DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 16, 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; 101½ for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 111½.

Silver in London, 50⅝d; 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.

The general stock market did not open so firmly in San Francisco yesterday morning, as the sharp advance in prices after the board Monday afternoon led many to expect. Still there was a fair amount of business done at the 9:30 session, and values showed a substantial gain over the rates at a corresponding session Monday. On the regular call, excepting Union and Sierra Nevada, which were well sustained and slightly firmer than at the close of the previous session, the Comstocks had a weaker tone, and business in them was dull again. Bodie sold at $4 and Mono at $1 20. The other stocks were quiet and most of them weak.

A disastrous railroad accident occurred yesterday near Acworth, Ga.

Two murderers were taken from jail at Jackson, Ky., Monday night, by a mob, and hanged.

A negro was roasted alive at the stake in Lyons, Tex., Sunday night.

At the city election in San Jose, Monday, the Republican candidate for Mayor was chosen by nine majority.

A. C. Flurrey committed suicide in Portland, Or., with morphine.

The rumored rescue of Lieutenant Greely and party turns out to be a canard.

Charles Reade's funeral took place yesterday in Willesden, Eng.

A religious row is in progress at Carbonear, N. F.

It is reported that the French fleet has occupied Amoy, China, to secure the payment of the indemnity demand.

The Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania are unanimously opposed to any tariff agitation whatever.

At Silver Reef, Utah, Sunday night, a miner was struck by a rock from a blast, and killed.

A. Jones, a miner, was shot and fatally wounded at Bisbee, A. T., Monday, by "Doc" Cameron.

Officers are raiding opium joints in Charleston, A. T.

Ten men have been arrested in the Dragoon Mountains, Arizona, for cutting timber from Government land.

A little girl was drowned Monday at Yakima valley, W. T.

John O'Malley, a laborer, drowned himself near Venner, on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

John Warseley, who brutally murdered his wife at Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, in 1882, has been captured in Texas.

Trains are again running on the Southern Pacific.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday at Wadsworth, Nev.

Fire at Yakima City, W. T.; loss, $48,000.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention meets at The Dalles to-morrow.

A ferryboat ran down a yawl at New York yesterday, drowning two men.

General Millet occupied Hanghoa, Tonquin, on the 12th inst., without fighting.

THE ROOT OF THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

The New York *Post* finds this much of good in the Cincinnati riot: that it has stimulated the work of reforming the criminal procedure, and already the twenty-three peremptory challenges allowed the prisoner have been cut down to six. It hopes that the possibility of technical objection will also be narrowed. To the San Francisco *News Letter* it emphasizes the defects of the jury system. It says the ordinary jury of the day seems to think its function is to strain its conscience for the purpose of acquitting. The less respectable and intelligent elements are not sufficiently represented in the jury box, and for this these elements are responsible.

To *The Hour* the riot preaches of the vicious element in politics projecting itself into Courts, protecting criminals useful to the political machine. Official corruption has been for years sapping the foundations of society in Cincinnati, and precisely the same process is going on in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The remedy, it finds, is in awakening the better class to the necessity of taking an interest in the administration of public affairs.

The Chicago *Current* believes the mob was the product of the lawlessness of the law itself, and that the remedy is in the organization of citizens who have anything at stake, against crime, bribable juries and the combinations of a certain brood of lawyers, whose lives are spent in quibbling for delay, and carrying murderers over from term to term until they escape, only to repeat their bloody crimes.

The New York *Times* believes that the riot was due to the poisoning of justice at its source; that the peace of society was betrayed because the jury was corrupted; that the present jury system is vicious; that the safeguards for innocence have been made aids to crime; that the demand is made upon the legal profession to render it less easy for the guilty to escape, and at the same time to render the innocent no more liable to conviction.

The Chicago *Times* declares that it was a sudden riot, without much premonitory muttering, and was not a mob of toughs and roughs. To it it appears that all over the country public sentiment favors the mob. It adds: "It was an explosion of a force long gathering, and under the fact of an inefficient, feeble, uncertain and probably corrupt and vicious administration of justice." It proceeds with the thought that the majesty of the law must not become the majesty of injustice; the majesty of imbecile or corrupt juries; of a vicious Practice Act; of lawyers that disgrace an honorable profession; the majesty of judicial demagogism; or the majesty of a criminal judicature that is a mockery of all that the word justice implies.

The New York *Herald* attributes the mob to a flagrant miscarriage of justice, both the cause and effect of which are growing common throughout the country to an extent that may well cause alarm and arrest attention. The escape of murderers is the rule and conviction the exception. Out of every fourteen murderers statistics show that but one suffers on the gallows. Of all the abuses of our criminal administration, the most common and flagrant are manifest in the jury system. At every stage of criminal trials the prisoners have advantages from which the State is shut off.

We have cited these expressions as fairly representative of the voice of the whole country. It is a noteworthy fact that in no leading journal or by other avenues of public expression has there yet been made unqualified demonstration and condemnation of the Cincinnati mob. Every criticism has satisfied conscience by declaring that lawlessness and mob violence cannot be tolerated or condoned, but has been supplemented by expressions that amount to condonation. That is to say, excuses have been found for the mob in the search for its genesis, as the representative excerpts we have made fully illustrate. We must assume, therefore, that the mob has the quasi approval of the country—certainly it has its forgiveness.

The chief causes probably have been stated in our quotations; but back of all these, and underlying all, is one other cause, the most serious cause—the neglect of his duty to the State by the average citizen. The remedy for such ills as the Cincinnati riot and the intermediate causes leading up to it, will be found only in a quickened sense of duty on the part of individual citizens. The tendency of our civilization to be merciful is not worthy of condemnation; that prisoners are given, on trial, greater advantages than the State, is not the cause of perversion of justice. If the people forming the State choose to be thus merciful in order to be the more certain of truth and guilt, it testifies to their humanity, and also to their ability to discern the truth and adjudge amply for guilt. That they do not make the law certain; that criminals escape; that technicality displaces reason, and pettifogging crowds right and honorable procedure to the rear; that juries are corrupted, or are browbeaten or lack courage, and all that, is due, not to the skill of any class of practitioners at the bar, but to the people, the one sovereign, not collectively, but as represented in each individual.

The neglect out of which abuse is born in a free government begins at the very dawn of the recurring methods for administration of public affairs. The citizen neglects his duty first in the party, and while he toasts his toes in the glow of the home hearth, to the vicious, who are always alert, he consigns, by default, the duty at the primary which he should discharge. He is too much absorbed in business, or perhaps deems himself above taking part in selecting the men who are to control the machinery of the party, and again the purely selfish element is installed as engineer of a motor behind which is dragged the whole system of government. In the Convention the representation is that of the source from which it sprang, the officers born of it most frequently represent the neglected soil in which they grew, and in the law-making branches of government the same character is reflected.

Thus, neglectful of one duty the citizen who should be an examplar of right-doing, finds it easy to satisfy his conscience and avoid jury duty. He does not even hesitate to screen himself from the duty of testifying. He forgets that he is the State, while loudest in denouncing the State for failure of justice under it. In other words, the seventy-five lives sacrificed at Cincinnati to lawlessness, were not offered up to maintain the majesty of the law, but to emphasize the neglect of duty by citizens of Cincinnati, which had it been discharged, would of necessity have made impossible the causes underlying the lawless demonstration. If stupidity and cowardice sit in the jury-box, it is because intelligence and courage "beg off," and deem it exceedingly shrewd to cheat the law and avoid the duty. If laws favor the criminal and throttle the State, it is because the citizen who may mold the laws like potter's clay, neglects his duty and delegates his authority. If there is maladministration of justice, it is because the individual good citizen consents to it, and thereby becomes a party to it. There can be no shirking of duty by any one member of a State without injury to the State.

Some time ago it was heralded abroad as an astonishing fact that an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Randall, had been drawn upon a jury panel, had served the whole term, and had received his warrant for his per diem. For three days the whole telegraphic news system was painfully agitated upon the question, "will Mr. Randall draw the money." There was nothing praiseworthy in Mr. Randall serving upon a jury panel of his country; but in the fact that it is deemed so unusual a thing for such a man to discharge his plain duty as one of the State, that all the news avenues must be made resonant with the exception, we find a humiliating confession that fully illustrates the point we would make, and renders further consideration of the matter wholly unnecessary.

IN A QUANDARY.

The Democrats in Congress are terribly perplexed about civil service reform. If they declare against it, as did Governor Hoadly of Ohio, they take the unpopular side of an issue the Republicans will hail with joy. If, on the other hand, they pronounce for it, they lose all the power they now have by reason of the attraction of rewards and spoils for "the boys." They hope to get out of the quandary by silence, but unfortunately there are indiscreet members of the party who will not keep still, but insist upon declaring that to the victors belong the spoils, and that civil service reform is only a device of the Republican party to hold on to the offices. In addition, the Civil Service Commission needs $25,000 to carry on its work. Now, to refuse it is to close the work of the Commission and thus squarely assail the reform, while to vote it is to arm anew the most potent force ever directed against the spoils system, and without which the Democracy is a Sampson with shorn locks. The New York *Post* is of the opinion that the party will not put the item into the appropriation bill, and plead mistake or inadvertence when the matter is brought up in the campaign. We think differently. The Democracy will put the item into the bill and then cut it down, say one-half, after it comes from the committee, in the fond delusion that both the people and "the boys" will be satisfied.

LACK OF CERTAINTY.

A writer in the *Century* declares that our laws against murder are not strong enough. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "Human nature is no worse in America than in England, France or Germany; yet lynch law, so common here, is altogether unknown there. Why? Because in England, France and Germany a murderer, if caught, is morally certain to be promptly tried, promptly convicted, and promptly executed." Our contemporary hits the nail on the head—it is the lack of certainty in punishment that makes our people distrust the criminal Courts. Yet the Courts are not to blame at all compared first to the legislators, and secondly to the people who avoid jury, duty and thirdly the weak people who are left to do jury duty. A first-class jury is found nowadays in the country only, as a rule; in great cities it is certainly the exception. Formerly lynch law was known only where society was rude and the Courts hardly established—away out in the borderland of civilization, but now it is common in old communities, and where the activity of the law is greatest. This is an anomalous condition of things, for in lawlessness the people rebuke only themselves. By duty doing they can control all these matters. When they rise and usurp the functions of the Courts, they simply testify to their neglect as citizens in having permitted venal and weak juries and bad and incompetent judges, and technical and uncertain laws.

THE Iroquois Club failed to celebrate Jefferson's birthday at Chicago this year. The bitter experience of the club at the anniversary in 1883 taught it a lesson. The desire is, probably, that the Carter Harrison indiscretion shall blow over before another banquet is held, where unwise politicians may lose their heads and give the secrets of the party away.

THE International Working People's Association of Chicago has adopted resolutions declaring capitalists "privileged criminals." To such folly will socialistic cranks go.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Anti-Monopoly Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15th.—A meeting of the Anti-monopoly Democratic Convention was held to-night, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft resolutions. The Buckley faction were out in force, but seemed entirely bewildered in the absence of their leader. The committee reported substantially that the controversies between the people and the railroads, and all other quasi-public corporations of the State, ought and could be terminated by a temperate discussion and equitable adjustment of the points at issue; also, that the question of taxation of such corporations may be satisfactorily solved, if dealt with in a spirit of moderation and dispassionate judgment between the respective parties, and concluded by stating that the Convention recognized it as the duty of the Legislature to be guided by the above principles alone in dealing with the measures now pending, and discountenancing unjust discrimination. It was decided to hold a mass meeting next Saturday night, for the purpose of emphasizing the sentiment expressed in the resolutions. The San Francisco delegation is expected to be present, to place themselves on record. A heated discussion ensued, the Buckley men strongly opposing their adoption. The result of the vote adopting the resolutions was loudly cheered.

Dashaway Difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15th.—At a meeting of the Dashaway Association held evening, in which the two factions were represented, a dispute between Isaac Abbott and Amasa Thayer arose over the disposition of a trifling sum of money. Thayer finally pulled out a pistol and shot at Abbott, missing him, but hitting a by-stander, Edward Frodshaw, in the leg.

Delegates Elected.

MODESTO, April 15th.—Hon. G. W. Schem, J. R. McDonald, E. E. Underwood, G. M. Martin, S. H. Crane and Robert McHenry were elected by the Republicans to-day as delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Oakland on the 20th of April.

SAN JOSE, April 15th.—The Republican County Committee met this afternoon and appointed the following as delegates to the State Convention: Archie McDonald, J. M. Battee, S. O. Houghton, H. Tillotson, W. Sexton, A. T. Herrmarin, J. W. Rea, J. W. Kelley, A. Peas, A. Tophan, W. H. Bremer, E. Kennedy, Sam Rea, G. E. Hersey, S. F. Leib, T. E. Beans, W. S. Tisdal and D. L. Payne. The delegation is solid for Blaine and Lincoln.

The Prohibition Home Protection party held a county convention to-day, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention, which meets in San Francisco on the 17th of June: J. R. Bane, W. E. Ward, J. D. Conroy, I. D. Wood, W. C. Trephagen, H. A. Delacey, D. D. Briggs, H. D. Land, O. Crittenden, C. B. Fowler, Mrs. McClellan, E. Farmer, J. S. Fisher, W. B. Stidson and Mrs. M. T. McCall.

Municipal Elections.

SAN JOSE, April 15th.—The city election yesterday resulted in the election of a Republican Mayor, Street Commissioner, three Councilmen and two School Trustees. The vote was 2,348—being the largest ever polled. There was a Law and Order ticket in the field, which indorsed several Republican candidates, among them Settle for Mayor. The outcome was as follows: Settle (R.) for Mayor, 9 majority; Wilson (D.), Treasurer, 426 majority; Purcell (R.), Street Commissioner, 405 majority; Brown (D.), Chief of Police, 198 majority; Cour'ilhon-Koch (R.), Crynenwise (R.), Bennett (R.) and McAanay (D.); School Trustees—Rice (R.), Caldwell (D.), Churchill (R.) and Sauffrignon (D.). This is the first time in sixteen years that the Republicans have elected a Mayor.

ST. HELENA, April 15th.—An election for town officers, and to decide whether or not the town government should be reorganized under the sixth class, was held yesterday. Much interest was manifested. Reorganization was lost.

The Storm.

EMIGRANT GAP, April 15th.—One and eighty-six hundredths inches of rain fell to 7 A. M., and has continued coming down in torrents. There is six feet of snow on the level, but, owing to the warm rain, it is disappearing very fast. The rivers and creeks are all booming.

CHICO, April 15th.—All the streams in the vicinity are higher than they have been during the winter. Nearly all the snow this side of the summit, at the sawmills and in the mountains disappeared yesterday, and the rain was very heavy there, so that higher water is looked for to-morrow. No damage to bridges or levees in this section is yet reported. A large quantity of grain has been laid by the continuous rains.

NEVADA, April 15th.—Two and three-quarter inches of rain has fallen here during the last twenty-four hours, making a total for the season of 30.92 inches. All the creeks and ravines are running full of water, and there are yet no signs of the storm abating. A large flume overflowed here this afternoon, flooding several stores and cellars on Main street.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

MARYSVILLE, April 15th.—The following officers were elected and installed by the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W., to-day: Past Grand President A. F. Jones, of Oroville; Grand President, John A. Steinbach, of San Francisco; Grand Vice-President, C. H. Lindley, of Stockton; Grand Secretary, Henry Lunstedt, of San Francisco; Grand Treasurer, F. H. Grely, of Marysville; Grand Marshal, J. E. LaRue, of Sacramento; Grand Lecturer, C. W. Decker, of San Francisco; Grand Orator (a new office), R. P. Devlin, of Sacramento; Grand Inside Sentinel, J. Suffren, of San Francisco; Grand Outside Sentinel, J. H. Carley, of Merced. It was resolved to establish a uniform rank in connection with the Order, and a resolution was offered proposing the institution of an endowment fund in connection with the subordinate Parlors. The latter was referred to a committee of five, to report to the next Grand Parlor.

Wife Murderer Arrested.

SAN JOSE, April 15th.—A dispatch was received from Sheriff Branham, at El Paso, Tex., this evening, stating that John Warseley, who brutally murdered his wife at Los Gatos on the evening of June 2, 1882, had been arrested at that place. There is no doubt as to the identity of the man. Warseley made his escape after the murder, and was never seen or heard of until about ten days ago, when it was learned that he was in Texas. He killed his wife, by stabbing her twelve times, because she married another man while he was confined in San Quentin for grand larceny. Among the witnesses at the inquest at the time was Lloyd F. Majors, the murderer, who was then a resident of Los Gatos.

Goods via Portland.

YREKA, April 15th.—The stoppage of railroad work above Redding will cause this county to ship via Portland from San Francisco and the East, as the cheapest route. Teaming is only 49 miles from the Oregon Railroad terminus at Ashland, and 115 from Redding.

Suicide by Drowning.

DAGGETT, April 15th.—John O'Malley, a laborer, formerly employed by the railroad company near Fenner, while temporarily insane, drowned himself in the river near here three or four weeks ago. His body was recovered yesterday.

The Southern Pacific.

NEWHALL, April 15th.—Connection was made at McCrabb's Point early this forenoon, and by 8 o'clock in the morning through trains commenced passing by here, bound for the north. Unusual activity was noticeable to-day at the railroad station. Long trains continued to arrive and depart all day. Strange as it may appear, not a single mishap occurred, as formerly, on the newly-repaired road, which goes to show that good work has been done. Notwithstanding this, McCrabb's force will continue to put the road-bed in first-class order. It has drizzled a good part of the day, and it still continues, but nothing serious is anticipated.

An Aged and Respected Citizen Shoots Himself.

LOS ANGELES, April 15th.—Ex-Councilman Clinton Schieffelin, an aged and respected citizen, shot himself at his residence in East Los Angeles this morning. The verdict of the jury was undecisive as to whether the act was suicidal or not. It was done in his room with a pistol, the ball taking effect in the temple. He had been a sufferer from asthma, and it is believed the depression caused by it led to the commission of the deed. He was the father of the well-known Ed. Schieffelin, the celebrated prospector, and discoverer of the Tough Nut mine, Tombstone, Arizona.

ARIZONA.

Shot and Fatally Wounded.

TOMBSTONE, April 15th.—Abe Jones, a miner at the Copper Queen, Bisbee, was shot and fatally wounded in that place about 10 o'clock Monday morning. The shooting occurred in Cameron's saloon. Jones, who was intoxicated, asked "Doc" Cameron to loan him money. He refused and was knocked down by Jones. Rising, he pulled a weapon and shot Jones in the left side with the result stated. Public opinion at Bisbee justifies Cameron, he being a little old man, while his assailant is a large and powerful young man.

Opium Joints Raided.

CHARLESTON, April 15th.—Considerable excitement was caused at 5 o'clock this morning by a raid on the opium joints by a party headed by Constables Fred Dodge and Tim Sullivan. The alarm had spread in some way, but, notwithstanding, the officers captured seven Chinamen, three white men and one white woman. All were taken to Tombstone for a hearing. A number of pipes and a quantity of opium were taken for evidence.

Timber Cutters Arrested.

TOMBSTONE, April 15th.—United States Marshal Evans last night arrested ten persons in the Dragoon mountains for cutting timber from Government land. The arrests were made on a bench warrant issued from the United States District Court at Phœnix, for which place Evans departed with his prisoners.

Murderer Hanged.

TUCSON, April 15th.—Joseph Casey was hanged to-day at 1:07 P. M. He ascended the scaffold vigorously, and said that he killed Hollbrook, the jailer, in a moment of impulse; never had done anyone a bodily injury before; forgave all, and wished forgiveness. He said Harry St. Clair was innocent, and he hoped he would be pardoned.

NEVADA.

Destructive Fire at Wadsworth.

RENO, April 15th.—A fire broke out at Wadsworth, in the passenger depot, between 12:30 and 1 o'clock, and spread rapidly, burning Carey's Hotel, the telegraph office, Postoffice and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, with Ed. Fowler's news depot. It then crossed the track and burned all the town, down to John Lee's store, inclusive. Thirty-five families are homeless. The wind was blowing hard. Two men were hurt by jumping out of windows. The insurance is not known.

Sudden Death of a Lady.

VIRGINIA, April 15th.—Mrs. William Webber, wife of the late County Commissioner Webber, died of heart disease at 10 o'clock this morning. She fell to the floor, and died in a few minutes.

UTAH.

Advices from Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, April 15th.—Thomas Bess was killed at the Buckeye mine, Silver Reef, Sunday night. He was struck by a rock from a blast, mangling him fearfully.

Half the names for jurors of the District Court were furnished by the clerk of the Federal Court and the other half by clerks of the County Court, thus dividing them equally between Gentiles and Mormons. At the beginning of the term yesterday, of thirty summoned, seventeen said they believed plural marriage was a divine right, and were excused from acting. Attorney Dickson is purging the jury under the rules of the Edmunds law, and it may take several days to complete the panel.

Cannon spoke two hours Sunday night on the subject: "Is the plural marriage a tenet of the religious faith of Latter Day Saints; if so, can their practice of it be legally interfered with?" He took pains to advertise beforehand, to prepare for the ears of the general public. Although somewhat shorn of the vigorous language used before a strictly Mormon audience, it was defiant of the Government's attempt to suppress it.

OREGON.

Suicide Through Remorse.

PORTLAND, April 15th.—A. C. Flurrey, a prominent cattle dealer at Lagrande, was found dead in bed in the Quimby House yesterday. A bottle of morphine was found in his pocket. In 1873, at Tacoma, he became involved in a quarrel with a man named Dudley, over a half-breed woman, and one day, while Dudley was lighting his pipe, Flurrey drew a revolver and shot him dead. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to fourteen years in the Penitentiary. After serving four years he was pardoned and went to eastern Oregon to take charge of a band of horses. The killing ever preyed on his mind that he was never at ease. He would wake up at night shrieking, and he would go off and sleep alone in the mountains. Lately he has been drinking heavily. He was about 40 years old.

Death of an Aged Woman—Little Girl Drowned—The Salmon Run.

PORTLAND, April 15th.—Mrs. Sarah Matlock, aged 77 years, one of the old pioneer ladies of the Pacific coast, died yesterday near Salem, Or.

The little daughter of Josiah Wiley, living at Yakima Valley, W. T., was drowned yesterday in a small stream. The child was missed, search made, and the body was soon found under some driftwood.

The run of salmon in the lower Columbia is still small. A number of boats are out, but few fish have been caught yet. The season is not fairly opened among the canneries.

Miscellaneous Items from Portland.

PORTLAND, April 15th.—To-day a fire broke out in Yakima City, W. T., and before the progress of the flames could be checked seven stores were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $48,000; insurance light. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A large number of delegates are here, en route to The Dalles, to attend the Democratic State Convention, which convenes Thursday. A very hot fight is anticipated in the Convention over the question of the tariff.

Thomas Sheridan, indicted for the killing of Wm. Rose, has had the time of his trial postponed till Tuesday, the 22d instant. One or two of the most important witnesses for the defense are absent from the State, and could not be here with certainty till that date.

The death-watch has been appointed for J. W. Murray, the condemned murderer, and a close guard is kept day and night on all his movements. Murray is very nervous and restless, and would doubtless commit suicide if he had the least opportunity. At times he is very sullen and despondent, again breaking down, weeping profusely.

James Pringle, foreman of the pier construction force on the Oregon Short Line bridge across Snake river, was drowned while crossing the river in a skiff. One of his oars became entangled with the cable wire below the surface, and while endeavoring to right matters the cable sank, catching the unfortunate man and drawing him underneath the water, a strong under current taking him down the river. The body was not recovered.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Another China Line.

VICTORIA, April 15th.—It is reported that Allan & Co., of Montreal, intend putting on a line of steamers between Japan and China and Port Moody.

Rewards Offered.

VICTORIA, April 15th.—The Government have offered a reward of $2,500, and Onderdonk $1,000, for conviction of the parties who dislocated the fish plates and spikes from the railroad track at Nicomin.

From Sacramento to New York.

[Syracuse Herald.]

A thirteen-year-old lad alighted from an incoming Western Central train at West street one day last week. The spryness with which he did it showed him to be no amateur at the business. He stepped over to a crowd of bootblacks who stood in West street, near the railway. One of them asked him whether he should be regarded as a friend or foe to the bootblack fraternity, which is in favor of short hours and big pay.

"Don't be 'larmed, boys, I ain't goin' to stay. You kin go your last bit, though, if I wuz I'de be no sucker. I'm up and up every time," he said, with a manly toss of the head, which indicated that he had grit and pluck. "The conductor said we had twenty minutes here, and I thought I'd get off an' see the boys. I've retired from the boot-shinin' business, an' I'm goin' to New York to get schoolin' an' see if I can't shine in 'nuther light."

The little Arabs were then all interrogations and ears to learn the history of the fellow of their cloth who had so abruptly thrown himself into their company.

"I'll have to talk fast and ye mustn't interrupt me, coz my train don't stay very long, you know."

"We won't," was the response.

"Well, my father was Irish and muther was a Jewess. Both had 'spectable old folks, and lived in New York city. They met and loved each other and agreed to get married. The old folks didn't like it; dad's folks said the idea of a Catholic marryin' at all outside his church was bad enough, but to marry a Jew couldn't be thought of, and if he would do it, why they would disown him forever. The old folks had a good deal of money. Muther's folks were very rich. They didn't want their daughter to marry a Gentile, and specially a Catholic. But they loved each other, and, money or no money, they were bound to marry an' they did. They lived a year in New York. Dad thought he could do better in the West Indias an' they sailed for there. This is where I cum in, pards, for I wuz born on the way there. Dad becum a fruit dealer and made lots of money for a year or two. Poor fellow, he worked too hard, tuk yellow fever an' died. Then muther wuz broken-hearted. We stayed there two years, when nearly all of dad's earnings were gone, and then set out for San Francisco, California. Muther would never let the folks in New York know where she wuz, an' dad's folks knew nothin' of him. Well, as it's gittin' near time for my train to go on, I must talk faster," said the little fellow. "Muther went to Sacramento, and teached school for four years, when she tuk sick an' died. Then I wuz an orphan," the little fellow said as the big tears rolled down his cheeks. "Don't laugh, pards, she wuz a brave, good muther, an' I shall never find any one like her again. She was true to the last, an' she wouldn't ask forgiveness from the old folks, coz she thought she had a right to marry the man she loved when there wuz nuthin' wrong 'bout it.

"Then I begun to black boots coz I could do nothin' else. I lived jest like all us fellows do—eat what I could get and slept in dry-goods boxes. Two years ago muther's folks accidentally found me in Sacramento. I told them the story of my dead father an' muther, an' they wept when they heard muther was dead, an' sed they'd been for years searchin' an' inquirin' an' could get no trace of her. Then they wanted me to go home with them to their fine home an' live with them an' be educated, but I said no. Muther worked, toiled an' died fur me an' the man she loved, an' I wouldn't ask any odds of any one who wuz so cruel to let her do so. A newspaper reporter met me 'bout that time, got my story, pitied me, an' sed he would help me all he could. He didn't get much pay, but he were a bright, smart, kind fellow though, I tell you, an' worked hard. When he had time Sundays he learned me to read. A year ago he left Sacramento an' went to New York. Then I thought I hadn't a friend left, an' wished I could be laid side my muther. But I worked on. Fred, that's the reporter's name, said he'd write fur me when he could 'ford to, but I waited an' waited, an' thought he must be dead. Last week I got a letter from him, with a ticket from Sacramento to New York, an' some money besides. He said said he wuz a Bohemian, whatever that is, for months, had a hard time, but finally got a place regular, wuz promoted, an' wuz earnin' nuff money so that he can give me a good eddycation. But there goes my whistle; good-by, pards, good-by."

A Spider's Ingenuity.

Last summer, while at Lynchburg, Va., I observed a spider—probably an Epeira—spinning a thread down from the upper section of a large fountain on the lawn of the Arlington Hotel. He was some eight feet from the surface. I watched him descend to the water, where he captured a beetle that had unfortunately fallen into the large basin. The beetle must have been an inch long. Our Epeira made a turn of his line around his captive, and ascended all the way to his nest; immediately descending, he threw another loop around his prey, and again ascended to his nest, continuing this process for full ten minutes. To my surprise, while the spider was at his web, apparently overhauling and tightening the several threads that he had spun to and from the beetle, it left the water, and, evidently by elastic contraction of the threads, ascended full an inch from the surface. The spider spun down another lasso, and threw it round his victim, then retired and was busy with his lines, when the beetle again moved upward. These operations were repeated until, at the end of forty-five minutes, he had snugly secured his prey in his nest, at a distance of at least eight feet from the water, by this curious and interesting method.—[Science.

A Washington Territory paper says: Eastern houses are shipping bacon along the Northern Pacific towns at such a low figure that our meat curers say they can find no market for their products.

HOME AND ABROAD.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Disastrous Railroad Accident.

ATLANTA (Ga.), April 15th.—A freight train on the Western and Atlantic Railroad ran into a washout near Acworth this morning, and fourteen freight cars were wrecked. The live stock in two of the cars were all killed. Engineer St. Clair McDonald and fireman E. McCullough were killed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), April 15th.—A terrible accident occurred on the Western and Atlantic Railroad early this morning. The passenger train which left here last night went through a trestle near Acworth, Georgia, and the engine and tender, with the mail and smoking cars, were dashed into the torrent. Ed. Ware, the mail weigher, was burned to death, and the engineer and fireman are believed to have been killed also. The conductor and several other train men were badly bruised. No passengers were injured. The accident was due to the terrific rain-storm of last night, which caused many washouts on the railways.

The Bible Put to a New Use.

CARMI (Ill.), April 15th.—The death the other day at this place of Mrs. Tucker, a widow 35 years of age, has brought to light a villainous example of clerical hypocrisy. The widow was a former resident of Missouri. On the death of her husband she received the sympathy of Elder Morris, the local minister, of thirty-five years standing and 60 years of age. The pious villain worked himself into intimate relations with the widow, and finally made base propositions, which were indignantly resented. Taking a Bible he read passages to the victim, and finally succeeded in convincing her that adultery was not sinful. Then the woman came to this place, where Morris followed her. He had been here but a short time when the woman was confined, and on the 10th a criminal operation was performed. The next day the woman died. During the last few days of her life the woman talked of her intimacy with Morris, and claimed that he had proved by Scriptures that there was no sin in their action. The death of the woman caused an outbreak of indignation, and Morris at once left for parts unknown.

A Negro Roasted Alive.

BRENHAM (Tex.), April 15th.—The little village of Lyons, twenty-two miles north of this place, was the scene on Sunday night of a tragedy which, for terrible details, can hardly be equaled in the annals of the Southwest. A negro named Gibbs was literally roasted alive at the stake while surrounded by a mob. This morning his charred remains, in a sitting posture, his arms hugging the stake, presented a sickening spectacle. Gibbs was an escaped convict. He hired himself to a farmer named Moore, living in the vicinity of Lyons. Late on Saturday evening, taking advantage of Moore's absence, he entered the house and demanded a seat at the supper table. Being remonstrated with by Mrs. Davis, he seized an ax, brained her and fled. On the return of Moore a posse was organized, and after a hot chase the negro was captured, after being badly wounded. He was put in a wagon and brought back to Lyons. Despite the piteous pleas of the wretch, he was pulled from the wagon, dragged to and chained to an impromptu stake. Coal oil was poured on him and he was roasted alive. The best citizens of the community deplore the act.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.—The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the California Legislature, urging the passage of the amended Chinese Restriction Act.

The following bills were reported favorably and placed on the calendar:

By Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment—A bill for the relief of the Nez Perces Indians of Idaho.

By Miller, from the Committee on Finance, with amendments—A bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint in Denver.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.—Morrison moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the tariff bill.

There was no division and the motion was agreed to, Cox of New York being called to the chair.

Immediately upon the committee assembling, Elton objected to consideration of the bill, and the objection was reported to the House.

A vote being taken upon the question whether the bill should be considered, by a vote of 140 yeas and 138 nays the committee decided to consider the measure.

The committee then resumed its sitting, and Morrison opened the debate in support of the bill.

Political Items of Interest.

NEW YORK, April 15th.—The *Post's* Washington special states positively that Blaine and Grant were brought together by General Beale at the Arlington Hotel, and Grant informed Blaine that he had declined to be present at a dinner which the latter attended, because he desired to avoid a public scene of reconciliation. It is also stated that Blaine declines avowing himself a candidate, because he is convinced that the New York Independent Republicans will not vote for him.

WILLIAMSPORT (Pa.), April 15th.—Republicans of the Sixteenth Congressional District elected Blaine delegates to the National Convention.

GOVERNOR (N. Y.), April 15th.—The Twenty-second Congressional Convention elected Attorney-General Russell and ex-Congressman George A. Bagley as delegates to Chicago—both for Blaine.

The Railroad Question.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day held a meeting, to receive the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the bills amendatory of the Thurman Sinking Fund Act. Jordan and Wilson brought in a bill and report, and Thompson a minority report. The bills are similar, and both tend in the same direction, but differ in getting at the results.

The Chicago Iroquois Club.

CHICAGO, April 15th.—The Iroquois Club of this city, composed of gentlemen prominent in the Democratic party, gave its third annual banquet at the Palmer House this evening. The local attendance was very large, in addition to which there were distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country. Letters of regret were received from Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Bayard and others.

Murderers Hanged by a Mob.

STERLING (Ky.), April 15th.—Fifty masked men went to Jackson, Breathitt county, on Wednesday night, and took from the jail Henry Kilburn, white, and Ben Strong, colored, and hung them. Kilburn was charged with the murder of Wm. Thorp, last January. Strong was suspected of being concerned in the same murder. A notice was pinned on the victims stating that all perpetrators of such crimes would receive like punishment. Kilburn had killed eight men.

Clearing-House Reports.

BOSTON, April 15th.—A table compiled from special dispatches to the *Post*, from managers of twenty-five leading clearing-houses in the United States, gives the clearances for the week ended on the 12th and the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week: Total, $832,777,162, decrease, 20.7. Outside of New York, $255,971,857; decrease, 2.4.

Quarantine Advised.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15th.—The State Board of Health advises the Governor to issue a quarantine proclamation requiring ten days' detention from the 1st of May of all vessels from Brazilian, Mexican, South American and Cuban ports.

Severe Rain-Storm.

MEMPHIS, April 15th.—An *Arabiache* Grenada (Miss.) special of the 14th says: One of the severest wind and rain-storms ever known occurred this afternoon one mile south of here. Houses were demolished, trees torn up, fences blown away and some stock killed. The storm must have done considerable damage to other crops. Some few persons are injured, but full particulars cannot be learned to-night. The severity of the storm caused great excitement in Grenada.

The Attempted Assassination.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.—The Central American Minister in this city has received a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Guatemala and Salvador, saying it is true that an attempt was made to assassinate President Barrios, but adding, "no harm was done him, and he is perfectly well."

Desperadoes Jailed.

GALVESTON, April 15th.—A *News* Gainesville special says: Bill Epps, a desperado who has been operating in the country some time, and Underwood, of the Sam Bass gang, have been jailed here.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.—The President has nominated Charles E. Coon, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed John C. New, resigned.

Union Pacific Earnings.

BOSTON, April 15th.—The Union Pacific Railway earnings for February show a decrease of $125,255 gross, and $318,819 net.

Run Down by a Ferryboat.

NEW YORK, April 15th.—A ferryboat ran down a yawl to-day, containing six persons, and two were drowned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Queen Frightened.

NEW YORK, April 15th.—A *World's* cable of the 14th says: Queen Victoria's brow is oppressed with the nervous horror of her approaching journey to Darmstadt, in consequence of the recent dynamite developments, to attend the wedding of her granddaughter. She is to start tomorrow, and most extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard her through the journey. An extra force of sentries will be placed along the wagon roads, and a pilot engine will precede the royal train, and several high officials of the two railway companies will be on the engine and in the carriages of the Queen's train.

After the Dynamiters.

LONDON, April 15th.—English Inspector George is in France searching for dynamiters.

The Degraded Chinese Prince.

LONDON, April 15th.—The decree degrading Chinese Prince Kung states that he acc