THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY.....JUNE 18, 1883

All communications for publication, and all etters upon business with this office, shou'd be addressed RECORD-UNION, WEEKLY UNION, or The Sacramento Publishing Company.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 119¼ for 4s of 1907; 112¼ for 4½s; 163¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 86@4 89½; 103½ for 3s; 105¾ for 5s; silver bars, 109¾.

Silver in London, 50¼d: consols, 100 9-16d: 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105¼; 4s, 121; 4½s, 115.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87½@88½ cents.

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco Saturday morning, but at lower prices. The Utah assessment of $1 went on, raising the price from $3 20 to $3 75. Sierra Nevada fell to $5 75, against $8 37½ on the 9th, but closed at $6. Union Consolidated fell to $7, against $9 75 on the 9th, but closed at $7 50. California is down again to 30c, and Consolidated Virginia to 65c.

At an entertainment in Sunderland, Eng., Saturday evening, a panic occurred, resulting in the killing of 186 children.

A. E. Heinlen was drowned Saturday near Lemoore, Tulare county.

A boiler explosion at Bernomrood, Wis., destroyed a sawmill and killed one man.

The schooner T. C. Wilson is missing from Racine, Wis., and is thought to be lost.

Iroquois has been nominated by the Prince of Wales for the race for the Stockbridge Cup, to be run at Stockbridge June 21st.

Parnell is coming to America this fall.

The British in Sierra Leone have again been fighting with the natives, and have destroyed four more stockaded towns.

Several persons were killed and wounded in a shooting affray at a school exhibition in Sulphur Wells, Ky.

Gray's opera House, in Boston, has been burned.

A minister was shot and killed in Louisiana, Saturday, by a brother clergyman.

Lightning killed a man at Kansas City, Mo., Saturday.

A young man at Steubenville, O., while intoxicated, shot and fatally wounded his aged mother.

A cloudburst caused considerable damage at Cheyenne, Wyo., Saturday.

During the ten days Barnum's menagerie was at Chicago the receipts of the show were $130,000.

The paths of the Mormon missionaries in North Carolina are not strewn with roses

It is feared that Queen Victoria may become insane.

The immoralities of the King of Spain have forced his Queen to leave Madrid.

A fire at San Jose Saturday caused a loss of $7,000.

George Murray was shockingly burned Friday night at Green Valley, Placer county.

It is proposed to build a canal from the Sacramento river, near Red Bluff, to run through Tehama, Colusa, Yolo and Solano counties to the bay.

William Cooke killed himself Saturday at Salem, Or.

General Crook arrived at Willcox, A. T., early Saturday morning.

Two Indians, for killing two Chinamen, have been sentenced to death at Victoria, B. C.

Patrick Connelly was drowned at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday.

While bathing near New Westminster, B. C., Saturday, Maud Black, aged 14, was swept away and drowned.

The proposed glove contest between John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan will probably take place in California.

It is reported from Washington that Stephen W. Dorsey is going to "show up" the Republican party.

James Washington Shehan, one of the most widely known journalists in the West, died yesterday in Chicago.

A dissolute woman stabbed a man fatally in Boston yesterday with a shawlpin.

In Chicago last night Thomas McGuire cut Mrs. Mary Little's throat, killing her, and seriously wounded himself.

A falling timber at Ashland, Ky., yesterday, killed Dr. Richard Proctor.

A serious riot occurred yesterday at New Haven, Conn.

The staff of the British North Borneo Company have been killed in Borneo by the natives.

Arthur Keck, aged 13, was run over by cars at East Portland, Or., yesterday, and killed.

SOME PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Although it is an axiom in transportation management that only in a permissible high maximum is to be found the probability of the lowest minimum, there is no commercial proposition which the advocates of a uniform rate so persistently ignore. In that very fact probably is found the best evidence of the soundness of the proposition, since any rational approach to its discussion invariably reveals its correctness. It was, however, unwittingly emphasized by one of the Railroad Commission the other day in the statement that on the lines of transportation where the travel is the greatest in California the rate is the lowest, and almost if not quite as low as he desired it to be. But his scheme is to make that rate uniform. It will need but a moment's reflection to convince the thoughtful that if the rate over a given line in densely settled regions is reasonably low, to apply the same rate uniformly to sections where the traffic is necessarily light and the population very limited, must work hardship, since the fixed expenses are about the same in either case, and the operating expenses not proportionately greater where the low rate prevails than where the higher rate is a necessity. But it is true that in California in very many instances where the traffic is light the cost of operation is greatly increased by reason of natural obstacles to be overcome. In any light in which viewed, uniformity such as is now being demanded by those who assume to be exponents of the popular desire, means nothing less than a crippling of efficiency in the very regions where transportation companies should put forth their best efforts to develop and build up the country, that it may the sooner enjoy a lower rate and yield a heavier traffic. And this consideration is wholly exclusive of that other and intimate one related to it, the question of competition, which is always greatest in the thickly settled regions, and those sections along which commercial transactions are heaviest and where the lower rates obtain. For instance, it will need no argument to convince the people of this county that on the line operated from Sacramento to Folsom, where the traffic is light, the passenger carriage meager and the population scarcely four to the square mile, a rate of three cents, for example, must result in a dead loss to the carrier of passengers and a consequent reduction of the efficiency of the line, and a damage to this county. This instance is but one of many that might be cited, and illustrates the well-known business rule that "rates or profits depend upon the activity and extent of demand." As in the older States, so here, when demagogues shall cease to obscure the popular vision and mislead the public judgment by the persistency of their fallacious arguments, and the appeals to passion and prejudice, the people will fully realize that a low uniform maximum is the enemy of efficiency in transportation and a clog upon the development of the interior sections, and that nowhere else in the United States is it so manifestly true as in California, with her broad area and limited population distributed over a great expanse of territory.

THE PLEDGE-MAKING DEBATE.

Some of our contemporaries are considerably exercised over a paragraph taken from these columns denouncing specific pledge-making, in which it is declared as a maxim of honesty that it is better to break than to keep a bad pledge. In most of the journals quoting the expression, the comments have been based upon a misconception of the subject. The article in question announced a principle which has for years been adhered to by this journal, and upon the moral soundness of which we are prepared to go to issue in any calm and rational disputation. The vituperation indulged in by a few is not worthy of consideration. That which has so stirred the souls of the contemporaries referred to is the declaration that specific promises by a candidate for office to do a certain thing, in the event of his election, concerning matters of which he has not at the time adequate knowledge, should be discouraged; and that when the officer under oath comes to the discharge of his trust, his duty is to act as his conscience warrants, and his judgment advises under the facts presented for adjustment, and not merely according to terms of the specific pledge he was so rash as to make. If his honest judgment corresponds with his pledge made prior to taking on the official character, he is indeed a happy man; but in many cases the specific pledges of the campaign are not kept, simply because they cannot be observed without infringement of official integrity. In other words, men should not be encouraged to make pledges on the platform as a lure to catch votes, which should only be the result of deliberate judgment in an official capacity. If the pledge made is in contravention of revealed duty and the promptings of a sound judgment, he is dishonest who will sacrifice the latter and his official obligation to the rashness of the former.

DIVORCE ABUSES.

So greatly have the Courts of Pennsylvania, and especially of Philadelphia, been scandalized by the frequency of divorce cases, and the slender character of the grounds laid for the decree asked, that they propose, as a check upon the immigration of divorce applicants into that State, to raise the Court fees, for, says one of the Judges, "the cheapness of divorce is one of the most fruitful causes of the evil in this city. Parties come here from all over the country instead of going to Missouri or Indiana, because they know that here they can obtain them at bottom prices." This may do for Pennsylvania, but it will only turn the tide in another direction, and not at all decrease the evil. Greater vigor on the part of the Courts would, however, be somewhat remedial. The Judges should require more proofs than are usually offered, and of a better character. A recent order of the Superior Courts of San Francisco is in the right direction, and should be adopted by every Superior Court in California. The new rule requires that when an attorney appears for a defendant not personally served with the process of the Court, and non-resident of the city, he shall by proof establish his authority to make the appearance, in order that no false appearance shall be entered. Also that on the taking of the testimony by the referee or Commissioner, that officer of the Court shall cross-examine the witnesses thoroughly and to such an extent as to disclose, if possible, collusion and false swearing. It is an excellent rule and should be in force in every county in the State.

THE DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

It seems incredible that in such a country as England public inspection of buildings should be so neglected as to permit the maintenance of a hall capable of holding one thousand children, with the exit door opening but twenty inches wide. But that was the condition on Saturday of a hall in Sunderland, and a panic occurring in an audience of children, a jam at the exit followed, and one hundred and seventy-eight little ones were killed—crushed and trampled to death. By this time all cities should be awake to the necessity of requiring ample exits for theaters and public halls, but as a matter of fact very few insist upon such regulations. There are probably more defective public assembly halls than there are those properly provided with exits and life-saving apparatus in this country. It is no exaggeration to say that seven out of ten of the public buildings where large numbers of people assemble, have exits too narrow, too few in number, and that at least in a majority of cases the doors swing inward. In this city a new hall has just been completed where the exit is well known to be insufficient, being by a step stairway no wider than most people provide for dwellings for descent from a second story. When half an audience shall be crushed to death on that stairway some night, the cause will probably be inquired into and the exit enlarged. But it is timely to inquire in advance: Who will be chargeable with the deaths?

MELVILLE'S TROUBLE.

Engineer Melville has written a letter in his own defense. He claims that the head and front of his offending is that he is a seafaring man, and that he will not live with a drinking woman, who in three years spent $4,440 of his income, and ran him in debt $2,000. It may be true that Melville has had to bear this infliction, but it would have been more manly to have borne it silently. His open insult to his wife in the presence of her children on his return, his denunciation of her now as "a drunken maniac of untold nastiness," is not to his credit. That woman is his wife, the mother of his five children, and if she is, as he alleges, "a maniac," he should be the last to publish her shame abroad. The domestic scandal of this United States officer would never have been dragged from the home closet but for his public acts of insult to his family. There are some things a man should bear silently, even if it be admitted that he is the injured party.

IN one of his recent essays Prof. Sumner utters the great truth that the economic conditions all favor the unskilled laborer in the United States. The people who have strong arms have what is most needed. All schemes for patronizing "the working classes" savor of condescension; they are impertinent and out of place in this free democracy, and, he adds, "there is not, in fact, any such state of things, or any such relation as would make projects of this kind appropriate."

THE movement to "boom" the candidacy of Mr. Hendricks in Indiana is now believed to be the result of a settled plan to make his name so prominent that antagonisms will be kindled which will have the effect of really killing him off. Mr. McDonald's friends certainly so regard it. Forty-six Democratic papers in Indiana have already declared for Mr. Hendricks as a candidate for the Presidency, or if Mr. Tilden is nominated, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

IN Oregon the first test of the high-license question has been had, and the Court holds that the city of Portland has authority by ordinance to fix the license rate, and may do so at any figure not prohibitive. Of course, the matter will go to the Supreme Court, but the constitutionality of the ordinance will there undoubtedly be maintained, for the proposition is exceedingly clear that the city has the right which it has exercised.

THERE are indications that Russia contemplates the conquest of Turkish-Armenia. The Czar's Government is concentrating troops on the frontier and is storing a large quantity of ammunition and supplies at Kars, and is stocking the border line of forts with guns and military stores. Any step of conquest by Russia will be certain to involve Germany and Austria, and possibly England.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Various Washington Items—Sawmill Blown to Atoms—Bloodshed at a Kentucky School Exhibition—Schooner Missing—Sullivan and Ryan to Fight in California—Dorsey on the Warpath—Affairs in Foreign Lands—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

California to Have the "Honor."

CHICAGO, June 17th.—A special from New York says: The proposed glove contest between John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan seems to have fallen through for the present. It is reported that the match will probably take place in California.

Sensational Report About Modjeska.

DENVER (Col.), June 17th.—A highly sensational report was in circulation to-day that an attempt was made to poison Modjeska at the Opera House last night. It now transpires that it was caused by a blunder of the propertyman at the theater. When Barrett was here, some two months ago, a preparation of phosphorous was used to give the face of the ghost in the play of "Hamlet" a luminous appearance. Last night, in the play of "Romeo and Juliet," the propertyman gave Modjeska this phial, mistaking it for one containing a sleeping potion. As soon as the cork was removed the liquid ignited, and this of course prevented serious results. No one for a moment suspected that it was anything more than a blunder, until the matter was reported to Modjeska's husband, Count Bozenta, who seemed very incredulous, and stated that several attempts had been made upon her life.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 17th.—The pending treaty with Venezuela is likely to come to a standstill. There seems to be a difference of opinion between the officials of the two Governments as to the interpretation of the recent Act of Congress setting aside the acts of the old Mixim Commission.

Director of the Mint Burchard has prepared a circular, which is made confidential among the owners of gold and silver producing mines in the West, with a view to obtaining an approximate idea of the product of these metals in the United States. According to the communication, the statistics are to be for the use of the Treasury Department, and the results will not be given out for publication. Leading mine-owners and heads of mining companies have already received the circulars, but were somewhat backward in sending in returns. California and Colorado are the principle States from which it is desired to obtain statistics as to the gold and silver production, but New Mexico and Arizona Territories are also in demand. A guarantee is given that the Department will not divulge the production of individual mines unless the owners or corporations desire it.

There are stories to the effect that Roscoe Conkling has become alarmed at the idea of the history of recent politics by James G. Blaine, and that he has decided to defend himself in advance by writing a similar treatise. It is expected that this book may contain some incidental references of a highly uncomplimentary character to the gentleman from Maine; but it has also been suggested that Conkling's characteristic revenge on his old political adversary would be to write a book on American history since the war, and make no allusion in it to Blaine.

Demoniac Dorsey.

CHICAGO, June 17th.—A local paper has a Washington special, to the effect that Stephen W. Dorsey proposes to begin an active warfare against the forty members of the National Committee who failed to stand by him in his troubles, and that his recent letter about the records of the committee in his hands was for the purpose of preparing the way. One of his friends says he has plenty of ammunition, and can bring upon the managers of the Garfield campaign the scorn of all honorable citizens; that he can make an exposure of political chicanery that will astonish the world; that Arthur will come in for a share of the scathing criticism. Dorsey is particularly bitter toward Logan, for not standing by him and helping him in the hour of need, and makes no bones of saying that if Logan gets the nomination for the Presidency he will make a very bad showing for him.

The Next Presidency—Ohio Politics.

CLEVELAND, June 17th.—Hon. William H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was in this city last evening, en route to Chicago. When asked what he thought of General Butler as a candidate for President, Barnum said: "Personally I am not a very strong Butler man. Still, the fact can't be denied that he is a very strong candidate. Down in the New England States it is a foregone conclusion that General Butler will be the next President of the United States. His State administration is popular among the people. He would carry all the New England States except Vermont and Rhode Island. I think the Republican nominee for President will be either James G. Blaine or Senator Edmunds. Blaine is wonderfully popular in New England, as well as in New York and Pennsylvania." Talking of Ohio politics, Mr. Barnum said: "Ohio will go Democratic by 20,000 majority this fall. You see the Republicans are disorganized, so we will take advantage of this to capture the State this fall. We will go one better and take the Presidency." When asked what he thought of Tilden and Hendricks, Barnum smiled, and said, "Please excuse me."

CINCINNATI, June 17th.—A plan has been matured to present the name of Samuel F. Hunt before the Democratic Convention as a compromise candidate for Governor. There are a considerable number of active Democrats here who are determined in their opposition to Hoadley, and who do not quite approve either Ward or Geddes.

The Wrong Conductor.

CHICAGO, June 17th.—A special to the *Times* from San Antonio, Tex., says: Friday morning a band of Mexicans, about 1,200 strong, stopped a train bound to Monterey, on the Mexican National Railway, holding it about six hours, taking the conductor, named Cunningham, then on the train, a prisoner. A Mexican had fallen from the train and was killed, and the Mexicans had heard by telegraph that the conductor shoved the man off purposely. Conductor Forbes, who was wanted, was not taken by the mob. The man was a tramp, supposed to be stealing a ride, and had fallen from the cars. The conductor taken by the mob was examined and released, on proving that he was not the conductor wanted. Great indignation exists among the Americans in Monterey and at Loredo, Texas. The matter will be reported to the central Government.

Shooting Affray at a School Exhibition.

GREENBURG (Ky.), June 17th.—During a school exhibition at Sulphur Well, Metcalfe county, Marshal Henry Beauchamp asked J. B. Winfrey and J. L. and J. Price to desist from making a disturbance. Winfrey and Price opened fire, and Beauchamp returned it. McFarland, a bystander, was shot dead, and Beauchamp was mortally wounded. A lady, Miss Phillipet, was struck on the cheek. A negro who has not been heard from since is supposed to be dead in the bushes where he hid. Winfrey escaped injury, but Price was badly wounded. No arrests.

Schooner Probably Lost.

MILWAUKEE, June 17th.—The schooner T. C. Wilson, 35 tons, which left Racine May 17th, the day before the cyclone there, has not been heard from since. It is now thought almost certain that she has gone down, with Captain Moss and two men, who composed her crew.

Sawmill Blown to Atoms by Boiler Explosion.

BERNOMROOD (Wis.), June 17th.—The sawmill of York & Co. was blown to atoms yesterday by a boiler explosion. George Hazen was killed.

Prominent Journalist Dead.

CHICAGO, June 17th.—James Washington Shehan, one of the most widely known journalists of the West, for many years the leading editorial writer of the Chicago *Tribune*, died at half-past 5 o'clock this morning, after lingering at death's door for many weeks. His ailment was extreme nervous prostration, and the general giving away of vital functions.

Fatally Stabbed with a Shawlpin.

BOSTON, June 17th.—Bernard J. Mahan, 43 years of age, was fatally stabbed in the neck Saturday night with a shawlpin in the hands of a dissolute woman named Liz Finnegan. Mahan had refused to drink in her company.

Woman's Throat Cut in the Streets.

CHICAGO, June 17th.—On North avenue to-night Thomas McGuire, a dock laborer, cut Mrs. Mary Little, proprietor of a laundry, and cut her throat with a razor, which he then turned on himself. The woman died in a few minutes, but the man will probably recover. Jealousy was the cause.

Killed by a Falling Timber.

ASHLAND (Ky.), June 17th.—Dr. Richard Proctor was instantly killed at the Merriam colliery this morning by a falling timber. Deceased was well known throughout this section of country.

Serious Riot in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, June 17th.—A serious riot occurred at the steamboat landing to-day. Officers endeavored to arrest a drunken passenger of the Grand Republic, when they were resisted by the crowd, and several officers and others were severely dealt with.

Obituary.

BOSTON, June 17th.—Albert G. Bradstreet died at Melrose Highland Saturday night, aged 79 years. During the war he was appointed Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington, which position he occupied nearly twelve years. He was a lineal descendant of Samuel G. Bradstreet.

The Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, June 17th.—Although the question of prosecuting the remaining star route cases has not been the subject of Cabinet consultation, there is good reason for saying that there is no intention of abandoning them, but that in due time they will be taken up and pressed to a verdict.

Married in Jail.

CHICAGO, June 17th.—A special from Fremont, Ohio, says: Ira Stump, a horsethief under sentence to the penitentiary, was married to Sarah Thornton in jail this afternoon. His father, one of the leading men of Stark county, died since his conviction, leaving him considerable property, and the marriage is for the purpose of keeping the other relatives from gobbling it on the ground that the convict is insane.

Krum Returns.

ST. LOUIS, June 17th.—Judge Chester Krum, whose absence caused so much comment for several weeks past, returned to the city to-night. He held a long conference with his father and some friends. Nearly all the statements which had been published about him was news to him, and excited surprise. He would not be interviewed, but said he would prepare a statement for publication in a day or two.

An Old Lady Brutally Assaulted.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17th.—Mrs. Henrietta Bushwold, a lady about 60 years old, was returning from California to her home in Mercer county, Ohio, and becoming short of money was put off the train yesterday near Greenfield, Hancock county, twenty miles east of this city. Instead of applying to any one for assistance, she started off along the railroad track, and when two or three miles from Greenfield was attacked by a notorious character named Thomas Greeden, who knocked her senseless, dragged her into the woods and brutally assaulted her. He then fled, but was subsequently captured four miles from the scene of his crime, and was taken to jail at Greenfield. Mrs. Bushwold is in a precarious condition. She fully identified Greeden as her assailant.

Thermometrical.

CHICAGO, June 17th.—Highest temperature to-day, 81°; lowest, 68°.

A Missouri Flood.

KANSAS CITY, June 18th—A. M.—The river here was 20½ feet above low-water at midnight. A large portion of the bottom lands is overflowed. Serious damage has been done, which will be very greatly increased by a further rise. The June rise is about due. If it comes now, with the present stage of water, the loss will be very heavy. The water now encroaches upon Harlem, opposite this city.

Hotel in Flames.

CINCINNATI, June 18th—A. M.—The Bellevue House, the well-known hill-top resort at the head of Elm street, has been on fire since midnight, and is still burning at 1:30. The house is valued at $30,000.

FOREIGN.

Sensation in Political Circles.

BERLIN, June 17th.—The arrest of Krazewski, the Polish author, has caused a decided sensation in political circles. The discovery of revolutionary documents in Krazewski's house in Dresden has led to the arrest of a prominent telegraph official, who was formerly Captain in the Prussian army. He was arrested at Schonberg, a few miles east of this city, charged with high treason. For the present his name has been suppressed from publication.

Court Scandal at Madrid.

CHICAGO, June 17th.—A special cable says: The young Queen of Spain passed through Paris Wednesday, on her way to meet her mother at Franzensbad. Madrid is rife with rumors of a great court scandal, to the effect that having ascertained the relations of the King with a lady of the royal circle, she fled from Spain, never to return.

Iroquois Nominated.

LONDON, June 17th.—The Prince of Wales has nominated P. Lorillard's 5-year-old brown horse Iroquois for the race for the Stockbridge Cup, to be run at Stockbridge on the 21st inst.

Parnell Coming.

LONDON, June 17th.—Parnell will visit America in autumn.

Expelled by the Turks.

BEYRUTH, June 17th.—The Turks have expelled from the district of Moisch many Armenian families, whom they treated with the greatest inhumanity.

The British in Sierra Leone.

LONDON, June 17th.—Advices from Sierra Leone state that Chief Gybpoe has again made a raid on the British settlement in Sherbro; that a British expedition was sent out against him, in consequence of which they succeeded in capturing and burning four more of his stockaded towns, including one garrisoned by 1,500 warriors. The British sustained no loss of men, owing to the effective use of the battery on board her Majesty's gunboat Rocket. Gybpoe fled, and a reward was offered for his capture, which is expected to occur shortly.

English Killed in Borneo.

MADRID, June 17th.—It is stated that a party of natives in Borneo have killed the staff of the British North Borneo Company.

COLORADO, THE CANAL STATE.—W. E. Pabor, author of "Colorado as an Agricultural State," etc., tells in the June *American Agriculturist* how quickly canals are constructed in Colorado. Two years ago a certain beautiful fertile valley, with its half million acres, was in the possession of a few hundred Indians, whose tepees dotted the willow lands along the river bank. One year ago white men entered the pleasant valley, and on every quarter-section of Government land for a distance of thirty miles in length and a width varying from three to five miles back of the river, a cabin and a few rods of rude fencing gave promise of a home for hundreds of families. But without an irrigating canal these lands were valueless, not worth even the $1 25 per acre asked by the General Government. To construct a canal required capital, and capital is eminently conservative in a new country. Four months ago it was not certain that one would be built equal to the needs of the valley. Now a canal 26 miles long, 35 feet wide, costing $200,000, and watering 36,000 acres of land, is in successful operation. It is the second largest irrigating system in the country; conceived, contracted for and completed within a period of 90 days from the time the company was chartered. Colorado owes its rapid agricultural progress to irrigation. All its valleys on the eastern slope are meshed with canals. Southern and western Colorado are rapidly becoming intersected with these arteries of soil life, and it will not be many years before the wheat yield of the State will become an important factor in its industrial wealth.

A lady in Peabody, Mass., recently gave birth to twins, and an odd thing about them is that their birthdays come on different days of the week, in different months and different years. One was born just before midnight on December 31, 1882, and the other just after the clock struck 12, so that the birthday came January 1, 1883. The mother does not know which is the older.

Europe is apparently going wild over long tunnels. A rumor has it that the French are contemplating a tunnel between Paris and Rouen, a distance of more than seventy-five English miles, with a cost estimated at $25 000,000. It is said to be advocated both for strategic and commercial advantages, but it has some merciless critics.

A red-haired clerk in Savannah
Slipped on a piece of banana;
Great pain he endured,
But St. Jacobs Oil cured,
He now goes dancing with Hannah.

Mrs. Barber, mother of the two Barber boys, living at Waverly, O., recently passed through Bismarck, en route from Glendive, M. T., to Waverly, Ia. She says the tragic fate of her sons has completely crushed her and broken her heart.

In the world's production of silk 500,000 operatives are employed. Of this number 444,000 are employed in the United States.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE for nervousness, indigestion, etc. Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free.

Senator Van Wyck has written another letter to the Postmaster-General, protesting against the establishment of a mail route from Fort Niobara to Deadwood.

DR. BENSON'S Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg, Va. 50 cents, at druggists.

THE digestive organs weakened and worn out by using cathartic medicines, restored by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Frightful Scene of Death in Sunderland, England—One Hundred and Eighty-Six Children Killed in a Panic—Agonized Parents and Friends—Sickening Incidents of the Disaster.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

LONDON, June 16th.—A terrible calamity, involving the death of 178 children, occurred in Sunderland, County Durham, this evening. From the details received, it appears an entertainment was given at Victoria Hall by a conjurer, and was attended almost altogether by children, several thousand being in attendance. The accident occurred at the close of the performance, the body of the hall being entirely cleared of occupants, when some 120 of the little ones came rushing down the stairs from the gallery. At the top of the first flight of stairs was a door which opened only twenty inches, and thus but one child at a time could get through. At this point, while the mass of children was pushing forward, one of them fell and was unable to rise, owing to the others crowding. The result was that a great number were pushed down, trampled on and suffocated. The scene was terrific. No effort could stop the mad rush of the affrighted children. They came on pell-mell, though strangely without much shouting, and soon 178 were knocked down and suffocated to death by others trampling upon them. The greater number of bodies, which were badly mangled from trampling, laid seven or eight deep. Many of the victims not killed had their clothing torn from their bodies, and this, together with the bleeding bodies of the unfortunates, shows the terrible nature of the struggle. The ages of the 178 children known to have been killed ranged from 4 to 14 years. The excitement in the town when the news spread was terrific. A great crowd rushed to the scene, until 20,000 people were surrounding the hall. The feeling was intense, and the authorities ordered out the Sixty-eighth Infantry to preserve order. The work of getting out the bodies was begun immediately. They were laid out in the hall, and the parents of those killed were admitted to identify their children. Heart-rending scenes transpired while the identification was in progress, mothers of the dead children constantly uttering piercing shrieks, and many fainted on discovering the bodies of their little ones.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 17th.—The terrible calamity of Saturday evening is the subject of universal unhappy comment. The hall has been surrounded to-day by distressed and excited crowds. The stairway from the gallery at the top of the landing, on which occurred the pressure which led to the accident, is from five to six feet wide, and the gallery door, through which the children were allowed to pass, one at a time, which circumstance is regarded as the direct cause of the calamity, was fitted with a bolt which lodged in a hole in the floor, thus narrowing the passageway for the purpose of facilitating the ticket-taking when the audience was entering the hall. The janitor says the scene behind the gallery door was fearful. Some children were fixed upright in a heap, and actually gasping for breath, so great was the pressure from the crowd behind them. The majority of the children in the hall were under 12 years of age. When the disaster happened the janitor and wife and several hastily-summoned bystanders went to work immediately to give the sufferers relief. They first sent out of the building by other exits the little ones still in the hall, by this way averting fears of a further crush. Those who went to the rescue of the sufferers found the work of removing the heap of buried, crushed and suffocated bodies no easy task. Two hundred children were rescued from the pile who were partially uninjured. Many others were found in an unconscious condition, but of these a number were restored at once to their homes. Those who were dead, with a number whose wounds were regarded as fatal, were laid out in the main hall, where the local doctors in attendance used every effort to restore those in whom a spark of life could be detected. One eye witness stated that he saw lying on the flag stones, a short distance from the bottom of the stairs, the dead bodies of seven children. Many of those who came to assist in removing the dead and rescuing the living were utterly overcome by the distressing sight of so many dead and dying children.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 17th.—A number of deaths have occurred since the first report, and the total list is now placed at 186. One of the persons who responded quickly to the call for help says many who volunteered to assist in rescuing the children sickened at the spectacle and fled horrified from the distressing scene. The rescuers' efforts were directed towards reaching the children who were apparently alive, but so tightly were the victims jammed together that it was regarded as dangerous to drag them out of the helpless mass, lest the effort should result in pulling off the limbs of the living children as well as the mutilated dead. They therefore proceeded slowly and systematically to lift off the topmost. A few of those beneath had survived, and their moaning and low cries of pain could be distinctly heard amid the excitement and cries of the bereaved parents and friends who were thronging the adjacent streets. The disaster was referred to in all the churches of Sunderland to-day, and by many preachers in London prayers were offered for the parents and friends of the victims.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 17th.—The staircase from the gallery was a winding one. Both audience and officials who were in the hall at the time of the disaster were unaware for some time of the terrible tragedy being enacted at the door. They were not informed until Graham, the hall-keeper, who was strolling near the scene of the calamity, was attracted by groans and gave the alarm. Mr. Fay, who gave the entertainment, was busy packing up his apparatus to depart, when a man rushed up and informed him of the disaster, and he immediately fell down speechless in a fit. Some of the families whose homes were so suddenly darkened lost over three children. One man and his wife pushed their way into the hall in which lay the bodies of the victims, and without betraying any emotion began to scan the faces of the dead. Recognizing the face of one of his children, the father, pointing with his finger, exclaimed, "That's one." Passing on again, he recognized another, and then a third. Staggering in a fit of agony, he cried, "My God! All my family gone," and overwhelmed with grief, sank to the floor. In some homes there are five children dead. Queen Victoria sent a telegram to the Mayor of Sunderland, expressing her grief at the disaster. Children of the various Sunday-schools also sent telegrams of sympathy. Flags were universally at half-mast. One Sunday-school loses thirty scholars by the catastrophe. Many survivors had their arms broken in the crush, and others are suffering from broken ribs or a rupture of internal organs. Graham, the hallkeeper, says that children not twenty yards from the door came pressing forward, unaware of the tragedy.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 17th.—The scene inside the hall during the identification of victims baffles description, and was painful in the extreme. The faces of the dead children, in almost every case, were black and swollen from suffocation, of which many died. Many lips were cracked and bleeding. Parents, rushing wildly about, would fall upon the bodies of their dead children with loud wailing and weeping, and would clasp the unconscious forms in their arms, vainly endeavoring to note any sign of life. Many poor mothers swooned away at the first sight of their dead, while others were wild, almost violent in their hysterical grief. The act of removing the dead from the hall to-day was the occasion for a renewal of the lamentations and confusion. Many parents rushed through the police cordon appointed for the preservation of order, and there was a scene of great confusion. One of the witnesses of the calamity stated to-day that for the first five minutes there was great lack of assistance, and from this cause alone there was certainly 100 lives lost. The weather was warm, and the passage way very close, so that in a short time after the catastrophe a horrible sickening stench came from the main outlet of the hall.

The latest reports to-night figure up 188 dead. The gravest fear is felt that the number will yet be shown to have reached at least 200. The eagerness of the children to depart from the hall was caused by their desire to receive the prizes promised them. Graham throws the blame of the calamity upon the man connected with the entertainment, who, it appears, fastened the door half open in order that the prizes might be given to the children one at a time while leaving the hall.

One sad incident was witnessed in the vicinity of the hall. A lad was sitting on a railing near Murton street, crying. A passer-by inquired the cause of his grief. "Why, sir," said he, "I was in that place there, and when I was coming out a boy that was dying bit my hands, and that's him," he added, pointing to the corpse of a child lying near.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Meeting of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., will be held at the Masonic Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 18, 1883, at 8 o'clock, for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of FRED. C. STOBER, W. M.
JAS. A. ROBLIN, Secretary. Je18-1t

The regular meeting of Sacramento Uniformed Degree, Camp No. 1, I. O. O. F., will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 18th, at 8 o'clock, for drill. Also, important business. ED. M. MARTIN, Commander.
W. A. STEPHENSON, Secretary. [B. C.] Je18-1t

Capitol Council, No. 57, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Excelsior Fireman's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K. A full attendance is desired. Nomination of officers for the ensuing term will take place. All members of the Order are cordially invited. By order.
W. F. GLEESON, C. C.
E. EVANS, Secretary. Je18-1t

Meeting—Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association.—There will be a meeting of the above Association THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at St. Rose's Hall, for the election of a Director and other important business.
Je18-1t* JAMES RILEY, Director pro tem.

Xopos Club.—Members not provided with tickets for the Moonlight Picnic THIS (Monday) EVENING, can procure them at the train. Refreshments can be purchased on the grounds. Train leaves at 7 o'clock sharp. [Je18-1t] COMMITTEE.

Ancient Order Foresters.—A regular meeting of Court Capitol of California, No. 6,742, A. O. F., will be held NEXT MONDAY EVENING, June 25th, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.
R. N. McLENNAN, C. R.
O. N. CRONEITE, Rec. Sec. [B. C.] Je18-1t

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR A ranch, good wages; 20 men to head, $2 per day; 15 men to hay, $1 50; a teamster, $30; a man to plough, $1 25 per day; 2 sheepherders, $26; 6 men to work in brickyards; 6 waiters, $30 to $35; also 3 cooks; also 8 milkers, wages $30 to $40. Female—Twelve girls for housework, city and country; also girls for various other work. Apply to HOUSTON & CO., Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. Je18-2t

FOUND—ON SUNDAY, A BUNCH OF Keys. The owner can have the same on calling at this office and paying for this notice. Je18-1t

Germania Building and Loan ASSOCIATION.

THE MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS AND INTEREST will be due and payable TO-DAY (Monday), June 18, 1883. The Secretary will be ready to receive the same at the office, No. 1011 Fourth street, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 9. C. WEISEL, President.
H. J. GOETHE, Secretary. Je18-1t*

A SELECT OVERLAND PARTY WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO ON JUNE 23d for all points East. For full particulars call on or address C. W. WADHAMS, 32 Montgomery st., office of the Great Burlington Route. Je18-1t

Ho! for the East.

ANOTHER SELECT OVERLAND EXCURSION (third class) leaves JUNE 26th. Quick time—eight days to New York. Sleeping car diagram now ready; everything furnished. Address M. J. LEAVY, No. 8 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel, San Francisco. je15-2p9t

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CHOICE IRRIGATED VINEYARD
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Fruit and Alfalfa Lands,

Within three miles of the flourishing town of Fresno, and on Main Irrigating Canals.

SATURDAY.....JULY 7, 1883,
At 2 o'clock P. M., at
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WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON LIBERAL credit, Ten Sections of the choicest Vine, Fruit and Alfalfa Land in the State, joining the Fresno and Central Colonies, and being a part of the BANK OF CALIFORNIA TRACT.

In subdivisions to suit. Adapted to Vineyards, Alfalfa and General Farming. Within nine hours of San Francisco, and possessing one of the most healthful and delightful climates in the world. For throat or lung complaints the dry air of this section always relieves and often cures. The land is level, slightly in lining towards the west; free from brush, alkali and other impediments. The soil is a rich, sandy loam of great fertility, and will stand free irrigation without baking. The system of irrigation is such that each owner of land will be able to take water from a main canal on his own land.

Also—Section 25, Township 15 South, Range 20 East, very choice, selected from a large body of land.

Also—The Washington Colony Cheese Factory. This building is well suited to factory purposes, or would make a