SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1882.

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VOLUME XV—NUMBER 37.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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4 Ranch Hands,	6 Girls for Housework,
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3 Waiters.	3 Nurse Girls.

Apply to Houston & Co.'s Employment Office, Fourth and K streets. d15 1ptf

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FARM-BUYERS, NOTICE!—IF YOU wish to buy a farm of any kind, and need or want the assistance of a land-broker, please call on CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento, Cal. I can suit you. m31-2wsxwS2*

FOR SALE—A JOBBING WINE AND liquor business, having a good run of customers; will be sold cheap, present owner desiring to sell on account of his health. Capital required, from $3,000 to $5,000. Address J. H., this office. m22 tf

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Farm For Sale!

135 ACRES; PERFECT U. S. TITLE.—FINE place in the foothills; good for Vineyard and Orchard. **Price, $900.** Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. a4-3t*

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FOR HORSES AND CATTLE CAN BE had on the San Juan Grant, north of the American River from Folsom. There is an abundance of good water, and premises are inclosed with new board fence. Terms reasonable. Apply to JOHN T. CARDWELL, Folsom, Sacramento county, Cal. a4-tf

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26 ACRES OF BEARING GRAPE-vines, 3 acres of garden and orchard, 14 acres grain land, making a farm of 43 acres; house and other improvements; five miles from here, on high land. This is a nice place, and in shape to return a good income on $4,300. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. a16tsw2t*

THIRTY DAYS' FURTHER TIME.

HOMES FOR SALE ABOVE THE DEBRIS and below the snow. I have for sale cheap a few nice pieces of No. 1 fruit land in the warm belt of Placer county, with beautiful building spots, ranging from $ 0 to $40 per acre, according to location and improvements, and from 20 to 200 acres, to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of or address W. W. FIPPINS, Penryn, Placer county, Cal. m21 1plm

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF INterest, by PETER BOHL, 325 J street. m17-tf

TO LET,

THE CAMPI RESTAURANT, ON K STREET, between First and Second. Inquire of L. C. CHANDLER, No. 227 J street. m21 tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD,

DENTIST.—(REMOVED TO QUINN'S Building, corner Fourth and J streets.) Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. m24-tf

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,

DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. m16-1plm

H. H. PIERSON,

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. m14-1m

W. H. HARE, D. D. S.,

DENTIST, NO. 605 J STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. m11-1plm

Chickering Pianos,

WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS
—AT WAREROOMS OF—
L. K. HAMMER,
No. 820 J street, ... Sacramento.

Sold on e installment plan. Orders for TUNING prompt attended to. fe20 1plm

THE VERY CHOICEST

SMOKED HEAD CHEESE, TONGUE SAUSAGE, SEVALAT SAUSAGE, ITALIAN SAUSAGE, BONELESS HAM, CREAM CHEESE, GENUINE SWISS CHEESE, etc., just received from the East. Besides FRESH SAUSAGES of all kinds received every other day from best San Francisco manufactory, at

F. BAUMLE,

426 J street. ..m6-1p6m).. All sold at lowest prices.

Sacramento Swimming Baths,

1024 K ST., ARE NOW OPEN EVERY DAY and evening. This invites everybody to come, that they may see and have some jolly fun.
m25 1ptf R. E. ELLIOTT, Manager.

THE CHINESE BILL

Returned to the Senate without Approval.

REASONS GIVEN FOR THE VETO.

The Twenty Years Suspension the Vital Objection.

THE FEELING UPON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Citizens Generally Indignant—Arthur Hung in Effigy.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, April 4th.—The President's veto of the Chinese bill was received by the Senate at 1:20 P. M. and read immediately. The President said that after careful consideration he returned the bill with his objections. He held that it conflicted with the treaty obligations, violated the faith of the nation, and hoped Congress would endeavor to find another that would meet the expectations of the people of the United States, and not conflict with the rights of Chinese. The President maintains that neither the representatives of the United States nor China, in making the treaty of 1880, contemplated any such prohibition of Chinese immigration as that proposed in the bill. He opposed the passport system proposed in the bill as undemocratic, and said he thought it unwise to introduce such a system in this country. The passport system, he said, is falling into disuse in Europe, and besides he maintains that experience has shown that passports are easily borrowed, or even forged.

In discussing the meaning of the word "laborers," as used in the treaty, the President concedes that it included artisans or skilled laborers.

In regard to the terms of suspension he says: "The examination which I have made of the treaty, and of the declarations which its negotiations have left on record of the meaning of its language, leaves no doubt in my mind that neither contracting party, in concluding the treaty of 1880, contemplated the passage of an Act prohibiting immigration for twenty years, which is nearly a generation, or thought that such a period would be a reasonable suspension or limitation, or intended to change the provisions of the Burlingame treaty to that effect. I regard this provision of the Act as a breach of our national faith, and being unable to bring myself in harmony with the views of Congress on this vital point, the honor of the country constrains me to return the Act with this objection to its passage, believing that good policy as well as good faith require a modification of the twenty years suspension. Our treaty with China is not yet forty years old. It is only since we acquired California and established a great seat of commerce on the Pacific that we may be said to have broken down the barriers which fenced in that ancient monarchy. Under the spirit which inspired the Burlingame treaty, many thousands of Chinese laborers came here. These have been instrumental in building railroads, and the country has prospered by their industry. There may be other sections of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the laborers of our own race.

The message speaks of the opening of China to the world's commerce as having enormously benefited the Pacific slope, and deprecates a policy which would drive Oriental trade and commerce from the United States. It concludes as follows: "That while the protection of our labor from Asiatic competition may justify this policy, it is wiser now to make a shorter experiment, with a view to maintaining permanently only such features as time and experience commend."

Review of the Message.

WASHINGTON, April 4th.—The President's veto message is a long document, elaborately reviewing the negotiation between the Chinese and American Commissioners, and analyzing the treaty provisions. He reaches the conclusion that a suspension of immigration for so long a period as twenty years was not contemplated, and is in violation of the treaty stipulation that the suspension shall be reasonable. He says he withholds his signature on this ground, but he improves the opportunity to criticise some other provisions, such as the registration and passport system, which he considers hostile to the spirit of our institutions. He also speaks of the advantages to the Pacific coast of Chinese immigration in former years, and intimates that the tendency of the passage of any such bill may be to injure our commercial interests, and that therefore the suspension should be for some shorter period as an experiment.

Laid on the Table and Ordered Printed.

WASHINGTON, April 4th.—The veto message, on motion of Farley, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. It will not be called up before to-morrow.

What is Thought of the Veto in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 4th.—The veto does not create much surprise here. The California members say they are sorry, as it will lose the Republicans the Pacific coast.

Pacheco said, in speaking to your correspondent on the subject, that he was very sorry the veto had been considered necessary, as it would create great excitement on the Pacific coast, and endanger the prospects of the party. If, however, it should be passed with a ten-years' clause instead of twenty, it would not be so serious a matter, and he believed it would not cause the loss of the Pacific States to the party. He thought it would pass in that form, and be signed. It is not considered probable that it will pass the Senate over the veto, and if it did it would not pass the House.

Mr. George, the Oregon member, is about the most disgusted member with the veto, as the election in his State comes very early, the first among the Congressional elections, and the result in that State, it is feared, may be disastrous to him.

Mr. Berry, of California, is the maddest man of the lot. He is talking in an excited way to correspondents and members, denouncing the veto as a great outrage.

The sentiment on the Republican side is that the President has done his duty, and the result will not hurt the party.

The Feeling on this Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4th.—The news of the veto of the Chinese bill caused considerable sensation in this city, although it had been partly expected. The bulletin-boards were at once surrounded by interested crowds, and groups stood at the street corners discussing the unwelcome intelligence. One excited citizen began to harangue passers-by from his buggy on the corner of California street, and soon had a crowd of hundreds around him; but in a few minutes he was ordered away by the police. Regarding the political bearing of the matter, the Republicans are despondent, while the Democrats are divided between regret at the failure of legislation in the interests of the community and joy at the setback it will give their political opponents.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4th—10 P. M.—In response to a circular extensively circulated this afternoon, a crowd, which numbered about 3,000, assembled around the Mint steps this evening to hear speakers on the Chinese question. President Arthur was denounced for his action, and the meeting expressed their indignation by giving three groans for him, and three more for those who, in the Senate and House of Representatives, opposed the Chinese bill. Those who worked in Congress for the measure, irrespective of party, were honored by cheers. It was announced that a committee would wait upon the Board of Supervisors and request them to order that the Chinese remove at once outside the city limits, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

MARYSVILLE, April 4th.—Great dissatisfaction is expressed here by all citizens at the President's veto of the Chinese bill. The feeling is generally strong over the matter. The veto is condemned by everybody, without regard to politics. The Republicans in particular express deep regret at the President's action on account of party considerations. There was no public demonstration of any kind here over the news of the veto.

WHEATLAND, April 4th.—The action of the President in the veto of the Chinese bill is the whole talk this evening, and his action is severely criticised.

GRIDLEY, April 4th.—Great indignation is expressed by all classes of our population over Arthur's veto of the Chinese bill. An Anti-Chinese League is being organized to-night. It is understood that the heathen will be obliged to leave this vicinity within a week. The movement is being engineered by prominent business men and mechanics, and all operations are conducted in an orderly but secret manner.

AUBURN, April 4th.—As the news of the veto circulated our citizens gave vent to varied expressions, according to the intensity of their feelings. One recommended a coat of tar and feathers for Arthur. Others desired to hang and burn him in effigy. Some said they were ashamed that they had voted for him, and that hereafter they should vote the Democratic ticket. The universal feeling of our whole people is one of deep disappointment and regret that the bill failed to become a law.

GRASS VALLEY, April 4th.—The announcement of the veto of the Chinese bill to day was received with utter disgust and indignation by all citizens. Some few leading Republicans say there are probably some constitutional reasons, while the majority fully realize the important part it will have in politics on this slope.

NEVADA, April 4th.—Great dissatisfaction is felt here over the veto of the Chinese bill, and the President's action is severely denounced.

SUTTER CREEK, April 4th.—The news of the veto of the Chinese bill was received here about noon. The feeling of indignation, irrespective of party, was universal. To-night, about half-past 8, the brass band came through the principal street playing the "Dead March in Saul." At about the same time an effigy of Arthur was swung between two of the principal buildings amidst unearthly groans. At the present writing the street is crowded with an indignant public, and the general feeling is that the action of the President, as expressed by the veto, is "too utterly too too."

REDWOOD CITY, April 4th.—The Chinese bill veto is universally discussed here, and much feeling is manifested over it. When news of President Arthur's action arrived to-day considerable excitement was created, but that gradually toned down into Simon-pure disgust. Men of all parties do not hesitate to say that the people in the East are ignorant of history or hypocritical.

SAN JOSE, April 4th.—The news of the veto of the Chinese bill, though not unexpected, was the subject of surprise and general conversation all day. The feeling of indignation is profound, but no violent demonstrations are anticipated.

SANTA CRUZ, April 4th.—When the news was received here of the veto of the anti-Chinese bill the United States flag was hung at half mast on the flag staff on the plaza this afternoon, President Arthur was hung in effigy to the flag-staff, and to-night will be burned. A meeting condematory of the President's action will be held, a band will play funeral marches, and ten minute speeches will be made. The town is considerably excited. The main street is crowded with people. The leading Republicans are at the head of the movement.

WATSONVILLE, April 4th.—Soon after the news of the veto of the Chinese bill arrived here Arthur was hung in effigy, and left hanging across the street until this evening, when he was burned. He was hung at the same place that Guiteau was some months ago.

BENICIA, April 4th.—The news of the veto of the Chinese bill was received this evening by our citizens with the most marked indignation. We had hoped against hope that the President would be true to the interests of his party and its pledges, and sign this measure to relieve us of the Chinese curse. The Republicans feel keenly the humiliation put upon them, and freely admit the loss of the entire Pacific coast to their party.

PETALUMA, April 4th.—Great and general indignation is felt here over the President's veto of the Chinese bill.

SANTA ROSA, April 4th.—The feeling here over the veto is one of sorrow, disgust and indignation. The *Republican* this evening says: "The President has betrayed this people and the party, and committed political suicide."

LOS ANGELES, April 4th.—The Democrats here are generally indignant at the veto of the anti-Chinese bill, and the Republicans are much depressed. Many hitherto stanch Republicans openly announce that they will hereafter vote the Democratic ticket.

SAN DIEGO, April 4th.—The Democratic party in this section is jubilant over the veto of our accidental President. Nobody else feels happy.

VIRGINIA (Nev.), April 4th.—The President's veto of the Chinese bill occupies all minds, and there is a gloomy feeling throughout the town. The veto is the subject of conversation with all classes, and all deplore it. The flag on Mount Davidson was placed at half-mast as soon as the news was received.

PORTLAND (Or.), April 4th.—The veto meets with the unqualified disapproval of all classes. A large number of prominent Democrats from all portions of the State, who arrived to-night for the Convention to-morrow, make the boast that the action of the President insures a Democratic victory at the June election.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4th—11 P. M.—The *Call* will contain to-morrow long interviews with Mayor Blake, Geo. S. Evans, Jas. R. Kelly, General W. H. L. Barnes, Horace Davis, W. D. English, W. W. Morrow, Wm. T. Coleman, Marcus D. Boruck, Denis Kearney, Chief Crowley, David McClure, M. M. Estee, John F. Swift and other prominent citizens of San Francisco in reference to the President's veto. All expressed much disappointment at the action of the President and stated that the veto will have a very discouraging and depressing effect on all the industries of the State; that the President's refusal to sign the bill was to be deeply regretted, and sincerely deplored; that from a political view the effect of the veto would be severely felt by the Republican party in the Pacific coast States and Territories.

A large meeting was held this evening at the Metropolitan Temple, presided over by ex Mayor Kalloch. An address was delivered by Kalloch on the subject of the Chinese bill and the veto. A long address, directed to the Workingmen's Committee of San Francisco, was read. Over 2,000 persons were in attendance at the meeting.

THE JESSE JAMES KILLING

Further Particulars of the Affair.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Ford Charged with Murder in the First Degree.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), April 4th.—A great sensation was created here by the announcement that Jesse James had been shot and killed here in St. Joseph. The news spread with great rapidity, but almost all the people received the story with doubts until investigation established the fact beyond question. The excitement became more and more intense, and crowds of people rushed to the quarter where the shooting took place, anxious to view the body of the dead outlaw and learn the particulars. In a small frame shanty in the south part of the city, on a hill not far from the World's Hotel, Jesse James has lived with his wife since some time in November last. Robert and Charles Ford, two of his gang, have made their headquarters at his house, and Charles, it is said, has lived with him in that shanty ever since November. Robert arrived about ten days ago, and the three have been making preparations for a raiding expedition, on which they were to start last night. James and the two Fords being in the front room together, the former took off his belt and laid his pistols on the bed preparatory to washing himself, when Robert Ford sprang up behind him and sent a bullet through his brain. The ball entered the back of his head at the base of the right lobe of the brain, coming out over the eye. The Ford brothers at once made known what they had done, and gave themselves up. They are now under guard at the Court-house. The body of Jesse James was conveyed to an undertaker's, where it was prepared for burial, and where a photograph was taken. James' wife telegraphed his mother the news of the death. A number of men have identified the body and there is no question about it being James.

A *Herald* reporter viewed the body at the undertaker's when it was being photographed. He was a fine looking man, apparently 40 years old, with a broad forehead and his physiognomy was that of an intelligent as well as a resolute and daring man.

The house where James lived, and in which he was killed, has the appearance of an armory. A number of guns and pistols, including a repeating rifle, needle gun, navy revolvers, with a good store of ammunition, were found there. Jesse was in the habit of wearing two belts, with a brace of very fine revolvers and twenty extra cartridges. In a small stable near were discovered several fine horses, the property of James.

Career of the Outlaw.

KANSAS CITY, April 4th.—Jesse James was born in Clay county, Missouri, in 1845. He was the son of Rev. Dr. James. He had little education. When under 16 years of age he joined Quantrell's band of guerrillas, and participated in the butchery at Centralia and the sacking and burning of Lawrence, Kansas. He was also connected with other events of the war of a like nature. In 1866 he made his first robbery, which was the Bank of Liberty. In 1867 he robbed the Russellville (Ky.) Bank, and in 1868 the Huntington (Va.) Bank. During 1866 and 1868 he was connected with two stage robberies in Texas. Frank James and Jesse, in 1869, robbed the Gallatin (Mo.) Bank and killed the Cashier. In 1872 he robbed the Kansas City Fair office in broad daylight of $10,000. In 1873 the St. Genevieve Bank was robbed, and in 1874 the Muncie (Kansas) Bank. In the latter year he robbed a stage at Hot Springs, and also participated in his first train robbery on the Iron Mountain Railroad. In 1876 the Minnesota Bank was robbed at Northfield, Minn., the Cashier killed and three of Jesse's gang. The Glendale robbery occured in 1879. The Winston and Blue Cut train robberies took place last year. Since the officers have been in pursuit of the desperado he has been aided in all of his exploits by a gang from his own neighborhood. It is estimated that his robberies amount to nearly $100,000.

Further Details of the Killing of Jesse James—The Coroner's Inquest.

ST. JOSEPH, April 4th.—When Jesse James came into the room where he received his death-wound, he laid his pistols on the bed with his coat and vest. He then picked up a dusting-brush, with the intention of dusting some pictures which hung on the wall. To do this he got upon a chair. His back was now turned to the brothers, who silently stepped between Jesse and his revolvers, and at a motion from Charley, both drew their pistols. Robert was the quicker of the two. In a moment he had his weapon to a level, with the muzzle no more than four feet from the back of the outlaw's head. Even in that motion, quick as thought, there was something that did not escape the acute ears of the hunted man. He made a motion as if to turn his head to ascertain the cause of that suspicious sound, but too late. A nervous pressure on the trigger, a quick flash, a sharp report, and the well-directed ball crushed through the outlaw's skull. There was no outcry, just a swaying of the body, and it fell heavily back upon the carpet. The shot had been fatal, and all the bullets in the chamber of Charley's revolver still directed at Jesse's head, could not more effectually decide the fate of the bandit. The ball entered the base of the skull, and made its way out through the forehead over the left eye. It had been fired out of a Colt's 45 improved pattern, silver-mounted and pearl-handled pistol, presented by the dead man to his slayer only a few days ago.

Mrs. James was in the kitchen when the shooting was done, divided from the room in which the bloody tragedy occurred by the dining room. She heard the shot, and dropping her household duties ran into the front room. She saw her husband lying on his back, and his slayers, each holding his revolver in his hand, making for the fence in the rear of the house. Robert had reached the inclosure, and was in the act of scaling it, when she stepped to the door and calling to him, "Robert, you have done this. Come back." Robert answered, "I swear to God I did not." They then returned where she stood. Mrs. James ran to the side of her husband and lifted up his head. Life was not extinct, and when asked if he was hurt, it seemed to her that he wanted to say something, but could not. She tried to wash away the blood that was coursing over his face from the hole in his forehead, but it seemed to her that the blood would come faster than she could wash it away, and in her hands Jesse James died.

Charlie Ford explained to Mrs. James that "a pistol had accidentally gone off." "Yes," said Mrs. James, "I guess it went off on purpose." Meanwhile Charlie had gone back into the house and brought two hats, and the two boys left the house. They went to the telegraph office and sent messages to Sheriff Timberlake, to Governor Crittenden and other officers, and then started to surrender themselves to Marshal Craig.

When the boys appeared at the police station they were told by an officer that Marshal Craig and a posse of officers had gone in the direction of James' residence, and they started after them and surrendered themselves. They accompanied the officers to the house, and returned in custody of the police to the Marshal's headquarters, where they were furnished with a dinner, and about 3 o'clock were removed to the old Circuit Court-room, where the inquest was held in the presence of an immense crowd. Mrs. James also accompanied the officers to the City Hall. She was greatly affected by the tragedy, and her heartrending moans and expressions of grief were sorrowful evidence of the love she bore for the desperado.

The Coroner was notified and an undertaker was instructed to remove the body. A large crowd accompanied the Coroner to the Morgue, but only a few, including reporters, were admitted.

Nothing in the appearance of James' remains indicated the desperate character of the man, or the many bloody scenes in which he had been an actor. An inspection of the body revealed two large bullet holes on the right side of the breast within three inches of the nipple, a bullet wound in the leg and the absence of the middle finger of the left hand. After viewing the remains, the Coroner repaired to the Court-room. Mrs. James and the Ford boys were kept in separate apartments until the jury announced themselves ready to hear the testimony. The only witnesses examined were Mrs. James, the Ford boys and James Little. The inquest will be continued to-morrow.

The Outlaw's Wife and Mother—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), April 4th.—During the examination before the Coroner to-day, James' wife and mother made quite a scene, calling curses down on Dick Little for conspiring to betray his leader.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against Ford. The authorities of Buchanan county refuse to give him up.

There is a great sensation in western Missouri over the affair, especially among the farmers. Some denounce Ford as a mercenary assassin. Others excuse him. The authorities will protect Ford from the friends of the dead robber. Some threats are made by the outlaws already.

Jesse's Intentions.

ST. LOUIS, April 4th.—Mollie Collins, wife of Dick Little, recently showed a letter received from Jesse James two weeks ago, saying that he would stay in this country until he had killed Little, and then he and Frank would take their families to Europe.

A Divided Reward.

KANSAS CITY, April 4th.—It is now known that the death of Jesse James was arranged by Governor Crittenden and Bob Ford, the latter to receive one-fourth of the reward and immunity. James was to be taken alive, if possible. Governor Crittenden himself confirmed this to-day. Dick Little was in the plan. The Governor admitted that the ultimate pardon of Little and Ford was likely. The officers are trying to learn which confession of Little is the correct one.

The Ford Brothers.

ST. LOUIS, April 4th.—The Ford brothers reside on a farm near Richmond, in this State. Their house was the rendezvous for the James boys. The family are very respectable, and have been detectives.

Disposition of the Outlaw's Body.

KANSAS CITY, April 4th.—There are no new developments regarding the James killing. The Governor has ordered the officials of St. Joseph to give James' body to his wife and mother.

The Governor of Missouri and the Outlaws—A Mysterious Man.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 4th.—Governor Crittenden said: "I am satisfied that Missouri will never be bothered with Jesse James again. People have no idea how much trouble I have had getting my men to work together and keep at it. Some of them would work a while and get tired and want to quit, but I would encourage them to try a little longer. The result is that I have succeeded in suppressing train robbery, and have broken up the gang of bandits. I tell you my mysterious man Bob, as they call him, did the work."

"Who is Bob?" was asked.

"That I am not at liberty to tell. The papers in their dispatches and interviews made Bob out to be Woodhite, and had him killed. He is not. Woodhite is dead, and Bob is another individual. My great point in the whole business has been secrecy, and my success has been really brought about by keeping quiet and not having my information known before I effected my purpose."

"Where is Frank James? Is he in the vicinity of St. Joe?"

"No. Frank James was in Kentucky a few days ago, and is not in Missouri unless he has come here very recently. I gave up some time ago the idea of catching the train robbers in the country, and stopped looking for them at the cross roads. I came to the conclusion, from information in my possession, that Jesse was in the habit of spending a good deal of his time in the towns."

The question now arises, who is the mysterious man who has taken part in the robberies perpetrated by the James outlaws?

WHAT THE PAPERS ARE TALKING ABOUT.

Marin *Tocsin*: That it is useless to bolster up the Hawaiian treaty any longer.

Reno *Gazette*: That nothing but the elevated position and the social and financial standing of our mechanics excite the jealousy of the overworked and badly compensated European artisan, and those facts bring him and the better class of emigrants over the Atlantic.

San Jose *Mercury*: Sunday, looked upon simply as a human institution—and in that light we are disposed to regard it—is the very embodiment of human wisdom. Indeed, it is the grandest of all inventions, one fraught with the greatest consequences to the race. It is the sunburst through the cloud—the light upon the tower—the gleam of hope and joy to the soul.

San Jose *Mercury*: One of the most serious drawbacks to the successful introduction of manufacturing enterprises in this State is the lack of public encouragement. In many of the older States special immunities are offered in the way of exemption from taxation for a given number of years, thereby enabling the projectors of any new enterprise to place their works upon a paying basis before being called upon to bear the burdens of government.

Vallejo *Chronicle*: That in view of the very unjust attacks which have been made of late on ex-Senator Sargent, the splendid banquet given him at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco was exceedingly appropriate. The public manifestation of their regard and esteem for him as a citizen and man, who has been so long prominent in the public affairs of the State and country, from leading citizens, irrespective of party, is a crushing answer to all the charges.

Marin County *Journal*: That there is nothing that will more imperatively demand the grave attention of our next Legislature than our criminal statute and practice. As it now stands, and is now administered by our Courts, no one will pretend that it does its whole duty. There is too much delay, too much ado about nothing, and where the defendant has ample means, a glorious uncertainty that puts the whole State to shame, and every good citizen in peril.

Oakland *Times*: That the policy of splitting a lawsuit up into sections, as the Courts do, and keeping litigants busy in employing lawyers to argue questions of practice which have nothing to do with the merits of their controversies, is the secret of the failure of the Courts to properly administer justice. It would be a glaring violation of the common law, but a very great reform, if the courts would decide cases so that they would be ended, passing on all questions necessary to determine the full rights of the parties in the matter in controversy.

Oakland *Tribune*: We fully approve of Oscar Wild's dicta as to the universality of art, and the right and duty of each cultured individual to choose the dress or adornment best suited to the particular person. We have no sympathy with that flippant folly that laughs at what it can not understand, and ridicules the realm it cannot enter. We believe that every work of art is sufficient of itself, and its own beauty is its warrant of existence. And that man has a right to reproduce in art every work of nature, striving toward the highest ideal. We believe thoroughly in the sisterhood of arts and their relation to the artizan.

Ukiah City *Press*: That the Commission has become mighty in public affairs. It has decided many minor and at least one important question for the country. The Electoral Commission is representative of the character of this system of arbitration. By a majority of one it brought a disturbing question to a peaceable solution. The result has been bitterly assailed by those who represented the "seven," but who were not fortunate enough to secure the eighth vote. Yet everybody understood the potency of that vote, and the great struggle was to secure the majority of the Commission. As an arbiter the Commission served its purpose.

Nevada *Transcript*: That if the recommendations of Col. Mendell regarding California rivers are adopted and followed out, the slickens problem will have been effectually and cheaply solved. His report goes on to demonstrate that the building of a stone dam seventy five feet high near Smartville at a cost of $204,779, and the repair of the brush dam below there at an outlay of $8,000, will give adequate protection to the channel of Yuba river and the lowlands thereon. On Bear river the dam would be thirty-four feet high and cost $24,600. On American river he recommends the building of a north fork dam, to cost $24,600, and a middle fork dam, to cost $81,900.

GENERAL NEWS.

Executions in Indian Territory—Outbreak Apprehended—Town Elections—Sympathy with the Imprisoned Americans—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK, April 4th.—The large hall of the Cooper Union was crowded last night on account of a mass meeting, called to protest against the action of the English Government in detaining American citizens, without trial, in English prisons. Mayor Grace presided, and a large number of prominent citizens, Congressmen and others were present, who spoke on the subject. Two of the resolutions adopted read:

Resolved, That the sycophantic bearing of James Russell Lowell, our Minister at the Court of St. James, joined with his supercilious replies to the appeals of our unlawfully imprisoned fellow-citizens, have been viewed by us with mingled feelings of disgust and indignation; that his conduct, if indorsed, will deservedly bring the American name into contempt, and that the honor of the nation demands his recall, and the substitution of some man in his place who has the will and the ability to discharge the functions of his office. The flunkeyism which airs itself in Anglo-Jesu circles in this country, the affectation for English ways, the deference to English opinion, and the aping of English manners, are to be viewed as a manifestation of bastard Americanism, which is at enmity with democratic institutions. It is entirely foreign to the spirit of our fathers; it has, to our humiliation be it said, emasculated the energies of the official life which in other days asserted American rights with dignity and firmness; and if it is not vigorously throttled by the genius of the Republic, it may sap its foundations and change the very form of the Government.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the profound sympathy which the Americans feel for Ireland and her cause, since that cause is akin to the spirit of 1776, the issues now involved constitute not the Irish question, nor the English question, but simply an American question; that it should be considered and decided altogether on its merits; and that we respectfully, but earnestly, request Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, in compliance with the duty imposed upon him by the law, forthwith to demand of the British Government the prompt release of the American citizens now unjustly deprived of liberty under said Government, and we urge our fellow-citizens of other cities of the Union to imitate the example thus set them to night by the metropolis of America.

Letters were read from the President of the Senate, David Davis, and from Senators Pendleton, Vest, Ferry, Cockrell, Fair and Frye.

The crowd was so great that two other crowded meetings were organized in the open air and local orators spoke to them.

The Elections in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 4th.—Complete returns for members of the Board of Public Works show the result of yesterday's election to be as follows: The total vote polled was 36,000, which is about 14,000 below an ordinary full vote. The Democratic majority is 8,500 on members of the Board of Public Works. The Democrats elected an unusually large number of ward officers.

TOLEDO, April 4th.—The principal contest in the election in this city was over the Police Board. The citizens had placed two candidates in the field—one Republican and one Independent. The Republican Convention indorsed those who ran on the issue of a non-partisan Board and the Democrats nominated party men. The Germans were disaffected by the failure of the Republicans to nominate one of their nationality, and the temperance issue was raised. The passage of the Pond bill drove the Germans almost entirely to vote the Democratic ticket straight, and the brewers and liquor dealers worked hard against the Republican ticket. There was a great deal of scratching, and at this hour the count is not completed. The citizens' ticket is defeated by from 800 to 1,000. The Democratic city ticket is elected by about the same majority, the different candidates varying widely. The Common Council will remain Republican by two majority. The complexion of the School Board is difficult to define, in consequence of coalition tickets

TOLEDO, April 4th.—Full returns show that the Democrats elected their entire city ticket by 1,800 majority. The two municipal bodies remain Republican.

CLEVELAND, April 4th.—Full returns show that the Democrats elect the Police and Fire Commissioners, Water Works Trustee, Cemetery Trustee, Infirmary Director, nine Constables and Councilmen and three members of the Board of Education, by 700 to 2,000 majority. The Republicans elect the Police Clerk, one Justice of the Peace, one Constable, nine Councilmen and five members of the Board of Education, by 400 to 500 majority. The Republican majority last spring was 300. The Pond law was the issue.

The Result in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4th.—The election in this city for Township Trustees and Justices of the Peace resulted in a complete victory for the Democracy, by five or six hundred majority. At 11 o'clock returns from sixty-one out of sixty-five precincts show a Democratic majority of 580, and nearly the entire German vote was cast for the Democratic ticket in the saloon interest, as against the prohibition ticket. The total vote polled is largely below the average.

At New Albany, Indiana, a Republican township, the Trustees were elected by 150 majority. The usual Democratic majority there is 500.

In Richmond the Democrats elect their Trustees over the Republicans.

Shelbyville, usually a Democratic city, elects Republican Trustees.

Michigan Elections.

DETROIT, April 4th.—A large number of municipal elections occurred in Michigan yesterday. Lansing went Democratic on the temperance issue, Flint Republican, Owasso Democratic, Hillsdale Republican, Marshall Democratic on the temperance issue, the successful candidate being opposed by the saloonists. Lapeer went Republican and Eaton Rapids temperance. Ann Arbor elected a Democratic Mayor, and the most of the balance of the ticket was Republican. Ypsilanti went Democratic; also Niles. Port Huron astonished everybody by going Republican. Jackson accomplished the same feat. Grand Rapids went strong for a combination ticket—Greenback-Democrat. Local issues everywhere largely predominated.

EAST SAGINAW (Mich.), April 4th.—A charter election was held here yesterday, and the Democrats elected the Mayor, Treasurer and Justice of the Peace, and the Republicans the Recorder and a majority of the Councilmen. In Saginaw City the Democrats elect the entire city ticket, and five out of the six Aldermen.

Contests in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, April 4th.—The Democr