THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 28, 1884

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

The office of the RECORD-UNION in San Francisco is at No. 8 New Montgomery street—Palace Hotel, opposite the Grand. The paper can be obtained at all the principal news stands.

WILLIAM CAMERON,
Special Advertising and Subscription Agent.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123¾ for 4s of 1907, 113¾ for 4½s; sterling, 4 88@4 90½; 101¾ for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 111¼.

Silver in London, 50¾d; consols, 102 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 126; 4½s, 115½.

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

Mining stocks were quiet in San Francisco yesterday morning, but prices as a rule were a trifle higher. In most cases the advance was 5c. per share. Alta broke to $1 30 under the announcement of another assessment, which this time is 50c. per share. Several descriptions of stock failed to bring out a buyer.

Reports continue to arrive from localities east of the Rocky mountains in regard to the devastation by wind and water.

The residence of James Devine was burned at Ione yesterday.

The British have gained another important victory over the rebels in the Soudan.

Augustus Schell, the well-known banker and politician, died in New York yesterday morning.

In a small town of Prussian-Saxony sixty-six persons died last year of trichiniasis.

A flood is imminent at Montreal.

The New York Assembly yesterday killed the cable railway bill.

Mrs. Sherwood E. Stratton, mother of Tom Thumb, died Wednesday in New Haven, Conn.

The first through train from the City of Mexico arrived at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday.

Three men were drowned Wednesday near Parker, Pa., by the capsizing of a boat.

A mass meeting of Union and Confederate soldiers will be held in New York April 8th, in aid of a Soldiers' Home at the South.

Memorial Hall was dedicated Wednesday in Springfield, Ill.

A prize fight occurred at New York Wednesday night, at which many prominent citizens were present in evening dress.

Governor Hamilton has withdrawn from the canvass for Governor of Illinois, in favor of ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby.

Blower Brown, the English pedestrian, is dead.

Burton Gresley, a stage robber, confessed his guilt at San Andreas yesterday.

Immigrants are arriving at Portland, Or., at the rate of about 300 per day.

Fire at Nevada City; loss, $2,400.

Carl Schurz declines to receive the $100,000 testimonial proposed by his friends in New York.

Francisco Peres was executed in Placerville yesterday, for the murder of Jacob and William Wirges on the 29th of November last.

McDowell, the murderer of Maggie O'Brien, will be executed to-day at San Bernardino

The Treasurer of the town of South Borough, Mass., after holding the office twenty-three years, has proved a defaulter.

Captain Hagerman, of the steamer Baltimore, died on the voyage from Bremen to Baltimore, and was buried at sea.

Christian Keilie was run over by a train near Cheyenne, Wyoming, yesterday, and probably fatally injured.

Wiggins predicts another storm.

"CLARK IS STILL AT LARGE."

An Associated Press dispatch from an interior town in Georgia, published on Monday morning, tells a story more broadly significant of the real status of the negro in that State than the report of any investigation yet instituted. It appears that on Sunday a bright mulatto, named Clark, called a meeting of colored laborers to form a labor union or organization, for the general purpose of raising the rate of farm labor, and for other purposes common to such organizations. Clark proceeded to address the meeting, explaining the character of the proposed organization, in which address he is reported as using the language, "A negro is as good as a white man," whereupon, the account proceeds to relate, the Sheriff of the county, armed with a Winchester rifle, rushed into the meeting. Clark jumped from the platform and fled, the Sheriff calling upon him to stop. Failing to arrest his flight with words, the Sheriff fired in the direction of the fleeing labor orator, missing Clark, but killing one of his audience. The account—evidently written in the South, from a Southern standpoint—concludes, with refreshing Southern simplicity, "Clark is still at large."

Indeed! There is no intimation that the Sheriff who broke up a labor meeting, and in so doing "shot a nigger," was held accountable for the outrage. The absorbing thought, that the "nigger" who said "a nigger was as good as a white man" escaped the Sheriff's bullet, and was still at large, outweighed everything else. There appears to be an unconquerable fear in the mind of the average Southern society that in some way, or by some assertion, it will become to be believed of men that "a nigger is as good as a white man." We commend this whole incident to the serious consideration of the labor organizations of the North. Some colored workers desire for mutual protection and benefit to form a labor organization. They meet for that purpose, and are addressed by one of their number. As a labor agitator Clark differed in no essential particular from others of his class. He asserted the equality of his class. There are no inferior classes with respect to rights, and Clark merely declared this established truth. For this a Sheriff attacks the meeting with a rifle, drives off the orator, kills a member of the audience, and the only truly striking feature of the incident in the mind of the Southern reporter is that "Clark is still at large."

There is a jaunty *naïvette* in the account truly charming. The man who spoke right out in meeting, and said "a nigger is as good as a white man," is still at large. Seditious wretch, irreverent scoffer as he is, he still lives in freedom of the swamps of Georgia. But he will be overtaken. Surely a character so dangerous to the repose of Southern superiority will not be permitted to roam this world. He may repeat this assertion; he may swear to it; there is really no knowing what such a blasphemer of the goodness of a white man might, in his impiety, be tempted to do. For the maintenance of the supremacy of the whole race, let Clark be overtaken.

NAVAL REINFORCEMENT.

President Arthur has sent to Congress a special message on the needs of our navy, and urging immediate appropriations for naval building. It was demanded because of the disposition shown by the House to delay action in the matter of reinforcing the navy until too late to secure the completion of the new cruisers within the time originally estimated. Why there should be any hesitancy on the part of Representatives to carry forward the reinforcement work is inexplicable. No sufficient reasons have been advanced as yet for tardiness. Our navy is a sham, and our armament so far below the standard of third and fourth-rate nations as to be a cause for national humiliation. The idea is often advanced that we need no navy; that in case of war we can people the seas of the world with fighting ships in time to resist any possible enemy. This is a popular fallacy. We can do nothing of the kind. Spain, Chile, Italy, Germany, Brazil, Japan, Russia, England—either one of them can close our chief ports and destroy a vast amount of our shipping, in case of war, before we can fit out a single new ship able to cope with their ironclads and floating batteries and powerful guns. We have not been pitted against any modern steel-plated battery ship since the introduction of the plate and the better class of guns into naval construction. We are not to-day in any fit condition to protect our interests abroad, or command respect for the flag at sea. The President says, after urging the completion of the new steel cruisers: "I am unwilling to see the gradual reconstruction of our naval cruisers, now happily begun in conformity with modern requirements, delayed one full year for any unsubstantial reasons. Whatever conditions Congress may see fit to impose in order to secure judicious designs and honest and economical construction, will be acceptable to me. But to relinquish or postpone the policy already deliberately declared will be, in my judgment, a national imprudence. Appropriation should also be made without delay for finishing the four double-turreted monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror and Monadnock, and for the security of their armament and that of the Miantonomah. Their hulls are built, their machinery under contract and approaching completion, except that of the Monadnock, on the Pacific coast. This should be built, and more and heavy guns for all produced at the earliest practicable moment. * * * It is not expected that the monitors will be a match for the heaviest broadside of the ironclads which certain other Governments have constructed at a cost of four or five millions each, but they will be armed vessels of an approved and useful kind, and possessed of such seagoing capacity and offensive power as fully to answer our immediate necessity." The truth is we have now no capacity in the United States to turn out guns, such as are in other navies. Besides building the cruisers and completing the monitors, we need to develop the ability to manufacture guns equal to the best in use in the world, and hence the President urges Congress to appropriate $860,725 for powerful rifled cannon and proper ordnance outfit. If the naval reenforcement is delayed another year, the dominant party in the House of Representatives will alone be held to account for the shortsighted policy.

MINISTER SARGENT.

The transfer of Mr. Sargent from the Berlin to the St. Petersburg mission is not only no censure of him—since he has given no cause for reproach—but is a flat rebuke to the class of scandal-mongers who have endeavored to make it appear that Mr. Sargent is an incompetent. The truth is, he goes to a court of equal dignity, and where greater responsibility is placed upon him. He is sent there to fill the place of the late Minister Hunt, because of his proven fitness for a place of high trust. Nor is it to be considered as any placation of Bismarck, for, so far as the Government knows, there has been no lack of good feeling between our Minister and the German Chancellor. On the contrary, it affirmatively appears that the relations between the two are cordial. If the Chancellor had assailed or slighted the Minister, as the sensational press would have us believe, the American Government never would have transferred Mr. Sargent, because to do so would have been to pocket an insult. Mr. Sargent is sent to Russia because our diplomatic relations with that country are very close, and it is fitter to appoint to that post a tried Minister than a new representative, while at Berlin the post may be filled by one of lesser experience. Mr. Sargent has been honored by the change, and his friends will see in it a renewed manifestation of the confidence and esteem entertained for him at Washington.

A BLUE LAW.

In Massachusetts it is proposed to so amend the Sunday law that the right of an injured party to recover for personal suffering and damage received shall not be barred by the fact that the injury was received by him while traveling on Sunday. As the law now stands the Courts hold that there can be no recovery in such cases, because traveling on Sunday is an unlawful act. That the present law should have been tolerated, if such is its effect, is a matter of profound surprise. Public opinion and broad intelligence have long since ceased to hold in respect such blue laws. To travel on Sunday on the public highway, either on horseback or in wheeled vehicles, is not regarded, *per se*, as an immoral act in this day and age, and no law is tolerable that makes it an illegal act. The strictest observers of Sunday themselves avail of street and rail cars, and use their horses and carriages on Sunday. They regard outdoor exercise of this kind as not unchristian when properly used, but rather as morally beneficial than otherwise. Especially should it be so to the teeming laboring thousands, to whom Sunday alone affords the opportunity to "get a breath of fresh air." That such should not, while on a carrier route or the public highway, be protected by law from the negligence or willfulness of others, is absurd. Whatever may be men's views relative to Sunday observance, it remains that he who suffers injury on that day should have his place in Court as much as if he had been damaged upon a week day.

A BAD PLAN.

It is unaccountable that any one should be so excessively zealous in support of the common school system as to favor a movement to tax private schools heavily, or at all. Yet this scheme has found some favor in the Legislature of Iowa. The passage of such a measure would be a direct blow at the public school system. Instead of promoting the cause of free education, it would put it into the narrow rut of intolerance, and antagonize the liberal sentiment which, while believing that all schools should be fostered, religious and secular alike, will not now consent to any assault upon the free schools. If a line is ever drawn, such as is proposed in Iowa, it will force many friends of the public educational system to declare against it, and in favor of those schools the church commands its adherents to support. We very much fear that Iowa in its excess of virtuous zeal will come to be known as the "crank" State.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, on the 17th, decided that Congress has the power to grant copyright on photographs. This is a broad and right construction of the constitutional power, "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." A photographer is an "author," and also is an "inventor."

THE San Francisco *Examiner* is doing its utmost to make people believe that the Republican party is resurrecting the bloody shirt for the coming campaign. A mistaken policy, neighbor. Southern Democrats are the men who are bringing the "ensanguined garment" to view.

A densely packed crowd of human beings will average about sixty-five pounds weight to a square foot.

HOME AND ABROAD.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.—Miller of California reported favorably, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with amendment, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to offer a reward of $25,000 for the rescuing or ascertaining the fate of the Greely expedition.

A resolution was agreed to directing the Committee on Library to inquire into the expediency of printing the official letters and papers of the late President James Monroe.

The Senate took up the education bill, and Hampton spoke in its favor.

Call supported the measure on constitutional grounds.

Others followed, and without final action the Senate went into exective session, and soon adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.—The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into Committee of the Whole—Dorsey in the chair—on the bonded extension bill, and Randall spoke in opposition to it.

At the close of the debate, which was participated it by several members, the committee struck out the enacting clause of the bill by a vote of 131 to 87, which action was afterward confirmed by the House by 175 ayes, 88 noes.

The whisky bill being disposed of, there was a moderate rush to secure precedence for the consideration of other measures on the calendar as special orders.

Payson called up the bill for the forfeiture of lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Oregon; Dowd, for the retirement of the trade dollar; Reagan, the interstate commerce bill; Hunt, the shipping bill—and all were antagonized by Cox of New York, who wished to proceed with business on the Speaker's table.

Dowd was successful in his effort, and the House proceeded to consider the bill called up by him.

After debate, and without action, the House adjourned.

Beginning of the End of the Indian Question.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.—The Senate yesterday passed the bill providing for an allotment of lands in severalty to Indians. This measure is the beginning of the end of the Indian question, which for six years has been pending in Congress, having passed the Senate twice, but met with failure in the House. The bill provides that whenever the President shall think proper he may take measures to obtain the consent of any Indians now on the reservations, and they shall allot their land in sufficient quantity to support themselves. None are allowed to own such lands until the expiration of twenty-five years, when the United States patent of ownership will be issued to them. The idea of the bill is also to ultimately abolish Indian reservations, and make the red men dependent upon themselves. If the bill passes the House it will, within the next quarter of a century, add 100 000,000 acres to the public domain, all of which will be thrown open for pre-emption. It comprises some of the best land in the country. The bill provides that after each tribe is allotted lands in severalty, its members are to be considered citizens and subject to the civil and criminal laws of the State or Territory in which located.

Senator Dolph had an amendment inserted in the bill providing that all proceeds from the sale of reservation lands shall be invested by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians, and be paid in full at the end of twenty-five years. In the meantime interest is to be paid the Indians to aid in maintaining themselves. No one objected to this amendment, but Dolph made a short speech upon it, in which he said it was proposed to prevent the Indians from being left, after obtaining title to their lands, without anything. Senator Miller made a short speech upon the bill, in which he expressed the opinion that twenty-five years was too short a time to allow in which to make the red men dependent upon themselves. But as the time may be extended in the judgment of the President, no change was made and the bill passed.

Duty on Dead Lizards.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that dead lizards, imported into San Francisco for medicine by the Chinese, must be classified under the tariff law as medical preparations, and pay a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Vanderbilt Interviewed.

NEW YORK, March 27th.—Vanderbilt, being interviewed to-day, said: "I don't believe there will be so many railroads built this year as there have been. A law must be passed by which, if I am President of a railroad, I cannot be President of a construction company organized to build. If everybody in the country sticks by the country everything will be well enough. Those in the country might better work for than against it. Politics changes the views of people. Some think the country is going to the dogs, and others to the contrary."

"What is your politics?"

"I have none at all. I vote on one side as often as on the other. I really don't think politics amount to anything. I used to be an old-line Whig. The balance of power in this country is with the conservative element. I vote for men rather than for a party, except when a national question comes up. Now there is a good deal more duty on some things than there ought to be—steel, for instance. I believe in supporting our industries. We are getting to a point where our home industries can compare with the production of other countries. The idea of $28 a ton for steel is perfectly outrageous. It is hard for me to say it, but in England or France you can get a guarantee that the articles that you purchase are as good as the manufacturers ever made. Here, if an article goes down in price, it is adulterated. This must not lead you to think that I am opposed to American manufactures. I am in favor of America and everything American. Does the duty on pictures protect any one here? The masters are on the other side. The duty used to be 10 per cent., and American students were admitted to European schools and studios. Then the duty was put up 30 per cent. If I had a studio I would not, after this law, admit American students. The duty has stopped people from buying pictures. It has stopped me. Who is going to pay 30 per cent.? There ought to be no duty at all. The best market foreign artists had was America."

Dedication of Memorial Hall.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), March 27th.—Memorial Hall, in the State Capitol building, in which the authorities have gathered the battle-flags of all the Illinois regiments which served in the late war, was dedicated yesterday. Short addresses were made by General T. W. Sherman, General McClernand, General Palmer, Governor Hamilton, General J. C. Black and Adjutant-General Elliott.

An Evening Dress Slugging Match.

NEW YORK, March 27th.—Another prize-fight for the benefit of "gentlemen" occurred last night in the court of the Racquet Club. Walter Lebaum and Joseph Heiser were the contestants. The latter won. About 150 members of the Stock and Cotton Exchanges, and men from Delmonico's and the Hotel Brunswick, were present in evening dress. The affair is said to have been brutal.

Withdrawn from the Canvass.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), March 27th.—Governor Hamilton makes public a letter addressed to the Republicans of the State, in which he says he was a candidate for election for the full term, having been elected as Lieutenant-Governor, and became Chief Executive upon the election of Governor Cullom to the Senate, but now convinced that the sentiment of the party is overwhelmingly in favor of ex-Governor Richard J. Ogelsby, he therefore withdraws from the canvass for nomination.

The Schurz Fund.

NEW YORK, March 27th.—The movement on the part of friends of Carl Schurz to raise a testimonial of $100,000 has been abandoned, at the earnest request of Schurz. A considerable portion of the sum had been paid into the fund, when the matter coming to Schurz's knowledge, he requested that the money be returned to subscribers, which was done.

Carrying Trade and Tariff.

NEW YORK, March 27th.—Horatio Seymour, in an interview in the *Mail and Express*, said: "The two great topics of the day are our carrying trade and the tariff. With regard to the last, I think it will excite great interest in the future, and it threatens to divide with regard to it the West rn from the Eastern States. I see that even now the West is coming to show symptoms of conscious supremacy."

Another Defaulting Treasurer.

WORCESTER (Mass.), March 27th.—Franklin Este, formerly Treasurer of the town of South Borough, issued a note for $5,000 fourteen years ago, and used the money, making no record on the town books. He paid the interest from his own fund. Este's bond for that year cannot be found. Similar irregularities occurred a year ago, causing $1,400 shortage in cash. He settled the last affair, and was obliged to resign. Este has been Treasurer for twenty-three years.

Run Over and Mutilated.

CHEYENNE (Wy.), March 27th.—Christian Keilie, formerly residing on Huron street, Toledo, Ohio, later near Topeka, Kansas, was run over by a Denver Pacific train this morning, and horribly mutilated. His recovery is doubtful.

Sullivan's Antagonist.

CLEVELAND, March 27th.—Mervine Thompson is nursing a crippled hand, affected by inflammatory rheumatism. Ross said he would be all right in three months anyway, and the three months for training do not begin until Sullivan signs the articles of agreement.

Floods and Storms.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27th.—Appeals for supplies and materials to be used in protecting levees are daily received by the State authorities from many points. The reported destruction of the Scott levee is unfounded.

KILLED AND INJURED.

HAMILTON (O.), March 27th.—The cyclone that destroyed the village of Sispio on Tuesday afternoon, besides killing Mrs. Winston, fatally injured E. Kates and seriously injured Mrs. Stevens. All were in a store at the time the building went down. The storm followed nearly in the track of one which occurred two years ago, across the county to Collinsville, tearing down all fences and trees and ruining many farmhouses.

MOST DISASTROUS BLIZZARD FOR MANY YEARS.

DENVER, March 27th.—The most disastrous wind-storm for many years struck this city at 10 o'clock this morning, and at this hour (9 P. M.) continues with unabated fury. Many of the finest buildings of the city, including the City Hall, Moffat & Kassler's, Symes & Clifford's blocks, have been unroofed, and signs and awnings torn down and scattered everywhere. For several hours together the wind maintained a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Several persons were injured, but none fatally. Telegraph communication with outside towns is interrupted. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

HOUSES UNROOFED AND OTHER DAMAGE DONE.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), March 27th.—A high wind early this morning unroofed two brick houses on Tenth and Campbell streets, slightly damaged another small dwelling, and tore up the sidewalk for a distance of about two squares. This is the same quarter of the city visited by the cyclone of last year.

Mass Meeting of Reformers.

NEW YORK, March 27th.—James Brown, Chairman of the former Committee of Seventy, presided at a great mass meeting of citizens to-night in Cooper Union, to hear the report of the Reform Committee of Fifty, which was read by Wm. M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State. The report and speeches gave every hope that pending measures for municipal regeneration would be adopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

Plenary Council Called.

BALTIMORE, March 27th.—Letters of convocation have been sent to all the Catholic Bishops in the United States concerning a Plenary Council at the cathedral in this city on the 9th of November next. Provincial religious communities and Superiors of seminaries will also attend.

Another Clerk Gone Wrong.

NEW YORK, March 27th.—Isidore Dreyfus, a clerk of Pollock & Co., importers of dry goods, has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of over $11,000, which he squandered in stock speculation.

Fishery War in Vermont.

SWANTON (Vt.), March 27th.—A Sheriff's posse raided the Lake Champlain fishery grounds to-day. Three fishermen were arrested, and two forty-rod seines seized. Resistance was made, and several shots exchanged. Great excitement exists in the fishing villages.

Death and Burial at Sea.

BALTIMORE, March 27th.—Captain Hagerman, of the steamer Baltimore, died on the trip from Bremen, and was buried at sea.

Wing Shot Challenge.

NEW YORK, March 27th.—W. H. Pomeroy, in a letter in the *Spirit of the Times*, warmly supports Captain Stubbs, the famous wing shot, who is about to challenge Carver and all comers.

Arrest of an Express Robber.

BOSTON, March 27th.—Theodore A. Perrick, alias "Little Al," concerned in the robbery of the Missouri Pacific Express Company's car on the night of September 27, 1883, was arrested here to-day. Loomis, the express messenger, and Dennis Downer, of Detroit, are already arrested.

Charged with Forgery.

PITTSFIELD (Mass.), March 27th.—Dr. W. H. Morse, autnor of the sensational account of the finding of the remains of Lieutenant Chipps' party in the Arctic regions, was before the Court to-day, charged with forging his brother's name to notes and mortages.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Fighting in the Soudan.

LONDON, March 27th.—General Graham telegraphed this morning that last evening and night were cool. The reveille sounded this morning at 3:30, and as quickly as possible the troops got in readiness for an advance on Tamanieb. The cavalry are in front. The infantry followed in an echelon of brigade squares, with guns between the brigades.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

SUAKIM, March 27th.—The British forces began an advance on Tamanieb at 5 o'clock this morning. Firing opened at 7:30, and was brisk upon both sides. The rebels were in larger numbers than on yesterday. The English cavalry and mounted infantry led and drove the rebels from the rocks, dispersing them among the hills. There were no British casualties. The loss of the rebels is unknown. The rebels fired on the British troopers from the rocks upon the left. The cavalry dislodged them, and advanced to within a hundred yards of Tamanieb. As soon as Graham came up with the infantry and guns, shells were thrown among the flying Arabs and exploded close to them. On reaching Tamanieb the men and horses made straight for the wells and slacked their thirst. After a brief halt, the cavalry moved out to the right and left of the village in pursuit of the retiring foe. The village forthwith was burned to the ground. General Graham will explore the region in the neighborhood of the wells of Tamanieb and then return. The campaign is now over.

MATTERS ABOUT BERBER.

CAIRO, March 27th.—Colonel Kitchener and Major Rundle have started from Cairo to co-operate with Captain Chermoide in negotiations for opening the road to Berber. Telegraphic communication between Berber and Shendy has been restored.

ORDERED HOME.

LONDON, March 27th.—Orders have been sent to General Graham to return immediately with his troops.

The German Press on Sargent's Appointment.

BERLIN, March 27th.—Apropos of the appointment of Sargent as Minister to Russia, the Berliner *Tagblatt* considers that America has conferred demonstrative honor upon Sargent, which cannot be regarded as a victory for Bismarck's policy. The *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) is silent on the subject.

Consternation Among the Russian Police.

BERLIN, March 27th.—The *Germania* says there is much confusion and consternation among the Russian police, owing to the discovery made since the murder of Colonel Sudeikin, that besides the ordinary police cipher, Colonel Sudeikin used various ciphers for different sections of the organization of secret agents in Russia and throughout Europe. These keys have been stolen or lost, and it is impossible for the Government to know or verify the identity of agents. It is feared the Nihilists hold the key to the cipher.

Earthquake—Gladstone's Health.

LONDON, March 27th.—Shocks of earthquakes occurred at Agram and throughout Slavonia. A number of buildings in Dekover were damaged.

It is announced that Gladstone has recovered his usual health, and will return to Parliament Monday.

Fornlnst the Parnellites.

DUBLIN, March 27th.—The Orangemen and Liberals of Ulster are negotiating with a view to a division of seats in Parliament at the next general election, so as to prevent the election of Parnellites.

Wiggins Again Heard From.

OTTAWA, March 27th.—Wiggins says: The second and heavier of the twin storms predicted six weeks ago by me will cross the meridian of Halifax to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The breadth of the storm belt is in a line from Quebec to Sandy Hook. Earthquakes will occur in divers places. The cyclones yesterday in Kentucky, and the earthquakes in California, are the advance guard. The tide on the Atlantic coast will be high and the wind a hurricane. I would advise shippers to clear their wharves of all perishable goods, and let the shipping in the stream and at the docks be secured by extra anchors and double fastenings.

PASSENGERS COMING.

MOJAVE, March 27th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco March 28th: C. D. Haven and wife, San Francisco; A. Morrissey, Miss Olive Foster, Silver City, N. M.; Dr. Lang and wife, Mexico; G. Henry, Florida; I. A. Robinson, Edinburgh; R. L. G. Merrill and wife, Ripon, Wis.; W. G. Tripp, wife and daughter, Charles City, Ia.; B. McClure, Dubuque, Ia.; William McClure, Mrs. D. J. McComb, Miss Clara B. McComb, Stillwater, Minn.; N. McKusick and niece, Oakland, Cal.; Miss H. J. Wattman, Miss A. L. Wattman, San Bernardino, Cal.; Mrs. Crane and child, Oakland; Charles A. Norwood, Beverly, Mass.; C. M. Seley and wife, Waco, Tex.; W. C. Keller, S. G. Kelley, W. C. Bierry, M. J. Minnick, Abingdon; J. W. Blair, Mrs. McGrew, Bisbee, A. T.; James Murty, Socorro, N. M.; Edward P. Sawyer, wife, children and servant, Mrs. N Sawyer, Oshkosh, Wis; Alfred Hutchinson, Colorado Springs, Col.; W. F. McNulty, Phœnix, A. T.; — Guillonard, Los Angeles; J. Drury, Mexico; W. S. Smith, Oakland; W. L. Odell, San Francisco; W. B. Harvey and wife, Washington, Ill.; B. P. Harmon, Ellis Grove; J. K. Glasgow, F. M. O'Fallen, St. Louis; C. S. Grier, New York city; Theodore Tucker, El Paso.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

By the breaking of an axle, nineteen ore cars were ditched near Virginia, Nev., last week and some 200 feet of railroad track torn up.

Henry Niles, of Bodega, died a few days ago from injuries received from a runaway team attached to a local stage-coach. He was acting as substitute driver at the time the runaway occurred.

The most valuable property owned by the Oregon Improvement Company, the Newcastle coal mine, near Seattle, has been on fire for many months and the fire is now raging and has forced the management to abandon the east gangway of the lower level. It is thought the mine will have to be closed and filled with water.

Three men, named Ramone, Oranis and Jones, had a narrow escape from perishing in the northern part of Elk county, Nev., recently, while attempting a journey on snow-shoes. Ramone and Oranis were novices on snow-shoes and were compelled to spend the night in the snow and were badly frozen, while Jones pushed on for succor.

The Republican County Central Committee met in Colusa Saturday and appointed a Convention for April 19th, to elect delegates to the State and District Conventions. The Democratic Committee met and called a Convention for May 31st, to nominate county officers. This is the first Democratic Convention that has been called in a number of years in Colusa county, and the nominations have been made on the Crawford plan.

On Sunday Slade and Maskey met at the Oakland Trotting Park to decide which was the best shot. The shoot was for $100 a side, and was shot under the Hurlingham rules, which allow the use of both barrels. The day was just right for shooting—clear and warm, with a good stiff breeze. The shooters were to shoot at fifty birds each, and Maskey began with four good kills, three of which were long seconds. Slade opened with a "duck egg," a kill, another egg and a kill. Both killed seven out of their first ten. The second ten were tremendously fast, strong birds, and, though cut to pieces, managed to get outside the eighty-yards distance, only to keel over and die. Maskey killed five out of these to Slade's three. On the third ten both improved, Maskey making eight to Slade's seven. On the fourth ten Slade made a full string to Maskey's seven. On the fifth and final round Slade did some fine execution, scoring eight to his opponent's five, and winning the match and money, with thirty-five to Maskey's thirty-two.

STRANGELY-FORMED SNAKE.—The following is from the *Independent Calistogian:*

After the recent high water receded, S. A. Richardson, section boss on the railroad, saw a strangely-formed snake in the vicinity of the railroad bridge over Napa creek, below Calistoga. It had seemingly come up the creek during high water and apparently sought a place of rest in a depression or hollow, where it was left when the water went down, and where it was seen by Mr. Richardson. It was fully six feet in length, and ten inches or a foot in circumference at the largest part, where there were small legs on every side. This main part was less than three feet in length, and from this the body would be quickly projected to its full length and as rapidly drawn back. The head was at the small end. The reptile was floundering and rolling about when seen, and apparently could not get out of the depression in which it was. Mr. Richardson says he did not at first make an effort to kill it, as it was in an unfavorable place to reach, and he did not then care to take the time nor commence a battle with a snake of the kind. This reptile was actually seen as stated, and we write of it at length because it appears to be of a kind with which people here are wholly unacquainted.

PROMISING PUPIL.—The Grass Valley *Union* says:

One of the most promising pupils in the Grass Valley public schools is the nine-year-old daughter of Tin Loy, the Chinese interpreter. She has been attending school for two years past; her name is Lulu. The first year Lulu went to school she dressed Chinese fashion, and her queer costume made her unpleasantly conspicuous. Then she pleaded with her father to let her adopt the garb of civilization, from an American standpoint, and after some reluctance he consented. So now she dresses after the fashion of our own little girls, even to her hair, which is braided behind and tied with two bright red ribbons, and in front is banged in the highest style of the art. Lulu talks about as clear English as any of the children, reads remarkably well for so young a person, and joins in the sports of her playmates with as much vim as any of them. The other children treat her well as a rule.

WHISTLER AND MULDOON.—Clarence Whistler, the wrestler, furnishes the following to a San Francisco paper: "My attention has been attracted to a card from Muldoon, published in the *Alta*. I have this to say in connection with the late wrestle with Muldoon. He states that the proposition to call the match a draw emanated from me. I wish to say that this is not so. And further, I will put up $1,000 that I can throw this alleged champion inside of fifteen minutes, if he will wrestle, the match to take place in the presence of four friends of each of the principals; or the match to take place in a hall, the entire proceeds to go to a benevolent institution. Muldoon sent word to me asking for the draw. I'm willing to bet $100 to ten cents that Muldoon does not know what it is to make a square match. He has never wrestled one in his life, and I can prove it. All his matches with me have been frauds. I can bring up Englehardt and Bauer to show that all of his wrestles have been arranged beforehand, so that he would be declared a victor." In conclusion, Whistler stated that he was willing to take his affidavit upon every assertion he had made, and could back up his statements with plenty of proof, if necessary.

CHANGE IN INDUSTRIES.—A gentleman of keen observation and recognized as a shrewd financier and of correct judgment, says in a recent letter upon affairs in England and the signs of the times, and an extract of which letter the RECORD-UNION is permitted to publish, as follows: "England has less people engaged in the cotton and woolen industries than twenty years ago. Two decades ago the producers and consumers were equal. Now there are three consumers to two producers. In this period actors and musicians have quadrupled and doctors and lawyers doubled. This may be a sign of decay, but it may be a sign that man-labor is thrown on machinery. In England the decline in the value of land is about equal to the decline in stocks in America, and there is the same striking decline in the productive power of capital and profits of business which the actual purchasing power of gold has increased. The income value of money continues to decline. In America this is equally the case, and be assured that any business offering a fair result had better be adhered to."

TO THE LADIES: Ladies desiring to be perfect in their toilet should use Elite Bouquet and Peck's Premium Perfumes. For sale at all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Friend desires to know if Miss Sallie Hosmer is in Sacramento, and if she would please leave address at this office. mr28-1t*

Personal.—Messrs. Jubb, Hach & Watson. Not yet. Roads bad. Some detention. C. mr28 1t

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bric-a-Brac Club.—Honorary and Active Members, with escort, will be received at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Milliken, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Members of both classes are requested to contribute original or other articles to the Art Bric-a-Brac Departments. Notice sent to the Society Art-rooms (Odd Fellows' Temple), by 1 P. M. Friday, will insure the free, safe transport of all contributions. W. F. JACKSON, Secretary. mr28-1t

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The Company desire to state that all who wish for information or particulars can apply to anyone of the Directors. fe27-1slmWFM

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