THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 6, 1883

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 120⅝ for 4s of 1907, 114 for 4½s, 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 86; 100⅝ for 3s, 101 for 5s; silver bars, 110½.

Silver in London, 50 11-16d; consols, 100 15-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124; 4½s, 117.

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

Mining stocks were active in San Francisco yesterday morning, but at lower prices. There were large sales of Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated at a reduction of 35c to 60c from the best rates Thursday.

A brutal and shocking outrage is reported from Milwaukee, a young orphan girl being the victim.

A horrible tragedy occurred Wednesday near Laredo, Tex., a mother killing her five children and then herself.

In a railroad accident at Philadelphia yesterday two men were killed and several others badly hurt.

Clabe Young, a notorious Texas desperado and murderer, has been captured near Rawlins, Wyoming.

A suit has been brought against the Postmaster-General for $100,000, in connection with the lottery business.

Frost caused great damage in New York State Thursday night.

A white man was roasted alive by negroes at Providence, La.

A brakeman was killed and another man injured in a collision of trains near Columbus, O.

President Arthur is in New York.

Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, has introduced a novelty in the way of campaign documents.

The insults to Alfonso in Paris still excite the Spaniards.

Grevy has excepted the resignation of his War Minister.

The meeting of Nationalists announced to take place at Ennis, Ireland, to-day, has been prohibited by the authorities.

The Parnell fund will close at the end of November, when it is expected that it will reach £40,000.

An Invincible Vengeance Committee has been formed in Ireland, to hunt down all informers.

The members of the Norwegian Ministry, impeached by the Supreme Tribunal, will be tried December 1st.

The striking weavers at Ashton-under-Tyne, England, have resumed work.

Illinois and Wisconsin Irishmen have donated $2,000 to be used in the defense of O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, the informer.

The remains of an unknown dead man were found Thursday evening near San Rafael.

Thomas Dennis was run over and killed by a train at Fresno Thursday night.

John W. Mackay has returned to the Comstock.

James Orrem died in the Mexican mine at Virginia, Nev., Thursday, of heart disease.

A heavy rain-storm prevailed at Portland, Or., Thursday.

The stage between Colfax and Cheney, W. T., was robbed by a highwayman Thursday.

Wm. Bonner has been found murdered in Grant county, Oregon.

Two unknown men, after drinking very hard, died in Guaymas, Mex.—one being an Englishman.

The Indians in Dakota are said to be in a condition of want.

Fires in the United States during September caused a loss of $10,000,000.

Blaine wants to sell his Washington residence for $200,000.

The Panama interocean canal loan has been more than subscribed for.

Henry A. Williams, the first President of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, died in New Haven, Conn., Thursday.

James McStein was executed at Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday.

The California State Grange, in session at San Jose, wants Governor Stoneman to call an extra session of the Legislature.

The fifty-third semi-annual Conference of the Mormon Church met in Salt Lake yesterday.

A desperate duel on horseback with knives is reported from Indian Territory.

Earthquake shocks were felt August 29th in Salvador, Colombia and Ecuador, with heavy tidal waves.

The Railroad Commissioners met in San Francisco yesterday, but, without transacting much business of general interest, adjourned for two weeks.

Much interesting reading matter will be found this morning upon the inside pages of the RECORD-UNION.

SOME FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF MUNICIPAL REFORM MEASURES.

Referring to the much-debated topic of municipal reform, and the remedy proposed for municipal extravagance and mismanagement—divorcement from political organization of all municipal administration—correspondents ask how this is to be accomplished, and what is the local movement to which we have referred as on foot here. Dividing the question, and responding to the latter part first, we can only say that while informed as to the principles of the local organization, we are not advised as to the details by which it is operating. As to the announced principles upon which it is based it is enough to say that they are commendable, since they propose simply the debate of the best systems of local government, the exercise of proper influences to secure the adoption of the most economic practices in municipal administration, and the carrying out of the best schemes that experience and wisdom suggest to advance the general business, sanitary, educational, moral and social interests of the community. These aims no man will oppose. But it is a very different matter when it is sought to unite citizens upon methods of action for their attainment. How are these desiderata to be accomplished? is the serious question. We have pointed out that they are impossible of accomplishment so long as the system of ward politics prevails in our cities, and it matters not under which political party they are conducted. On this all political economists who have of late written upon the subject are agreed. Now, what shall be substituted for the trading, buying, selling, caucusing, cheating and rascality of ward politics in the cities of the country? Obviously, honesty, openness, integrity, competency and the selection of men and measures with an eye single to the good of the whole community and regardless of party supremacy. But how shall this substitution be brought about? By educating the public sentiment up to its necessity. This should, therefore, be the object of all the many town improvement societies now forming in the United States. The initial work of these societies, therefore, is to secure the open and courageous aid of *so many* citizens who have heretofore acted with "party," that it will be impossible for "party" to rally and take part in municipal affairs. Until, therefore, a citizens' organization can command influence sufficiently potent to compel political parties to forego party caucus, nomination and canvass as to city affairs, it will be unable to enter upon the work of improving local conditions. Can this be accomplished? is the question, we repeat. As to methods, none that are secret will avail, nor are they commendable. The citizens who are united in the work of local reform certainly have nothing to conceal. If they fear the wire workers or political bosses will "capture" their organizations, then their fears betoken their weakness.

Experience has shown that the independent voters hold the balance of power when they are united. They are not strongly attached to party. Every man in the community knows some of this class who go to the polls and vote as they please, and with an independence of party rule that nothing daunts. If citizens' organizations propose to stand aside and await the action of political parties in municipalities, indorsing such candidates of the local clubs, conventions and caucuses as they choose, and making up so called reform tickets from several political tickets, they will accomplish nothing. All such half-way measures accomplish only ill. Societies so acting become themselves party machines, and will soon be ruled as are other ward organizations, and will deserve to rank much as do piece clubs, however pure their aims. But if they utterly ignore political questions in the domestic arrangements of the municipal family; if they hold to the doctrine that the question of drainage, water rates, economical taxation, settlement of bonded indebtedness, sanitary inspection, street improvement, city beautifying and cognate matters are purely matters of business, to be treated and acted upon precisely as business men do in their private affairs, where they never consider the question whether a customer or a clerk, a buyer or a seller, a principal or a partner, is the member of this, that or the other political party; if they will act with a view to securing for the city administration the best business ability, without regard to the question whether half, a third, three-fourths or all the officers to be chosen are Democrats or Republicans in political faith—then there will come to them success, because it will be deserved. But any effort to divide the offices on a ticket, evenly or otherwise, and dub it a citizens' movement, will be but repeating an old, worn and stale trading trick of the politicians themselves. As we have shown, the divorcement of municipal governmental affairs from political management can in no respect injure parties, or weaken them, or add to their strength. It will not give advantage to any, nor eliminate partisan vigor from campaigns in cities on State and national questions. In other States, in citizens' organizations, some of the most active partisans are found prominent, utterly ignoring political issues for municipal purposes, but retaining all their allegiance to party outside the domestic affairs of their towns. There is, therefore, no reason, while excluding "bosses" and "machine" workers, for excluding from such domestic labors men who are honestly active in politics, as all good citizens should be. To exclude them is to shut out a desirable element of strength. All that should be asked is an assurance that the citizen is sincere in favor of the purposes of the movement and is willing to lay aside party for local benefit. Any other method of operation must result in uniting partisans against the citizen independents, and the result is easy to be foreseen.

WHY WE SHOULD TREAT WITH MEXICO.

Consul-General Sutton has made an exhaustive analysis of the proposed reciprocity commercial treaty between our Government and that of Mexico, and his conclusions are of much interest and should be generally read. He says the very fact of the existence of such a treaty will much improve our trade with our sister republic. There being under the proposed treaty no duty on a number of articles, the fact will facilitate trade greatly. The abolition of transit duty on articles for consumption will work the abolition of the annoying State and city duties that now prevail, and which in some cases amount to a tariff of 12 per cent. on the full tariff, and not infrequently the same goods have to pay this local tariff twice in the same State. The concessions we receive are equal to, and possibly greater than those that the United States make. He adds that there can be no doubt about the treaty benefiting our export trade. It will increase, not only our trade in the articles named in the schedule, but all our commerce. He adds that all the American consular officers in Mexico favor the treaty. Compared with England, Germany, France and Spain, we have not our fair share of the trade of Mexico. England broke off diplomatic relations with Mexico in 1867, but so important are her mercantile interests there now that she has renewed her old relations. Germany has nearly doubled her consular agents in Mexico within a year, and has urged upon them especial care to foster the German trade, and they are exercising now a marked influence in that direction. By reason of our location, our railway connections and the needs of the country that are reciprocal to so large a degree, we should have a decided advantage over these foreign countries—and we have, if we will but improve it. But to do so we must take down the bars, and go just as far in the way of free trade with Mexico as we can win her to consent to, and as our own short-sighted protectionists will permit the nation to progress. Under the proposed treaty five articles are named on which the United States concedes the duties. On the basis of reports up to June 30th last the total duties paid are $178,194 on these articles—to wit: sugar, henequin, etc., istle, tobacco in leaf, and fruits.

The chief opposition on our side to this schedule relates to sugar. Mr. Sutton, by a nice calculation, shows that our brown sugar imports in 1882 amounted to $90,065,218, of which but $102,147 came from Mexico—or about one ounce per capita. The proposed treaty he thus finds would reduce the United States revenue on sugar about one tenth of one per cent. Of course the treaty would encourage sugar-growing, and our imports from Mexico would increase, but to what extent cannot be accurately stated. But the sugar exports to the countries of the world from Mexico amount to but about $250,000 annually. There are many things to retard sugar-growing in Mexica—as, lack of suitable labor, malarial influences, risk of capital placed at so great a distance, cost of irrigation, and local taxation. To make sugar-raising greatly profitable foreign capital must be drawn to the country, and the inducements in the way of profits cannot be cleared of doubt. Again, the several Mexican States adhere to their local export taxes, and sometimes increase them to an extent that is prohibitive. Civil disorder has an influence also in discouraging investment, and the climatic conditions are opposed to the introduction of reliable foreign labor to start and work new plantations. But there would be some increase as stated, and as a result local refineries would probably be started, and supply largely the home market for refined sugars, and this would reduce the Mexican export of crude sugar and our export to Mexico of refined sugars. This is a fair statement of both sides of the case. Mr. Sutton is of the opinion that the treaty would double or treble the sugar industry in about six years. It will be seen, therefore, that it is not a sufficiently important matter to be made a barrier to the conclusion of a treaty which, in so many other respects, will inure to our advantage. Mexico concedes the duties on twelve articles, the duties on which amount now to about $740,000. These articles are petroleum, carriages, tools, sewing machines, stoves, naphtha, clocks, vegetables, crude petroleum, steam engines and fruits. Petroleum now pays 32 per cent. duty; three articles pay only weight duty, but all the remainder pay a lively tax. The treaty will open Mexico to us on all these goods and products, and give us a wide and profitable market. Our wagon and carriage manufacturers would, for instance, have a perfect bonanza, because hardwoods of the requisite toughness are so scarce in Mexico. The duty on these goods is nearly 100 per cent., and it needs no great wisdom to foretell the effect of its removal, and what an impulse it would give to many of our industries. To show concisely just what the concessions are, side by side, the General presents this comparative table:

Duties Conceded by the United States.		Duties Conceded by Mexico.	
Sugar	$75,000	Petroleum	$472,045
Henequin, etc.	48 207	Carriages, etc.	175,000
Istle	42,500	Tools, etc.	25,600
Tobacco leaf	18,487	Sewing machines	15,000
Fruits	4,000	Machines, etc.	12,500
All others	881	Stoves	9,000
		Naphtha	6.500
Total	$179,075	Clocks	5,000
Difference in favor of the U. S. (U. S. coin)	489,041	Vegetables	4,000
		Crude petroleum	3,935
		Steam engines	2,500
		Fruits	2,500
		All others	9,731
		Total	$742,351
		Reduced to U. S. coin at 90 cents.	668,116

JOURNALISM AND POLITICS.

We noted our concurrence with the San Francisco *Bulletin* in its expression that the profession of journalism cannot be properly allied with politics—that journalism is the synonym of independence, and that a political organ never was, and never can be, a true journal. Quoting these and similar remarks, the San Jose *Mercury* asks us if we mean that the true journalist is one without opinion? "Were not the RECORD-UNION and the *Bulletin* journals when working in party harness?" "Scores of leading journals at the East are partisan in character," remarks the *Mercury*. "No journal can have force in these times without strong political convictions. Editors to be honest must carry their political convictions into their columns. Is the opinionless, fence-straddling, non-committal paper the only true journal?" To all which we reply that the *Mercury* misconceives our remarks. They were plain enough, and needed no reading between the lines. We mean simply that independent journalism, as regards political parties, is the only true journalism. Of course the true journal will have, and express preferences; of course, when convinced that a given party policy is the best for the country, it will advocate it; of course, when driven to choose between two contending organizations, it will advise the people to adhere to the one which comes nearest to its views of right and justice. The true journal must, however, maintain the judicial attitude, else it is not a competent critic; and true journalism is always critical, just, fearless and dispassionate. The true journal will have strong political convictions, but it does not follow that it must be the organ of a party. The "party organ" dare not criticise the party; its very terms of existence preclude it becoming critical. A confessed "party organ" the people well understand must pipe in one key, and they therefore look for nothing else from it. Obviously, therefore, when it advocates the party claims, it presents itself to the intelligent reader as a mere circular of the dominating influence in the party. We repeat, then, that journalism must not be allied with party—that is, have no compacts with it which cripple it, or lessen that independence which alone gives a journal's opinions in politics any weight. Let our friend, the *Mercury*, for a moment consider the position of any purely party organ and note the measure of its influence.

THE SETTING SUN OF POWER.

The San Francisco *Examiner* is preparing a soft bed to fall upon next Tuesday when the Ohio election takes place. Hear it: "It is just possible that the splendid opportunity which has fallen in the path of the Democratic party of Ohio may be destroyed by the insane feuds of Democratic partisans. The quarrels of the politicians may negative a public sentiment which, but for these follies, would carry Hoadly into the Executive chair of the State by a triumphant majority. Selfish interests, individual ambitions and personal dislikes are permitted to weigh more with these people than the splendid achievement which is offered to the party." That is one way to put it. The truth is that the Democratic trickery in Ohio has disgusted the people. The "rings" and "bosses" are finding out that their rule means ruin to any party they dominate. Every hour the bonds of party become less and less binding, and the independence of the voter every hour augments. The sun of the day has almost set when the crack of the party whip will be of no more effect.

IT is said that under the Act of 1858 the city cannot be sued or pursued on execution. This is so stated in the law and may lead some into error, for in the recent case decided by the Supreme Court there was no "suit." It was a petition for a mandatory writ, not a prayer for judgment on which an execution can be based, and the Court says it will grant it. That mandate amounts to instruction to the Trustees when they levy again for taxes that the Supreme Court will require them to levy 1 per cent. for the General Fund, and to set aside 55 per cent. thereof for the bondholders. Should they refuse, the Court can compel obedience as in other cases of contempt.

MR. FORD, in his recent work on forms of government in America, remarks that the chief functions of a city government are merely executive and ministerial, and in which politics have little or no place. He adds that the matters to which a municipality must give its attention as those of business rather than of statesmanship.

THE Count de Paris has cut his beard pointed, and lo all the Royalists throw up their hats with a shout for the new Louis. But, for all that, the Orleanist will never warm a throne, and he is sensible enough to know it, and so sticks to his task of writing the history of the American civil war.

THE San Diego *Union* says: "And when you come to investigate the 'true inwardness' of this freights and fares howl, you will find that it comes from politicians, and not from producers and shippers."

HOME HAPPENINGS.

Shocking Tragedy in Texas—Brutal Outrage in Wisconsin—Railroad Accidents—Suit Against the Postmaster-General—Frost in the East—Gambler Roasted by His Victims—The Episcopal Convention—Butler's Patent Ballots—The President's Movements—Postal Telegraph Company—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Terrible Texas Tragedy.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—A special to the *Herald* from Laredo, Tex., gives full particulars of a most horrible tragedy that occurred on Wednesday near that place. Mrs. Valdez killed her five children and then herself during a fit of insanity. On one of the large ranches about twenty miles to the southward of Lampasas there lived for four years past a quiet, well-to-do Mexico, named Antonio Valdez, whose family consisted of a wife and five children, the age of the eldest child being 10 years, and that of the youngest 2 years. The wife, who was about 30 years of age, had been subject to epileptic fits and spells of melancholy of long duration. On Wednesday the afflicted woman was attacked with a fit of unusual severity. When she had recovered from her spasm her husband went to work to herd a flock of sheep belonging to the ranch. He had been gone but a short time when his wife rose from her couch, and with a huge butcher-knife, which had carelessly been left within her reach, began her terrible work of destruction. Her eldest child, a sweet girl of 10 years, was the first to fall a victim to her maniac mother's cruel blows, her head being almost severed from her body. With that method peculiar to insane persons, the woman in quick succession slew the other children, hacking and stabbing them in a shocking manner. Suddenly, taking a parting look at the dead before her, she plunged the knife into her own breast, reeled to a corner of the room and fell dead. During all the time this horrible tragedy was being enacted her serving woman, a peon, was powerless to prevent it, from abject fear. The husband was soon apprised of what had happened.

Young Orphan Girl Brutally Outraged.

MILWAUKEE, October 5th.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a young orphan girl about a week ago was solved yesterday, and the solution develops the facts of one of the most horrible outrages ever known in this country. In passing the old stock yards near the corner of Twelfth and Hill streets, Superintendent Whitehead, of the Humane Society, noticed two young men leave one of the ruined stables, and, after glancing hastily around, start up the street. He went to the barn and there found a young girl, apparently about 17 or 18 years old, lying on a pile of hay in a half-unconscious condition. At police headquarters it was ascertained that she was Mamie Terester, who had been missing since last Wednesday, and that she had been drugged by a party of roughs and brutally maltreated. According to the girl's story she left home on Wednesday afternoon, met a young man whom she knew, and the two drank a glass of wine. Then she became unconscious, and, when she came to her senses, she was in a car near the lumber yards of the St. Paul track, near Hill street. A dozen men were with her. She remembered being taken along the railroad track, and as she partly regained consciousness, a bottle of whisky was placed to her lips and she was compelled to drink until her memory was drowned. Again she revived and found herself in a dark woods, a blazing fire lighting up the surroundings and revealing a party of seventeen rough-looking men as her captors. She was dosed with liquor and drugs until her reason again departed. When she regained consciousness a third time she was lying as found by Superintendent Whitehead—half famished, numb with cold and still partly under the influence of drugs and liquor. She was unable to move and could scarcely articulate when discovered. The girl's family was notified and she was taken to the home of her brother. She is in a very critical condition and suffers greatly from the effects of exposure, hunger and the treatment she received. The officers are searching for the perpetrators of the outrage, with the chances favoring the arrest of the entire party.

Gambler Fatally Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5th.—At Providence, Natchitoches parish, on Sunday night, six negroes, section hands on the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad, and Ned Bradfield, or Bradford, sat down to play a game of cards. Luck was in favor of Bradfield, who succeeded in winning all the money of the other gamesters. The losers became violent in their demonstrations against Bradfield and insisted on his returning the money that he had won. Naturally, he refused. An attempt was made to take from him the money. He resisted violently and so angered his assailants that, in their rage, they threw the unlucky winner on a log fire and held him down over the blaze, holding him by each leg and arm. Bradfield, in his agony, managed to wrench himself from the grasp of the negroes, but not until he was terribly burned. His hair and scalp and one arm were completely burned away. In this mutilated condition he managed to walk several miles in search of assistance. Remedies were applied, but the man died in great agony on Monday morning.

Texas Murderer Captured.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—Detectives passed through here last night for Tilden, Texas, in charge of a man named Clabe Young, who is wanted for the murder of a man named O'Donnell in November, 1878. The prisoner was arrested on a ranch seventy miles south of Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where he was living with a Mrs. Caste, having driven the husband of the woman away. It is told of Young that he and his brother carried on a career of brigandage in the southwestern part of Texas for a number of years, robbing stages, etc. The murder of O'Donnell resulted in their being driven from the country.

The Postmaster-General Sued.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5th.—The National Bank has brought suit against the Postmaster-General for $100,000. It is alleged that the order directing that money orders addressed to the bank but intended for a lottery company shall not be delivered, was intended to charge the bank with fraudulent practices and illegal action, and has seriously damaged its business.

Approach of Winter.

PORT JARVIS (N. Y.), October 5th.—Last night was the coldest of this season; thermometer 26°. This morning a white frost covered everything. Ice half an inch thick formed. All crops not killed by the September frost are now destroyed. Many grapes in the Delaware valley were frosted. Buckwheat and corn are a total failure. The drought made them late, and the frost destroyed them.

Accidents on the Rail.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5th.—The in-bound train on the North Pennsylvania branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad ran into a street car of the Union line at Susquehanna avenue and American street this morning. The car was demolished, and all the passengers more or less injured. Ten persons, who were the most severely injured, were taken to the Episcopal Hospital, and two have since died. The driver of the street car was in the car at the time of the accident. Those who have died are James Hammill and James Devine. Among the injured was a woman named Mary Sellers, who was terribly mangled. She and several others are expected to die.

LATER.—The names of the dead are as follows: John McKeown, gardener, leaves a wife and seven children; John Hammill, coal dealer, and several others badly injured. There was no conductor on the car, and the driver's duty required him to guide his team and see that fares were deposited in the box, and at the same time watch for trains at the railroad crossing.

COLUMBUS, October 5th.—A section of a freight train ran into the caboose of another train on the Newark division of the Panhandle road this morning, killing Thomas Cranshaw, brakeman, and injuring another man.

The Brooklyn Bridge Cable Cars.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The cars run uninterruptedly on the bridge now. Superintendent Martin returned from Chicago, bringing with him the grip of the San Francisco patent. It is lined inside with brass, and the cables wear this out in doing what would be equivalent to a week's work on the bridge. The cable cuts deep grooves in the brass. Martin said to a reporter: "I bought it because the Trustees wanted it. For my own part I think it far inferior to the grip of Colonel Payne. It possesses enormous strength, and it must be enormously hard on the cable, which it always has a tendency to strand—that is, it separates the strand from the cable. When this occurs the grip has been known to become fast and cannot be taken off, and there is great difficulty in coming to a stop. To remedy this an ingenious device has been added by Chicagoans to the original grip invented for the Clay-street road in San Francisco. By this device the stranded cable is lifted sideways from the grip, and then brakes can stop the car without difficulty. The system is not such a success at Chicago as the people here imagine. I saw a breakdown there that stopped thirteen trains, and the first train had to be hauled forward with horses. They have the same difficulty with the shears that we have, and they have nothing that has proved so good as our rubber and leather straps, set on edges. When we get fairly on we shall beat them hollow, but we have all our trouble at the outset. They only go six miles an hour in the city, and we go ten, and may go more, though I would not advise it." Colonel Payne looked with great complaisance at the groove cut in the brass shears. "It must be hard on the cable. I can say nothing about it, because of my position. I am very glad it is here, however, and I hope that all who are dissatisfied with the working of my grip will apply to the Trustees for leave to come here and study it. I have no fear of the result."

Sensible Words from New York's Governor.

OGDENSBURG (N. Y.), October 5th.—Governor Cleveland made a speech at the fair here yesterday, in the course of which he said: The machinery of Government will not do its work unless the strong and steady hands of the people are put upon it. This is not done when the people say politics is a disgraceful game, and should be left untouched by those having private concerns and business which engage their attention. This neglect serves to give over most important interests to those who care but little for their protection, and who are willing to betray their trust for their own advantage. Manifestly in this matter the people can only act through agents of their selection, but the selection should be freely and intelligently made by a careful exercise of their suffrages. I have said this duty should not be neglected. A careless, mistaken performance may be as fatal as neglect. I speak in the interest of no political party when I advise you to apply the same rules here that you observe in the conduct of your private business. People, in the management of their Government for their benefit, desire to employ public servants and agents. They want, or ought to want, men able to perform the duties expected of them, and who have the real interest of their employers at heart. All cannot personally know the applicants for office, but by a careful inquiry their characters for fair dealing and honesty and the manner in which they have fulfilled the ordinary duties of life may be discovered, as well as the ability they have shown in the management of their own affairs.

The Convention of Episcopalians.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5th.—The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States assembled this morning. Morning prayer was read by Rev. Wm. R. Ashley, D. D., of Wisconsin, and Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, D. D., of the diocese of Connecticut. Benediction was pronounced by Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., of Minnesota. The Lord Bishop of Rochester, Right Rev. Dr. Thorold, was then introduced and addressed the house.

Movements of the President.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—President Arthur remained in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the early part of the day. Among the callers to-day was John Jacob Astor. In the afternoon the President took a carriage drive in Central Park.

The Postal Telegraph Company.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.—The Postal Telegraph Company, which is now building its lines between New York and Baltimore, is preparing to run a line from Baltimore to this city. It laid before the Commissioners to-day a request for permission to enter the city by laying its wire under ground within the city limits.

A Case for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue said to-day: The statements recently made in the United States Court at Wheeling, Va., that an organization known as "Red Men" has for its object the protection of illicit distilleries, and that a United States Gauger named Marion Hower was at its head, and had been levying a tax on moonshiners, will be investigated by the revenue officers. He said he had received no information confirming the reports, but he considered them sufficiently important to be investigated.

Butler's Ballots.

BOSTON, October 5th.—A novelty in the way of campaign documents will be scattered broadcast by Butler's managers, headed "Regular Republican Ticket." The ticket is printed in ballot form, on material which is an imitation of the human cuticle after tanning and dressing. It bears the names for State officers of gentlemen prominent in the Tewksbury Almshouse.

Indians in Want.

LA GRACE (D. T.), October 5th.—The Indians who went out on a regular hunt are steadily arriving at La Grace, and in a few days will all be here. The time of their departure is looked forward to with anxious solicitude by traders and merchants, as they make very extensive preparations before leaving, in the way of putting in provisions and other supplies necessary for a protracted hunting expedition. They start out in numbers of three thousand at a time, and remain away for at least a month. Their hunt, instead of being crowned with such brilliant success as heretofore, has been an absolute failure, and they complain bitterly of their lot. They state that the pale-faces have driven all the buffalo from the reservation, thus depriving them of their most substantial means of subsistence. They look upon the approaching cold weather with a sinking heart and a feeling of bitter despair. The Indians are very poorly provided for, their annuities being insufficient. It is a common sight to see them selling their shoes and other clothing with which the Government has supplied them, in order to procure provisions for the winter. Then they depend upon the fall hunt. This hunt having failed in its object, the outlook for their future this winter is quite gloomy, and may yet provoke another outbreak.

The Donohoe Trunks.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The *Herald* says: It is said upon good authority that the Secretary is favorably disposed toward Donohoe, and the upshot of the matter will be the release of the Donohoe trunks upon payment of duty. It is very rare in the history of the Custom House that dutiable goods, seized under circumstances like those in the Donohoe case, are released by the Government. The decision in this case is awaited with much interest.

Special Fire Statistics.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: September, to the 23d, has outdone any previous September of which there is any record, in its numerous fires and their aggregate destructiveness. Of fires ranging from $10,000 loss upwards, we find no less than 224 mentioned, while the aggregate cost to the country reaches $8 200,000: to which we may fairly add $1,800,000 for unrecorded fires, and a thousand or so where the loss was less than $10,000. This gives us $10 000 000 as the fire waste of September, and $72,500,000 as the total loss to the United States and Canada by fire during the nine months of 1883. This is $550,000 more than in any nine months' record.

Window-Glass Workers.

PITTSBURG, October 5th.—The National Association of Window-glass Workers, now engaged in a strike against a reduction, have formed a combination, with $1,000,000 capital, for the purpose of entering into manufactures in opposition to their late employers. A party of fourteen window-glass blowers left for Belgium to-day, to work. They assert they can make as much money there as here.

General Hancock Improving.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The doctor says of General Hancock: "He complained of an unpleasant feeling in his right thigh. I could not form a diagnosis at that time, but the following day the limb developed an abscess. It was located in the inner side of the thigh, and was about four inches in length. The General had much fever until Saturday last, when I lanced the abscess. It discharged very freely, in all over a pint and a half. Since Saturday he has been on a rapid road to recovery."

Imprisonment for Life—A Peculiar Case.

WHEELING (W. Va.), October 5th.—In the Circuit Court to-day Guenther Schnelle was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Last March Schnelle killed his uncle, or, as he alleges, his father, Dr. Guenther Schuchardt, a German medical specialist, in the latter's drug store in this city. Schuchardt was very wealthy, and had provided for Guenther's brother, but not for him. The State alleged that this was the motive for the crime, and the evidence showed deliberate premeditation. The defense set up a plea of insanity. Yesterday Schnelle created a sensation by going on the stand himself and giving a dramatic recital of his crime and motive. He said Schuchardt had ruined his mother and then refused to own her children as his. He went to the drug store to get Schuchardt to sign an acknowledgment of his paternity, and, failing in this, he was resolved upon suicide. He had promised his mother to revenge her wrong by killing the doctor, but did not intend to fulfill his promise until his mother's form appeared to him and urged him to kill the doctor. He fired, and then shot himself in the head, producing a slight wound. The case went to the jury at 10 o'clock last night, and at 3 P. M. to-day the verdict was named. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Desperate Duel on Horseback.

CHICAGO, October 5th.—Frank Myers and Austin Guthrie became involved in a quarrel last Wednesday near Blackford Creek, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, the trouble growing out of a girl living in the neighborhood, with whom both were infatuated. Myers and Guthrie are young men and cousins. They were mounted on horseback. Knives were drawn, and a most terrific fight ensued, the combatants driving their horses together and slashing at each other with their weapons. The fight lasted half an hour. Myers was cut in a shocking manner, one arm being covered with gashes. Guthrie was terribly pounded. Both are expected to die.

A Massachusetts Town Raided.

BOSTON, October 5th.—Gloucester seems to have been visited by pirates. Last night the house of Dr. Conant was entered, the doctor and his wife etherized, then jewelry and silverware worth $6 000 was taken, including several valuable pieces of silver plate, which have been in the family for four generations. A number of watches were also missing. The key in the front door had been turned with nippers. The house of Dr. Quimby was next entered in the same manner. Burglars also broke into the office of Parmenter, Rice & Co. The safe was drilled into, and all it contained in money taken. The haul was $9. Just before the break of day a large sloop yacht, painted white, was seen to put to sea in the teeth of the gale. She had been lying in a secluded nook, with the name on her stern concealed by canvas. There were four men on board. One wore a silk and two slouch hats; the other a black. The strange yacht seemed very anxious to escape detection.

Peculiar Political Proceeding.

NEW YORK, October 5th.—The *Sun* has this: The Richmond Democrats have adopted a novel and successful device for curing the boastings of Mahone. In some of the southwestern counties they have nailed a small flag upon the house of every Democrat, and the result is the people will find white flags floating from the houses and nearly all of the hotels. The device is working well, and Mahone is undoubtedly very much alarmed.

Civil Service Examination Ordered.

WASHINGTON, October 5th.—The Civil Service Commission has ordered an examination in San Francisco on the 15th instant for appointments in the postoffice in that city, the questions and instructions to be sent from here.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Flashes of News from all Parts of the World

D. W. Glassie is restored to practice as an attorney before the Interior Department.

It is reported that the Sultan will send Commissioners both to Egypt and Soudan.

A slave dealer recently arrested at Cairo, Egypt, is now being tried by a Court-martial.

James McStein was hanged at Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday, in the yard of the county jail.

Norman, aged fifty-five, an actor with the Modjeska Company, died suddenly in his room at Philadelphia Thursday.

It is stated that the Panama interoceanic canal loan has been more than subscribed for, netting the company more than 170,000,000 francs.

A train on the Lake Shore road, arriving at Adrian, Mich., on Thursday evening, was fired into by unknown persons and two passengers wounded.

Chong Kee, the first Chinaman to be naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, had his papers approved by the Judge at Philadelphia Thursday.

The Director of the Mint authorizes the purchase of 410 000 ounces of fine silver for use at the Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco Mints.

Henry A. Williams died at New Haven, Conn., Thursday, leaving about $4,000,000. He built the Chicago and Rock Island road, and was its first President.

Rear Admiral Pierce Cosby, commanding the naval forces in the Asiatic station, telegraphs the Secretary of the Navy, asking to be relieved and placed upon the retired list.

The Federal Grand Jury at Cleveland, O., has returned indictments against the President, cashier and assistant cashier of the wrecked Second National Bank of Jefferson, O.

The Sheriff of Carter county, Ky., having applied to Governor Knott for a company of militia to preserve order at the hanging of Ellis Craft on October 12th, the latter has refused to give the order.

King Milan suddenly dissolved the extra session of the Shoupchitna after a Radical President and Vice-President had been selected. The Shoupchitna separated without transacting any business.

The liabilities of Hill & Rowe, suspended boot and shoe manufacturers of Boston, are $80,000; nominal assets, $60,800. The creditors have appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the firm.

James G. Blaine would like to sell for $200,000 the elegant residence in Washington which he has rented to L. Z. Leiter for $1,000 a month. Mr. Blaine occupies a rented residence at 32 Lafayette Square.

The negotiations between United States Minister Wallace and the Porte, concerning the storage of American petroleum and upon the tariff question, are progressing favorably. Concessions have been made by each side.

The priests and prominent laymen of the Chicago Catholic Church yesterday presented Archbishop Feehan with a purse of $8,000. The Archbishop leaves on Sunday for Rome, and is expected to be absent until May next.

The Chicago Postoffice officials caused the arrest Thursday of Frank L. Loring for his supposed complicity in the alleged frauds of Fleming & Merriam. Loring pretended to be simply a clerk for Fleming & Merriam, but it is understood the Federal authorities claim to be able to show his active interest in the affairs of that now notorious firm.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

James C. Pierson, civil engineer, left last evening for Cisco.

R. H. Newton and John Moore, of Woodland, are in the city.

W. L. Moore and his two sons, Frank and Walter, came down from Yreka yesterday.

J. B. Haggin came up from the Bay last evening, and went out to the Norris grant.

Mrs. H. G. Smith is visiting relatives at Oakland, and will be absent about two weeks.

N. K. Stoddard, of Sacramento, was registered at the Sherman House, Chicago, yesterday.

B. T. Carr, train dispatcher at Wadsworth, was in the city yesterday, and left for his home last evening.

H. L. Gardener, Alfred W. Barrell, Thomas Fraser and H. D. Hangham, of Oakland, came to town yesterday.

G. Gladding and wife, Lincoln; B. J. Guthrie, Davisville; Wm. M. Gray, Merced; James Hicks, Galt; W. A. Culver, Dixon; and Dr. J. Caples, of Elk Grove, are in the city.

At the State House Hotel: R. Alford, El Dorado county; J. Pierson, Cosumnes; John A. Galvin, Boston, Mass.; George W. Dixon, G. E. Peck, W. H. Rathburn and wife, Sam Irving, San Francisco; John Brandon and wife, Hicksville; M. Bump and wife, Courtland.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: John Williamson, Courtland; J. D. Winters, ranch; W. Alexander and wife, Batavia; J. A. Mitchell, Los Alamos; Mrs. E. C. Williams, San Jose; J. W. Ellis, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. J. Arnot, Millville; Mrs. J. Downey and daughter, Iowa City; Miss Hattie Moore, Carson City; Wm. Strauss, New York; Rev. J. Thompson, Oakland; C. M. Walker, Napa; Mrs. M. R. Walker, Milton, Me.; J. C. Eastman, J. Weed, J. Sullivan and wife, S. P. Sprecher, N. T. Romain, W. J. Smith, O. H. Hill, H. W. Brown, Henry Erckleoff, Miss L. S. Bruce, San Francisco.

Said Emory Storrs in a group of rich men at Saratoga: "You fellows think yourselves highly essential. Have you observed that there are only two rich men of antiquity whose names survive? Cræsus, who served to turn a poet's figure, and Dives, who was fortunately associated with a pauper!" Before the langour following this remark had subsided Storrs added: "How many as well-known fellows as you were sitting in Athens once, observing that that obscure cuss, Phidias, was a long time doing that ornamental work up stairs?"

FOREIGN FACTS.

France and Spain—The Case of O'Donnell—The Parnell Fund—Nationalist Meeting Prohibited—Affairs in Tonquin—Strike of Weavers Ended—The Norwegian Ministry—Vengeance Committee in Ireland—Earthquakes in South America—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Insults in Paris to the King of Spain.

PARIS, October 5th.—The *Figaro* and *Gaulois* both report that the Spanish Embassador yesterday hand