THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY ..... MAY 2, 1882

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, May 1, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height barom.	Ther.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Other winds force	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	29.77	56	W.		Light		Cloudy
Portland	29.81	61	W.		Light		Lt. rain
Roseburg	29.80	59	W.		Light		Cloudy
Red Bluff	29.80	67	S. E.	20	Brisk		Clear
Sacramento	29.93	58	S.	10	Fresh		Clear
S. Francisco	29.98	55	S. W.	S	Fresh	.02	Clear
Visalia	29.85	68	N. W.		Light		Fair
Los Angeles	30.01	59	W		Light		Cloudy
San Diego	30.00	62	S. W.		Light		Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 68; minimum, 51.
River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 7 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Indications for California: Fair weather. For north Pacific coast region: Clear weather.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 121 for 4s of 1907; 116 for 4½; 101½ for 3½; sterling, $4 88@4 90½; silver bars, 114½.

Silver in London, 52½d; consols, 101 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 124; 4½s, 114½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars 90½@90¾ cents.

Mining stocks opened quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. The undertone was weak, especially at the 11 o'clock call. Union Consolidated opened at $14 25, and fell to $12 50, closing at $12 50. The best price for this stock on Saturday was $14 75. Sierra Nevada went through a similar experience, though the decline was not so radical. California sold at 25c., of which 20c. represents the assessment added on Saturday. There were no sales of Julia, Alpha, Consolidated Imperial, Confidence, Kentuck, Overman, Caledonia, or Silver Hill.

Three earthquake shocks occurred Sunday night at Olympia, W. T., but no damage was caused of any consequence.

Black smoke is again issuing from Mount Rainer, in Washington Territory.

The Governor of Washington Territory has appointed P. B. Johnson as Adjutant-General.

Captain Jack, of the White River Utes, was killed yesterday at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, while attempting to escape after killing a Sergeant.

William G. Krueger, formerly a school teacher in San Francisco, committed suicide yesterday in New York.

During April the public debt was reduced $14,415,823, and during the past ten months about $120,000,000.

Fire at Raleigh, N. C.; also at Ithaca, N. Y., and at Florence, Wis.

A dividend of four per cent. was yesterday declared by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A strike of carpenters has caused a suspension of building operations at St. Louis.

Polk Wells, the train-robber, and two other convicts escaped from the Iowa Penitentiary yesterday.

The Act making gambling a felony in Missouri has been declared unconstitutional, throwing 400 cases out of Court.

The severest earthquake shock ever known there was experienced Sunday night at Astoria, Or.

Disorders prevail in Spain in connection with the tax question.

Terrific snow storms prevail in the Alps.

Patchen, a horse said to have a private record of 2:16, died yesterday at Watsonville.

The city election took place at Stockton yesterday.

An electric railway is to be constructed at Charing Cross, London, under the river to Waterloo station.

Count Franz de Champagny, the French author, is dead.

Hanlan won the boat race at London yesterday, beating Trickett easily.

Two children were burned to death yesterday at Arthur, Ont., and their parents seriously injured.

Ramon Mojika shot and killed Rosari Santandaro near San Mateo Sunday night, and yesterday delivered himself up.

At Fort Craig, N. M., Joseph Junker, hospital steward, and C. Kissle, post butcher, shot each other fatally in a drunken quarrel.

The first through train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was run from Washington to Louisville yesterday.

The Third Cavalry, under General Brackett, leave Wyoming to-day for the scene of the Indian trouble in Arizona.

The Chinese bill was not brought up in the House of Representatives yesterday, but will probably come up to-day for action on the Senate amendments.

The regular Democracy were successful in the municipal elections yesterday in North Carolina.

During April, 1,476 tons of coal was shipped from Seattle, W. T., to San Francisco.

A case of small-pox is reported at Newcastle, W. T.

An election for town officers was held yesterday at Gilroy, Santa Clara county.

Green B. Raum is anxious to succeed David Davis, of Illinois, in the United States Senate.

The Maine Greenbackers will hold their State Convention at Bangor, May 30th.

At the town election at Grass Valley yesterday, all the old officers were re-elected.

The Mexican Central Railroad is open for business 360 kilometers north of the City of Mexico.

Cannon of Utah wants his full salary, mileage and stationery allowance for the whole term of Congress.

The old Senate Bible, recently stolen, has been recovered.

A fire at Denton, Tex., yesterday, destroyed six new brick business houses.

A portrait is presented on the fourth page this morning of the notorious ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, together with items of San Francisco news and other matters.

SALLIE MORGAN, of Mississippi, has written a novel illustrative of life in California and descriptive of the country. In speaking of Sacramento she tells of driving down avenues where "the sun could not penetrate the thick shade of the eucalyptus trees that grew on both sides of the streets and interlapped above the carriage-way." Sacramentans are justly proud of their well-shaded avenues and delightful drive-ways, but they will wonder where Sallie could have driven beneath such a bower of eucalyptus.

A SCOUNDREL, violating the laws of hospitality up at Cherokee Flat, ruined a young girl, daughter of his host and friend. The half-crazed father beat the man nearly to death, and the people ran him out of town. An officer went after him and arrested him, but while his back was turned the fellow cut his throat and soon died. Now there was sense in that proceeding, and if all the rascally and hoary villains who are guilty of like conduct will pattern after this man the State will be saved scandal and expense.

SAN DIEGO is up in arms. It clamored for a railroad. The California Southern answered to the demand. But instead of making San Diego its chief place of business it has located at National City its offices and shops. That place is three miles from San Diego—just far enough off to be a rival; just too near to be a pleasant neighbor. As a result San Diego is aroused, and the much-desired railroad is beginning to be hated.

"GIVE a dog a bad name," etc. Both Minnesota and Missouri once, long ago, repudiated a part of their bonded debts. Now they offer securities to be cashed again, and New York savings banks fail to get legislative consent to advance the money because of the old stain of repudiation. Perhaps this may serve as a local lesson for credit "bears."

CLAY WEBSTER TAYLOR, of Shasta, is prominent among Democrats as a candidate for Governor. Does the Democracy propose to win some old-time Whigs by invoking the shades of the great leaders of that party, Clay, Webster and Taylor, through the fortunate chance that blesses the Shasta attorney with such a happy cognomen?

OF woman suffrage in Massachusetts the Springfield *Union* says: "It is hard enough work to get the men to attend caucuses and vote at elections, and whatever should we do if the women were given political rights which they declare they do not want, and protest against having thrust upon them?"

IT is said a superstition prevails among railroad men that one railroad accident is quite sure to be followed closely by two others. Laughing at this superstition in no wise lessens belief in it, and it must be confessed that it frequently appears to have ground for its existence.

THE Bodega dairy men have passed resolutions against oleomargarine, and the San Francisco market men are much agitated about it, and deny that they deal in the article, but the Santa Rosa *Republican* insists that spurious butter is in the San Francisco market.

THE *Christian at Work* prints this advanced thought editorially: "Pleasure is a thousand times better for us than penance, provided it is innocent. Enjoyment is Christian. Sackcloth and ashes do not belong to the Christian dispensation."

AND now they are getting up a ten-cent national subscription for the family of Jesse James, the dead bandit. Pshaw; better divert that charity to assist some of the many widows and orphans the notorious murderer made.

THE Fort Wayne *Gazette* says that most of the Democrats in Congress, who voted for the first anti-Chinese bill, are now explaining to their constituents that they only did so to oblige the Democracy of the Pacific coast.

THE FORESTRY CONVENTION.

There has just been held, at Cincinnati, a Forestry Convention, the first serious attempt to organize public sentiment on a most important matter, and to devise ways and means of checking the waste of timber which now threatens the country with many and serious disasters. We are not aware that California was represented in the Convention, but it is certain that the objects of it are of very great consequence to the people of this State. At the rate at which our forests are being removed it can be but a few years before we shall feel the effects of our heedlessness in this respect. We have not only to anticipate such a timber famine as will interfere seriously with all the many employments and uses to which wood is put, but which will produce climatic and fluviatile changes of a most injurious character. In the ordinary course of things the demand for wood for fuel, building purposes, manufactures, etc., must become larger every year. As the wood-cutters work their way further from the convenient points of shipment the expense of transportation must increase, and the market price of the staple must rise. At no distant period it will probably become necessary to substitute coal for wood as fuel, and then lumber for building will grow dearer. We may be able for several years to supply our needs, as regards pine timber, from the still considerable forests on Puget Sound, and in Oregon, but long before we have been reduced to severe straits for manufacturing and building materials, we shall have begun to find out that it is impossible to strip the mountain ranges of their forest growth without affecting the habitability of the valleys and plains. The experience of mankind in this connection has been so abundant and uniform that wise Governments have long since formulated the knowledge gained in this way, and have applied themselves methodically to repair the ravages of the past, and to renew the growth of forests.

In California no attention has been paid to forestry, however, though it cannot be said that warnings have not been uttered repeatedly. At present there is a great deal of agitation regarding the destructive effects of hydraulic mining in the mountains, but even if hydraulic mining should cease altogether the valleys would not be relieved from danger so long as the present reckless destruction of our forests continues. The effects of the denudation of mountain sides are by this time well understood in Europe. When the timber is removed from such localities most important changes follow. The snowfall, no longer retained by the trees, and no longer sheltered by their foliage, melts and descends into the rivers with extreme rapidity. Enormous bodies of snow, which when held and shaded by the forests, melted gradually, and thus kept up the rivers late into the summer, are precipitated at once into the ravines, and cause sudden and heavy floods, which pass very quickly, to be surrounded by periods of drought. The mountain springs dry up and disappear. The herbage no longer grows. Evaporation is seriously diminished, and the heats of summer become greater. The want of water is felt in the valleys speedily. The rivers change their regimen. In winter they become dangerous; in summer useless. During the winter every severe storm which covers the mountains with snow raises the streams at once. All the snow must be carried off at once, and the result is a constant increase of floods. The suddenness and fury with which the freshets come down render all preventive works useless. Dykes and levees are swept away. River channels change. For a few months the valleys are oceans, and during the rest of the year they are deserts.

This is what happens when the mountains are stripped of their timbers; and this is what the people of California must expect if they go on in their present course. It is also certain that when the timber has been removed from the Sierra, the winter storms will cause an unprecedented erosion of the soil, and thus the amount of detritus carried down the rivers will be increased to such an extent that the farmers of the Sacramento Valley will be exposed to as much danger as at any former time. And one of the most serious reflections is that when the mountains have been stripped of timber and soil, it will be almost impossible to replace the forest growth, for in that case it will have no holding ground. In the Swiss Alps immense trouble has been taken to replant the slopes above the towns and villages, but the avalanches, having once ground paths for themselves, continually sweep away the barriers which are set to hold them back, and thus all the work has to be done over again. In Switzerland, in France, in Spain and in Italy, whole districts have been rendered uninhabitable by the destruction of the forests, and generations must elapse before severe and patient labor can repair the evil. That the same consequences will follow the same line of action here, is perfectly clear. Indeed already the first premonitions of approaching mischief are to be recognized.

The United States Government has established a Bureau of Forestry, which has issued several valuable reports on the subject, all showing the need of remedial action. Congress, however, has thus far failed to meet the question intelligently, perhaps because there was no "politics" in it. Yet unless something is done soon the whole country must suffer. Everywhere the consumption of wood is increasing, and it is enormous now. There are two distinct branches of the question, as we have shown, and both of them present very grave problems. We can neither afford to exhaust our forests, nor can we afford to encounter the climatic evils which their exhaustion must entail. Yet though the certainty of all these evils is not to be doubted, and though their occurrence would be more disastrous than a destructive foreign war, it is very difficult to arouse public interest in the matter, and it has hitherto proved impossible to obtain the legislation which can alone avert the coming danger, and secure the protection of the people from the greed and folly of a small minority.

GRAIN GAMBLING.

A Special Committee of the New York Senate is taking testimony on grain gambling. One of the witnesses on Saturday thought that the Legislature ought not to interfere in what he called a legitimate business. He thought that any such interference "would result in a decrease of the "volume of business in the Produce Exchange, unless the members in some way "evaded the law. It would affect the pecuniary interests of members." That is about as good an argument as to say that raiding faro games is wrong, because it effects the pecuniary interests of the gamblers. Another witness however held that the sales at "options," "puts," "calls," "futures" and "straddles" should be stopped by law. He said the system was demoralizing and "contrary not only to "sound policy, but to the best interests of "the people." He said, "in no business "will so many financial wrecks be found "as among the grain speculators." Probably he was not familiar with gambling in mining stocks, which has certainly furnished a tolerably large quota of "financial wrecks" in its time. The simple fact however is that grain gambling as carried on in the Produce Exchanges has none of the elements of legitimate business about it. It is a more or less wild betting upon prices. The gamblers never see nor handle the staple in which they operate. They are worse than middlemen. They have no legitimate interest in wheat, but their betting interferes with the interests of the producer and the consumer both. Grain gambling is against the public interest in all ways, and it is not a reputable business, no matter who defends it.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

The Colusa *Sun*, commenting upon a paragraph which appeared in the RECORD-UNION recently, on the principles of railroad taxation, observes: "It is certainly contrary to the spirit of the law to assess a "piece of property according to the income "it brings when added to intelligent labor, but how else are we to arrive at its "cash value?" The income which property brings is not a factor in the problem, and has nothing whatever to do with the question of what the property is worth. The standard of "cash value" is and must be the amount for which the property could be replaced or duplicated. It is impossible to take the usufruct of the property into consideration. To do so would be to assess an income tax under the pretense of assessing a property tax. Suppose, for example, there are two lawyers in a town. Each of them has a library worth $5,000; but while one makes $10,000 a year the other only makes $2,000. In assessing their libraries, how will it be possible to take the income made from them into consideration? Or suppose the case of two dentists, each possessing an outfit of instruments which cost $1,000. One dentist, however, makes $5,000 a year, while the other only makes $1,000. Here again is the same kind and amount of property, producing however the most dissimilar results. It is quite clear that to introduce any consideration of the income derived from the use of the property, is to confuse the whole question. But if the standard we mentioned be applied, every difficulty vanishes at once. What could the property be replaced for? That is always ascertainable, and when ascertained it supplies a rule of taxation which insures equal justice. If we had an income tax it would be permissible to inquire into the question of income. As we have only property taxes, it is not permissible to inquire into anything beyond the actual value of property. It seems to us that the distinction here is broad and strongly marked, and that it ought to govern assessments, both of railroads and all other property.

THE SOCIALISTS AND FROEBEL.

Exactly why the police of New York refused to allow the Socialists to march in procession, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of a monument to Froebel, is not at first apparent. Friederich Froebel, whose centennial anniversary has just been celebrated by the aforesaid New York Socialists in the manner described, was the founder of the Kindergarten, and consequently not a very ferocious nor bloodthirsty person. He introduced Sweetness and Light into the education of the young. He invented a system by which the infant mind can be developed in the most natural, easy and pleasant manner. In doing this he conferred a great boon upon his generation and upon posterity, and it is difficult to see how the peace and order of society could be endangered by a procession held in commemoration of his services to humanity. Does the Superintendent of Police at New York perchance think that the too prolonged contemplation of the Kindergarten system is liable to work a frenzy in men whose minds are attuned to Socialistic views? Or did he think that they were only making-believe to be wrapped up in the Kindegarten system, and that they covertly meditated darker proceedings? Taking the bare facts as they stand, the prohibition of the procession appears to have been unnecessary; but it is possible that Superintendent Walling had information which justified him in issuing the order.

IGNATIEFF AND THE JEWS.

Ignatieff has been endeavoring to make it appear that his Government has not been disgracefully remiss in its treatment of the Jewish persecution. We have no doubt whatever that he was following his habitual preference for falsehood when he said that the Government had taken every precaution against the renewal of the outrages, and that it was punishing the assailants of the Jews. Dispatches arriving every day show that this is not true, and that the Russian authorities are really making no serious efforts to put down the popular uprisings. We suppose the truth to be that they rather approve of the persecution, as being calculated to employ revolutionary energies on enterprises other than the bombardment of the Czar. But the Nihilists are evident not abandoning their first love, as the discovery of a plot to blow up the Kremlin indicates. The approaching coronation of the Czar will be a time of great anxiety, beyond a question, and it is already shown that the persecution of the Jews has not acted as a safety valve to carry off the Nihilist steam.

MEANING BUSINESS.

Seven regiments have been ordered to Arizona to fight the Apaches. We do not know what the actual strength of these regiments is, but suppose they muster some three thousand men. As the hostile Indians do not appear to exceed one hundred and fifty, the Federal troops ought to be able to give a good account of them, always provided that they can be found. The trouble with the Apaches is, that they can always slip across the border into Mexico, and as our troops cannot follow them there, they too generally escape punishment after their raids. Seven regiments ought to persuade them to abandon hostilities, but the great difficulty will be to make them stand still long enough to be whipped.

NEW REMEDY FOR SCALE.—The United States Agricultural Department lately sent an agent to Florida to study up the scale on orange and other fruit trees. After making various experiments and investigations he writes at some length, and states that diluted carbolic soap does not seem effective unless stronger than Professor Riley recommends (diluted fifty times). Soap which has fifteen per cent. oil of creosote is rather expensive, but does good work. What he calls "kerosene butter" is the insecticide that he most strongly favors. The point is to make the kerosene soluble in water. He churns coal oil in milk until it forms a thick butter-like substance. The following is the formula: Kerosene oil one gallon, milk (fresh or sour) six pints, and water six pints; add four pints of the milk and four pints of the water to the oil first, and when the mixture by churning begins to thicken, add the remaining two pints of each. By churning from fifteen to forty-five minutes the entire amount of liquid thickens to an ivory-white butter, which can then be diluted in water to any extent. It may sour or curdle but can be stirred up again. One pint of the "butter" to six quarts of water makes a strong application to be sprayed upon the infested trees. If properly made the cost of this wash as diluted for application will not be over two cents per gallon. The best quality of oil should be used.

NAVIGATION OF THE SACRAMENTO.—The San Francisco Board of Trade at a recent meeting adopted and transmitted to Representative Page, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, the following resolution:

Whereas, The navigation of the Sacramento river and the bay of San Francisco is of great importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of our country, and the protection of both an object entitled to the fostering care of our National Government; and whereas, serious injury has already been inflicted on the river and upper bays, and an emergency exists which requires prompt action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board respectfully urges upon Congress the necessity for immediate action by the adoption of such remedies as in their wisdom may best preserve the facilities which nature has given to commerce, and requests that a sufficient appropriation be promptly made for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In a recent lecture before the "Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society," Professor Kerr said that human beings who work in bad atmosphere often live as long as those under healthier conditions, but at a very low ebb of vitality. When a ventilator was put into a certain vilely ventilated work-room the girls became lively instead of remaining dull, and, like Oliver, "asked for more." Their appetites had so increased that they could do more work, but couldn't live on their wages.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Chinese Bill—A Bad Indian Killed by Soldiers—Suicide of an Inventor—The National Debt—Destruction by Fire—Escape from a Penitentiary—Senator Blair and the Shipherd Inquiry—A St. Louis Sunday—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Among the noticeable incidents of to-day's Senate proceedings was the announcement by Plumb of Kansas that if he had been present last Friday he would have voted for the passage of the Chinese bill. This swells the number of thorough-going and reliable Republican friends of the bill in the Senate to ten.

The Chinese Bill Not Brought Up in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—The contemplated effort to call up the Chinese bill in the House of Representatives for concurrence in the Senate amendments was not made to-day, there being no favorable opportunity for asking unanimous consent, and it being also a matter of doubtful expediency to force action upon the amendments under a suspension of the rules, even if Page could have obtained recognition to make the requisite motions to suspend them. In view of these considerations, and of the large number of names already placed on Speaker Keifer's list with promises for recognition in their order, it was deemed advisable to let the matter rest until to-morrow, when a double chance will be offered for procuring the desired action—first, unanimous consent, and secondly, this failing, by means of a motion to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, which can be carried by a simple majority. Meanwhile Messrs. Morse and Rice, of Massachusetts, and Hooker, of Mississippi—the three leaders most likely to object—have promised that they will not object to the amendments being considered to-morrow, and there is very little doubt that the House's concurrence will then be obtained.

Townsend's resolution offered to-day for the abrogation of all treaty stipulations permitting the immigration of Chinese, except for finance, education or foreign commerce, was so crudely phrased and so manifestly designed only for political effect, that the vote upon it possessed little or no practical significance. More than a hundred Republicans, including all those except Page who have hitherto placed themselves on record as in favor of excluding Chinese laborers, contemptuously refrained from voting on Townsend's resolution at all, and the total number of Representatives who responded to their names numbered only fifteen more than a bare quorum

The Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Townsend of Illinois offered in the House to-day a joint resolution to repeal all the provisions of the existing treaties with China permitting the emigration of Chinese laborers to the United States. The House refused a second reading by a vote of 100 to 25, Page of California being the only Republican who voted for the second reading.

The Shipherd Inquiry—Senator Blair Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Senator Blair appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, and began by reading a general statement in relation to the subject under investigation, in effect as follows: "I know nothing of the membership of the Peruvian Company, except that of President Shipherd. I do not know of any member of either house being in any way whatever connected with it, except myself, and my connection with it was purely as counsel, with no pecuniary interest whatever in the company, and with no expectation whatever of a pecuniary reward." The statement then rehearsed at some length the situation of affairs in Peru and Chile; the witness' sympathy for Peru, and a desire to prevent her dismemberment, which led him to take a keen interest in the purpose and objects of the Peruvian Company. Some time in August Shipherd wrote offering witness, as a retainer, stock in the company. Witness replied that he preferred a retainer in money, if he should take any fee. Shortly afterward he (Shipherd) sent witness some scrip, which was subsequently returned, for reasons already set forth.

Witness continued: "So far as I know, the affair of Shipherd had no influence whatever upon the policy of our Government, and never had the effect to alter or change it in any conceivable degree." Witness then alluded to an interview with Secretary Blaine, which took place on the 25th and 26th of July, and added: "I have no desire to go over in detail what occurred at these interviews, unless it be the wish of the committee that I should do so. I desire to state that I never heard Shipherd make any mention, in the presence of Blaine on any other occasion in my presence, of his having made an offer to Minister Hurlbut of $250,000 stock in the Peruvian Company. Neither did I ever have any correspondence with Minister Hurlbut on the subject of the Peruvian Company." Witness had received letters from Hurlbut, who mentioned having received many communications from Shipherd, and said he could not make him (Shipherd) understand that he (Hurlbut) could not act in the matter except on instructions from the State Department. Witness first saw the long letter of Shipherd to Walker Blaine when he saw it in the printed report of Shipherd's examination before the committee. He had, however, been requested by Secretary Blaine to inform Shipherd that he (Blaine) did not wish him (Shipherd) to hold any correspondence with any subordinates of the State Department, and this desire he had verbally conveyed to Shipherd. Witness knew nothing of the Credit Industrial or their contract with Calderon. Witness thought the Government ought to consider the kidnaping of Calderon a breach of good faith on the part of Chile, and so wrote Shipherd to act as though American ships were on their way. Witness believed should ships would be sent, as England's had already been.

Blair's examination was continued to Wednesday or Thursday.

The President's Powers.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Senator Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back in relation to the President's message about the lawlessness in Arizona, that it was the opinion of the committee that additional legislation is not essential to empower the President to suppress lawlessness in Territories; that he can, under the existing laws, notify lawless gangs to disperse and cease disturbance, and if they do not obey this proclamation the President can then use such force as he may deem necessary, including the army, to suppress lawlessness and restore order. This was assented to, and the committee discharged.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—The debt statement shows a reduction of the debt during April of $14,415,823. The reduction during the past ten months of the fiscal year was about $120,000,000, or nearly double that of the corresponding months of last year. It would have been greater but for the decreased internal revenue receipts caused by the agitation of the whisky tax question.

The New Anti-Polygamy Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Representative Haskell's bill to amend the anti-polygamy law passed this session provides: The first election in Utah shall be held at a time fixed by law for the election of Delegates to the Forty-fourth Congress, and that all elections to be held at an earlier date be postponed to that time; that all vacancies in offices resulting from the passage of the Act of March, 1882, not otherwise provided for, shall be filled by the Governor of the Territory until other provisions be made by law for filling such vacancies; that in all prosecutions for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, no person shall be incompetent as a witness by reason of any marriage or cohabitation between witness and the accused; that the Act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints be annulled.

Cannon's Demands—The Senate Bible Found.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Ex-Delegate Cannon asks Congress to authorize the payment of his full salary, mileage and stationery allowance for the whole term of Congress.

The old Senate Bible, which disappeared three weeks ago, was found this morning on the Secretary's desk, where the purloiner had secretly replaced it.

A Bad Indian Disposed of.

CHICAGO, May 1st.—Some time ago the Indian Department requested the military to arrest Captain Jack, of the White River Utes, who was in the vicinity of Fort Washakie, Wyoming. The arrest was made April 29th. Shortly after he attempted to escape, and fled to a tepee near by, where he secured a carbine and killed Sergeant Richard Casey, of the Third Cavalry. A mountain howitzer was then fired into the tepee, killing Jack instantly. Captain Jack was a notorious leader in the Thornburgh and Meeker massacres, and was a very dangerous and very bad Indian.

Suicide Through Poverty.

NEW YORK, May 1st.—William Godfrey Krueger committed suicide to-day. Poverty was the cause. He was the inventor of a flying machine, which he claimed would carry him to Europe in twenty hours. Krueger was a school teacher in San Francisco for ten years. He was a soldier in the rebellion, and from his sufferings in Confederate prisons he expected a pension from the Government. His application had been favorably received, and he daily expected to hear of its being granted. This morning's mail brought the expected letter from Washington, but the unfortunate man had taken his life some hours before its receipt. Krueger was a member of Doric Lodge, F. and A. M., of San Francisco.

Escape of a Train Robber.

KEOKUK (Ia.), May 1st.—A *Constitution* special from Madison, Ia., says: Polk Wells, the train-robber, escaped from the Penitentiary this morning with two accomplices named Fitzgerald and Cook, by chloroforming their attendant in the hospital, breaking through the iron roof and overpowering the hospital guard. John Elder, one of the latter, died from the effects of his injuries and chloroform. Pursuit has been organized, but no trace has yet been found of the escaped men.

Victory for the Gamblers.

ST. LOUIS, May 1st.—Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, sustains the plea of the gamblers' attorney that the Johnson Act, making gambling a felony, is unconstitutional, as the law was irregularly passed. This throws 400 cases out of Court.

Sunday at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 1st.—Yesterday 109,448 people attended divine service in the city, of whom 85,171 were Catholics; and 20,242 were in the parks, gardens and other not very religious places. More than 6,000 of these witnessed ball games.

Military Movements.

CHEYENNE (Wy. T.), May 1st.—The Third Cavalry, under General Brackett, consisting of twelve companies, leave Wyoming tomorrow for the Indian war in Arizona.

Special dispatches say it is probable that the White River Utes will create trouble over the killing of Chief Jack. The removal of the Third Cavalry to Arizona lessens the protection of settlers in Wyoming and Colorado.

A "Sea of Ice."

BOSTON, May 1st.—The steamer Glamargan, from Liverpool, arrived to-day, badly scratched by ice. The vessel steamed 160 miles on the southern edge of an ice field, and passed fully 100 large icebergs, on which were polar bears and many seals. Several sailing vessels were sighted icebound.

Ambitious to Succeed Senator Davis.

CHICAGO, May 1st.—Green B. Raum has lately intimated to reporters that he was a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed David Davis, of Illinois, and to-night the Peoria *Transcript* makes authoritative announcement of his candidacy.

Financial Affairs of the Congregational Union.

BOSTON, May 1st.—The *Journal* says: By a resolution adopted at the Andover Conference last week, attention was publicly called to the charges of mismanagement in the financial affairs of the Congregational Union. It is a matter that threatens to become of serious importance to the denomination throughout the country.

The Fire Record.

ITHICA (N. Y.), May 1st.—The Washington works were burned to-day. Loss, $6,000.

RALEIGH (N. Y.), May 1st.—The sixteen buildings of the Bingham school were burned to-day. No lives were lost.

FLORENCE (Wis.), May 1st.—Four buildings were burned here to-day. Loss, $21,000.

DENTON (Tex.), May 1st.—Six new brick business houses were burned here to-day. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $30,000.

WINNIPEG, May 1st.—A fire occurred here to-day. Loss, $70,000; partially insured.

Governor Crittenden Indorsed.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), May 1st.—A mass meeting was held at Liberty, Clay county, to-day, near the homes of the James boys, and resolutions were passed indorsing Governor Crittenden's action, and expressing full sympathy with him in his warfare against the bandits.

The Pennsylvania Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st.—The joint meeting of the regular and independent Republicans have agreed on resolutions to govern the State Convention, which is to be held May 10th.

One of the Escapes Recaptured.

FORT MADISON (Ia.), May 1st.—Fitzgerald, one of the escaped convicts, has been recaptured in a barn four miles from town. Cook and Wells are supposed to be in the woods.

First Through Train.

NEW YORK, May 1st.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will run its first through train from Washington to Louisville to-day. The company has contracted for 834 cars, to be delivered before July 1st.

Municipal Elections.

RALEIGH (N. C.), May 1st.—Returns from the municipal elections to-day in the various cities and towns of the State show a victory for the regular Democracy. In this city the Independents received a very small vote.

Dividend Declared.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend.

Strike of Carpenters.

CINCINNATI, May 1st.—The carpenters have struck for an increase of 50 cents a day, and all building has stopped.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Nothing of special importance occurred in either house of Congress to-day.

The Maine Greenbackers.

PORTLAND, May 1st.—The Greenback State Convention will be held at Bangor May 30th.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, May 1st—Midnight.—Highest temperature, 66°; lowest, 50°.

CHICAGO, May 1st. — Highest temperature, 60°; lowest, 39°.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

Hanlan Again a Victor—Alpine Storms—Affairs in Spain—Two Children Burned to Death—Advices from Mexico—Another Nihilist Conspiracy—Ignatieff and the Jewish Disturbances—Etc.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

LONDON, May 1st.—A melancholy scene was witnessed during last week. A procession of unemployed laborers bore through the streets a wretched banner, directing attention to their condition, and to the fund attempting to be raised by the Lord Mayor to promote emigration, which amounts to the magnificent sum of £109. Had a subscription of thousands been wanted to retain Jumbo, it would doubtless have been raised in one day.

Another Nihilist Conspiracy Discovered.

MOSCOW, May 1st.—A man named Kobosiphf Bogdanowitch recently submitted to the authorities a plan for the illumination of the Kremlin with an electric light. Inquiries were instituted, and it was discovered that the intention was to blow up the whole Kremlin during the festivities attending the coronation of the Czar. At the man's residence were found a number of peasants' caps, the crowns of which were filled with explosive material. It is supposed that these caps were intended to be thrown into the air in greeting to the Czar, and that on falling to the ground the contents would explode with the effect of bombs. Bogdanowitch and 300 Nihilists have been arrested.

The Governor-General has put a stop to the expulsion of Jews from Russia.

Electric Railway in London.

LONDON, May 1st.—The House of Commons has passed a bill authorizing the construction of an electric railway at Charing Cross under the river to Waterloo station.

"A French Skobeleff."

BERLIN, May 1st.—The *North German Gazette* has an article calling General De Gallifet "a French Skobeleff." It says at a recent banquet General De Gallifet declared that Gambetta's return to power was necessary, as the present Government was careless of French honor, and added that Prince Hohenlohe was pressing France to accept the German guarantee of her possessions, in return for which both countries would reduce their armies.

Minister Lowell in a Quandary.

LONDON, May 1st.—At the Royal Academy banquet Saturday evening Sir Frederick Leighton, in a toast to "Literature," mentioned James Russell Lowell's name, and said wherever the work of Lowell was opened it showed passionate patriotism and burning sympathy with the sufferers of wrong.

Lowell said this was too flattering a portrait. It was so different from some spirited pen and ink sketches he had been lately receiving from America that he had some doubt which of them he might resemble.

The Case of Dr. Lamson—He Confessed His Guilt—His Lawyer Speaks.

LONDON, May 1st.—Harcourt, Home Secretary, announces that Dr. Lamson, before his execution, confessed his guilt to the Chaplain, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

Montague Williams writes that he thinks it due himself, and all the gentlemen professionally associated with him in Dr. Lamson's defense, to state that no suggestion of the doctor's insanity had ever been made to them. Williams says he was assured from first to last that the prisoner denied the commission of the crime. His instructions were to challenge direct any scientific evidence given by the prosecution. This explanation, Williams says, is rendered necessary by the late letter of Rev. Mr. Lamson, written in his sad extremity.

Brazil on the Warpath.

LONDON, May 1st.—Advices from Montevideo are to the effect that in consequence of the maltreatment of Brazilians in Uruguay, Brazil is concentrating troops on the frontier, and dispatched an envoy to Montevideo to demand redress. It is reported that Uruguay is raising men to protect the frontier, and is taking measures to fortify Montevideo.

Ignatieff and the Jewish Disturbances.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1st.—General Ignatieff publishes a communication, denying that the anti-Jewish disturbances are the result of want of action on the part of the Government, and declaring that serious disorders have occurred only at Balta, where the Jews were in fault, as they began a demonstration in revenge for an insult to a Jew by a Christian child. General Ignatieff states that elsewhere disorders have been averted through the energetic measures of the authorities, which will be continued.

It is reported that the Jews are leaving Wilna en masse. Two hundred families start for America to-day.

Death of a Princess.

LONDON, May 1st.—Princess Marie, wife of Prince William of Wurtemburg, and sister of the Duchess of Albany, is dead. She was recently delivered of a stillborn child.

Death.

PARIS, May 1st.—Count Franz De Champagny, the author and a member of the French Academy, is dead.

Disastrous Fire.

ABERDEEN, May 1st.—The loss by fire in the Newmarket buildings is £100,000. Three persons were killed.

Exhibition Opened—Railroad Building.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 24th.—The Queretaro exposition opened to-day.

The Central Railway Company have constructed in the republic 557 kilometers of road, the Mexican National Company 268 miles, and the Tehuantepec Company 63 miles.

The Proposed Inland Sea.

PARIS, May 1st.—Captain Roudaire's startling scheme for making a great inland sea to the south of Algeria and Tunis is attracting a great deal of attention. The subject has been carefully discussed by the Council of Ministers, and a special commission is to consider the question of ways and means. The cost of carrying out the scheme would not seem to be enormous. M. Roudaire is of the opinion that $15,000,000 would amply suffice to cover all expenses. In eight years, at most, he thinks the gigantic work might be finished.

Serious Riot—The Parnellites and the Government.

DUBLIN, May 1st.—A riot occurred at Frankford, County Kings, Saturday. A number of persons who it was reported had paid their rents were fearfully beaten. The police arrested thirty persons, and cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet.

The fact that a gentleman was allowed the unusual privilege of twice visiting Kilmainham Jail last Friday has strengthened the belief that some diplomatic negotiations are proceeding between the Parnellites and the Government.

Ship Ashore and All on Board Drowned.

LONDON, May 1st.—A full rigged ship is ashore at Swanage. All on board are drowned. The gale was very heavy.

The Wrecked Ship.

CAIRO (Egypt), May 1st.—The wreckage from the ship ashore at Swanage is marked "Alexandrovna."

The Egyptian Conspiracy.

CAIRO, May 1st.—Forty-three of the persons concer