THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 23, 1883

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119½ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; 103 for 3½s; sterling, $4 81@4 83½; 103½ for 3s; silver bars, 109¾.

Silver in London, 50¾d; consols, 102 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 106½; 4s, 122¾; 4½s, 116½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87½@88 cents.

At San Francisco most of the interest in Comstock mines centers in Yellow Jacket, of which there were large sales yesterday at $2 70 to $3 15, including 1,410 shares at the latter figure, closing firm at $3 10 regular and $3 05 seller 90.

Five cases of small-pox and two deaths have occurred in one family at Napa within two weeks.

J. Chubb was struck by a train near Oakland yesterday and seriously injured.

Secretary Folger is still unable to attend to his official duties.

Stefan Vrbitza has been assassinated in Scutari, causing much excitement.

The Boers have invaded Jembuland.

The Czar is threatened by letter with death if he does not pardon the imprisoned Nihilists.

The parties who robbed the Taney county safe, in Missouri, have been caught.

A prairie fire near Arkansas City, Ks., destroyed 1,400 sheep.

Lewis and Nathan Lay murdered Irving Hunter near Bozeman, Mont., yesterday.

Chilean troops and the forces of the Argentine Republic have had a battle in Patagonia.

An explosion of coal gas at Lost Creek, Pa., yesterday, severely burned six men.

Parnell left Paris yesterday for London.

During the past week gold in the Bank of France increased 2,400,000 francs, and silver decreased 5,975,000 francs.

After a severe fight the French troops captured Balakoc, situated beyond the Niger.

Fires at Shipman, Ill.; Hamilton, O.; Columbus, Ga., and Mount Afry, N. C.

The trotting stallion Jerome Eddy was sold in Chicago Wednesday for $25,000.

There is no change in the New York milk situation.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £37,000 the past week.

The crofters of the Isle of Skye are again becoming troublesome.

Don Cameron is convalescing.

At Butler, Mo., Sumner C. Holcomb, while drunk, shot and killed John Aylshire.

Captain Eads has resigned as a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

The wife of the Mexican Minister, Romero, is seriously ill in Washington.

The Commander of the Ashuelot, wrecked on the Japanese coast, was drunk at the time of the disaster.

The cigarmakers of Chicago and Milwaukee propose going on a strike May 1st.

Apollo Commandery, of Chicago, will take a European trip instead of attending the Triennial Conclave.

The body of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," arrived in New York yesterday from France.

The Bishops in Servia have all resigned.

The Stock Boards in San Francisco adjourned yesterday until to-morrow, out of respect for Good Friday.

Two young boys were drowned at Tombstone, A. T., yesterday, while swimming.

Thomas J. Sherwood has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville.

Patton, the brakeman on the train wrecked at Tehachapi, is on trial at Bakersfield for manslaughter.

In a fight in Arizona yesterday several men were killed and wounded.

The widow Dunn, formerly well known in Sacramento, attempted to shoot her latest husband in Los Angeles, but failed.

The Mayor of San Francisco yesterday signed the water ordinance recently passed by the Board of Supervisors.

Four convicts made their escape from the Idaho Penitentiary yesterday.

The remains of Charles Sochner were cremated yesterday in Washington, Pa.

The Colonial Bank at Panama has closed its doors.

Hayti has reduced her export duties 50 per cent. and raised the import duties 33 per cent.

A fire at Port-au-Spain, Hayti, caused a loss of $200,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the receipts of his office during the last fiscal year were $146,400,000.

The Postmaster at Greenhorn, Mont., has been hanged by Vigilantes for barn-burning.

Wiggins' storm in the Northwest Territory was the heaviest of the century.

Even Louisville, Ky., objects to the presentation of the "Passion Play" in that city.

J. S. Landis, a farmer, committed suicide near Damascus, Or.

At Brackettsville, Tex., yesterday, M. Underhill killed his wife and fatally wounded her paramour.

Emigration to America is fast depopulating several districts in Switzerland.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR OFFICIAL THIEVERY.

Monsieur Jourdin, an amusing person in one of Moliere's plays, expressed much surprise on learning that he had been talking prose for more than forty years without knowing it. Professor Jevons adds to this reference that ninety-nine people out of a hundred might be equally surprised on hearing that they had long been converting propositions, syllogizing, falling into paralogisms, framing hypotheses and making classifications with genera and species; and if asked whether they were logicians, they would undoubtedly answer "no." If the Democracy of California, when, by majority ruling in the Legislature, and employed in the expulsion of Republican office-holders, to give place for hungry Democrats, had been asked seriously whether, in all its twisting and turning and framing of special statutes for the purpose, it was engaged in a work of reform, in an unearthing of official peculation, in a discovery of systematic robbery, and in an expose of corruption, would not have dared, speaking honestly, to have laid such a claim. It is, probably, now as much surprised at the result of a change of administration as was Moliere's character over his discovery. Like Jevons' ninety-nine, it has had no idea that it has been profound and searching. The Democrats are entitled to no greater credit in this matter than Republicans. What they are doing, it is their duty to do, not as Democrats, but as sworn officials. While it is true that the new broom, which has disturbed the dishonest, is the immediate cause of the present discovery of official dishonesty at San Francisco, it is to be remembered that the disclosure must have come about in just the same way had there been no change of administration.

Gray's confession would have been made just as readily to Controller Kenfield as to Controller Dunn. Besides, it appears that the plowshare of investigation is turning up Democratic as well as Republican defaulters in the political world. The truth is that these disclosures are in the order of events, and the accident of time merely turns them to the apparent advantage of the Democrats. Republicans who respect the principles of their party in no wise seek to excuse the defaulters in the party ranks; they wish each and every one of them exposed and punished to the uttermost. They realize that the party is strong which can discipline its own or call for its guilty to be scarified. At the same time it is well for them to guard against the sophistry of their political opponents, who are claiming that the present effects are the result of Democratic action; the direct consequence of Democratic all-seeing and penetration, and it was for such reasons, and those alone, that "legislating out of office" from the first was indulged in. This will do for campaign purposes, and may catch a few gudgeons, but the thoughtful and observant will find no reason for the desertion of one party because it falls to the lot of another to point out a rascal here and there. Our political history teaches us that the Republican party has always been as ready to punish official offenders in its ranks as if in those of the opposing clan. Nor are we unwilling to give the Democracy credit for not infrequently manifesting an equally just disposition. What we do claim is, therefore, that individual dishonesty in office is not necessarily chargeable to a party of principles, but that the party is to be justly held responsible for administrative misconduct, the result of its policy, the application of its principles, and nothing else.

A MATTER OF DECENCY.

There has been very much more of detail sent over the wires about the Haverstick-Conkling tragedy in New York, than there is any warrant for. We have had a surfeit of the amours of a shameless woman and a libertine, and the disgrace of a brother of the creature who has dyed his hands in blood. If it were not so disgustingly horrible and bestial it would be absurdly amusing to see a whole nation stirred up about such a lot of people. Who are they, and what are they, that our wives and children should be regaled day after day with their doings, and amours, and flights, and escapades, and murders, and family histories, and closeted skeletons? Is there nothing else at the East more worthy of the attention of the newsgatherers? What earthly difference does it make that the harlot who deserted husband and children for the embraces of a roue, had her parlor hung with rich tapestry, that her bedstead was of burnished brass and its hangings of blue satin and old lace. Who should care, and of what moment is it, that she fainted when her paramour was shot down? Why should a very ordinary stockbroker, who outraged all the decencies of society by a scandalous life, be lauded in resolutions by his fellows, and why should they be telegraphed across the continent? We confess to nausea on this subject. This public does not posture as one of saints, or as better than the average of communities, but certainly it has some regard for the proprieties, and some shame, and may indulge in an occasional blush. The press of the day needs to reform itself on these matters. This is not the first time we have had occasion to call attention to the evil. For a week or more the press has been a record of outrages and scandals that would make a police gazette hesitate. It behooves the great news journals of the East, the powerful news-gathering associations, to start the ball of reform at once, and reduce this aggravating style of reporting to the lowest importance. There is need for an evangelism in press circles that shall kill out the competition which alone affords the papers of the day apology for the publication of the insufferable and indecent trash that has surged through their columns of late. There should be a common effort on the line of a common sympathy among journalists in this regard. The papers of today light their torches at a common altar—that of public desire; but it must be remembered that the baser tastes do not reflect the desires of the better multitude, who have some thought for the purity of the homes of the country. If this is not true we are forced to the confession that public morality is at a fearfully low ebb; that these publications but represent the underlying baseness of the men and women of this day; and that the detailed history of crimes and transactions that appeal to the morbid desire for brutal excitement is the reading the public most relishes. Is the public ready to receive such a verdict? There would be less objection to the news complained of if it was given coldly as news; but the dishing of it up, the spicing of it, the method by which it is made palatable; therein reside the infamy and the danger.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Prominent grain dealers at Stockton give the *Independent* their views of the crop outlook. Summed up they amount to this: There is no cause for giving up hope at this time, but the situation is a critical one. These gentlemen undoubtedly have excellent means of obtaining reliable information. So, too, have we in Sacramento. We learn here that that judgment is based too much upon mere appearance of the growing grain. The late favorable weather kept it green and apparently thrifty, but close examination will disclose that there is but feeble root-hold, and that a few days of hot sun, or one day of desiccating north wind, will destroy the vitality of about all the growing grain in the chief valleys. Since 1871 we have experienced not complete drought, but now all the prospects are that there will be total failure of crops over a larger area than has been known in any season for twelve years Probably what is grown in California this year may answer the demands of home consumption, but that there will be any surplus for export worth the mention we do not believe. But while this is a discouraging view, it is well to remember that in no grain-growing country is there a total escape from seasons of failure, and California has not a greater proportion of short seasons than most other sections. Of course copious rains within a week, and an absence of north winds and a high temperature, will put a new face upon the whole crop outlook for 1883.

PLANS FOR THE PAVILION.

It is to be hoped that many architects in California will submit plans for the new Pavilion. The time allotted is brief, but necessity requires it. This is a State work; one in which all the people of the State have an interest. There is nothing speculative in it. The State Board of Agriculture has amended its call for plans so as to remove the chief objection to the original notice. The premium offered—$300—for the successful plan, and the $200 additional, if the winner and the Board cannot agree as to his employment as superintendent of construction, should be considered a sufficient inducement for a liberal submission of drawings. The members of the Architects' Institute can afford to make this case an exception to their usual custom, and compete for the prize, as the Board finds itself unable to offer a sum sufficient to award each one filing a plan, a fee. An honest pride in the State and the structures she erects should outweigh technical scruples in this case.

SUITS have been brought, or steps taken in Court, that will now probably speedily determine the much-vexed question whether the Trustees of this city can be compelled to levy 1 per cent. of tax for the general fund, and 55 per cent. of which goes to the sinking and interest fund. At present but 50 cents is levied for the general fund. The matter should be concluded with celerity—the sooner the better for the city.

IF we cannot have rain, we at least have a flood of horrors by telegraph. For three or four days past the telegraphic dispatches have been nauseating in the plenitude of accounts of outrages, murders, suicides, beastly assaults, scandalous transactions, marital infelicities etc.

THERE are eleven States in which women can vote for School Directors. They should have the like privilege in the twenty-seven others.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Milk War—High-Priced Horse—Murder in Montana—The Trouble in Indian Territory—Convict Labor in New York—Small-pox Among the Indians—The Fire Record—Another Colliery Accident—The Haverstick Tragedy—Items of Foreign News—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Haverstick Tragedy.

NEW YORK, March 22d.—Haverstick's body was taken to Carlisle, Pa., last evening by J. B. Haverstick. The funeral services will be held there. Mrs. Uhler was interviewed by Howe & Hammel, her counsel, today at the hospital. She anxiously inquired for news from her San Francisco home.

Mrs. Uhler, speaker to a reporter of the tragedy, said: "I saw the gleam of a pistol in my brother's hand, and then heard a report. Rushing out of the room, I saw that Mr. Haverstick was shot and dying. I said to my brother, 'Now finish your work by killing me.'" In further conversation Mrs. Uhler said the last time she had called upon her husband (Uhler) he had refused to let her see her two little children, a deprivation, she said, that nearly broke her heart. Divorce proceedings are pending, and Uhler was quite content, she said, they should live apart. She complained that the death of Haverstick left her totally friendless. Her brother, she said, had never helped her through life, and she did not look for much protection from him now.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

NEW YORK, March 22d.—There was a great crowd at the Haverstick inquest today. A servant testified that Conkling told her to bring a crowd of people, as he had killed Haverstick.

Mrs. Uhler, fashionably dressed, was present, and kept a handkerchief almost constantly to her eyes, which were red and swollen from weeping. Amid sobs she said her name was Emma H. Uhler. She spoke so low that the Coroner was obliged to repeat her answers to the jury. She was nervous and exhausted, and her physician had to sit with one arm thrown over her shoulder to sustain her. She had lived with Haverstick since last May. She testified to having been compelled to leave her husband after many quarrels, and when he would not let her in the house. She consented to go with her brother to Reno, Nev., on the afternoon of the tragedy. Talked with him about it in the presence of Haverstick. That evening all three talked over the matter. Suddenly Haverstick threw off his coat, and seizing something flung it at her brother. She rushed between them and a shot was fired. Haverstick, she reluctantly admitted, quarreled with her that evening, and slapped her face, but, she added, "he didn't mean to hurt me."

Conkling, in his own behalf, in detail told the story of his coming here to effect, if possible, a reconciliation between his sister and her husband, or take her home with him; his failure in the first object, and conversations with his sister. They were to go to Lebanon, Pa., see her children, thence to Reno. Monday evening, when he called on his sister, he found her crying after the quarrel with Haverstick. She begged him to take her away, and then came the fatal quarrel. Conkling's story of the occurrence did not differ from that already published.

The inquest was then closed, and Mrs. Uhler was, by her own consent, taken to the office of her brother's counsel, thence to an up-town hotel.

The jury found that Conkling had killed Haverstick by firing a pistol-shot, the shot being fired under great provocation. Bail was refused, and Conkling recommitted to the Tombs.

John Howard Payne's Remains.

NEW YORK, March 22d.—The steamship Burgundy, from Marseilles, with the body of John Howard Payne on board, was signalled off Manesink Highlands at 10 this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 22d.—When the steamer Burgundy, bearing to his long home in his native land the author of that sweetest of songs, "Home, Sweet Home," arrived at Brooklyn, the Aldermanic Committee and Charles M. Mathews and Lieutenant Reginald F. Nicholson, U. S. N., and Representative W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, forced their way among the 500 Italian emigrants with which the ship was crowded, and procured the coffin. The heavy box was placed on the shoulders of four stalwart Italian sailors and borne down the gang plank and across the pier, through an uncovered crowd, to the hearse awaiting. There was no ceremony, and everything connected with the removal was of the simplest kind. The coffin was covered with an American flag and followed by four coaches, containing the Aldermen, Representative Corcoran and members of the press. The poet's remains were brought to this city and placed in the Governor's room of the City Hall. Here for two hours the people passed before it. All day to-morrow the body will lie in state, and in the evening, escorted by the Aldermen and Gilmore's band, playing "Home, Sweet Home," will be taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot and carried in a special car to Washington.

The Star Route Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The star route trial was resumed this morning.

Ingersoll called Theodore W. Torrey, of New York. Witness occupied the office with Stephen Dorsey; went there in January, 1880, remaining there until May, 1881, acting as bookkeeper for the Secretary. On May 1, 1881, removed to 145 Broadway. Remained there until the last week of December, 1882 Occupied rooms 5 and 6 at 160 Broadway. In June, 1881, witness was in full charge of Dorsey's business, drawing two-thirds of his checks, and had possession of his books and papers. Witness personally occupied Room No. 6, and it was impossible for any one to get into Room No. 5 without passing him. R. F. Mullins also had a desk in Room No. 6. There were two desks and a safe in No. 5. The "New Book" and tin box containing Dorsey's papers were kept there. First saw Rerdell in February, 1880. Did not give the Red book or any book to Rerdell on June 13, 1881. Never saw him at that office, and he was not there on that day. There was no book such as described by Rerdell in witness' custody, or any book resembling it. Never saw any books bound in red leather in the office, and they could not have been there without his knowledge. Saw Stephen Dorsey on the evening of June 13, 1881, at his room in the Albermarle Hotel. Fixed the date because Dorsey asked him if Rerdell had been in the office. Left New York February 22d last for Europe, and was at sea on February 23d. In February, 1880, Rerdell brought two check books to the office; one was on Middleton & Co., and the other on the Citizens' National. Rerdell afterwards took away the Middleton book, but it came into witness' possession again. There were only two small mining books in witness' desk June 13, 1880. Rerdell was never in the office at 145 Broadway; never received any abstracts of books or copies of books from Rerdell.

Cross-examined by Merrick—His reason for making so short a stay (three days) in London was because Dorsey cabled him to come back, that his testimony was important to him.

Robert G. Mullins, of Brooklyn, was next called. He had occupied the room with Torrey at 145 Broadway.

Ingersoll pointed to Rerdell, who sat watching the witness, and inquired if he had ever seen him. He replied in the negative.

Charles E. Andrews, of this city, was next called. He said he went to New York June 13, 1881. Returning, he saw Rerdell at the Jersey City depot. The latter had no book under his arm; he did have a valise in his hand. They traveled on the same car to Washington.

Wilbur F. Kellogg testified that he was Dorsey's private secretary and bookkeeper from the summer of 1872 until the fall of 1879. In 1879 Rerdell had a desk in the same room with witness. The only books kept by Rerdell were a small memorandum book of the office expenses and a large mail-route book, covered with white canvas. If Rerdell kept any such books as he (Rerdell) described, witness thought he would have known it. There were no red books, as witness knew.

Adjourned until Monday next.

The Milk War.

NEW YORK, March 22d.—Excepting that the shortage of milk in this city is even greater to-day than yesterday, the aspect of the battle between the milk dealers and producers remains unchanged.

GOSHEN (N. Y.), March 22d.—A very large meeting of milk-producers was held this afternoon and additional subscriptions received. A committee was appointed to meet the dealers in New York and accept or reject the arbitration, as they may deem most expedient. They are also instructed positively, in the event of failing to arrive at a settlement, to procure horses, trucks, etc., order milk sent forward, and place it in the hands of the small dealers and consumers at a reduced price from that of the New York Milk Exchange. No milk will be shipped till the matter is settled. The New England milk-producers of Housanic valley are taking steps to unite with Orange county in the struggle.

NEWBURG (N. Y.), March 22d.—The Orange county milk war has extended to Newburg. The milk-boat which carries to New York in summer the milk that in winter is sent by rail began trips for the season last night, and was at once visited by a committee of the striking farmers. They wanted the owner of the boat to take four cents per quart for the milk, and allow them to throw it in the Hudson, but he declined, and the police prevented the farmers from taking any other proceedings at the boat. Roughs attempted to intercept the milk-boat before it reached the city both yesterday and to-day, and where the boat took about 150 cans from Newburg last night, it took but 41 to-day. Some persons were injured in an attack upon the wagons. The creameries are threatening to suspend operations till the trouble is over, and the farmers from this side of the river are said to be trying to induce the producers of Dutchess county to join them in the strike.

Lively Game of "Draw"—A Fortune on a Hand.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22d.—When the Philadelphia Club men tire of the monotony of club parties and smoking rooms, they occasionally seek the seclusion of a popular hotel not a mile from the Union League, and indulge in a quiet game of draw poker. A few nights ago such a game was in progress, in which the Philadelphia, Social Art and Union League Clubs were represented. After an hour or so of play with scarcely enough difference in fortune to warm up the players, a jack pot was made, which was not broken until four or five deals had swelled it to handsome proportions. Young Thomas A. Scott, the millionaire, son of the late President Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, finding three queens, threw in a $20 gold piece with great confidence. John Tucker examined his hand and found a pair of jacks, and a ten, nine and seven of diamonds, one of his jacks being also of that suit. With the alternative of drawing to his four flush, Tucker remarked that it would cost $50 to play, and posted the cash. All the players threw up their hands except Scott, who merely saw the raise. Scott drew one card and got his fourth queen. Tucker split his jacks, drawing to his four flush, and took in the eight of diamonds, making his hand a straight royal flush. Scott casually remarked that his hand was worth $1,000, and put that amount in the pot. "My hand is worth three—three thousand," said Tucker, in a tone whose nervousness caused Scott to think an attempt to bluff was in progress. "Five thousand more," Scott said. "Fifteen thousand more," Tucker retorted. Scott's confidence in his queens was undiminished, and he chuckled to himself to think what a snap Tucker had got himself into. "Thirty thousand more," was the result of Scott's brief self-consultation. Tucker paused, ran his eye over his hand to see whether it was all right, and apparently went into a mental computation of his bank account. "Scott," he said, throwing in an I. O. U. to balance the pot, "what have you got?" "Four queens," said Scott, spreading out the hand on the table and making a move as if to rake in the stakes. "Not so fast, if you please, a straight flush," said Tucker. Scott's face fell and Tucker pocketed his winning, something over $43,000 on that hand.

Indian Raid—Collision Between the Piegans and Crees.

FORT BENTON, March 22d.—News received by messenger from Fort Conrad state that on the 18th ten work oxen were found butchered on the prairie, evidently the work of Indians. Several men were dispatched to bring in a herd of 75 horses. About 9 o'clock in the evening the men came upon a war party of Crees, and exchanged shots with them. The men returned as quickly as possible, and reported. Joel Pickett, Brady and a war party of 20 Piegans, headed by Little Dog, started in pursuit. About day-break they struck the Cree camp, and had a lively fight. Two Crees were killed and scalped, and their arms captured. The rest of the band were put to flight. Two Piegans were wounded. The Crees numbered between 150 and 200. They are following down Marias river, killing cattle as they go. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of settlers. The Indians captured about forty horses from a band in the vicinity of Fort Conrad, and have probably picked up many more since leaving that point. Their plan is evidently to make a sudden raid, kill as much meat as possible, steal a band of horses and recross the line. This is the biggest raid made for years.

Large Price for a Trotting Stallion.

CHICAGO, March 22d.—The trotting stallion Jerome Riddy, with the record of 2:16¾, was sold yesterday to H. O. Jewett & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for $25,000. With the exception of Smuggler and Piedmont this is the largest price ever paid for a trotting stallion. It had been the intention to keep the animal on the turf this season, in expectation of excelling his best record, but the present owners have taken him to Aurora, N. Y., and will place him on a stock farm, with the intention of permanently retiring him from the track.

The Indian Territory Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, March 22d.—A dispatch from Muskogee, Indian Territory, says: A company of soldiers from Fort Gibson have gone out to arrest the belligerent Creeks. Troops from Fort Reno will co-operate, and the hostile forces will be compelled to disband. It is stated that if this action is followed by the prosecution of the hostile leaders and an impartial investigation of the cause of the outbreak, peace will be restored; otherwise there will be continuous trouble among the Creeks.

Small-pox Among the Indians.

ST. PAUL, March 22d.—Rev. A. J. Gilfillan, Protestant Episcopal missionary of White Earth Reservation, says that while the extent of the ravages among the Indians of small-pox during the winter had been exaggerated, the disease has been quite severe and sufferings have been noticeable. The Winnegoshish Indians and those at Road Point are the only bands to suffer. Advices from the resident clergyman give the total number of deaths at thirty-six. The other bands have adopted and rigorously enforced a most rigid system of quarantine, which has proved so effective that there has not been one case outside of those specified. It is reported that the disease is now under complete control.

The Question of Convict Labor.

NEW YORK, March 22d.—In the Albany Senate yesterday the bill prohibiting convict labor, the bill regulating the use of convict labor, and the bill giving the convict a share in the product of his labor, were all killed. In the House the bill prohibiting the manufacture in prisons of shoes, stove and iron hollow ware, was lost, while the bill prohibiting stove manufacture by convicts got only as far as the Committee of the Whole, which, it is thought, will be the limit of its progress.

Fatal Quarrel Between Farmers.

BOZEMAN (Mont.), March 22d.—Lewis and Nathan Lay, farmers, near here, had a quarrel with Irving Hunter, another farmer, this morning. Hunter was subsequently found dead in his field, where he had been seeding, with his gun near him. The Lays fled, but a Sheriff's posse is after them, and if caught they will undoubtedly be strung up.

Vacancy in a Montana Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The Governor of Montana sent the following dispatch to the Postoffice Department to-day:

The vigilantes at Greenhorn, Montana, have removed the Democratic Postmaster by hanging. Government fuel must be scarce, as he was caught in a barn burning. The office is now vacant.

His sureties have been notified to take charge of the office.

Destruction by Fire.

SHIPMAN (Ill.), March 22d.—A frame barn, owned by Edward Mealyard, was burned last night, involving the death of 135 head of cattle and the destruction of property valued at $12,000.

HAMILTON (O.), March 22d.—The West Hamilton Flour Mills, burned last night, were owned by John Kohler and leased to Semler & Co. Loss, $10,000 to $15,000; insurance, $2,500 on stock; none on the building.

COLUMBUS (Ga.), March 22d.—Early this morning the Fontaine Cotton House was burned. It was owned by Abe Illegs, and kept by Hatcher & Brannan. Thirty-four hundred bales of cotton, forty rolls of bagging, three hundred bundles of ties, beside other property on storage, were destroyed. The bagging factory had in storage $11,000 worth of bagging. Everything is a total loss. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Insurance on the building and contents, $145,000.

RALEIGH (N. C.), March 22d.—The Eureka cotton mills at Mount Airy, N. C., were burned this morning. Loss estimated at $20,000; insurance, $15,000. One hundred people are thrown out of employment.

COLUMBUS (Ga.), March 22d.—The loss by the burning of the Fontaine warehouse exceeds $190,000.

A Wagon with a History.

WEST LIBERTY (Ia.), March 22d.—H. S. Fairell, editor of the Iowa City *Republican*, bought at auction in a Quaker settlement near here to-day the old wagon in which John Brown used to carry runaway negroes from Missouri, and in which the arms used at Harper's Ferry were brought to this place and shipped as carpenters' tools. It is to be used as a delivery wagon.

Unfriendly to the "Passion Play."

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), March 22d.—Inquiries among ministers, business and professional men, develops a practically unanimous opposition to the presentation of Salmi Morse's "Passion Play" in this city. It is safe to say that a license will not be granted for any such representation.

Coal Gas Explosion.

SHENANDOAH (Pa.), March 22d.—An explosion of gas occurred this morning at Packer colliery, No. 2, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Lost creek, by which Martin Loopey, John Murray, William McAdrian, James Litchman, William Litchman and a Polander, name unknown, were severely, perhaps fatally burned. The two Litchmans, father and son, are most seriously injured.

Chicago Municipal Politics.

CHICAGO, March 22d.—The Republican City Convention met this morning and appointed a committee of eighteen to confer with the Independents, and report to the Convention Saturday.

Terrible Deed of a Lunatic.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), March 22d.—Richard Coweley, a lunatic, escaped last night, went to his mother's house, dragged her from her bed, and dealt her two fatal blows with an ax.

Carver and Bogardus.

BURLINGTON, March 22d.—The shooting match between Bogardus and Carver—100 clay pigeons—this afternoon resulted in a score of 99 to 99.

Jeff Still on Deck.

NASHVILLE, March 22d.—Jefferson Davis will deliver the opening address at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society in Nashville, May 24.

A Husband "Plays for Even."

BRACKETTSVILLE (Tex.), March 22d.—M. Underwood killed his wife and fatally wounded Ambrose Sats, her alleged paramour, today.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, March 22d—Midnight.—Highest temperature to-day, 34°; lowest, 17°.

CHICAGO, March 22d.—Highest temperature to-day, 42°; lowest, 24°.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Queen's Injured Limb.

LONDON, March 22d.—The condition of Queen Victoria's limb, which was injured by her fall on Saturday last, continues satisfactory. Her Majesty keeps her room, in accordance with the advice of her physicians. She is, however, able to move about. The swelling of the knee is subsiding, and it is hoped by the physicians in attendance that it will disappear entirely in a few days. There has at no time been any grounds for excitement over the matter, which seems to have been created in New York, but which has not prevailed here. The matter creates very little comment in London.

Affairs in Ireland.

LONDON, March 22d.—A dispatch to the *Echo* from Dublin states that counsel for the murder conspiracy prisoners are confident that they will be able to shake the testimony of James Carey. A committee of ladies are soliciting funds to defray the expenses of defending the prisoners.

LONDON, March 22d.—Cardinal Manning has issued an appeal asking for a collection for the distressed people in Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 22d.—The *Freeman's Journal* says: A number of inspectors on duty in Ireland have been drafted to London as extra detectives, their duty to be to watch persons suspected of connection with outrages and conspiracy.

DUBLIN, March 22d.—The Grand Jury found a true bill against Hodnett, for having posted a package containing dynamite addressed to Earl Spencer.

Advices from France.

PARIS, March 22d.—The Constitutional League has published its programme. It attacks the present Constitution as framed in the interest of an oligarchy, and declares that reform or durable government is impossible with two hostile legislative houses.

Parnell has left for London.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in gold of 2,400,000 francs, and a decrease in silver of 5,975,000 francs.

Intelligence is received that a column of French troops, under Colonel Deo Borde, after a severe fight, has captured Balakoc, situated beyond the Niger. Unless the troops are supplied with provisions and money, they will have to abandon the position.

Emigration from Switzerland.

GENEVA, March 22d.—The emigration for America is alarming. Several districts are fast becoming depopulated. Guttanen is without an inhabitant. The exodus is owing to bad harvests and American competition.

Serious Damage by Freshets.

HALIFAX, March 22d.—Reports continue to arrive from all sections of the damage to property by the freshets. While the losses will not reach a very large amount, the aggregate of the damage will be most serious! In nearly every county the bridges have been swept away. A telegram from Cumberland to-day says there has been great damage and loss of property on Wallace river. The bridges of Teeds', Stephens' and Kerr's mills are destroyed. The Howard mill is destroyed and the bridge damaged. The Seaman bridge and Wood's sawmill were carried down the river two miles. The McCann bridge on the Spring Hill and Parrsborough Railway was washed out, and in consequence traffic is suspended. The Eastern Extension Railway has suffered severely. About one hundred feet of track has been washed away at Barney river. The trestle bridge, crossing the interval at Antigonish, 500 feet long, is considerably damaged. Washouts are reported at Pouquet, Tracadie and Afton, and great damage has been done to fences, small bridges, etc.

Wiggins' Storm in the Northwest Territory.

OTTAWA (Ont.), March 22d.—John Webster, a former contractor of Ottawa, now of Moose Jaw, forty-three miles from Regina, Northwest Territory, writing to a friend here under date of the 12th instant, speaks as follows of Wiggins' storm: "The storm commenced on the 8th at noon, continued with terrible force till 2 A. M. of the 9th, when it reached its greatest hight. The wind blew 75 miles an hour. The air was one mass of snow. If you were ten feet from your door you could not find it again, and you could neither stand nor breathe in it without shelter. This is the greatest storm of the century. In the middle of the storm a gun was fired, announcing a person lost in the center of the town. None, however, would venture to the rescue, as they were afraid of getting lost themselves. After two hours of hard fighting with the storm, the party got safely in. A large store, fifty by one hundred feet, and two stories high, was blown down, and many small shanties and houses collapsed."

Collision of Freight Trains.

PORT HOPE (Ont.), March 22d.—Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railway came in collision to-day near Port Britain. One engine and two cars of valuable merchandise were burned. Loss, $40,000. No persons were injured.

COAST AND STATE.

Immense numbers of birds are preying on the fruit orchards in Santa Ana.

Susanville is making an effort to replace the library destroyed by fire last fall.

Wild sunflowers grow in the Yakima country, W. T., to the hight of fourteen or fifteen feet.

The United States steamship Ranger is all ready to return to the southern coast and resume surveying there. The injuries she sustained from striking on a rock have been repaired.

The map of the new town of Julia, on the extension of the Oregon and California Railroad, in the south part of Douglas county, Oregon, has been filed and recorded in the Clerk's office.

Twenty citizens of Susanville have bonded themselves to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors for one year. The *Advocate* suggests that they be called the "Long Distance Reformers."

The Sonoma Court-house agitation continues unabated at Petaluma. Santa Rosa proffers to the county a suitable lot whereon the Court-house may be erected. Petaluma offers one of her fine plazas as a site and money for the erection of a Court-house, with a proviso that that city shall become the county seat.

The cut-off from Soledad, Monterey county, to a point near Bakersfield, Kern county, it is said, will be commenced on the 1st proximo and completed in September. Travelers will then save nearly 100 miles and about four hours' time between Los Angeles and San Francisco. The distance is about 145 miles.

Mr. Bolford, of Carson, lost $2,500 worth of flags by the burning of Piper's Opera House in Virginia last week. He has been collecting the flags of the world for the past ten or fifteen years, and spent over $6,000 in cash for them. As he had the only complete collection in America, they were worth at least $10,000.

Leroy Protzman is in jail in Butte, M. T., on a charge of kidnaping. His wife got a divorce from him because of his drunkenness and he retaliated by abducting the children, a boy and a girl, in the custody of the mother. The boy was recovered in a saloon, and the girl was found in a notorious house of prostitution.

Last week the graders commenced work on the extension to the Newport (Or.) Railroad. A. A. Sutton is superintending the business. Noble has ready and expects to bring up a raft containing about fifteen hundred pieces of the timber to be used in constructing the wharves and the road. The raft is about six hundred feet long and seventy-five feet wide, and Noble thinks it the largest raft ever floated in the bay.

☞ Millions of packages of the Diamond Dyes have been sold without a single complaint. Everywhere they are the favorite Dyes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Officers and Members of Pacific Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their Hall THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 1:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Frederick Lauser.
M. J. SMITH, C. P.
JAMES MCCLEERY, Scribe. m23-1t

The Officers and Members of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, are requested to meet at their Hall THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 1:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Frederick Lauser. Members of our sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.
LOUIS HUELSMAN, N. G.
JOHN LINDENMEYER, R. S. m23-1t

Lunches at the Congregational Church. Rooms decorated with evergreens and flowers. Tables loaded with choice home cooking, chicken pie, etc. Hours from 12 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Price, 25 cents. Come and get fine lunches. m21-3tned

Preaching in Christian Chapel, Eighth street, between N and O, Every Night This Week by J. H. McCollough of San Francisco, at 7 o'clock. Come and bring your Gospel Hymns. m20-6tned

Attention, Sacramento Hussars! You are hereby ordered to appear at Turner Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 23d, at 8 o'clock sharp, for drill.
By order of F. HEILBRON, Captain.
J. WIESEL, O. S. m23-1t*

WANTED—A BARBER, FOR SATURDAY and Sunday. Apply at State House Barber-shop, at corner Tenth and K streets. m23 1t*

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY in a private family, to do housework, with the privilege of taking a child 9 years old. Inquire 817 H street, between Eighth and Ninth. m23-6t*

NOTICE, STOCKMEN!—LOOK OUT FOR MOIST land this season. CARL STROBEL, the broker, 321 J street, Sacramento, has a fine farm of this kind for same. Be wise; call in time for particulars. m23 6t&w1t*

ENTERTAINMENT,
WITH TABLEAUX AND REFRESHMENTS, by Westminster Presbyterian Band of Hope, at Church, Sixth and L sts., FRIDAY, March 23d, at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. m22 2tned* [B. C.]

FOR SALE CHEAP.
ROGERS 3-4 SIDE BAR BUGGY; POLE AND shafts.
1 light Express Wagon; pole and shafts.
1 Single seat Buckboard; pole and shafts. Made for breaking and driving young colts; narrow board for short turning, and light as a skeleton.
1 Skeleton Wagon, first-class.
1 Track Sulky.
1 Petaluma Cart; made to order; folding back.
1 Set Double Carriage Harness.
2 Sets Single Carriage Harness.
All the above have been used, but are in No. 1 Order. Apply to
L. C. CHANDLER, Real Estate Agent,
m23-tf J street, between Second and Third.

WM. M. LYON. W. A. CURTIS.
LYON & CURTIS
(Successors to WM. M. LYON),
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
Produce, Vegetables and Fruits.
We carry a full stock of Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Nuts, Honey, Alfalfa Seed, etc., and fill orders at lowest rates.
Nos. 117, 119 and 123 J street. m23-1ptf

PROPOSALS
—FOR—
Wood and Coal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.,
March 20, 1883.

SEALED PROPO