THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JULY 30, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109½ for 4s of 1907; 103⅝ for 5s of 1881; 111½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 114½; silver coin, ½ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¾d; consols, 97 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅝; 4s 112½; 4½s, 114½.

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

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

Mining stocks were dull in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices showed a reduction all round. Union Consolidated was $1 lower than Wednesday morning, with light sales. All other Comstock shares were from 5c to 87½c off from the best rates Wednesday. California, that once sold at $156 per share, or on that basis, was sold at $1 50. This is the lowest price yet paid for the stock.

The Willamette river at Portland, Or., is falling at the rate of four inches per day.

Mary Fink was seriously stabbed at Chico yesterday by Peter Hammon.

Sparks from a locomotive caused the destruction of two stacks of barley yesterday near Nelson Station, Butte county.

Santa Cruz, in addition to the visit of the Governor and party, is indulging in the luxury of a go-as-you please walking match.

The Ute chiefs refuse to ratify the agreement made by Ouray at Washington last winter in regard to their removal.

A case of small-pox is reported from Martinez.

Further testimony in the preliminary examination of Schroder, who killed Dr. Lefevre at Oakland, is given this morning.

Some of the points of Hancock's forthcoming letter of acceptance will be found in our dispatches this morning.

Tilden presided at a Democratic ratification meeting in New York, Wednesday night.

The Greenbackers of the Eighteenth Illinois District have nominated G. W. Rutherford for Congress.

Seth Shepard has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth Texas District.

In the Third Ohio District H. T. Morey has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress.

The Democrats have renominated G. G. Debrill for Congress in the Third District of Tennessee.

Warner has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio District.

J. C. Carlow, charged with rape, was taken from the Sheriff, at Moberly, Mo., yesterday, by an armed mob, and shot to death.

Dr. Tanner is failing, and yesterday it was doubtful if he could much longer continue his fast.

Fire at Buffalo.

Additional particulars are received of the disastrous reverse sustained by the British in Afghanistan.

An earthquake occurred at Smyrna yesterday.

The relief committees in Ireland are preparing to dissolve.

The great fair at Nyra Novgorod, Russia, has been opened.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men elected officers, at Stockton, yesterday, for the ensuing term, and, after resolving to meet next year at Santa Cruz, adjourned sine die.

Ebenezer J. Lockwood, of the Marysville *Appeal*, died in that city yesterday, of consumption.

The Democrats and Greenbackers of the First Maine District have nominated Samuel J. Anderson for Congress.

J. M. Ritchie has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Sixth Ohio District.

The Republican bolters at Cleveland, O., have nominated C. B. Lockwood for Congress.

St. Julien trotted three heats at Cleveland yesterday in 2:15¾, 2:18¾ and 2:17¾.

The Independent People's National Labor Convention at Sharon, Pa., yesterday unanimously nominated Garfield and Arthur for President and Vice-President.

A new Australian Ministry has been formed, with Hon. Graham Berry as Premier.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

We are pleased to see that at last an active movement has been originated for the preservation of the old Mission Church of San Carlos, in Carmelo valley. In a recent account of Monterey we took occasion to comment upon the singular apathy exhibited by the Pioneer Societies towards this venerable and interesting historical monument and relic, and we perceive that the gentlemen who have undertaken the new enterprise make an appeal to those organizations in the circular which they have issued. It cannot be doubted that it is the duty of the Pioneers to respond to this invitation. In fact they ought not to have waited until somebody else jogged their memories regarding their responsibilities. The preservation of such relics as the old Church of San Carlos belongs naturally and inevitably to them, and if they have not sufficient appreciation of their obligations to realize this they had better disband, and give up all pretense of caring for the historical associations and memorials of the State. Whether, however, the proposal to "repair" the San Carlos Church is the best the situation admits of, is another question, and one which ought not to be passed upon hastily. In most cases what are called restorations are failures. They destroy the harmony of the edifices to which they are applied, and substitute a certain smug newness which is extremely unsatisfactory. Nor is it certain that the San Carlos Church could be effectually restored without almost rebuilding it. More than half of the roof would have to be replaced, and indeed all the upper work would need remodeling. It may therefore be doubted whether it would not be in better taste simply to guard the old building from the weather, and clear away the masses of rubbish which have been allowed to accumulate inside it. All this, however, may be determined after a fund has been raised to do the necessary work. At present the point in order is subscriptions, and we hope to be able to announce shortly that the Pioneer Societies have responded liberally and promptly to the call upon them.

A PREMATURE PROPOSITION.

A Liberal Association in England has proposed the substitution of an elective Senate for the hereditary peers. No doubt it is the privilege of these Liberal theorizers to propose that or anything else they please, but if anybody dreams that such a proposition possesses any special significance, they are astonishingly ill informed concerning the strength of the conservative tendency in England. There may come a time when the House of Lords will yield its place to an elective Senate, but no man now living will see the change. The English people are not yet tired of their peers, though they are accustomed to rate them soundly at intervals. There is no general yearning after democratic forms of government in the "tight little island," in fact, though occasional Yankee travelers think they have discovered some such predilection. The truth is that conservatism is perhaps the most powerful mental habit of the English masses, and this fact is not sufficiently realized. It is not the case that the aristocracy alone cling to old forms and customs. The lower classes are really far less radical than the upper ones. No doubt it is possible to find plenty of lower-class radicalism in the great cities, such as London and Manchester and Birmingham and Liverpool, but the great mass of the population is scarcely tainted with this passion for change, and would be certain to resist any serious attempt at abolishing the House of Lords with the utmost determination. In fact England is a long way from revolution of any kind, except in regard to the tenure of land, and the change which appears to be preparing in that regard has been forced by the competition of foreign countries rather than by any home agitation.

CENSUS STUFFING AT THE SOUTH.

A dispatch yesterday stated that much suspicion is being aroused by the extraordinary exhibits made by the census enumerators at the South. "In nearly every Southern city," says the dispatch, "an "average increase of from 30 to 40 per "cent. is reported in ten years, while it "is generally known that with the exception of some towns in Virginia, Florida, "Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, there has "been no increase in the South by immigration, either from the North or foreign "countries, and it is also known that the "natural increase of the population has "been discounted by deaths and removals." The suspicion that census-stuffing has been practiced in a wholesale way at the South follows inevitably upon this statement, and we have no doubt whatever that this kind of fraud has been deliberately employed. Indeed we pointed out the extreme probability of such an event before the census was taken, basing our conclusion upon the general practices of the Southern Democrats in all political matters. It would in our opinion have been very remarkable had the census been taken honestly in the South. Such a consummation could probably have been reached in no other way than by appointing as enumerators men who had no interest in politics, or who were not Democrats, and under the circumstances this would not have been possible without a larger expenditure than the Census Bureau was authorized to make. The Southern leaders have long since abandoned those orderly and equitable political methods which recognize the sovereignty of opinion. They have for years been accustomed to trample under foot the most fundamental principles of democratic government, and to seek the maintenance of power by the exercise of a tyranny as unscrupulous and arbitrary as has ever been wielded by individual despots or oligarchies. To such men the taking of a new census could only appear as an opportunity to carry their familiar methods into a fresh field. They at once perceived that if the census was a fair one the result must be to diminish their political strength, since nothing is more certain than that the population of the South has failed to keep pace with that of the rest of the country during the past ten years. In that period bulldozing has done its legitimate work. It has driven out the more enterprising and industrious elements. It has prevented immigration and investment. It has hung as a curse over the whole South, and has retarded its growth. The consequence is that the Southern States, which even in 1870 possessed a larger representation than they were fairly entitled to, taking the ratio of the North as a standard, would have lost several Congressmen and votes in the Electoral College. At present the average ratio of Southern representation gives that section an advantage over the North, the fact being that the South has a representative for every 20,000 voters, while the North has one for every 25,000 voters, in round numbers. The census would, if honestly taken, have probably shown an increase of not more than ten per cent., if so much, throughout the South, and it might have demonstrated even a positive falling off since 1870. That it should exhibit such gains as are now being claimed is wholly unreasonable, and they can only be accounted for by the theory of sytematic fraud.

The Southern Democrats are quite equal to a plot of this kind, and though a Congressional investigation is spoken of now, it is difficult to see how such an inquiry can undo the evil that appears to have been done. Of course any serious doubt as to the honesty of the census must vitiate its statistics, and it is evident that the rest of the country will not be willing to let the South fix its own representation by packing the census, as it has already fixed its own political status by stuffing the ballot-box. But no matter how this subject is approached we come back always to the fundamental defect of the situation, which is the condonation by the country of the thoroughly non-American condition of Southern society. We are trying, with desperate patience, to make believe that we still have a Government by the people, of the people, and for the people, whereas in the Southern States nothing of the kind exists, or has existed since the close of the rebellion. We go through the motions of democratic political methods, and pretend to believe that we are still under majority rule. But in ten States of the Union we know well that the ballot is a farce and a mockery, that opinion is not free, that the rights of citizenship are matters of color and caste, that fraud and force are openly employed to bear down opposition, and that the principles upon which the rest of the country professes to act are there utterly disregarded. We know also that the anticipated result of any Southern election will be the fruit of violence and intimidation, and that hundreds of thousands of citizens in those States have been, and to-day are, deprived of the franchise. While this state of things continues there can be no legitimate democratic government anywhere in the country. The North is always liable to be overcome by the lawless methods of the South, and since these methods do not represent the natural dominance of the majority, it is impossible that they should be submitted to long. The stuffing of ballot-boxes and the falsification of the census are under the circumstances quite natural at the South, but such practices must lead either to retaliation at the North, and that would involve a general Mexicanization of the whole country, or they must nerve patriotic men to a movement which will finally result in the disfranchisement of the South. The latter will have to amend its ways peaceably, or it will of necessity be deprived of the means of political cheating. No country can submit to the frauds and lawlessness which have now become chronic at the South, without surrendering its hold upon ordered government, and falling into anarchy and political chaos.

PUTTING ON THE SCREWS.

The American press cannot but be interested in knowing that the paper-makers have just held their annual meeting, and that they have been discussing the best methods of keeping up the present high prices of paper by limiting production, and other devices familiar to monopolists. The American press must also reflect that these gentlemen have been fortified in their monopoly by the refusal of a Democratic Congress to raise a finger for the relief of the oppressed and plundered publishers of the country, but that this same Democratic Congress encouraged the monopolists to go in and bleed their victims more freely by giving them practical assurance that nothing should be done to check their rapacity for another six months. It is still more interesting to recall the fact that the Democratic party calls itself the party of Free Trade, and demands a "tariff for revenue only" in its last platform.

THE BRITISH DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

The destruction of the force of General Burrows near Candahar is a very serious disaster to England. The crushing defeat inflicted on a body of troops 2,700 strong, by a mass of irregular horse, is of itself calculated to encourage all the many turbulent and disaffected elements in the province, and must almost necessarily compel the complete and permanent conquest of the country. The Indian Government cannot afford not to avenge this reverse signally, and this time such steps must be taken as will render any further rising impossible. It is too late now to regret the unwarrantable and impolitic interference with Afghan politics in the beginning. Events have taken the bit in their teeth, and have carried the invaders far beyond the possibility of retreat, for it is not alone the British prestige in Afghanistan that is concerned, but it is the stability of the Indian Empire. However strongly the Gladstone Government may have opposed Lord Beaconsfield's initial movements in this matter, it has no choice now but to follow up his policy with the utmost vigor, and this must be done no matter what additional burdens are thus fastened upon the Indian treasury, if indeed it does not become necessary for the home Government to assume the financial responsibility of the new campaign. It is a curious fact that no experience seems to teach British commanders the danger of leaving anything to chance in countries like Afghanistan. The history of that province since it was known to Europeans has been one long record of intestine feuds and acts of treachery and cruelty. The English experience of it has been punctuated with disasters. And yet to-day we find a British General trusting to luck as usual, and everybody profoundly astonished that he has come to grief, as every one ought to have expected he would. It is perhaps fortunate for the British that Russia has lately sustained severe reverses in Central Asia herself, for this fact removes any serious danger from that source, at least for the time. The Asiatic view of the invincibility of the conquerors of India, however, must have undergone a revision recently, and the new opinion is assuredly not conducive to the maintenance of peaceful relations with ambitious Oriental rulers in the neighborhood. It would seem that a little precaution would have avoided this serious catastrophe, but since it has been suffered there remains nothing but energetic rehabilitation, and the adoption meantime of such measures of prudence as may prevent an extension of the calamity. It is quite possible that the success of Ayoob Khan may be the signal for a general rising throughout the country, in which case Cabul is sure to be attacked, and whatever garrisons are accessible. The English occupation has always labored under one serious drawback. It has to be made with so small an army that when this is divided for garrison purposes the several detachments become too weak for the safety of the whole. It is probable that there have never been more than 8,000 to 10,000 thoroughly trustworthy troops in Afghanistan, and these have generally been divided into two or three columns, with the result of weakening the columns so as to invite disaster.

A GOOD DEED.

Sir Thomas Hesketh is an English Baronet who has for some time been sailing and steaming round the world in his own steam yacht, the Lancashire Witch. Recently he has been down to Monterey in her, and so it happened that he did not at once hear of the wreck of the Mathilde, and of the probability that half her crew had been cast away upon the island of Socorro, off the Mexican coast. But while the agents of the Mathilde were calling on the Government for succor, instead of fitting out a relief vessel themselves, as they unquestionably ought to have done, and while the customary red-tape was entangling the arms of the Government, Sir Thomas Hesketh returned to San Francisco, learned what was wanted, and instantly instructed the Captain of the Witch to take in supplies and start forthwith in search of the castaways. It had taken three days to get the Government to the point of letting the Freda, a sailing schooner, start on the mission of humanity, but Sir Thomas had his yacht in motion for Socorro Island within twelve hours of his receipt of the news, and the probability is that she will arrive there several days ahead of the Freda, which of course is liable to detention from head winds. This prompt action on the part of a stranger in a case demanding such swift relief deserves to be recorded with hearty commendation, and we can only hope that the magnanimity of the gallant Baronet may be rewarded by the discovery and rescue of the sufferers through his instrumentality.

NO FOREIGNERS NEED APPLY.

The Chinese Government has given formal notice that it does not intend to employ foreigners in its army or navy, in the event of war with Russia. So much the worse for China. The Council of the Regency ought not to have forgotten that if Chinese Gordon and his Ever Victorious Army had not been available to quell the Tai-Ping rebellion, the present Chinese dynasty would without any question have been extinguished long ago. In that case a foreigner absolutely preserved the Chinese Empire, and therefore it is somewhat ungrateful as well as stupid to exclude all foreigners from the army and navy at the present time. A curious feature of the case is the great number of adventurers who have been applying for commands of the kind referred to. It shows that there still exists plenty of material for knight-errantry.

EXPERIMENTAL SILK CULTURE.—An enterprising lady of New Orleans has done wonders in experimental silk culture. She procured a year ago more than 2,000 eggs of the silk-worm, and in a small room as her dwelling-house succeeded in hatching out a number of worms. But the greatest obstacle she had to contend with was the difficulty of obtaining food for the worms, as she had no mulberry trees on her grounds. She finally heard of a place which contained many fine specimens of the famous morus multicaulis, the owner of which kindly permitted her to take as many leaves as she desired. The lady hired some boys to pick the leaves, and thus procured a sufficiency of food for her pets. She persevered, and succeeded in harvesting over 2,000 fine cocoons. This season she intends to make the experiment on a larger scale, as she has obtained more than 80,000 eggs, and will look for a convenient place to hatch them and attend to the worms. She has sent specimens of the cocoons to France, to Italy and the New Jersey silk manufacturers, and has been rewarded for her industry and perseverance by the high opinion those who have seen these specimens entertain of the Louisiana cocoon. Now that the proper method of hatching the eggs, caring for and attending to the worms is known, it will be strange if more ladies do not take an interest in this valuable industry.

THE OAKLAND TRAGEDY.

Startling Revelations by Rev. Horatio Stebbins.

CAUSE OF THE SHOOTING.

Interview Between Stebbins, Schroder and Lefevre.

THE THREAT OF DR. STEBBINS.

Full Report of the Testimony on the Preliminary Examination.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

OAKLAND, July 29th.—In relation to the statement in a morning paper that Mrs. Follansbee, the sister of Mr. Schroder, had said that Dr. Lefevre had taken liberties with her, Mr. Follansbee says that his wife never knew Dr. Lefevre at all, and it was therefore impossible for the statement to contain any truth. Mrs. Schroder was not present in the witness-room yesterday, as stated.

Dr. Lefevre had a very large practice in this city and in San Francisco, and had a great many personal friends. Beyond a doubt the sympathies of a majority of the community are on his side. The remarkable testimony of Dr. Stebbins will have some effect, however, when it is given to the public.

CONTINUATION OF THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION—TESTIMONY OF REV. HORATIO STEBBINS.

OAKLAND, July 29th.—Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Horatio Stebbins, called for the defense, after being duly sworn, testified that the prisoner was his son-in-law. Mrs. Schroder was his daughter. Saw Dr. Lefevre six or eight weeks ago, at the latter's office. On Saturday morning, June 12th, Schroder came to witness' house, in San Francisco, laboring under great agitation. Witness endeavored to compose him, so that he might tell what the matter was. After a time he said: "I had a home once——."

The testimony was objected to, and the attorneys argued the matter at length.

The Court sustained the objection, saying that the testimony was inadmissible on legal grounds.

Mr. Foote—Do you believe that Schroder believed that Lefevre had had criminal intercourse with his wife?

Dr. Stebbins—Yes, I do.

Mr. Foote—Do you know that?

Dr. Stebbins—Yes, I do.

Mr. Foote—How do you know it?

This question was objected to by counsel for the prosecution, and after considerable argument on the part of counsel, the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Foote—What effect did that information have upon the prisoner?

The question was objected to by counsel for prosecution, and objection sustained.

Mr. Foote—Did you hear, on or about the 12th day of June, that Mrs. Schroder acknowledged to her husband that Dr. Lefevre had had criminal intercourse with her?

This question was also objected to, and sustained by the Court.

Mr. Cohen, of counsel for the prisoner, gave his reasons for asking the last question, and Zach. Montgomery, of counsel for prosecution, replied at some length, and the Court then adjourned the investigation until 9:30 this morning.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

Upon reassembling this morning, the Court asked if there were any further arguments on the objection of counsel yesterday to the question asked by Dr. Stebbins, what he had heard Mrs. Schroder say in the presence of her husband.

Dr. Stebbins again took the stand.

Mr. Cohen held that it was competent to produce evidence of the condition of the mind of the accused. If temporarily deranged and acting under the provocation of a great wrong, the defendant is not guilty. It does not make any difference if the act charged against Lefevre was not committed, if the defendant believed it. If he had reason to believe it that is sufficient.

Zach Montgomery, for the prosecution, said he did not think an authority could be found for violating such a rule of evidence. It is an elementary principle of testimony that hearsay testimony cannot be introduced. He did not believe that any authority existed for hearing in testimony the statements of the alleged paramour of the deceased, when not under oath. If this hearsay testimony is to be admitted, it is hoped the Court will allow the prosecution to introduce testimony in the same way.

Mr. Foote said that the purpose of asking the question of Dr. Stebbins, to the effect that if on June 12th he heard Mrs. Schroder tell her husband that she had been seduced by Dr. Lefevre, was to show that defendant believed such to be a fact. The fact of seduction need not be proved if there is sufficient testimony to prove that the belief existed in the mind of the defendant; and it is further to be proved from Dr. Stebbins' testimony the unsettled and jaundiced condition of his mind. The fact of seduction will be proved by other witnesses—by the lady herself, if necessary.

COMPETENT TO ADMIT TESTIMONY TO PROVE THE CONDITION OF DEFENDANT'S MIND.

The Court held that it was competent to admit testimony to show the condition of the mind of the defendant, and the only question was how to obtain it. He thought that perhaps the question was not admissible, and the facts could be obtained in some other way; the manners and condition of the defendant would be proper to introduce in testimony. The question that is asked may not show the intimacy between the defendant's wife and the deceased, yet it may show the condition of the mind of the defendant at the time he received the information, and therefore it shall be admitted.

Dr. Stebbins, the question being repeated, said that on June 12th, he heard Mrs. Schroder tell her husband that she had criminal intimacy with Dr. Lefevre at the house of the defendant. The witness had been sent for by his daughter. When he entered the house he said, "My daughter, what is this?" She threw herself on my neck, and cried, "I don't know."

MRS. SCHRODER'S CONFESSION.

Edward then retired. I asked her to confess the guilt. Edward then returned, and she repeated it, and repeated it in his presence and in mine. I asked her in the presence of her husband how long this had been going on. She said that the first was two months before. I asked her, and I asked her husband, if the dentist had a bill against her for the work he had done. I asked if they had paid anything. They said no. I said to them, "I don't know what sort of a man this is, but if you should confront him he might in insolence offer you the bill in dentistry."

DR. STEBBINS' INTERVIEW WITH LEFEVRE, AND HIS TERRIBLE THREAT.

I proposed that Edward and I go to the office of Lefevre and demand an account. We went to the office. An attendant called Lefevre out. I had never seen Lefevre before. As he came out he came toward me as though to accost me, and partially moved his hand as though to shake hands. I drew back and resented his approaches. I demanded in an imperious manner, "Have you an account of Mr. Schroder for dentistry?" Yes, he had. He was tremulous and pale. "Present that account in items at once, sir, or I will blow your brains out." That utterance was, happily, given in my unarmed condition. If I had been armed I would have committed the deed, and my son should have gone free. I struck him on the shoulder. "Turn to your books, sir," I said. He quivered and resented nothing. He opened his books, turned over the leaves and turned them back. He turned first to his books, then turned to his index. "Where is your account, sir?" "Have you attempted to seduce my daughter?" I demanded. "Have you been enticing her here under the cover of professional business? You kept no account." Upon that, I suggested to Edward, who was standing at my left, "Write a receipt, sir," I said to Lefevre, "in full for all work done for Mr. Schroder, or his family, and sign it." Mr. Schroder took a bill-head and made a receipt, and I directed Lefevre to sign it. He signed it. I told him, "If you ever meet me in the street, don't you dare look upon me and don't you dare to look at Mr. Schroder or his wife." Edward, who had not spoken up to that time asked, "Did you leave 1464 Alice street a little after 9 o'clock last night?" He stolidly said "No." We returned to the house. I found my daughter in great agony and after sustaining and consoling them both as best I could, I left them and returned to San Francisco. This was on Saturday. I saw them on the following Sunday. They came to my church in San Francisco.

THE PRISONER'S CONDITION SINCE THE REVELATION—HIS DEPRESSION.

Monday, June 14th, was the beginning of a vacation which Edward is allowed to take from the bank from his accustomed duties. I came to Oakland every day I could. I found him in great distress always. I took him to walk, to ride. I took him over to Oakland. I sought to be with him. In the midst of silence and in the midst of conversation he would cry out in ejaculations of overwhelming grief. Once he attempted to jump from the Oakland boat. When his two weeks' vacation were gone I advised him to return to the bank, saying that ardent labor might do him good. I called to see him there. Despair was on him, and I feared the result. On Friday, the 14th instant, I went to the bank and saw the manager and one of the principal assistants, and communicated to them Edward's condition. I asked that he might leave for awhile without detriment to his standing at the bank. We went to San Rafael that night and took horses and drove to the Novato Ranch. His depression excited the family. The host asked me what was the matter with my friend. The next day we went to Petaluma. When about four miles from Petaluma he said: "Let me go; why should I go with you? Why should I go back? I have nothing to go to; I have nothing to go for." He was driving. He pulled up, as though to stop and jump out. I put my arm around him, and gently restrained him, and kissed him. I got him along to Petaluma. He seemed more soothed and quiet. In the evening we called on Mr. Bliss, and Edward seemed to have an hour of quiet. We took two rooms with doors connecting, and wheeled the bed so that he could see me. Once during the night he arose and attempted to get out. I gently restrained him. He did not sleep, and I heard him groan during the night. We walked about town the next day. He was in the same depressed condition. We attended the Methodist church, and while there he saw a man enter with his wife and two children.

HE GAVE A CRY OF AGONY,

Raised his hands to his head and cried "Oh." We harnessed up that afternoon and he drove. We intended to go up to Santa Rosa. During the drive he only made categorical replies to my remarks. When some distance on the road some piece of the harness gave way. Edward found a man to repair it. He remarked on the kindness of the man, and said he supposed he had a happy home. We drove to Santa Rosa and passed a similar experience during the night as we had the night before, except that he once rose and walked about the room. The next day we went to Healdsburg. It was very hot. He said he did not care if the heat killed him. I suggested that we go to the Geysers. He asked if it were a place of any interest. He did not seem to care to go, but wished to be with me. We took a fresh team there and drove to the Geysers that night. The road was rough, neglected, narrow and hilly. Edward drove, and at times more rapidly than I thought was safe. I took the reins at times. At the Geysers we were unable to obtain a room with two beds, and he was unwilling to be separated. So we shared the same bed. He was restless during the night, groaning and wished to rise. The next day after visiting the principal Geysers and then returning to Healdsburg, he fell into the customary mood of talking of his distresses. I tried to comfort him and reassure him, and promised that whatever happened he would have my care and my support. I told him that the wrongs we suffered were as great to his wife and to me as they were to him. Returning to Santa Rosa, we had substantially the same experience as the night before. The same characteristics substantially were noticeable. I thought he was somewhat calmer, and there was improvement in his condition. We visited the prison at San Quentin and then returned by the boat to the city. When on the boat he expressed his satisfaction at having been with me and hoped he would be better. He said he would return to his family, and spend the succeeding days of the week with his family and return to the bank on Monday.

THE SCHRODERS IN CHURCH.

On Sunday he and his wife came to church. I noticed in church that he had gone back to despair. He did not remain during the entire service. I knew first he was gone by a note given me by the sexton. The note was: "Dear—Forgive me. I cannot stay in." It was signed by his initials. After service was concluded I met him at the gate. His wife joined him and we walked to my house. He had gone back to the same despairing condition as when he was at the bank. He and his wife left the house for Oakland. I saw him on the next Monday, the 19th instant, at my house. My wife was staying there at that time. He was in a condition of great excitement and depression. He stayed till Friday, the 23d. He went to the bank occasionally. On Thursday and Friday I was encouraged in his condition. I did not see him again until after the shooting. I think I saw him a few minutes after 7 in the evening after the shooting. He seemed quiet and self-possessed. There was an entirely new phase in his life since June 12th. He has been always cheerful, kind, affectionate and very happy, especially among his friends; but immediately the whole tone of his bearing was changed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination then began, conducted by Mr. Montgomery. I have known Mr. Shroder, said the witness, about nine years. He has been married to my daughter about eight years.

Counsel asked if the marriage was with his consent.

The defense objected to the question as irrelevant and not cross-examination.

The question was finally withdrawn.

The question was asked if the witness knew Mr. Shroder had suspicions of improper relations with any one before June 12th.

Objection was raised.

The Court here took a recess.

As Dr. Stebbins related the story of his daughter's shame he was often very much affected, and at times gave way so that he was unable to speak.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The objection to the question was sustained.

The Court then took a recess.

After recess the cross-examination was resumed. Witness testified that the distress in the mind of the defendant was caused by his wife's intimacy with Dr. Lefevre and for other reasons that he knew of.

He was asked how long after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schroder the first child was born.

Counsel for the defense objected.

Mr. Montgomery claimed that evidence to show that the wife of the accused had been untrue before marriage was competent, as it would show that other causes influenced the mind of the accused than the confession of his wife. He also held that Mr. Schroder had no right to believe the statements of such a women.

The objection was sustained.

The question was asked what Mrs. Schroder told her father when he went to her house on June 12th. The Doctor said he had asked her concerning her relations with Lefevre. She said that he had been to the house the night before, and had been there three or four times. He asked her if she had submitted herself to him. She said she had. She did not specially state the times or places when she submitted herself to him. When Edward first came to witness to take him to his house on June 12th, he went with him to Oakland. He advised Edward and his wife of the wrongs the deceased had done, and counseled them to endure the wrong then, and the witness went to Dr. Lefevre's office, and the conversation related in the direct examination occurred. He said that when Dr. Lefevre denied that he had been at 1164 Alice street the night before he said he lied, or was a liar.

Mr. Montgomery asked if the defendant had ever made any threats against the life of Dr. Lefevre.

The witness replied that the accused had once, during a period of great depression, said he was tempted to kill Dr. Lefevre.

Dr. Stebbins testified further that the defendant lived with his wife after the 12th of June, except when he was out of the city. Mrs. Schroder is 25 or 26 years of age. When the receipt mentioned above was given by Dr. Lefevre, no money was paid. Mrs. Schroder was at home in Oakland during her husband's trip to the Geysers.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Dr. Brooks was recalled by the defense. He was asked if a conversation in the room in which the first shot was fired could be heard in the operating room. He replied that he thought loud talking could be heard.

E. C. McFarland testified that he had known the defendant for seven or eight years. He had seen the defendant often of late. He formerly was of a social and cheerful disposition. Since June 12th a marked change could be noticed. He was very different from what he had been. It was thought he was drinking. His distress increased from day to day. When asked for the cause of his distress, he would say he had a great deal of trouble and had nothing to live for, and such remarks. He drank a great deal. Witness saw the defendant between 12 and 1 o'clock the day of the shooting. He spoke of having to go back to the bank, and that he could not stand it. He seemed more depressed than ever.

SCHRODER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

A. W. Follansbee, the brother-in-law of the defendant, testified that he had known the accused for about eight years. I never knew a more cheerful man than he was prior to June 12th. Recently he has been very different. Once he came into the office and I asked him what the matter was—if it was a money trouble? He said no; he wished to God it was. I had noticed that he was changed before he mentioned anything concerning it. I have seen him several times, and noticed that he looked badly. He was in my office in the middle of the day on which the shooting occurred. I do not know if he was armed at the time. Since the killing of Dr. Lefevre he seems more composed, and there was an improvement over the last time I saw him previous to the tragedy.

The counsel for defense said there were several witnesses to be examined who were not present, and asked for a continuance till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, which was granted.

Mrs. Schroder was not present at the City Hall to-day.

COAST DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

YOUNG GIRL STABBED AT CHICO.

Visit of Secretary Thompson to the Mare Island Dry Dock.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST BY RAIL.

Encouraging Harvest Prospects in Portions of Oregon.

CALIFORNIA.

Grand Council, Imp. O. R. M.—Election of Officers.

STOCKTON, July 29th.—The Great Council met this morning, Henry A. Chase, G. S., presiding.

Representative Grove L. Johnson, from the Committee on Legislation, reported answers to certain queries heretofore propounded, as follows: First, that a Degree Council could not perform the ceremony of adoption; second, that the subject of withdrawal cards is fully treated by the constitution and by-laws of the Tribes; third, that any member of an extinct Tribe who has been suspended for non-payment of dues could be reinstated by paying to the Great Chief of Records one great sun's dues, and receiving from him a withdrawal certificate; that he could present this certificate to any Tribe of the jurisdiction in the same manner as a withdrawal card, and be admitted a member of the Tribe.

The reports were adopted.

Representative Grove L. Johnson also reported a plan for founding an endowment fund, which plan was adopted unanimously. The Advisory Committee and the Committee on Legislation were directed to meet together as soon as practicable and prepare details for the working of the plan.

The Great Sachem was instructed to see that the stock belonging to this Great Council in the San Francisco Red Men's Hall Association be represented at the meetings of the stockholders of said association.

Representatives Martin Alexander and George Turner were appointed a special committee to examine and report at the next session as to whether this Great Council is legally incorporated or not.

The Great Council then took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Great Council reassembled at 2 o'clock, and elected Great Chiefs for the ensuing Great Sun, as follows: Great Sachem, Eugene Lehe of Montezuma Tribe, No. 18; Great Senior Sagamore, J. A. Filcher of Delaware Tribe, No. 48; Great Junior Sagamore, J. F. Pinkham of Miantanomah Tribe, No. 9; Great Prophet, Henry A. Chase of Iritaha Tribe, No. 6; Great Chief of Records, H. S. Winn of Yuba Tribe, No. 45; Great Keeper of Wampum, Adam Smith of Manzanita Tribe, No. 4; Great Representative, Grove L. Johnson of Owosso Tribe, No. 39; Trustees—Davis Louderback of Miantanomah Tribe, No. 9; J. P. H. Wentworth of Pocahontas Tribe, No. 11; B. F. Josselyn of Sotoyome Tribe, No. 12. The newly-elected Great Chiefs were then duly raised up by Past Great Sachem M. S. Thresher.

The thanks of the Great Council were then tendered to the press of the State for favors extended, and particularly to the local press of Stockton.

The thanks of the Great Council were tendered to the tribes of Stockton for courtesies rendered to the Great Council and the members thereof; also to Henry A. Chase for the impartiality of his acts as presiding officer of this Great Council.

The official bonds of the District Deputies were fixed at $2,500.

Great Sachem Eugene Lehe, on behalf of the Great Council, presented to the retiring Great Sachem, Henry A. Chase, a fine watch and chain. The presentation was accompanied by a neat speech from Great Sachem Eugene Lehe, and was responded to by the recipient in a feeling reply.

The thanks of the Great Council were extended to the Resident Physician of the Insane Asylum, brother Shurtleff, for his courtesies to the representatives of this Great Council who are sojourning in Stockton, in conducting them through the Insane Asylum, etc.

These appointments were made, and the persons duly raised up to their respective Chieftaincies: Geo. W. Whitlock, Great Sanap; Charles E. Spencer, Great Meshinewa; Dr. J. T. Farley, G. G. of W.; J. H. Josselyn, G. G. of F.

The following standing committees were appointed: Appeals—Grove L. Johnson, of Tribe No. 39; J. P. H. Wentworth, of No. 11; J. A. Rapp, of No. 49; J. P. Counts, of No. 14; Ed. M. Martin, of No. 39; E. H. Parkin, of No. 10; Geo. Turner, of No. 11. Legislation—Geo. B. Katzenstein, of No. 14; John Johnson, of No. 31; Charles E. Spencer, of No. 28; Fred Brandt, of No. 12; J. L. Geiger, of No. 37. Law and Usage—Benjamin F. Josselyn, of No. 12; Ed. C. Hopkins, of No. 41; A. M. Peterson and W. M. Rotersky, of No. 9; S. M. Irwin, of No. 11. State of the Order—Ed. W. Culver, 48; J. D. Thomas, 34; J. W. Williams, 22; L. Sellman, 35; F. Newhoff, 42. Finance—P. Milliken, 14; M. Leisen, 3; S. B. Cooley, 28; W. M. Betts, 10; M. Frcment, 36. Charters and petitions—H. C. McKelvey, 49; H. S. Gray, 4; J. A. Patton, 41; J. Turner, 24; Thomas Jones, 6. Correspondence—H. S. Winn, G. C. of R., of 45; S. A. Denel, 39; H. Rohrebacher, 35; D. Hoggins, 48; F. G. Hearn, 53. Printing—H. S. Winn, 45; S. A. Clough, 9; Richmond Davis, 14. Advisory Committee—Eugene Lehe, G. S.; J. A. Filcher, G. S. S.; J. F. Pinkham, G. J. S.; Henry A. Chase, G. P.; H. S. Winn, G. C. of R.; Adam Smith, G. K. of W.

The Great Sachem appointed district deputies as follows: District No. 1, S. A. Clough; No. 2, P. Milliken; No. 3, J. R. Swett; No. 4, John H. Hannaford; No. 5, H. E. Dillingham; No. 6, R. B. Harmon; No. 7, A. M. Peterson; No. 8, J. C. Bullard; No. 9, J. G. Smith; No. 10, S. Walker; No. 12, John Meyer; No. 13, J. A. Rapp; No. 14, Samuel Garber; No. 15, J. W. Chamberlain; No. 17, F. G. Hearn.

On motion of Representative J. P. H. Wentworth, the Great Council resolved to hold its next regular session at Santa Cruz.

The Council fire was then quenched in due form, which means adjournment sine die.

The New Stone Dry Dock at Mare Island—Visit of the Secretary of the Navy.

VALLEJO, July 29th.—This afternoon the Secretary of the Navy, in company with Commodore Calhoun, Captain Johnson and civil engineer Calvin Brown, paid a visit to the new stone dry dock at the navy yard. The visit was not for the purpose of making a rigid inspection of the same, as a future day will be devoted to that purpose. From a casual observation, the Secretary was much pleased with the work, and could readily see the necessity of completing the structure as soon as possible, and will undoubtedly recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made for that purpose. When complete, the dock will be one of the largest and finest in the world, and will reflect great credit on the originator, civil engineer Calvin Brown, U. S. N., who has had entire supervision of the work since its conception. The dock will have many features from plans of other stone docks, and also a number of entirely new designs—Mr. Brown's ideas. Had a sufficient amount of money been appropriated, the work would have been finished and ready for the dockage of vessels long ago. While in the excavation the Secretary appeared interested in the manner in which the work was being prosecuted. One or two granite blocks were placed in position in his presence. An examination of the model in the civil engineer's office was made, and other points of interest in and about the dock visited.

Small-Pox Near Martinez.

BENICIA, July 29th.—A Chinaman, sick with the small-pox, was driven from Martinez a week ago. Since that time he has been lying in a canyon a mile and a half from that town and a few feet from the Southern Pacific Railroad track. The track walker sees him