4

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..............FEBRUARY 3, 1883

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

SACRAMENTO, February 2, 1883—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Hight of barom...	Ther...	Direction of wind, velocity	Character of wind force..	Rain in 24 hours..	State of the weather
Olympia....	30.40	23	Calm	Calm...	.....	Cloudy
Portland....	30.46	18	E.	Light..	.....	Clear
Roseburg...	30.31	23	N. W.	Light..	.....	Clear
Mendocino..	......	...	......	......	.....	......
Red Bluff...	30.23	30	N. 24	Brisk..	.....	Clear
Sacramento.	30.15	32	N.W.14	Fresh..	.....	Clear
S. Francisco.	30.13	41	E. 8	Fresh..	.....	Clear
Visalia.....	30.09	35	Calm.	Calm...	.02	Clear
Los Angeles.	30.0[illegible]	41	N. 8	Fresh..	.....	Clear
San Diego..	30.06	49	W. 18	Brisk..	.....	Fair

Maximum temperature, 42; minimum, 30.
River above low-water mark, at 11 A. M., 10 feet 8 inches; a fall of 1 inch in the past 24 hours.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, February 2d.—For California: Fair weather.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119½ for 4s of 1907; 113½ for 4½s; 103¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 83½@4 87; silver bars, 110⅝.

Silver in London, 50 7-16d; consols, 102⅝d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 106; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87@87½ cents.

The Savage Mining Company have levied an assessment of 50 cents.

Stocks were weak in San Francisco yesterday. Everything called seemed to shrivel under the influence of the market.

Money is being raised in Petaluma to induce Sonoma county to build a new Court-house in that city.

Fire in Petaluma; also in Virginia, Nev.

It is impossible for relief to reach the starving people on Innismurray Island, Ireland, owing to the heavy seas.

Great preparations are making by the Chinese in New York to celebrate the coming New Year.

The deficit in the accounts of Vincent, late State Treasurer of Alabama, is found to be $213,000.

The military will not be used in executing legal processes in the Isle of Skye.

The editor, proprietor and printer of the *Free Thinker* in London have been held on a charge of blasphemous libel.

The Court-house and contents at Lafayette, Ga., were burned yesterday.

A young lady student of the State Normal School at Edenboro, Pa., has been arrested for the murder of her illegitimate babe.

The Cabinet at Washington yesterday considered the Mexican treaty.

A son of Senator Conger has been appointed Assistant Postmaster of the District of Columbia.

In Chicago yesterday judgments were entered up against the Union Iron and Steel Company to the amount of $1,666,860.

Patti is not coming to California, but will leave New York for England April 18th.

Snow-storms are greatly interfering with railroad traffic throughout the Northwest.

The tax suit of Nevada county against the Central Pacific Railroad Company was yesterday compromised by the company paying $22,025 into the county treasury.

P. Patelo was killed at Handly Station, Texas, by T. E. Stanley, with an ax helve.

During the last seven days 305 business failures occurred in the United States.

Michael E. McGain was sentenced in New York yesterday to be hanged March 9th.

Casimer Perier has resigned his seat in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is estimated this year at 125,000 quintals—less than an average.

A serious insurrection has broken out among the Behelos in India.

Archbishop McCabe is ill at his residence in Monkstown, Ireland.

Another heavy gale prevailed on the British coast yesterday.

During the past eleven years in New York city, 1,103 men have committed suicide, and 328 women.

The twenty-three persons killed in the Bombay factory panic Thursday were all women, crushed to death in their struggle to escape.

Serious trouble is reported from Sunset, Tex.

The revolutionists have captured Esmeralda, the leading port of Ecuador, after forty-eight hours of obstinate fighting.

The steamer Tacoma went ashore near Umpqua river, Oregon, Monday night, and broke in two amidships.

Jack Vincent, who killed John Westfall, has been found guilty at Chehalis, W. T., of murder in the second degree.

Two schoolboys are missing at Salt Lake, and it is thought they are drowned.

L. P. Hughes, a prominent Utah attorney, died suddenly in Ogden yesterday.

Frank Harper has been convicted at San Jose of arson in the second degree.

Charles D. Bunker, Commissioner of Immigration for California, was arrested in San Francisco last night, upon three warrants charging him with felony.

Damon Romero was hanged yesterday at Springer, N. M., for a murder committed a year ago.

The Assembly was in session yesterday and transacted a large amount of routine business. The Senate was not in session, but all the Senate committees were at work.

SINCE Oscar Wilde's return to England he has taken to abuse of this country, and all things American. This is unkind on the part of Mr. Wilde. He was certainly well treated here. Did we caricature him and his doctrines?—but it was in a good-humored vein, and he certainly did not consider it harmful, for none received it with less concern than he. Did we not take him into the arms of our best society—and is this the way he repays us for our hospitality? Did we not make a great deal more of a stir about him than he is capable of producing among his own people? We gave him respectful hearing, and with but a solitary exception he had no reason to complain of the conduct of an audience. We listened to him, read him, gave him of our substance, laughed good-humoredly at him, believed in much that he preached without becoming absolute converts; dined him, wined him, and introduced him to the most skilled bunko experts we had at command, who relieved him of the insignificant sum of $7,000, and—really it is too bad after all we did do to entertain the distinguished apostle of estheticism, that he should go home to a people whose respect we would retain, and seek to destroy the belief they may entertain that we are without exception the greatest, and the best, the most cultured, energetic, refined, wide-awake and appreciative people on the face of the globe. Oscar certainly has not treated us well, and when next one of his kindred comes this way, we shall hesitate before dancing to his piping.

THE fears entertained by Von Briesen that the decrease of gold is a cause for alarm, may be in part dissipated by the reports from the Adirondack region. The New York papers contain detailed accounts of the working of gold mines in that section that are very flattering, and the latest dispatches announce the discovery of ancient river bed gravel deposits that work rich in gold. It is possible that a new El Dorado is about to be opened up.

MR. SMITH has introduced in the Assembly a bill for the establishment of a Forestry Commission. Such a commission is needed, but the bill is incumbered with a provision that gives it in charge Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. This is all wrong, and will tend to work the ousting of the present Yosemite Commission.

IT is always easy to assail the great railroad corporations. The most prominent heads receive the most blows. Whatever rates may be, there will always be those who will tilt against them so long as the lists are open in which ambitious knights may poise a lance.

MR. ENGLISH has introduced a bill in the Senate to declare the public holidays to be January 1st, February 22d, May 30th, July 4th, September 9th, December 25th and the annual thanksgiving day as designated by proclamation.

THE publication of Tariff Commissioners Kenner and Porter's letters is attributed to a young man whom they temporarily employed as a private secretary, and discharged for bad habits.

MR. BARRY has introduced a bill in the Assembly for the establishment in California of a Civil Service Commission of four persons—two from each of the chief political parties.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF THE RELATION OF ILLITERACY TO CRIME.

A recent statistical report made in France presents some showings that are interesting in the light of the generally accepted doctrine in this country that the relatien between crime and education is found in the increase of the former in almost exact proportion to the absence or decadence of the latter. Here, however, come French statisticians with precisely opposite exhibits. According to their figures 26,000 persons of the class wholly illiterate in that country furnish five criminals; 25,000 of the class able to read and write furnish six criminals; 25,000 of the class favored with superior instruction furnish more than fifteen criminals. The conclusion drawn is that the increase of crime is in direct ratio with the amount of instruction received; that in the departments in which instruction is most "disseminated," crime is greatly more prevalent. In other words, that morality is in inverse ratio with instruction. Lastly, that relapse into crime is much greater among the instructed than the non-instructed portion of the community. This statement flies in the face of the theory here maintained that popular education is preventive of crime. In other words, that illiteracy and ignorance are companions of moral degeneracy. We cannot yield to the statistics quoted and the conclusions drawn, until we are given all the details of the method employed in gathering them, the conditions of the taking, the statistics of the occupations and residences of the people, the educational methods under which the "superior instruction" referred to was "disseminated," etc. In short, we must have detailed and explicit information of all, and the exact factors of the statistical situation, in order to arrive at an independent judgment.

For instance, we must be informed whether the French statisticians in their calculations have included suicide, treating it as a crime, for it is a fact that in Switzerland, which is nearly free from illiteracy, there are 196 suicides to every 1,000,000 of population; in the United States, where the percentage of illiteracy is 20, the ratio of suicides is but 40 to every 1,000,000 of population. So in Prussia, nearly free from illiteracy, the ratio is 134; whereas, in England, the degree of illiteracy being 33, the ratio is 73. Now, in France, according to MM. Bronc and De Lisle, who are unquestioned authorities, "the diffusion of education and general intelligence increases the ratio of suicides." The Department du Nord, first in intelligence, has the greatest number of suicides, or 50 per cent. of all that occur in the republic, while in the departments where there is the lowest degree of intelligence, there is also the lowest rate of self-destruction.

There is some consolation in the exhibit quoted, however, as it stands, and that is found in the partial reply it constitutes to the able argument of Professor Winchell, that the scheme of universal suffrage is a failure, because as intelligence is the highest development of modern civilization, and ignorance its lowest manifestation, therefore to secure the best results in a government by a people the right of suffrage should be confined to the intelligent classes, as they are best fitted to give and preserve for us a pure government. It is true that the Professor couples virtue with intelligence throughout in his argument—and which, by the way, is one of the boldest and most advanced of modern times—but how will he account for the fact, said to be established by the French statistics, that intelligence and virtue are not concomitants, of necessity, but have there shown a repulsion for each other, so far as criminal returns enable a judgment to be formed?

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

The State University authorities experience much inconvenience, loss and difficulty in handling and economically investing the perpetual endowment fund, even when good bonds can be obtained. The late State Controller referred to the difficulty in these words: "As the endowment fund is to remain forever undiminished, it has always been held by the State authorities that no money can be drawn from it only upon depositing the equivalent in bonds." Under this ruling bonds must be purchased before the money can be obtained with which they are to be purchased. May 1, 1882, the Board of Regents passed upon this question in the following language: "All money held by the State Treasurer, and belonging to the perpetual endowment fund, should be immediately turned over to the Treasurer of the Board of Regents, as a matter of course, for investment." With the existing limitations under the Act of 1862, and the further limitations prescribed by the State officers, the Board will soon find itself wholly unable to loan a single dollar of the perpetual endowment fund. To obviate this difficulty, and relieve the State Treasurer from responsibility, bills have been simultaneously introduced in the Senate and in the Assembly. The bills also provide for a simpler system of collecting sums on bonds called in, and on which the interest ceases. There is also difficulty experienced under the present law in realizing on bonds which depreciate, and also in the delivery of coupons by the State Treasurer to the Treasurer of the University. In fact, the law imposes a system of bookkeeping, unnecessary to explain at length, that ties the hands of the Regents. This should be remedied, and may be under careful consideration of the bills, and still no loopholes left for irregularities. No obstacle must be placed in the path of the State University. Every facility should be afforded the Regents to enable them to handle the funds to the very best advantage, and to work out the realization of the highest possibilities of the institution. It must be made to keep abreast of the times, and any unnecessary restrictions upon its financial policy will retard its advancement.

LEGISLATIVE HASTE VS. LEGISLATIVE WASTE.

Well informed and experienced legislators realize that the most of good legislation is accomplished through the work of committees. Given ample time, and not an overcrowded calendar, and committees really economize time for the legislative body. The tyros in a deliberative assembly, with but few exceptions, distinguish their maiden efforts by attempting to "rush matters," and to enforce long sittings. They would have the house consider their bills without the intervention of a committee, the cool judgment of which may work their condemnation. They are always sticklers for speed; with them that is the one essential thing, and oftener than otherwise they really believe that time is saved by yielding to their persistency. In truth, they lose time, or rather waste it. A committee analyzes a bill, considers it free from the routine and formula of the house, takes testimony, collects the facts, defines the issues, and comes back to the body prepared to put it intelligently before it, and, if need be, to enlighten the house as to all the facts, the probable effects of the measure and its relation to other legislation and to existing laws. For these and other good but ancient reasons, committees really save time to the house, and their work becomes second only to that of the legislative body in session. It is nearly always an evidence of want of deliberation, of ill-considered measures, of hasty judgment and of doubtful policy, when a legislator objects to his bill being considered by a committee. The maiden members, with here and there an exception, enter upon a legislative career with the idea that the committees of the House are hindrances especially intended to crush the life out of the momentous measures with which they are charged. They cannot be brought to a realization of the fact that the shortest road to passage is through the committee; that long sittings and hasty committee work consume more time, and profit less, than short sittings and deliberate action by committees. These are trite statements, but timely, in view of recent efforts to push measures through the Legislature without committee reference, and to denounce adjournment taken in order to afford committees time for labor. Whatever shortcomings of the present houses we may feel it incumbent, in the public interest, to point out, there will certainly be no censure by us for giving standing legislative committees ample time to consider measures, for out of that allowance comes speed and fewer and better laws.

CHAIN-GANGS.

We pointed out a week ago serious objections to one clause of a bill providing for the maintenance of a chain-gang in every county in this State. The author of the bill admitted the correctness of the criticism. We now enter a protest against the whole bill. It is wrong in its inception, as is any scheme to make men abandoned. Refinements of definition will not change the principle. Called by any name whatever, the system that exposes to public view the shame of criminals will fasten the stigmas upon them forever. That which exposes men in the full knowledge of their fellows and forces from them an acknowledgment that they belong to the criminal class, tends to make them abandon themselves, and when that results for such there is no hope, and against such society cannot be defended save by the unending imprisonment of the criminals. All the interests of society are with those systems than look to the reform of the criminal, and the checking of the tyro in crime at the outset of his career, and against those systems that work opposite results. It is because of the undeniable truth of these principles that in some systems the prisoner is known only by a number; his fellow-convict never hears his name pronounced in prison, and is thus deprived of the means of persecution when both are again at large. On the same line proceeds the system which compels convicts to wear masks when out of their cells; that makes the prison register a sealed book, and that prohibits the visiting of prisoners by large numbers of persons. The best thing that can be done for the criminal class, as well as for society, is to cut off its members, when in prison, from all the world. But this must not be misunderstood as advocacy of solitary confinement. Where a number of prisoners are confined together the knowledge each acquires of the other is used to force them into criminal leagues, from most of which they can never escape. The chain-gang does more than this, it forces the man, by public exposure, to abandon himself, for every criminal holds to the idea that he is not a confirmed felon—that there is hope and a future for him. When he abandons that idea, he becomes a force to make criminals. He who has given over himself and has lost wholly his own self-respect has reached that stage when he is led to approach another of his class, or one not yet of his class, to draw him into organization against decency, order and law. To the prisoner as yet on the verge of criminal life this is seldom possible. It is sufficient, to conclude the argument, by pointing out that the opinions of the penologists of eminence, and of all countries where the non-exposure system prevails, are pronounced against the public exposure system, of which the chain-gang is the worst example.

THE EXALTATION OF A GAME.

A scientific writer in a leading Scottish journal is quoted approvingly by the *Popular Science Monthly* in an essay on brain-power in education, in which the game of whist is exalted. Considering this to be an age when brain-power alone is the governing agent, he deems it essential to settle upon the best test by which to estimate correctly that power in various individuals. Competitive examinations having descended into official routine, he considers as but imperfect tests; the training youths receive belongs to acquired knowledge—a knowledge of rules and formula, etc. Mathematics tend to strengthen the mind, but pupils are oftenest crammed with mathematics, and fail to mentally digest the matter, and hence the mind is really weakened. The aquisition of modern languages is not a test of brain-power, for a child will excel an adult, and modern languages are based on arbitrary rules, and reason does not enter into their study. Modern mental training is represented but by two subjects—those which store and those which strengthen the mind. The mental exercise had in the game of chess he deems quite as efficient as mathematical discipline. One may be a profound mathematician and fail to comprehend a simple truth not presented in a mathematical form, and a chess player deals with pieces of a constant value. A whist player however—and here we reach the kernel in this philosophic nut—holds cards of varying value, and to play them exercises brain power independent of stored knowledge, and by that game therefore brain power is more called into action than by mathematics, classics or chess. Mathematicians and classical scholars are to be found in multitudes, but first-class whist players are rare. As an accurate test of relative brain-power therefore, he believes we will be far more likely to obtain correct results by an examination in whist, where there can be no cramming to supply the place of intelligence, for a first-class whist player is rarely if ever stupid on original matters requiring judgment. Aside from whist, then, we have at this time no accurate test by which to measure the relative brain-power of individuals. It is not necessary now to analyze this reasoning, or point out some of its fallacies. The present purpose is to be in time with congratulations to the devotees of whist upon this exaltation of their favorite game. First-class whist players will hereafter esteem themselves of greater intellectual worth. It may be desirable for other mortals, whose failure to become entranced with that game and to grasp its intricacies evidences their lack of brain-power, to maintain a close relationship with first-clast whist players hereafter, with the hope that they may profit thereby.

SPENCER ON AMERICAN LIFE.

Herbert Spencer has made an addendum to his remarks at the New York banquet on social forces in American life, but it has not been so widely published as was the original text. Americans can draw consolation from it. He does not over color the picture of the intensified system under which we exist. In Europe the industrial and producing classes find the possibilities for rising so narrow that they entertain little thought of bettering themselves, and become content with their lot. But in America life is a race, free for all; the one dread is of being "left." The struggle for wealth, honor and applause engages all; the competition spreads downward and is manifest in all classes. The curious reader, desirous of ascertaining the views of the eminent sociologist as to the result of our vapid and contentious system, is pleased to find him prophesying more of good than ill for the outcome of this intensified life of "great labor, great profit and great expenditure, and its concomitant wear and tear, which considerably diminishes in one direction the good gained in another." He holds that as long as we fairly maintain order the free scope we enjoy in the struggle for profit and honor will conduce greatly to the material advancement of society, develop the industrial arts, extend and improve business organizations, and augment wealth; but it does not follow, he adds, that it raises the value of individual life, as measured by the average state of its feelings; "but that it will do so eventually is certain." When we reflect upon the somber prophecies that have been pronounced for our future, we read with pleasure that Spencer holds us at a higher estimate; that it is true here, as elsewhere, that the life of society so sways the wills of its members as to turn them to its ends. Social forces impel men to achieve social ends while apparently achieving but their own. In spite of themselves nature leads men by purely personal motives to fulfill her lofty ends. Ambition prompts excess of work, and the eagerness for the honor accorded to success is indispensable as a means to peopling the earth with the higher types of man, and the subjugation of its surface and its forces to human use. When the sphere for achievement becomes smaller the desire for applause will lose the predominance it now has. "When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power—when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved—that strife for distinction which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated. Along with other benefits may then come a rational proportioning of work and relaxation; and the relative claims of to-day and to-morrow may be properly balanced."

THE SIGNAL SERVICE CORPS.

The proposal to transfer the Signal Service branch of the army to the Interior Department meets with but little approval. Nor should it have more, for the reasons advanced in support of the proposition are not sound. The meteorological work of the Signal Corps is best accomplished under the severe disciplinary system of the army. To transfer it to a civil department would not be a step forward in civil service reform. It would displace enlisted men for greedy seekers after places. It would make the service a party machine, and ere long full of crooked ways and devious doings. Civilians can do the work no better than soldiers; their tenure of office would be less certain, and their labors consequently less efficient. It would not obviate the necessity for an Army Signal Corps, as that body in any event must maintain that service. It is not, therefore, in the line of economy. It is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of the plan to inaugurate a new scheme, to satisfy the greed of partisan place-hunters.

THE DEFEAT OF WINDOM.

Inasmuch as the whisky ring was unanimous in its opposition to the selection of Mr. Windom as United States Senator from Minnesota, it may be assumed that his defeat, and the election of Mr. Sabin, was a triumph for the speculators. This may be concluded without any special reflection upon Mr. Sabin. The country knows so little concerning him that it is not just to judge of his course in advance, with positiveness. It is certain, however, that he owes his election to Democratic votes, and equally certain that the interest of the ring in Congress resides in the success of the Democracy and of a few friendly Republicans. The result in Minnesota, we very much fear, is in the line of victory which we prophesied for the distillers and bonded whisky speculators.

AS EXPECTED.

It was precisely what might have been expected. The moment a voice was raised in favor of a Foresty Commission, a San Francisco journal is found to denounce the proposition to save this State from the evils that will inevitably result from denudation of our uplands. Timber is not grown in San Francisco; why, therefore, should its culture be fostered elsewhere?

THE New York *World* gives its definition of free trade in these words: "Such a commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign countries as shall secure the maximum of facilities for freedom of labor, freedom of production and freedom of reciprocal exchange with the minimum of fiscal or revenue contrivances for controlling or assisting by protective legislation any certain and special class of manufacturers thereby made monopolists."

PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Railroad Tax Case in Nevada County Settled—Steamer Wrecked on the Oregon Coast—New Court-house Proposed at Petaluma—Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree—Sudden Death at Ogden—Snow Troubles in Utah—Advices from San Francisco—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Arrest of Immigration Commissioner Bunker.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2d.—Charles D. Bunker, Commissioner of Immigration for California, was arrested to-night upon three warrants issued out of the Police Court on complaints charging him with felony. The warrants were sworn to by John F. Burris. The first complaint charges Bunker with having collected the sum of $14,000 over and above and in excess of his salary of $4,000 and the necessary expenses of his office, and that without authority of law he has placed the sum so collected and intrusted to his custody out of his possession with C. F. Bassett & Co., a commercial house doing business in San Francisco. The second complaint charges Bunker with having collected the sum of $4,000, and deposited it with H. C. Bunker; while the third complaint charges him with the collection of $4,000, and with the appropriation of that amount. The accused gave bail in the sum of $15,000 for his appearance in Court.

A Week's Deaths—The Wrecked Steam Collier.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2d.—The Health Office reports show that 102 deaths occurred in this city during the week, against 125 during the corresponding week last year.

The steam collier Tacoma, lost near the mouth of Umpqua river, belonged to the Pacific Coast Improvement Company. She cost $375,000, and it is said that neither vessel nor cargo was insured.

Assessment Levied.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2d.—The Savage Mining Company to-day levied an assessment of 40 cents per share.

The Nevada County Tax Suits.

NEVADA, February 2d. — The tax suit against the Central Pacific Railroad Company came up in the Superior Court to-day, when the contemplated compromise authorized by the Board of Supervisors was effected. The county received $22,205, which has been paid into the Treasury. Of this sum, $854 is for costs and expenses incurred in attempting to recover former taxes. The amount due from the railroad for taxes was $23,000.

Residence Burned—Proposed New Court-house.

PETALUMA, February 2d.—The residence of Mrs. Terrence Boylan, a widow, was partially destroyed by fire last night, the work, evidently, of an incendiary. The property was valued at $600, and was insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe for $400.

One hundred and seventy thousand dollars is being raised here for the erection of a much needed Court-house for the county. Already $75,000 have been subscribed, and the requisite sum will soon be tendered Sonoma county by the citizens of Petaluma, with a proviso that the building be erected in this city.

Arson in the Second Degree.

SAN JOSE, February 2d.—Frank Harper, alias Clinker, was convicted to-day in the Superior Court of arson in the second degree, in setting fire to M. Nelson's barn on the 4th of last December.

The Unidentified Victims of the Tehachapi Disaster.

LOS ANGELES, February 2d.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company have purchased a lot in Evergreen Cemetery, and on Monday next will have the unidentified remains of the victims of the Tehachapi disaster buried. Each coffin will have a number corresponding to that on the box in which the remains were sent from Tehachapi. A record will be kept by undertaker Brown of where the remains are buried, and also showing the location where each of the remains was found at the time of the accident.

Steamer Tacoma Wrecked.

EMPIRE CITY, January 31st.—The steamer Tacoma went ashore Monday night four miles north of Umpqua river. The Captain and six men landed yesterday. The tug Sol. Thomas went to her yesterday, but could not get the crew off on account of the heavy sea. She was broken amidships, both stern and bow being under water. She lies about 300 yards from the shore, with her head to the southeast. The Captain has sent here for tugs and lifeboats.

The Weather.

PETALUMA, February 2d.—A light fall of snow and hail occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A heavy frost appeared last night, and to-day a cold norther prevails.

NEW MEXICO.

Hanged for Murder.

SPRINGER, February 2d.—Damon Romero, a young Mexican, was hanged to-day for the murder of William Brocksmith, a ranchman, near Sweetwater, a year ago.

NEVADA.

Dwelling Burned—Good Sleighing.

VIRGINIA, February 2d.—The dwelling of Mrs. O'Leary, in the north end of the city, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $1,000; no insurance.

Sleighing is good, and the weather is very cold.

The State Prison Wardenship — Public Meeting Called for.

CARSON, February 2d.—At the Republican caucus this afternoon Frank Bell, formerly connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, was declared the nominee for Warden on the fourth ballot.

A circular was received here this morning from Virginia City, pronouncing against the alleged extortions of the Central Pacific Railroad, and calling for a public meeting to denounce the course of the Legislature, which it is claimed was elected on an anti-railroad platform.

The Reno Savings Bank Case.

RENO, February 2d.—The savings bank case of L. L. Crockett, James H. Kinkead and L. C. Batchelder came up again to-day in the District Court. There were three grounds of demurrer to the indictment, one of which Judge Boardman sustained. The other two he did not pass upon, and resubmitted the case to the Grand Jury. The ruling of the Court sets the indictment aside. The bond obligates the defendants to answer before the next Grand Jury.

OREGON.

Attorney Engaged—New Steamboat to be Built—Cold Weather.

ASTORIA, February 2d. — The Astoria Chamber of Commerce has engaged Clarence A. Seward to advocate the forfeiture of the Oregon Central Railroad Company's land grant before the proper Congressional committees, and it means business.

A joint stock company of Astorians have subscribed $20,000 to construct another steamboat for local purposes. The stock is taken, and work begins at once.

This was the coldest day of the season. Water pipes are frozen and bursting all over town.

Murder in the Second Degree.

PORTLAND, February 2d.—Jack Vincent, on trial at Chehalis, W. T., for killing his brother-in-law, John Westfield, a year ago, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. Defendant gave notice of an application for a new trial.

UTAH.

Two Boys Missing—More Snowslides—Bullion Receipts—Snow Blockade—Sudden Death.

SALT LAKE, February 2d.—Two school boys, named George Garie and Jas. Wallace, have been missing from their homes in this city since Sunday, and the supposition is that they have been lost in the Jordan river, where it is believed they went skating.

Two snowslides have occurred along the Little Cottonwood tramway of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in the past week, but no lives have been lost.

The bullion receipts in this city for the week ending to-day were $24 900. The receipts for January were $70,000.

There is a heavy snow blockade on the Union Pacific extension from Green river to Sherman. The passenger train which left Ogden yesterday morning was at Green river at 2 o'clock to-day, detained by snow-drifts. The train that left Ogden last evening was detained at Sherman yesterday by snow. The Utah and Northern train which left Ogden last night returned this morning, being unable to get through, by reason of heavy snow-drifts. The Utah Central train which left Ogden last evening for Salt Lake did not get in till 5 o'clock this morning, being blockaded ten miles north of the city. The road is now open between the two cities.

L. P. Hughes, a prominent attorney of this Territory, died suddenly of apoplexy at Ogden this afternoon.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

The glanders is prevalent in San Joaquin county.

At Silver City, N. M., milk sells for eighty cents a gallon.

Bears are destroying many sheep in Wooden valley, Napa county.

Fifty-nine marriage licenses were issued last year in Corvallis, Oregon.

The Moqui Indian Reservation, north of Prescott, A. T., is to comprise sixty square miles.

Ten families are expected to arrive in Jackson county, Oregon, from Texas, in a few weeks.

Tucson wants $10,000 assistance from the Territorial Government to build a school-house.

The Assessor's returns state that 71,734 tons of ore were reduced in Eureka county, Nevada, in the year 1882.

Last year John H. Smith, of Indian valley, Nevada, planted 150 pounds of Russian oats, and gathered 7,000 pounds as the result.

The Albuquerque, N. M., street railway does not pay. A line of Herdic coaches is proposed instead of the present mode of street travel.

Heulin Miller, father of the poet, Joaquin Miller, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Lane county, Oregon, and is not expected to recover.

The Shasta county papers are fighting about a Normal school. Redding wants a school located at that place, and the town of Shasta wants one.

Steilacoom, W. T., has the oldest wagon shop and brick building on the Sound. The former was established in 1854 and the latter was built in 1858.

From every section of Washington and northern Idaho reports are sent in showing that a largely increased area of land is being devoted to wheat this season.

Sheep in Merced county anticipate an average loss of 20 per cent. of lambs by coyotes this season. During the past two years these pests have increased in number.

Preparations are being made to establish the new Crow Indian Agency at a point on the Big Horn, nearly half way between Fort Custer, M. T., and the mouth of that stream.

The people of Grand Ronde valley, Oregon, are discussing the project for dividing the county of Union, so as to leave the Wallows and Indian valleys a separate county.

Messrs. Prouty and Fenwick sold at Cottage Grove, Oregon, last week, 1,000 pounds of deer skins for 30 cents per pound, the result of their hunting for the past summer and fall.

The number of failures in Oregon for the past year over that of 1878 was less than 7 per cent., while the increase in the number of firms for that period has been upwards of 40 per cent.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* says: There is little doubt the peach trees in this Territory are generally used up by the severe weather. New orchards will have to be set out in the spring.

Last Thursday, White Sulphur Springs, A. T., had a fine perihelion display. There were two or three mock suns, and at the zenith there was a brilliant circle showing the colors of the rainbow.

William Lang, who lives on the plains east of Suisun, is making quite a sum each season killing geese, by trying out the fat and sending it to San Francisco, where he gets 80 cents a pound for it.

Owing to the lack of water, several of the leading industrial establishments of Seattle, W. T., have been compelled to suspend operations, and 200 men in consequence are out of employment.

The Sutter *Farmer* says: George Baker, a Feather river fisherman, one night last week trapped five beavers in the lake back of the old Riggs place, which is just below the Biggs orchard, in this county.

The remains of Archie Campbell, the clown, who died at Redding last summer, during a visit of Robinson's Circus, have been removed from the public cemetery to the burial place of the Odd Fellows.

Bruno Gundlanch recently killed on his father's farm, near San Jose, an albino hawk. It is most beautifully marked, being a clear white flecked with bronze, and having a bronze ruff and tail feathers.

Robert McLalen, residing near Amador, had a desperate encounter with a large wolf one night last week. The man finally dispatched the animal with a knotted walking stick, but was severly bitten.

Work on the Atlantic and Pacific road is being pushed along. Track is now laid 63 miles east of Calico station, and 143 miles from Mohave. Graders and other workmen are, of course, out ahead of this point.

A few days ago a man named Frank Duchin was frozen to death while walking from the Dearborn to Flat Creek, M. T. He had arrived at Mr. Warner's house, on Flat Creek, and on entering and approaching the stove fell over dead.

Parish, a Nez Perces Indian, died at Corvallis, M. T., on Christmas day. He was reported to be the wealthiest redskin in the Bitter Root country, and left some $15,000 in greenbacks, in addition to a large number of horses.

The Tuscarora (Nev.) *Times-Review* reports the death of one of the little twins born to Mrs. F. M. Haws a few days ago. The boy, who weighed three pounds, died, while the girl, which weighed only two pounds, is living and apparently healthy.

The *Calistogian* says: At the public installation of officers at the Calistoga Masonic Lodge, in the Presbyterian Church recently, there was a person present who was in a church for the second time since he came to California, twenty-seven years ago.

The White Sulphur Springs property in Meagher county, M. T., has been purchased by a corporation and stocked at $80,000. It is the intention of the company to make extensive improvements in the way of hotel, bath-house, etc., as soon as work can be commenced in the spring.

The orchards and vineyards of Pomona are now being pretty thoroughly irrigated. The old idea of irrigating about every month during the summer is pretty well exploded. Good winter irrigation, with thorough cultivation, is said to be about all that is needed for Pomona soil.

The Reno (Nev.) *Gazette* says: Two large California lions are making themselves numerous at Lower Pyramid Lake, preying upon whatever they can find and "seeking what they may devour." They frequent a den the locality of which is well known, but as there are no Israel Putnams in this generation to valiantly drag them out, they remain undisturbed, as no one cares to tackle them.

Colonel Gardner, United States Indian Inspector, has been looking at the reservations under charge of Agent Ealls, in Washington Territory, and finds the whole number of Indians there to be 2,817. He has recommended that the large reservation two years ago set apart for Chief Moses be thrown open to settlement, and that in lieu the Indians be paid $10,000 in annual installments.

The contract to procure a model for a statue of James A. Garfield, to be placed in the Capitol at Columbus, Ohio, was awarded on the 12th to Charles Niehaus, of Cincinnati. The model in clay is to be completed in six months, when an examination shall be made by the Commission. It is to be finished in plaster in one year, and the statue is to be completed in marble within two years. It will be seven and one-half feet in hight, in full citizen's dress, and will cost $10,000.

FROM OTHER LANDS.

The Revolution in Ecuador—Affairs in France—The Isle of Skye Crofters—Blasphemous Libel in London—Gladstone Recovering—Insurrection in India—Gales on the British Coast—The Bombay Factory Panic—Coffee Crop of Costa Rica—Archbishop McCabe Ill—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Affairs in France.

PARIS, February 2d.—Casimer Perier has resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on the ground that circumstances precluded him from reconciling his family duties with the conduct dictated by his Republican convictions.

The Senate discussed the bill relative to oaths in Courts of justice, and it finally passed with a modification suppressing the clause ordering the removal of religious emblems from Courts of justice.

Duclerc is out of danger, and Fallieres continues to improve.

It is reported that Prince Jerome has been removed to an establishment for invalids at Anteul.

Decrease in Emigration—The Athenian Marbles.

BERLIN, February 2d.—Emigration decreased 16,000 in 1882, compared with the previous year, and 168,454 emigrants passed through Hamburg, Bremen and Stellin, mostly for the United States, exclusive of 63,756 foreigners.

The Academy of Sciences sends Dr. Lepsius to endeavor to decide the origin of the Athenian marbles.

Emperor William and Bismarck.

LONDON, February 2d.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says that Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold, and he will be obliged to remain in-doors for several days. His condition creates considerable anxiety.

The latest reports concerning the condition of Bismarck are unfavorable.

VIENNA, February 2d.—A rumor circulated this afternoon that Bismarck had died from apoplexy. The report caused much excitement.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, February 2d.—Charles de Lesseps starts for Panama on the 6th inst. with the engineer and director of the works, to begin cutting the canal.

The Pope and Germany.

VIENNA, February 2d.—The Pope has returned a very conciliatory answer to Emperor William's letter. It is hoped that a direct and personal understanding will shortly be reached on the basis of a complete revision of the May laws, with concessions on the part of the Vatican upon the question of obtaing the previous consent of the German Government to all ecclesiastical appointments.

Charged with Blasphemus Libel.

LONDON, February 2d.—W. Foote, editor, Wm. J. Ramsey, proprietor, and Kemp, printer of the *Free Thinker*, appeared at the Mansion House to-day, to answer a charge of blasphemous libel. They were remanded, preparatory to a committal for trial.

Military Aid Refused.

ABERDEEN (Scotland), February 2d.—The Government has refused the request of the authorities of Inverness for military aid to execute legal processes on the Isle of Skye.

Illness of Archbishop McCabe.

DUBLIN, February 2d.—Archbishop McCabe is lying ill at his residence at Monkstown. He is physically prostrated, but no serious apprehensions are entertained.

The Phœnix Park Murders.

DUBLIN, February 2d.—It is believed that the Government has accepted the evidence of the men engaged in the Phœnix Park plot. The ranger of the park has resigned, but is under police protection. He is not sure that he can identify more than two of the prisoners. There was a hitch in signaling along the park at the time of the murders, caused by one of the men appointed to signal neglecting to wave a handkerchief. It is believed that this man has been killed because of his supposed treachery.

Railroad Collision.

PARIS, February 2d.—A railroad collision to-day between here and Lyons killed one person and injured seven others.

The Ansonia Disaster.

LONDON, February 2d.—The loss of life by the wrecking of the Ansonia on the coast of Tripoli was greater than at first stated.

Heavy Gales.

LONDON, February 2d.—A heavy gale prevails around the British coast to-day. Numerous casualties are reported. Two coasting vessels are wrecked on the Isle of Man and the crews drowned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LONDON, February 3d—A. M.—The gale continued last night, and several districts are flooded. Many shipping disasters are reported and lives lost.

Gale in Paris.

PARIS, February 2d.—A fearful gale prevails here, and much damage has been done in this neighborhood. One person was killed by the fall of a scaffolding of the new City Hall.

Gladstone Improving.

LONDON, February 2d.—The *Times* says: The fact that Gladstone will return to London at the end of next week is very satisfactory, as just after his arrival at Cannes the doctors had a consultation as to whether it would be better for him to prolong his holiday until after Easter.

Humane Effort Frustrated.

SLIGO, February 2d.—The gunboat Red Wing attempted to reach the island of Innesmurray with stores for the starving people, but heavy seas frustrated the effort.

Request Refused.

MADRID, February 2d.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposing the motion that the most favored nation treatment be accorded to any country that desires to make treaties of commerce, asked authority to negotiate with the various Governments which offer suitable compensation. The request was refused by 112 to 18.

Allowed to Swear or Promise Fidelity.

MADRID, February 2d.—The Senate by 112 to 22, adopted a resolution allowing Deputies to either swear or promise fidelity to the King.

Death.

CADIZ, February 2d.—Henri Tamberlake, the famous Italian tenor, is dead.

Detectives Coming to America.

LONDON, February 2d.—Detectives have gone to America to obtain information regarding the movements of Devoy and General Miller in recent years.

Insurrection.

BOMBAY, February 2d.—A serious disturbance has broken out among the Behelos. The Governor has ordered measures for the protection of the frontier at Rewah and Kauth.

The Factory Calamity.

BOMBAY, February 2d.—The panic in the woolen factory yesterday was caused by an alarm of fire. The twenty-three persons killed were women, who were crushed to death in the struggle to escape.

Costa Rica Coffee.

PANAMA, February 2d.—The coffee crop of Costa Rica this year is estimated at 125,000 quintals, or less than 50 per cent. of the average year. It is believed that about half of this amount will make its exit from all of the Republic through Limon, while the remainder will pass through the Punta Arenas. Little coffee in future will be brought to Panama for shipment by railroad.

Fighting in Ecuador.

PANAMA, February 2d.—The capture of Esmeraldas, the leading part of Ecuador, by the revolutionists, under Colonel Luisvarges, was effected after forty-eight hours of obstinate fighting in the town, the Dictator's troops losing forty killed and forty wounded, and the revolutionists thirteen killed and twenty-six wounded. Before retreating, the Dictator's troops plundered the town, setting it on fire in three places. Eloy Alfora is nominated for Director of the Republic. It is known that one of the first measures to be adopted by Alfaro is the expulsion of Jesuits and the establishment of restrictions upon the prerogatives of the clergy. In Guayaquil a panic prevails, and the people are fleeing from the town. It is the last stronghold of the Dictator.

A Thieving Clerk.

HALIFAX, February 2d.—William Guy, the clerk of a Halifax banking company, who was sent to the Postoffice with a parcel containing $5,000, abstracted the money and substituted waste paper, has been arrested. He confessed his guilt.

Conflagration in Montreal.

MONTREAL, February 3d—2:15 A. M.—Warden King's iron foundry was burned at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss, $100,000; insured two-thirds.

LATER.—The fire has extended to the silk factory of Belding, Hall & Co.