is beyond doubt that the Mussel Slough settlers organized to resist the law, and that they did deliberately undertake to overpower and drive away the officers who were deputed to execute the judgment of the Courts. The statement made by the Settlers' League concerning the origin and nature of the existing difficulty differs radically from the account given by the railroad company. The settlers claim that the corporation sought to make them pay for the lands they had improved, prices based on the present value of their improvements, and this they denounce as unjust. The company on its part asserts that it has made repeated attempts to arrange the whole matter with the settlers on an equitable basis, but that they will not agree to any reasonable terms. It is further asserted that the prices demanded for the lands in dispute were fair, moderate, and in nearly all cases below what were asked for adjacent property of similar character and productive capacity. The company says it offered the settlers the first opportunity of buying or leasing the lands which had been patented to it, but that they refused to buy, lease or vacate. Two years or so ago some of these lands were sold to third parties, among whom were W. J. Crow and M. D. Hartt. The men who were holding the lands, however, refused to recognize their titles, and consequently suits were brought by the railroad company, and last December they were decided in favor of the company. The settlers then had no longer any justification for holding out, and as the purchasers of the lands importuned the company to put them in possession, and as there seemed no probability that the situation would grow any better by waiting, the services of the United States Marshal were called into requisition, and he was proceeding with his duty when the Settlers' League interfered, with the lamentable consequences related. It is really not a material point whether the settlers or the purchasers of the lands fired first, for before any firing was done the settlers had manifested their intention to resist the authority of the United States Marshal, and had consequently put themselves outside the law. To assert, as one journal does, that the purchasers of the land ought to have withdrawn quietly when they found that their claims would not be acknowledged, is a very one-sided way of looking at the case. It is presumably the duty of all citizens to obey the law and the process of the Courts. The men Crow and Hartt were proceeding in the performance of what the Courts had decided to be their rights. The settlers, on the other hand, were banded together to defy the law. Why should those who were acting lawfully retire from the presence of those who were acting unlawfully?

Whatever equities they may have in other regards, it is perfectly clear that the Settlers' League was acting in defiance of the law, and that it had no justification for its course. Nor can questions of sentiment be allowed to obscure the matter. No doubt there is a strong tendency in many quarters to take sides against a railroad company on general principles, and to believe that whoever resists it must be entitled to sympathy. But Crow and Hartt were not railroad men. They were innocent purchasers who had bought lands which the Courts had declared to be theirs lawfully. They very naturally and reasonably desired to be put in possession of the lands they had purchased. And when they went, in company with a United States Marshal, to take possession, they were met by an armed band which undertook to drive them away. Under such circumstances the responsibility for what followed must be placed upon the heads of those who deliberately defied the law. It was their duty to have yielded to the United States Marshal; not the duty of the United States Marshal to yield to them. They had appealed to the Courts, and the Courts had decided against them. They had no right then to appeal to arms. The judgment of the Courts is necessarily the only authoritative guide to opinion in matters of this kind, and it has been delivered against the Mussel Slough settlers. Their policy has been alike rash and unwise. They cannot expect to hold the country against the entire power of the United States Government, yet they have declared war against that power. They have produced this unfortunate and irretrievable disaster, for which there was neither necessity nor excuse. If men cannot obtain what they think are their rights, by legitimate methods, in this country, there is no other course open to them. By resorting to illegitimate methods they only make their situation far worse than it was, and entail upon themselves far more serious responsibilities. These Mussel Slough settlers have now made outlaws of themselves, and however desperately they behave, it is certain that they will have eventually to succumb to the arm of the law.

FRENCH FEAR OF COMMUNISM.

It is intimated that the French Government is seriously apprehensive of trouble with the Communists, who have recently been arranging for a great demonstration at Pere-la-Chaise. The concurrence of a labor agitation with this movement gives it a grave aspect, and it is rumored that the Communistic leaders intend to produce extensive strikes simultaneously in many parts of the country, in order to compel such a division of the army as will weaken the military power of the Government, and facilitate a general uprising. This is not a cheerful programme, but it is quite possible that the greater part of it has been evolved by the fears of the Government rather than by the intelligence of the Communistic leaders. Such a course as is outlined above could not result in anything but suffering. It is very certain that the bulk of the French people are utterly hostile to anarchy, no matter under what pretense it is invoked. They have not forgotten the Paris Commune of 1871, and they take no stock in any enterprises of that character. Nor is it at all probable that the men who are directing the movements of the European revolutionists are so infatuated as to sanction a mere blind raid upon everything that stands for civilization. The French Republic is not as complete a Government as it might be, but it gives peace and order and the opportunity for growth to the nation, and therefore it is strongly supported by the mass of the rural population, and by the urban population with the exception of the workman class. Communism and absinthe have made about equal progress in demoralizing this class, and it is undoubtedly a very turbulent, seditious, unreasonable and ill-conditioned element. It is quite capable of joining any crazy insurrectionary movement, and it is quite capable of committing hideous excesses if it gets the upper hand at any time. Republics generally are weakest in their central authority, but France as yet retains her imperial army, and unless that has been seduced by the Communists there is little reason to fear that the latter can obtain any serious successes, even if they should be foolish enough to attempt an outbreak. Should such a thing happen, however, it would certainly be made use of by the Monarchists and Imperialists as a lever wherewith to overturn the Republic, and if the country were seriously frightened, or the insurrection attained formidable proportions, it might drive the conservative elements into the substitution of a strong centralized government for the present modified democracy. The democratic tendencies of French politics could in fact be checked and turned back in no way so easily and effectually as by a mad and aimless Communistic rising. Such an outbreak would also do much to reconcile all Europe to the centralizing movement of which German governmental policy affords so conspicuous an example, and the general result would be to strengthen the hands of the autocratic powers, to create prejudice against all liberal views, and so to postpone reforms and concessions which if things were left to their normal development would be very sure to arrive before long.

DR. KALLOCH AND HIS MINISTERIAL COLLEAGUES.

Our report of the Baptist Convention being held in this city at present will be found quite interesting. An attack was made upon Dr. Kalloch by an Oakland preacher, who arraigned him in connection with a discussion on the Chinese position, for his course before the sand-lot mob when an attack on the Chinese quarter was feared. It had been rumored that a motion would be introduced to withdraw the hand of fellowship from Dr. Kalloch, at this Convention, and this attack upon him precipitated the conflict, but at the same time gave him an advantage he was quick to avail himself of. His speech in defense was extremely vigorous and adroit, and so strongly put that it completely carried away the Convention, which refused to listen to his accuser any further. It will be observed that in the course of his speech Dr. Kalloch characterized the sand-lot mob in terms which it is difficult to imagine him employing elsewhere, and which may make it necessary for him to enter upon another explanation hereafter. His enemies in the Convention however exploded their mine prematurely, and so he escaped the discipline which had been prepared for him, and disarmed his opponents very effectually. We fear his ministerial colleagues are not old enough politicians to enter into a conflict of this kind with Dr. Kalloch.

THE ILLINOIS FIGHT.

The bitterness engendered by the Illinois fight among the Grant and Blaine men bodes ill for the success of both these candidates. For not only is it evident that there is, as regards them, a hopeless split in Illinois, but it is certain that the intense feeling now aroused among their supporters will produce similar hostilities in several other States which have yet to elect delegates to Chicago. In fact the closeness of the struggle between these two foremost candidates makes it less probable from day to day that either of them can secure the nomination. The Convention will realize the necessity of nominating some man who can unite the party, and it is now quite doubtful whether either Blaine or Grant can do this.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

A peculiar and fatal disease is killing the sheep at Chestnut, Montana.

An effort is being made to manufacture silk in Salt Lake on a small scale.

There is promise of an immense orange crop this year in Los Angeles county.

Potatoes are selling at ten and fifteen cents apiece in Mineral City, Colorado.

The City Trustees of Healdsburg pay the poll tax of the firemen of that town from the public treasury.

The *Free Press* says that if 100 people die in Bodie this season the funeral expenses will amount to $15,000.

The *Courier*, published at Crescent City, Del Norte county—an excellent local paper—has entered upon its eighth volume.

Theodore Winters recently sold his band of blooded horses to a stockraiser in Montana. The band numbered about 150 head. They are all half or three-quarter thoroughbred. Possession is to be given on July 1st.

The Los Angeles *Journal* speaks of a Cloth of Gold rose which measured 15½ inches in circumference. The San Diego *News* replied that on Dr. Port's place in that city there was one rose 16¼ inches, and another 19¾ inches around.

A young man at Coos Bay, Or., by the name of Ingersol, lately came to grief by being arrested and confined in jail for digging open Indian graves and stealing the valuables that by the custom of the red men are buried with their owners.

The Bodie *Free Press* is not in favor of divorces, but says when a wife enters a saloon and pulls her husband out by the ear when he has but one point to go in a six-handed game of pedro, legal proceedings may be commenced with impunity.

The Utah Southern Extension Railroad has now reached Milford, about eighteen miles beyond Black Rock, the present terminus. This week Milford will become the terminus. The offices and other railroad buildings are being removed to that point.

Hon. J. W. Wilcox, while walking over the second floor of a dilapidated stone building at Bear valley, Mariposa county, last Friday, came near being killed by means of the floor giving way, dumping him a distance of ten or twelve feet and breaking three of his ribs and seriously injuring him otherwise.

Owing to the freshness of the water in Napa creek and around Vallejo, says the *Chronicle* of that place, the teredo, which is very destructive to wharves and piling in San Francisco harbor, cannot live in our locality, and wharves built thirty years ago are as sound to-day, as far as this worm is concerned, as when first built.

The Kern County *Californian* says: From what we have been able to learn there are about 40,000 acres of wheat planted in this county, about 10,000 of which has never been under cultivation before, and lies chiefly on the line of the Calloway canal, on the north side. The stand is well advanced, and promises splendid results at the harvest.

"There are nine warrants out against people who have sold whisky to Indians in this vicinity," says the San Bernardino *Times*, "but, owing to the United States Marshals not having received any pay for months, they cannot be served. The Agent of the Mission Indians here promises to make things lively when the legal machinery is again set in motion."

A citizen of Visalia who was not raised on a farm is growing a vegetable garden. Recently he planted some beans. The morning after the heavy rain, on examining his garden, he found that they had sprouted and that the beans were being pushed above the ground. He had never seen a bean growing before, and not understanding what made them come up, he went around the patch and pushed them all back into the ground with his finger. His wife expresses the opinion that that particular patch of "early six-weeks beans" will prove a failure.

THE TULARE TROUBLE.

Quiet Restored and No Further Outbreak Anticipated.

FULL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

Graphic Account of the Lamentable Occurrence.

SIX KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

Heartrending Scenes Subsequent to the Tragedy.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

HANFORD, May 12th.—Matters are quiet this morning, with no prospects of a further outbreak. Six men are killed—Dan. Kelly, Walter Crow, Ives Knutson, John Henderson, James Harris and Arch. McGregor. M. D. Hartt was mortally wounded, and E. Haymaker slightly. The principal shooting was done by Crow, Hartt, Henderson, Kelly and Harris. No others did any shooting, as far as ascertained.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

VISALIA, May 12th.—The Visalia *Delta* extra, just issued, gives the following account of the Mussel Slough tragedy: For many weeks a suppressed apprehension has prevailed in Tulare county that we were on the eve of an outbreak between the settlers and the railroad company. This fear has with good reason increased as the time drew near when in the event of the settlers failing to comply with certain conditions they would be dispossessed of their homes by the railroad company. Whispers that the United States Marshal was to be sent to take possession of and hold the disputed lands for the railroad only made the crisis more certain in the opinion of those who knew the stern determination and purpose of the settlers. A grand indignation meeting of settlers was appointed at Hanford for Tuesday, May 11th, at which Judge Terry was expected to give views on the legal aspect of the case. On Monday it was reported that several parties, supposed to be in league with the railroad company or opposed to the interests of the settlers, had received anonymous warnings to leave the county. Among those said to have been forewarned were M. D. Hartt and Walter J. Crow, who were looked upon as tools of the railroad company, and who, in consideration of their services in dispossessing the settlers and thereby providing a test case, were to receive their land. Members of the League deny having sent those warnings to Crow and others.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARSHAL.

United States Marshal Poole and W. H. Clark, grader of railroad lands in Mussel Slough, arrived in Hanford Monday night, took rooms at the hotel, and early in the morning drove out of town in a buggy. The settlers' meeting called together a large concourse of people from all parts of the Mussel Slough country, who began to arrive early in the morning, and when the news went round that the United States Marshal and W. H. Clark had arrived the night before, and had early that morning rode away in company with Hartt and Crow, many of the settlers gathered for the meeting prepared for prompt and united action in whatever course they might pursue in the matter. The Marshal and Clark drove out to the place occupied by Wm. B. Broden, northeast of town, and dispossessed him, and in his absence set his household goods out in the road and put M. D. Hartt in possession. They then proceeded, in company with Hartt and Walter Crow, to the place occupied by Brewer and Storer, three and a half miles north of Grangeville, in Fresno county. Meantime various squads of mounted men, as the presence and purpose of the Marshal became known, had followed the officers and the party from Hanford. Some of these men were armed, but many of them had no weapons. They soon learned the summary measures taken by the officer at Broden's ranch, and hearing that like proceedings were contemplated at Brewer's, they rode thence. When about half a mile from the place they saw the two buggies, the forward one containing Marshal Poole and Clark, and the other Hartt and Crow, pass through the yard near the house and into a field some 200 yards west of the residence, where they stopped. The settlers passed through the fence at the southwest corner of the field and rode directly across toward the halted buggies.

THE COLLISION.

When the advance squad of some fifteen settlers came up to within 50 or 100 yards of the Marshal, he alighted and advanced, meeting them half-way. He saluted them in a gentlemanly manner, saying that in his official capacity as United States Marshal he was compelled to perform his duties in the matter, although against his desire. A formal demand to surrender was then made to the Marshal by the leader. This he did, but refused to give up his pistol, and with the understanding that he should not use it, was allowed to retain his revolver. Two men—Arch. McGregor and John E. Henderson—were told to keep guard over the officer. While the parley was still going on, one man rode alongside of Hartt and Crow and commenced a conversation with the latter. They seemed to be watching the actions of the party around the Marshal, and once Hartt grasped his gun, when Crow said, "Don't shoot yet; it is not time." Whether Hartt and Crow were at this time ordered to surrender, according to one account, or whether a settler drew his revolver on the latter, as has been reported, we are not able to state; but they both at the same time leaped from the wagon, grasping their weapons, and Crow discharged the contents of his shotgun into the breast and face of Harris, who fell to the ground dead. The fight now commenced in earnest, and

SHOT FOLLOWED SHOT.

Henderson, who was guarding the Marshal, ran forward, firing as he went, and but for the inefficiency of his weapon—it being a small pistol and hanging fire—he would have probably finished Crow and put a stop to the affair; but before he was killed by Crow one shot from his pistol wounded Hartt in the abdomen. McGregor, who with Henderson had been guarding the Marshal, and who was unarmed, was shot twice in the breast, and crying "My God," started off for a pool of water near, and when about 170 steps away was shot again in the back. Knutson fell riddled with buckshot, grasping his loaded revolver, before he had fired a shot. Dan Kelly, with three shots in his back, fell from his horse near the barn. Crow, who had now run some distance from the wagon, sung out to Hartt, "G— d—— it, bring the rifle!" Hartt ran toward him with it, and Crow commenced reloading, when J. M. Patterson said, "This thing has gone far enough, and had better stop." T. J. McQuiddy now rode up with some thirty or forty settlers, and handed Marshal Poole a written demand that he desist from dispossessing the settlers, and that he leave the county forthwith, which he consented to do, and, with Clark, was sent away under a guard of four men. During this parley and the excitement, Crow ran along the fence south in a stooping position, holding his gun. He was heard to say that he was wounded. While the dead and dying were being cared for bands of armed men scoured the country in quest of Crow, who, it was feared, would offer a desperate resistance.

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The report of this awful occurrence, which occurred about 10 o'clock, spread like wildfire. It reached Hanford in about an hour, and a reporter instantly started for the scene of action, and was soon on the ground. A sickening spectacle met his gaze. Stretched on the porch of Brewer's house were the bloody and lifeless remains of James M. Harris, Iver Knutson and John E. Henderson, while the fourth form was that of D. M. Hartt, withing and groaning from a mortal wound in the abdomen. Inside the house was a no less ghastly spectacle. On one bed was Dan. Kelly, terribly wounded, with three holes in his back, and on another couch Arch. McGregor lay groaning, with three horrid wounds through his body. The wives, children and friends soon began to arrive, and their piercing shrieks and heartrending cries filled the air. Surgical skill soon came to hand, and all that was possible was done to relieve the sufferers. It was the opinion of the surgeons that the wounds of all would prove fatal except those of Haymaker, slightly wounded in the head by a glancing buckshot.

CROW'S DEAD BODY FOUND—MANNER OF HIS DEATH.

On his return the reporter met a squad of men, who informed him of the discovery of the lifeless body of Crow, one and a half miles southeast of the scene of action, in the alfalfa, lying on his face, dead, with his loaded double-barreled shotgun by his side. His face presented a sickening spectacle. The blood was oozing from his nostrils and mouth, and the black discoloration of his countenance hardly presented the semblance of a human face. Crow seems to have done the principal shooting, and it is doubtful whether Hartt fired a shot. It is a further question whether Crow was wounded at all in the conflict. Subsequent developments seem to indicate that he pretended to have been badly wounded only to facilitate his escape. He left the scene and struck out through the fields for his home, about two miles distant. When he had gone about one and a half miles, followed by an armed party, he is said to have raised up his gun to fire at George Hackett, who was passing a few rods from where he stood. He did not fire, but a musket report from a near thicket was heard, and he pitched headlong to the ground, where he apparently died without a struggle.

EXCITEMENT AT HANFORD—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

At the time of the arrival of the first messenger Hanford was full of people, and the excitement knew no bounds. Men hurried to and fro, women cried, while everywhere were evidences of the most intense excitement.

Of those killed and wounded, all except McGregor, of Grangeville, were residents of the vicinity of Hanford. McGregor and Kelly are single men; Harris has a wife and one child; Knutson a wife and nine children; Hartt a wife and two children; Crow a wife and two children. The wife of Crow is visiting in Stanislaus county, and the family of Hartt left on the train the night before the occurrences herein related.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

The reporter, after telegraphing the first brief report, was unable to dispatch another message as the operator had turned the keys over to an officer and left town, after having been requested so to do. All trains were discontinued, and for the time being Hanford was cut off from the outside world.

The settlers assembled in the afternoon and passed resolutions, and then dispersed. No violence was attempted or threatened, and life and property were apparently as safe as ever.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL AND CLARK

Arrived in Kingsburg that afternoon, and a special train was sent from Goshen to take them to Fresno, from whence they went, it is learned, on Wednesday morning direct to San Francisco. It was their purpose, it is said, to dispossess the settlers on but three pieces of land, which had been purchased by Crow and Hartt. Wm. Broden, Arch McGregor and Brewer and Storer were the settlers on these lands.

In Mussel Slough the feeling over this lamentable affair, and the causes which led to it, is intense, and the undercurrent of public opinion there seems to be that this may be but the commencement of a resistance forced upon them, and which they are obliged to make in defense of their homes.

Coroner Lovelace appointed the inquest for Thursday at 9 o'clock at Hanford.

LATER.—Arch McGregor and Dan Kelly have died, making six killed and two wounded.

THE FEELING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12th.—The representatives of the Southern Pacific Railway in this city deplore the collision and assert that they have done everything to avoid it. They did not invoke the United States authorities to place men in possession who held valid title to the lands until the United States Circuit Court had rendered a decision declaring that the settlers were in wrongful possession. Then no steps were taken until the time for appeal to the United States Supreme Court had expired.

Charles Crocker, President of the Southern Pacific, and Jerome Madden, Land Agent, assert that there were no claims of record against the lands when the patents were received. In proof of this they submit the certificate of the Register and Receiver of the Visalia Land District.

MARSHAL POOLE'S ESCAPE—HIS VERSION OF THE BLOODY DOINGS.

United States Marshal Poole returned from Tulare at half-past 12 o'clock to-day, apparently but a little the worse for his exciting experience yesterday with the armed settlers at Hanford. The only physical injury he received was a bad bruise in the right ankle, caused by a kick from a horse. This kick knocked Mr. Poole down, and it was at that moment that the shots were fired. Had he not fallen he would certainly have been killed, for he says that he heard the bullets passing over his body. The men were disciplined, and acted under a leader, who, when Mr. Poole refused to surrender or deliver his arms, made a sign with a handkerchief, which brought out at least thirty pistols, all of them being pointed at the Marshal at full cock. Hartt was shot in the groin, and on receiving the injury called out to Mr. Poole, "I have got my dose," and fell. The Marshal says that Hartt and Crow behaved with great coolness and courage. Evidently they had made up their minds for the worst, and determined to sell their lives dearly. They therefore fired with fatal effect, every shot, it is believed, hitting its mark. After the bloody work had been concluded no one attempted further to injure the Marshal, who, seeing that it would be impossible to carry out the object of his visit in opposition to more than one hundred armed and desperate men, agreed to leave the ground. He was then escorted by four men with their pistols drawn to within two miles of Hanford, and there told to go straight ahead, which he did.

THE OUTLOOK.

Marshal Poole says that he does not know what he shall next do in the matter. He will, of course, lay the matter before the authorities, but he does not see that they are in a position to help him. In the first place there is no money to meet any expense of the Marshal's department, and, in the next, Congress recently passed an Act forbidding the employment of United States troops to enforce any civil process. At least 200 good, brave men would be necessary to meet the force which the settlers are in a position to bring against any party that might attempt to dispossess them of the land, and, unless the railroad people are prepared to furnish the men, there is no other source from which to draw them. In the mean time, papers will be promptly made out by District Attorney Teare to bring the matter before the United States Grand Jury.

The telegraph operator who was ordered to leave Hanford returned there this morning.

The railroad company will not run trains to Hanford until they receive assurance that their property will be protected.

The most vigorous legal means will now be taken to settle the disturbances in Tulare county, and all on railroad lands will be called upon to buy the ground of the company or vacate. It is believed that the settlers will continue their demonstrations, and remain firm in their determination not to be defrauded of their homesteads.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, May 11—By Rev. I. E. Dwinell, Henry A. Arend, of Chicago, to Mary McLaughlin, of Folsom.

Sacramento, May 12—By Rev. I. E. Dwinell, at the residence of the bride's parents, Eugene F. Oatman, of Eureka, Nev., to Lucy E., eldest daughter of Dr. H. S. Nichols, of this city.

Chico, May 5—J. C. Mitchell to Miss Ella Wilkes, both of Nord.

Bodie, May 3—I. N. McLaughlin to Miss M. E. Bowman.

BORN.

Sacramento, May 9—Wife of S. C. Tryon, a son.

Sacramento, May 9—Wife of H. A. Pierce, a son.

Sacramento, May 9—Wife of J. O'Conner, a daughter.

San Jose, May 5—Wife of Charles M. Bell, a son.

Lower Lake, May 5—Wife of Howsen Bynum, a daughter.

Susanville, May 5—Wife of J. R. Cain, a son.

Grass Valley, May 9—Wife of Alfred Kinsman, a son.

Woodland, May 8—Wife of Christ. Sieber, a daughter.

Lakeport, May 5—Wife of E. M. Barry, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, May 12—Ernest Christopher, youngest son of Carl Herman and Meta Elizabeth Meierdierks, aged 3 years, 2 months and 19 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of parents, corner Twelfth and O streets, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.]

Sacramento, May 12—Benjamin Cogar, a native of Illinois, 48 years.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Sacramento, May 12—Matthew Brooks Greer, a native of Illinois, 45 years, 8 months and 4 days.

[Funeral notice hereafter.]

Lincoln, May 9—Emma, wife of Whitfield Woods, 36 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Lake Valley, Douglas county, Nev., May 6—Michael Mechling, a native of Armstrong county, Penn., 56 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Red Bluff, May 7—Isabel Melissa, wife of George Baird, 31 years and 12 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Knights of Honor.—Unity Lodge, No. 2088. Knights of Honor, will meet in Fireman's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 13th, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, for work in the First and Second Degrees.
A. H. POWERS, Dictator.
FRANK AVERY, Reporter. [B. C.] m13-1t

Special Assembly of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, will be held at the Asylum THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend. By order of
WM. M. PETRIE, E. C.
W. B. DAVIS, Recorder. m13-1t

WANTED—AT HOUSTON'S EMPLOYMENT Office, Fourth street, one door south of K. ALL KINDS OF HELP, Male and Female. Particular attention paid to supplying families and hotels with help, FREE OF CHARGE. m13-1m

PROF. WM. WALLE

WILL GIVE HENCEFORTH AT HIS PRIvate residence, Tenth street, between K and L, to regular scholars, two lessons a week.
☞ Thorough instruction in Music for One Dollar per Lesson, instead of one dollar and a half. m13-1w

FARMS AND VINEYARDS FOR SALE

MOST OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ABOVE kinds in market here will be found on sale with CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. His place is the headquarters in this branch of business. Be sure to see him first and last. m13-1ptf

THE ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
German Lutheran Sunday School,
—AT—
RICHMOND GROVE,
WILL BE POSTPONED
Until further notice. All tickets sold are good. m13 tf

THE PICNIC COMMITTEE
—OF THE—
BRITISH MUTUAL SOCIETY
WILL RECEIVE BIDS FOR PRIVILEGES. No distilled liquors will be allowed sold; nothing stronger than beer and half-and-half.
HENRY LONGTON, N. J. NATHAN, } Committee.
m13-4t

—THE TWENTY-FIRST—
Annual Target - Shooting
AND PICNIC OF THE
SACRAMENTO HUSSARS
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
RICHMOND GROVE ON THURSDAY, MAY 20TH.
THE FIRST ARTILLERY BAND (FIFTEEN Pieces) has been engaged for the occasion. Valuable Prizes for the several Games will be awarded. Amusements for everybody. Price of Admission, FIFTY CENTS; Ladies, free. All the military gentlemen of the city are cordially invited to honor us with their presence in uniform. m13-td
[See and Journal copy.]

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Sacramento, State of California.—B. W. CARYL vs. HIS CREDITORS. Pursuant to an order of the Honorable Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said insolvent, to be and appear before the said Superior Court, at the East Courtroom of said Court, in the county of Sacramento, on the 14th day of JUNE, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said insolvent be stayed.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 12th day of MAY, A. D. 1880.
[SEAL.] THOMAS H. BERKEY, County Clerk.
BRUNER & BRUNER, Attorneys for Petitioner.
m13-law4wTh

THE BEST ARTICLE FOR TOILET USE
EVER MANUFACTURED.

Good for the Complexion!—Beneficial to the Skin!—A Sure Cure for Poison Oak, and all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp; also, a First-class Shaving Soap.

TESTIMONIALS:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gentlemen: I received a package of your SOAP (Phosphate Soap), and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a TOILET SOAP I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin diseases, one of intolerable itching, Pruritus, the other an Eczema. In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,
W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D.,
No. 126 O'Farrell street.

FORT VERDE (Arizona), Dec. 12, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids, which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.
CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE,
Twelfth Infantry.

OAKLAND (Cal.), April 5, 1880.
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.
MICHAEL KANE, No. 1068 Kirkham st.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: After a number of trials of different Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction.
JAMES P. ARTHUR.

Quick Cure for Poison Oak.
A few months ago an eminent physician who had tested the remarkable curative qualities of PHOSPHATE SOAP for various skin diseases, expressed his belief that it would be an excellent remedy for Poison Oak. It was accordingly tested for this purpose. A boy had been so badly poisoned as to be confined to his bed for a week, and had his hands all covered with sores when he began to use PHOSPHATE SOAP. Within twenty-four hours he was greatly relieved, and in a few days was entirely cured of Poison Oak by the use of PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Men and women, young and old, who wish to keep the skin healthy, soft, natural and beautiful, should avoid common soaps and buy nothing for toilet use except PHOSPHATE SOAP. Ask your druggist or grocer for it, and take nothing else.
ap19 5p2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
**BELL