THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.....APRIL 18, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, April 17, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom..	Thermom.	Humidity.	Direction velocity	Character of wind force.	Rain 24hrs	State of weather
Olympia .	29.95	56	87	N. 3	Gentle.	0.07	Cloudy
Portland.	29.97	56	90	Calm.	Calm..	0.05	Clear
Roseburg	29.98	57	78	Calm.	Calm..	0.22	Clear
Red Bluff.	29.96	59	88	E. 4	Gentle.	0.36	Lt. Rain
Sacram'to	29.98	57	87	Calm.	Calm..	0.73	Cloudy
*S. Fran..	29.88	55	87	N. W. 2	Light..	0.09	Lt. Rain
*Visalia..	29.91	58	82	S. E. 2	Light..	0.06	Cloudy
*L Angel.	30.01	57	87	S. E. 3	Light..	....	Cloudy

Max. tem., 65; min. tem., 54.
River above low-water mark, 20 feet 3 inches.
*4:02 P. M.] JAMES A. BARWICK,
Observer Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 114½ for 4s of 1907; 102½ for 5s of 1881; 113¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84½; silver bars, 112⅝.

Silver in London, Saturday 52 1-16d; consols, 100 11-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 104½; 4s, 117½; 4½s 116¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@91c.

At Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 9s 5d @9s 8d for good to choice California.

The excitement in mining stocks at San Francisco continues, although it is not yet certain whether the present movement is to result in a "boom," or whether it will fizzle like many of its predecessors.

The total number of killed in the Chios earthquake is now given at 4,000.

Two women and a four-year-old boy were found murdered near San Antonio, Tex., Thursday.

In a quarrel in Herville Parish, La., two men were killed instantly and four badly wounded.

The Greek frontier question has at last been amicably settled.

The celebrated "anti-treating" law of Wisconsin has been declared by the Courts inoperative and void.

Colonel Fred Grant has resigned from the army.

Fire at New York.

The movement against Protestants in portions of Mexico has been suppressed by that Government.

The plague is still raging in Bagdad, the afflicted dying in two hours after being attacked.

His physicians are now confident of Beaconsfield's ultimate recovery.

Seventy-eight water suits are pending in the Superior Court at Bakersfield, Kern county.

A fine and welcome rain fell throughout the State yesterday, doing much good.

A ship and a bark are greatly overdue at Baltimore, and it is proposed to send a revenue cutter in search of them.

The German bark Tiger, recently reported with her crew in a starving condition, has arrived at Baltimore.

Seventeen passengers were injured in a railroad accident near Milwaukee yesterday.

By the capsizing of a boat in San Francisco bay yesterday, Peter Galls was drowned.

The first through train from The Dalles, Or., arrived at Walla Walla, W. T., yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. Boucher and her daughter Ella, who were murdered at Dayton by the latter's husband, took place at Chico yesterday, being attended by an immense assemblage. The murderer and suicide was buried in the potter's field Saturday.

The steamer Oceanic, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan, brought an invoice of small-pox.

A general melee took place Wednesday at El Paso, on the Mexican border, in which several persons were killed and a number wounded.

Moody and Sankey closed their series of meetings at Denver, Col., yesterday.

Ex-President Hayes places himself upon record as a total abstinence man.

Juan Valdez had his neck broken by a fall, near Wilmington, Los Angeles county, Saturday night.

The State Senate, Saturday, decided that the deficiency bills must be divided into as many separate bills as there are subjects treated. It adjourned until 2 P. M. Monday.

The Assembly, Saturday, read the Senate roads and highways bill a first time, and then adjourned until 2 P. M. Monday.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD'S ALLEGED DISQUALIFICATION.

A Washington dispatch states that Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood will probably have to resign his Cabinet position, for the singular reason that he is altogether too conscientious in the performance of his official duties. It is said that he actually refuses to sign any paper which he has not read, and that as a result his desk is loaded down with piles of documents which he cannot find leisure to go through, yet which he will not do anything with until he has examined them. If this is the case Secretary Kirkwood is certainly in a very bad way. In the past we have had Secretaries of the Interior who were so ready to sign papers they knew nothing about that occasionally they became parties to serious frauds upon the government. To the uninitiated it would seem that Mr. Kirkwood's resolution was a very wholesome one, and that in fact it was the only principle upon which he could transact the business of his office intelligently or faithfully. But it appears that such positions necessitate the blind acceptance of a great many things, and that whoever attempts to grasp the whole work of a department will be defeated by the rapid accumulation of business, for the settlement of which there is not sufficient time. If, however, Secretary Kirkwood has made an underestimate of his work and an overestimate of his capacity, it should be easy to rectify this mistake without resigning. It would be a pity to lose a Cabinet officer who appears at least to have set out with such clear and sound ideas as to the extent of his responsibility, for his view on the subject is evidently a novel one at Washington.

A MUCH-NEEDED APPROPRIATION.

The Horticultural, Viticultural and other societies recently petitioned the Board of Regents of the State University to create a chair of Entomology, and the Board has complied with the request; but as it has no means for carrying on this branch of science it becomes neccessary to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of at least $2,000 annually for the support of a Professor. This is a highly-important matter. It affects very large interests all over the State. It involves researches into the insect pests which are proving such serious drawbacks to the progress of viticulture, horticulture and agriculture generally. It is desirable that the phylloxera, scale bug, codling moth, etc., should be attacked scientifically, and without delay. Whatever assistance the State can give to this project it is in duty bound to extend. All who are interested in the industries above referred to will do well to join the RECORD-UNION in urging upon the Legislature the necessity of inserting the required appropriation in the appropriation bill. Time is an element of the first importance in such proceedings, and therefore the money should be made available at once. The sum asked for is a mere trifle, but very great benefits are to be anticipated from its application under proper management.

BEACONFIELD'S HEALTH.

The latest reports indicate that Earl Beaconfield will in all probability recover from his recent severe illness, but that he will make use of the warning he has received, and withdraw from public life. Should he fully recover, however, it is a safe prediction that he will find it impossible to relinquish his political career, and that he will keep on in the old grooves until, like nearly all veteran statesmen, he dies in harness. As a rule retirement from public life in the case of such a man precipitates the collapse it is undertaken with a view to postpone.

THE WORK OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

After a prolonged inquiry the majority of the Railroad Commissioners have succeeded in reaching a basis of mutual understanding with the railroad companies, the result of which is a reduction of freight charges amounting to from 20 to 30 per cent. upon grain, flour, live stock, cordwood, and certain other staples. Preparatory to this agreement, which was largely brought about by a desire on the part of the railroad managers to make the utmost concessions possible, and which was only limited by their inability to make further reductions without fatally impairing the revenues of the roads, the Commissioners decided to allow evidence to be taken and argument made before them, to the end that no grave injustice should be done. When the character and scope of the powers with which the Board is invested are considered, it must be admitted that the Commissioners have exhibited more disposition to act fairly than was displayed by those who gave them their authority. For it is impossible to examine their credentials as contained in the new Constitution without concluding that this tribunal was created for the express purpose of confiscating private property. The people, through the Constitution, deliberately declared their purpose to deprive certain property owners of their possessions, for the benefit of certain other property owners. Those who used the railroad, in fact, instead of those who owned it, were to be made the beneficiaries of it. A more outrageous abuse of the popular sovereignty has never been committed than in the organization of this Railroad Commission, and if the Commissioners have not as yet acted in the spirit of their instructions, it is probably for no other reason than that when self-respecting men are brought face to face with the real purposes of such a scheme, and find that they have been empowered to confiscate the property of their fellow-citizens with a stroke of the pen, they not unnaturally shrink from the flagrant injustice and immorality of the proposition, and endeavor to find a middle course which will involve less wrong.

What the majority of the Commissioners have succeeded in effecting is unquestionably most important, however. They have reduced freights upon the principal staples to the extent above recited. Governor Stanford frankly stated that the railroads could not really afford this reduction, but that it was conceded for the sake of bringing the matter to an issue, and satisfying the people. Commissioners Cone and Beerstecher recognized the changes in the schedule as being satisfactory. But because it was proposed to adopt the existing rates on other merchandise for the time being, Commissioner Stoneman entered a protest the unreasonable character of which is only equalled by its brutal indecency and coarse malignity. With the instinct of a demagogue he in this protest virtually charged his colleagues with treachery to the people, and even went so far as to declare that he considered their action "an outrage, and a violation of the letter "and spirit of the Constitution," and "an act which ought to damn this "Board, and make it stink in the nostrils of every citizen of the State not in "the interest of railroad corporations." The only outrage in this regard has been perpetrated by General Stoneman. He has from first to last shown himself to be actuated solely by a spirit of malignant hostility to the railroads. He has made it conspicuously apparent that his only idea of regulation is confiscation and destruction. While he has never pointed out any specific cases wherein rational reductions of freight charges could be made, he has resisted every attempt to reach a sober and equitable basis of agreement, and has shown a purely malicious disposition to injure and if possible break down the corporations.

Instead of welcoming the reduction of 20 per cent. in freight rates as a distinct gain, he has sat back and obstructed all action which did not go the length of reckless confiscation. No doubt if he had his way he would refuse the railroads a hearing at all, and would arbitrarily fix their rates at points below the possibility of earning running expenses. That is the spirit in which he has conceived his line of duty apparently, and we do not hesitate to say that it is an abominable spirit. It is perfectly clear that no reduction which could have been proposed would have suited this man, unless it would have been so sweeping as to insure the ruin of the railroads. It is also perfectly clear that he is unfit to exercise such powers as have been unfortunately intrusted to him, and that he is capable only of representing the blindest and most irrational hatred against the corporations.

It seems to be the particular desire of Commissioner Stoneman that those of his colleagues who seek to act fairly and equitably shall get no credit for what they do, no matter how large may be the benefits accruing to the public from their arrangements. In the present instance those colleagues have done all that has been done, and it is a great deal. They have secured a reduction upon staples which ought to satisfy the public. But since they have not insisted at once upon other reductions which would have crippled the railroads, General Stoneman turns round and blackguards them. His assumption of special and peculiar virtue and integrity in this connection calls for comment particularly. He himself stands for that aggregate dishonesty which seeks to confiscate railroad property; which proposes in fact to rob some men for the benefit of others. He represents a brute force which has undertaken under pretense of legal forms to deprive certain men of their rights. And this being the highly moral and elevated plane upon which he stands, he thinks himself entitled to apply the most insulting epithets to his colleagues because they are not so ready to countenance the iniquity of which he is the champion.

The immediate effect of Commissioner Stoneman's course has been to postpone the ratification of the proposed reduction, and thus to deprive the public of the advantages to be derived from the new schedule. It is, however, plain enough that no reduction will satisfy him so long as the railroads are left any earning capacity whatever, and in his attitude at present the people may see exactly what it is they have done in creating that unparalleled monstrosity, the Railroad Commission. Were there three Stonemans in the Board it would not take as many months to shut down every railroad in the State, and that consummation would no doubt be regarded by those of his kidney as eminently desirable. Fortunately for all concerned his colleagues are less animated by malignity and more amenable to reason than this truculent apostle of confiscation and legalized highway robbery, and there is some ground for hope that they will curb and restrain his demagogism and malice, and finally succeed in bringing out of the conflict of interests a solution which may satisfy reasonable men everywhere without bankrupting the transportation companies.

BOOKS FOR THE STATE PRISON.

The Board of State Prison Directors want an appropriation of $2,000 to buy books for the Penitentiary. They say that the convicts necessarily have much time on their hands, even when all or nearly all of them are working throughout the day, and that what goes by the name of the library at San Quentin is for the most part a gathering of rubbish from which no good can be got. They want to buy useful and instructive books, and they believe that the convicts can be taught to read and take an interest in them, and that in this way a wholesome tendency may by degrees be established in their minds. Certainly nothing worse than sheer idleness and brooding can be conceived for men in their situation, and if the only alternative with this is the exchange of criminal reminiscences, it is plain that the case is a bad one. A good library is always a good thing, and it might do much at San Quentin. The experiment is well worth trying, at any rate, and therefore we hope that the desire of the Board will be granted by the Legislature. The State has done so little towards reforming its criminals, and has in fact neglected them so shamefully, that it may well afford to grant a slight concession of this kind.

THE CHIOS CALAMITY.

Number of Killed—Suffering Among the Survivors.

[By Telegraph.]

LONDON, April 16th.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Scio telegraphs: I have now made from personal observation, and with the help of others, a pretty thorough canvass of the state of affairs throughout the island. The total number of dead is scarcely less than 4,000, although some allowance may be due to the fact that immediately after the disaster many persons crossed to the mainland, and some of them now reported dead may be there. The villages on the south side of the island are all wrecked, hardly a single house being left standing. The center of the volcanic action seems to have been near Nenita, overlooking Megals Bay on the east coast, where 300 persons perished out of a population of 1,200; at Vanros, 26 perished out of a population of 600; at Phalata, 60 out of 250; at Kalamente, 40 out of 1,500; at Armalis, 30 out of 600; and at Kiney, 130 out of 480. On the western side of the island, at Mista many houses fell, but nobody was killed. At Vesha three-fourths of the buildings were wrecked, but only one person killed. At Lathi 25 persons were killed out of 600, and at Argonima 40 out of 400; at Anabotas 12 were killed. This is the most northerly town on the west side, which suffered severely. The other towns were severely shaken, but are not in ruins. The district of Scio and towns southeast of it suffered most of all. Kallamasia is simply a mass of ruins, and it is difficult to distinguish one house from another. I cannot conceive how any considerable number of the population escaped. Only 448 perished out of 1,800. The neighboring villages suffered similarly. Seven of the principal ones, containing 8,570 people, are believed to have lost 1,327 dead. At least nine-tenths of the houses in the southern and southwestern portions of the island must be rebuilt or repaired. The population is now camping out, and there is great need of food and shelter. The northern part requires help, but to a less extent. Those severely wounded are being brought to Scio by men from the ships. The work of clearing away the ruins has begun here, but in the villages the people are still panic-stricken, and little can be done as long as the shocks continue. Of 200 persons who perished in the Leopotamai, only 65 bodies have been recovered, and a similar proportion in other villages. About 50,000 people are camped on the southern portion of the island with nothing but what they have on their backs. Progress has been made toward systematizing relief organizations. The people are further demoralized by the preaching of a foolish Greek priest, who warns them all to flee, as the island is about to be completely swallowed up. The Archbishop and Governor are seeking to allay the excitement, but many are still emigrating to the mainland and adjacent islands.

At Kallamasia a German doctor, who was in one of the houses at the time of the disaster, relates the first warning he had was seeing the dishes on the table fall on the floor. A few seconds later the walls fell outward. From this and similar stories, I believe in this district the first shock was nearly vertical, followed immediately by horizontal oscillations.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of April 17th.]

Over $600 has been already subscribed to the fund for the relief of the widow of John Brown.

For the third time this season there is not a disengaged wheat ship in port, the German bark Atlanta and the ship Edward O'Brien having been taken Friday for Liverpool and Cork respectively.

United States Senator James G. Fair, of Nevada, arrived in this city very unexpectedly on Friday evening last by the Southern Pacific route. Mr. Fair traveled incognito under the name of J. R. Biggs, presumably to avoid an interview.

The mortuary report for the week ending April 15th, furnished by the Health Department, shows the following: Total deaths, 81; male, 52; female, 29. Corresponding week last year, 97. Nativities—Pacific Coast, 23; other States, 14; foreign countries, 32; Mongolians, 12.

A circular has been issued by the Exempt Fire Company to the citizens of this city, stating that after many years they are compelled to appeal to the people in behalf of the fund managed for the benefit of the sick and infirm and the widows and orphans, no addition having been made to their charitable fund since 1866, except what has been realized from dues and interest, which is not adequate to meet current demands.

The Provisional Committee of the National Greenback Labor Party, met last evening at Charter Oak Hall, L. A. Steinbach presiding. A number of communications were received and read from members of the party in various portions of the State, relative to the holding of the State Convention. After a prolonged debate, it was finally decided to be held at Sacramento on the second Tuesday in September, at which time it is expected General Weaver will be present. At the conclusion of a desultory discussion in regard to the apportionment for the various counties in the State, the meeting adjourned.

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery the whole system is impoverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are relaxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone that organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of improving the digestion with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every membrane, tissue and ligament of the body are manufactured, all these components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and is sustained by the logic of facts.

Says the Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle*: The ground is settling so rapidly as to crack the window-panes of the Gold Hill railroad depot. The big crevasse in the neighborhood of Fort Homestead is constantly widening. The town is actually falling into the old workings of the Yellow Jacket, Crown Point and Belcher.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one suffering from bronchitis, consumption, asthma, or any pulmonary affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure.

Sutter county people have raised $5,000 to purchase the *Journal*, now published in Yuba City, and make it the especial organ of the Anti-debris Association.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS are meeting with the success they justly merit. Try it.

REGULATE THE LIVER with Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters, and health is the result.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION]

PACIFIC COAST POSTAL CHANGES.

Desperate and Bloody Melee on the Mexican Border.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES AND TEMPERANCE.

Bernhardt Charmed with Her American Tour.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Suspected Foreigners to be Expelled from Roumania.

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

Ex-President Hayes and the Temperance Question.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 17th.—The Minneapolis *Tribune* published to-day an extract from a private letter to its editor from ex-President Hayes, in the course of which he makes the following casual remarks in relation to certain published statements, to which his attention had been called, impugning the consistency of his temperance principles and practice. Mr. Hayes says: "With reference to the matter to which you call my attention, I have only this to say: When I became President, I was fully convinced that whatever might be the case in other countries and with other people, in our climate and with the excitable, nervous temperament of our people, the habitual use of intoxicating drinks was not safe. I regarded the danger of the habit as especially great in political and official life. It seemed to me that to exclude liquors from the White House would be wise and useful as an example, and would be approved by good people generally. The suggestion was particularly agreeable to Mrs. Hayes. She had been a total abstainer from childhood. We had never used liquors in our own home, and it was determined to continue our home custom in this respect in our official residence in Washington, as we had done at Columbus. I was not a total abstainer when I became President, but the discussion which arose over the change at the Executive Mansion soon satisfied me that there was no half-way house in this matter. During the greater part of my term, at least during the last three years, I have been in practice as in theory a consistent total abstinence man, and shall continue to be so. All statements, including the one you send me, inconsistent with the foregoing are untrue and without foundation."

Trouble on the Mexican Border—Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

SANTA FE (N. M.), April 17th.—On Wednesday afternoon a party of Americans and two Mexicans became engaged in a quarrel at El Paso, and the two Mexicans were killed. The affair created great excitement on both sides of the river. The following day armed Mexicans crossed the river to take possession of the bodies of their friends. The Americans were greatly indignant at the conduct of the Mexicans, and in a short time organized a party to attack the Mexicans. In the meantime the town of Francisco (the American El Paso) was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement, resulting in a conflict between the two parties. The row became general, and bullets flew thick during the melee. John Hall, mistaking one Kremkan for a Mexican, shot and instantly killed him, and was himself shot by an American. The Town Marshal, having unsuccessfully endeavored to quell the disturbance, took part himself, and fatally wounded one Campbell and a Mexican. A number of others were slightly wounded. Since Thursday the towns of El Paso and Franklin have been quiet, and there will probably be no further disturbance.

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 17th.—The following Pacific coast postal changes are announced for the week: Office established—Mingville, Graham county, Arizona, Thomas T. Hunter, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Shamrock, Kern county, California; Deming, Pinal county, Arizona. Name changed—Highland, Klikitat county, Washington, to Wildcat. Postmasters appointed—S. J. Chalfant, Albion, Mendocino county, California; Solomon Davidson, Biggs Station, Butte county, California; Louis Welser, El Monte, Los Angeles county, California; Jos. Everett, Newberg, Yamhill county, Oregon; Jacob D. Fowler, Mukilteo, Snohomish county, Washington; E. A. Linn, Wallula, Walla Walla county, Washington; John F. Woods, Parker, Yuma county, Arizona.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 17th.—At the urgent request of the President, the Republican Senators, while making a daily attempt to elect officers, will consent to hold two executive sessions each week.

Garfield will remove Assistant Secretary Bell and Chief-Clerk Lockwood, of the Interior Department; Generals Brady and Tyner, of the Postoffice, and two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

Conkling will be forced to report Robertson's name, and a large majority will vote for his confirmation.

Stanley Matthews may scrape through, but William E. Chandler is doomed to defeat.

The Republicans will drop Mahone unless the Virginia State Convention decides to act in unison with him.

Homicide—Moody and Sankey—Railroad Affairs.

DENVER, April 17th.—The *Republican's* special says: A barber shot and killed a stranger at South Arkansas, Col., to-day.

Moody and Sankey to-night held the last of their series of meetings, having had immense crowds at each meeting. About 5,000 were present at an open-air meeting this evening.

Notwithstanding the telegram from Pueblo, the Denver and New Orleans road seems to be pushing ahead. The stock allotted to Denver was subscribed some time ago, and the first installment paid up. The President of the road is now in the East placing the remainder.

The South American Question.

NEW YORK, April 17th.—Marcial Martinez, the new Chilean Minister, being interviewed, said: Chile in this war has spent over $60,000,000. She has lost over 7,000 men, among whom are many of her most distinguished citizens. Bolivia, at the beginning of the war, confiscated a large amount of very valuable Chilean property, while Peru violently expelled from her territory all Chileans of both sexes who were at the time living there, thus depriving them of all they possessed. The Peruvian squadron was burned by the Peruvians after the capitulation of Callao and Lima, and before the former had been taken possession of by the Chilean forces. It thus appears to me that nobody can dispute Chile's right to take and keep the Karapaca district in part payment of the claims she had against Peru. With regard to the guano deposits, which are of much more value than generally supposed, Chile will also take possession of them; but she may possibly give up a portion to the creditors of Peru. I am unable to say anything positively on this point. Nevertheless, in any engagement that may be made in this matter, Chile will, in pursuance of the same straightforward policy that has always governed her, take good care to see that the proceeds of guano, whatever they may be, will inure to the bondholders, and not to the ring of speculators, who have hitherto manipulated this business to their own benefit, to the utter ruin of the interests of legitimate creditors. With regard to the territory of Tacna, with its part of Arica, nothing has yet been decided upon. It seems to me that there would be no object in Chile's accepting it as part of her indemnity.

A Gallant Soldier's Sudden Death.

CHICAGO, April 17th.—Colonel Henry W. Farrar, who was on General Sedgwick's staff during the war, and for ten years previous to March, 1880, was managing editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, was found dead in his bed at his sister's house in this city this morning. Colonel Farrar distinguished himself by gallantry during the war, and at its close was brevetted Colonel. He was a close, personal friend of General Sheridan, in whose company for the past year he had spent the greater part of his time, except when away in the mountains inspecting mining regions. He was at a private dinner of the Chicago Club last night until a late hour, and returned home early this morning, speaking to his sister on entering the house. He retired immediately to bed, in which he was found dead this morning. A Coroner's inquest was held and his death pronounced the result of apoplexy.

Driven to Death by Financial Losses.

CHICAGO, April 17th.—J. W. Humble, a young Englishman aged 30, was found in his room at the Leland House in this city this morning, with his throat cut, the right jugular vein being severed. He came here from London, England, last July, and appeared to be a man of good family and considerable wealth. The cause of his suicide is supposed to have been financial embarrassment resulting from unfortunate gambling and stock speculation. He still had $2,500 left of a much larger sum brought hither with him last summer.

Nearing Port.

BALTIMORE, April 17th.—The German bark Tiger, spoken some time ago 124 days out from Liverpool, with her crew in a starving condition and supplied with stores by the steamer Nebo, has arrived within the Capes, but has not come up to the city.

Missing Vessels.

BALTIMORE, April 17th.—Collector Thomas has asked Secretary Windom to send a revenue cutter in search of the ship David Stuart and Bark Hallenburg, both from Rio Janeiro and long overdue. The vessels were spoken off the coast a month ago, and have not been heard of since.

Railroad Accident.

MILWAUKEE, April 17th.—Train No. 2, on the Chicago and Northwestern, bound for Chicago, was thrown off the track sixteen miles south of here this morning. There were no less than seventeen passengers slightly injured, although not one was seriously hurt.

Bodies Picked Up.

CHATHAM (Mass.), April 17th.—Five bodies from the wrecked schooner J. N. Huntington have been picked up by the crew of the life station. One was identified as P. H. Ames.

Fire.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), April 16th.—Pat. J. Wells and Hollenback's dwelling and boot and shoe factory, also part of the Wyoming Valley Hotel, were burned to-day.

More Wages Wanted.

NEW YORK, April 17th.—The tailors, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, bakers and carpenters held meetings to-day, looking to an advance in wages.

Bernhardt Returns to New York.

NEW YORK, April 18th—A. M.—The *Tribune* says: Bernhardt arrived in town yesterday morning, and begins her farewell engagement to-night. A *Tribune* reporter asked the artiste how she enjoyed her tour, and was answered: "It was charming. Of course I have been working hard, but I have had a car all to myself—I cannot pronounce the name of it—and the American hotels are splendid. Once or twice the theaters were too cold, but that is not a great matter. American audiences are appreciative, and I have been kindly received. I shall always remember the trip with a great deal of pleasure and hope to come again; but I shall be glad to get back to France. There is only France, after all. Au revoir." Mr. Jarrett told the reporters that the manager of the Theatre Francaise is very anxious to have her go back to his company, and has made her several offers. Jarrett thinks that in time Bernhardt will return to the scene of her earliest triumph. He also thinks the American trip has been very beneficial to her health. Financially it has been a success. She has deposited $150,000 with her bankers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.

DILLON AND THE LAND BILL.

DUBLIN, April 17th.—Dillon, at Kanturck, county Cork, to-day, said the Irish farmers agreed that unless radical changes are made in the land bill in committee of the House of Commons, it would be the duty of the Irish members to reject it with contempt.

Roumania.

SUSPECTED FOREIGNERS TO BE EXPELLED.

BUCHAREST, April 17th.—The Chamber of Deputies have passed the bill authorizing the Government to expel all foreigners suspected of compromising the public security.

Russia.

TRAVEL RESTRICTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17th.—No male Russian between ten and eighteen will be allowed to go abroad without permission of the Government.

Austria.

SOCIALIST DOCUMENTS CAPTURED.

VIENNA, April 17th.—It is said the police have seized a series of letters and other documents written by Most, editor of the London *Freiheit*, and other Socialists, which prove that Vienna has been selected by the German Socialists as the center of their agitation.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, April 16th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento April 20th: Mrs. Geo. Orcutt and two children, Otley, Iowa; James Ellsworth, Cincinnati; Nathan Cunningham, Buffalo; Charles Schrote, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Canning, Milwaukee; Robert H. Seebold, Kansas City; James Thomley, Boston.

KANSAS CITY, April 16th.—Left here today via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, to arrive April 21st: William Landins, Watsonville, Cal.; Dr. C. B. Golden, Oregon.

CARLIN, April 17th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: R. W. Ferguson and wife, New York; H. W. Labbeck, Utah; Z. A. Willard, Boston; Gordon P. Cummings, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. Beoerst, F. G. King, Denver, Col.; Mrs. F. G. Brown and child, Mrs. A. K. Keat, San Francisco; S. S. Hamill and wife, Miss Alice Hamill, Harry Hamill, Edwin Hamill, John Hamill, Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Brodie, London; Herman Levison, San Francisco; William W. Mason, Carson; P. Mitchell, Chery Creek, Nev.; W. H. Meek, Utah; George Munroe, Idaho; Dr. George E. Andrews, New York; George K. Wentworth, Laramie, Wyoming Territory; Mrs. J. H. Brook, J. C. Jones, Maine; Miss R. M. James, Oakland; Mrs. E. J. Webster, New York; C. B. Wright, Antrim, O.; Isador Schweitzler, Ernest F. Pile, Thos. Regan, Wm. Schabe, Frederick Giese, Miss Marie Nellini, Mrs. Thos. Ryan, Miss Alice Ryan (Mendelssohn Quintet Club), Boston.

OMAHA, April 17th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento April 21st: W. F. Leon, San Francisco; Mrs. M. A. Clark, Paris; Geo. Burril and wife, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. G. A. Howe and three children, New York; D. E. K. Cormac, Boston; A. J. W. Truman, New York; W. A. Clinch, London; H. A. Mitchell, Scotland; W. A. Mintor, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Holden, Buffalo; W. O. Sullivan, Milwaukee; J. W. Harty, Cincinnati.

KANSAS CITY, April 17th.—Left here to-day via the A., T. and S. F.: W. E. Roundtree, Mrs. H. E. Swarey, R. S. Howland, all for San Francisco.

NEWHALL, April 17th.—Passed here today, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Joseph Leaver, Boston; Thomas Partie, Illinois; L. R. Morse, Maine; W. F. Burrell, Portland; J. C. Smith, wife and niece, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Richards, New York; D. B. Yost and family, San Francisco; N. G. Galigher, Arizona; R. M. Browne, Tombstone; B. F. Hollans, A. C. Barry, Chicago; C. E. Loose, New Mexico; R. J. Parvin, Philadelphia; K. Gruendike, Tombstone; Mrs. Anna W. Garden, Oakland; Mrs. R. E. Doak, Deputy Sheriff Huber and one prisoner, Los Angeles; J. J. McGrath, Tombstone; W. F. Hall, Los Angeles; George Treat, San Francisco; Morris Jackson, Tucson; F. A. Boole, San Francisco; Samuel A. Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. L. Mayberry, San Gabriel; W. T. Lambie, Los Angeles; G. Brownstein and lady, Isaac Hecht and wife, San Francisco; Helen Hecht, Mrs. James P. Bameron, Los Angeles; D. W. Earl and wife, San Francisco; Mrs. J. S. Stanson and two daughters, Los Angeles; James Gamble, San Francisco.

BLOODY DEEDS.

Triple Murder in Texas—Tragic Quarrel in Louisiana.

[By Telegraph.]

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), April 16th.—A most horrible triple murder was committed about eight miles from the city on Thursday last. The murdered people were Mrs. John Simmons, whose threat was cut from ear to ear, her little boy four years old, whose brains were dashed out on a rock, and Mrs. Emily Parker, the mother of Mrs. Simmons, who seems to have been strangled. The first thought was that John Simmons, husband and father, who has had a bad reputation in the place, was the murderer; but a sheepherder, named Phillips, was arrested last night on suspicion. A pair of suspenders, known to have belonged to Phillips, was found tied around Mrs. Simmons' legs, and his gun was found near her with blood upon it. These facts and other circumstances seems to show that Mrs. Simmons, and perhaps her mother, was outraged and then killed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16th.—On Sunday evening a terrible tragedy occurred at Bayou Sourrel, Herville Parish, one hundred miles from here. Two men were killed instantly and four badly wounded. An eye witness states that a number of negroes had been employed there, cutting timber for J. O. Torrey & Sons, and on Saturday night, while gambling, Cube Austin and Elijah Wall quarreled. Next day eight of the men—among them Austin and Wall—went in a boat to the supply store, three miles away, where whisky was freely drank. The quarrel was renewed, and Austin drew a knife and drove Wall from the camp, threatening death if he came back. Wall went to a negro cabin, forcibly secured a shotgun, double loaded it, and, in ambush, awaited the appearance of the boat. When about one hundred and twenty five yards from the starting point, Wall hailed them with the gun, pointed it at them, ordered them to land, and, while they were yet begging him not to shoot, he fired, killing Charles Williams and Marshall Bowman and wounding four others—two seriously. Austin himself escaped unhurt. Wall is still at large. The Governor offers a large reward.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS cures all complaints arising from an obstructed state of the system.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS touches the right spot in dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

FIRST EXTRA SESSION—THIRTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, April 16, 1881.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, President Mansfield in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Minutes read, corrected and approved.

Mr. PARDEE, from the Committee on Finance, reported back A. B. 12—deficiency bill for thirty-second year—amended by striking out all items except for expenses of the extra session, and introducing new bills for each of the items stricken out. The bills, from 12 to 33, to cover deficiencies in the various State departments were read and referred to the general file.

A communication was received from the Governor, announcing the appointment of Trustees for the California State Miner's Hospital and Asylum.

On motion of Mr. SEARS A. B. 12 was taken up on the amendment of the Finance Committee. Mr. BAKER moved to recommit to the committee with instructions to introduce separate bills for each item left in the bill. Motion lost. The amendment of the committee was then adopted by a vote of 23 to 6.

At 11:15, on motion of Mr. BAKER, the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The Senate reassembled at 2 o'clock. President Mansfield in the chair. Roll called and no quorum present.

Mr. BAKER moved to adjourn. During the roll call sufficient members came in to make a quorum. The motion to adjourn was lost.

Several motions to adjourn to different times were defeated, when at 2:15, on motion of Mr. RYAN, the Senate, by a vote 12 to 11, adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, April 16, 1881.

The Assembly met at 10 A. M., the Speaker in the chair. Messrs. Baker of Yolo, McDonald, Siebe and Murphy had each one day's leave of absence, and Mr. Cunningham two days' leave because of sickness in family.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting S. B. 2 (legislative apportionment bill) and S. B. 4 (roads and highways bill).

The House took up S. B. 2. Mr. EDWARDS moved to suspend the rules and read the bill a first time. Lost. The bill was referred to the Committee on Apportionment.

The House took up S. B. 4, and on motion of Mr. MCCLURE, the rules were suspended and the bill placed on its first reading. At the conclusion of the reading the House adjourned until 2 P. M. Monday.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 18th—A. M.—For Northern and Central Pacific coast regions: Partly cloudy, or cloudy weather with rain. For Southern Pacific coast region: Partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

MARRIED.

Bodie, April 13—John King to Mary Vandelieth.

BORN.

Sacramento, April 12—Wife of E. Hammond, a son.
Sacramento, April 15—Wife of T. Biseucio, a daughter.
Silver City, April 10—Wife of J. J. Wixon, a son.
Chico, April 15—Wife of David Cooper, a daughter.
Dutch Flat, April 7—Wife of John R. Faller, a son.
Grass Valley, April 14—Wife of William H. Turner, a son.

DIED.

Dutch Flat, April 3—Arthur Stanley, 9 years.
Maxwell, April 11—John McCoy, 49 years, 8 months and 3 days.
County Hospital, Placerville, April 7—John Hiland, 48 years.
County Hospital, Placerville, April 8—Hanson Russel, 64 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drug Store For Sale. In the flourishing town of Rocklin, Placer county, Cal. The store must be sold on or after the 27th day of APRIL, to settle an estate. Offers must be addressed to GEO. RAMSEY, Rocklin, Placer county, Cal. a18-9t

WANTED—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS BOY, at the WHITE HOUSE, No. 505 J street. a18 1t*

STOLEN—SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 16TH, from premises, Sixteenth and U streets, one TWO-HORSE SPRING WAGON and DOUBLE HARNESS. The thief has three horses, stolen from Wheatland