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SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

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WILLIAM CAMERON,
Special Advertising and Subscription Agent.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 120¼ for 4s of 1907, 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 87½; 100¾ for 3s; silver bars, 110⅞.

Silver in London, 50¾d; consols, 99 13-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 122¾; 4½s, 113¾.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 88@88¼ cents.

The sharp decline in mining stocks at San Francisco Wednesday morning was followed by a reaction in the afternoon, and the advance then established was substantially maintained at the session yesterday morning. There was a recovery of 5c to 25c in several of the Comstock descriptions.

Train robbers wrecked several cars near Hubbell, Neb., Tuesday night.

General Logan and Senator Hale left Augusta, Maine, yesterday, for Washington.

A hotel and fireworks factory were destroyed yesterday at Bradford, Pa.

Burglars captured $10,000 in cash and securities at Beck, Mich., Wednesday night.

The city of East Portland, Or., has been sued for $100,000 damages.

The Indiana Republican State Convention met yesterday at Indianapolis.

Another outbreak of Socialism is thought to be imminent in Vienna.

In a shooting affair near Sonora, Tuolumne county, Wednesday night, Mrs. Otis Greenwood and Robert Watson were killed, and Otis E. Greenwood wounded.

James Rawden was found dead near Sonora, Tuolumne county, Wednesday night, having evidently drowned himself.

The death of Dreysen Winent, Professor of History at the University of Berlin, is announced.

Rains continue heavy in northern Mexico, but around the Capital the dryness is almost unprecedented.

On the 14th instant, a large number of houses were destroyed by fire in Pisagua, Peru.

A large and enthusiastic Republican ratification meeting was held last evening in Washington, which was addressed by Senator John Sherman and others.

The intercollegiate four-oared shell race at Philadelphia, yesterday, for the Childs challenge cup, was won by the University of Pennsylvania crew.

It is reported in Cairo that Kassala has fallen.

A National Convention of Americans (or Prohibition and anti-Masonic) met in Chicago yesterday.

The colored men of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, met in Convention yesterday at Pittsburg.

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION.

A City Trustee has unwisely projected a debate into the public discussion of city affairs by the proposal to license houses of prostitution, with a feint at regulating them. It will be a profitless debate. It is scarcely possible, after centuries of failure on the part of civilization in this direction, that the Trustees of the city of Sacramento can hit upon any plan, in the form of license, to control or regulate the social evil. It is popularly supposed that a registry system has been successful in several European countries, but in fact it is not true. The success claimed for it is not real, and the effect has been simply to scatter the evil more broadly in communities and to lower the standard of virtue. We have no need to borrow methods from the profligacy of Europe or the monarchical ethics of public morals. The idea is not only immoral, but un-American, since it is a retrogressive step. It is not thinkable that this people will consent to augment municipal revenue by the wages of shame. But, aside from all sentimental and moral reasons, there is one unanswerable objection to the scheme, and that is that the evil is under the ban of the law, and no patchwork or other ordinances will stand against the statutes of the State. It is demonstrable that the prostitution-license system will result in greater evil. It will, beside belittling the State law and cultivating a disrespect for the Penal Code that will manifest itself injuriously to the community, drive prostitution from the public houses to private haunts—as it has done wherever tried—and thus multiply the evil. Any feasible municipal scheme of controlling and narrowing the social evil, or of driving it to restricted quarters, in the direction of the prohibition of the law, is desirable. But license does not propose to do this, for it flies in the face of this law and affords protection to law-breakers, and no community can afford to do that shameless thing. It is very true, as shown by opinions published yesterday, that a large number of citizens favor the proposed license system. But it will be noted that all such speak in general terms, and between the lines it is easy to read that what they really mean is some sort of police regulation and surveillance. But this should not be of a character that will give any shadow of legitimacy to the infamy, or any color of right to follow it. As we have said already this city can ill afford to stain its public treasury by exactions levied upon public women. To do so will be to publish Sacramento abroad as brazen-faced and shameless, and to write against her fair fame a record of infamy, fostered by a state of low morals. It is said that the State law prohibiting cannot be enforced—certainly it is not. How much less effective, then, will be a municipal ordinance that the first Court before which it is tested must brand as not only unconstitutional, but infamous. The Trustees, who have had every opportunity and reason for establishing high license for the liquor business, which is legitimatized by the law, and who have the warrant of the highest tribunal of the land for such a system, have failed to avail of a revenue they might easily reap in that direction, although some political courage would be needed to harvest it, but now propose, it is said (we trust that the statement that they favor it is error), to tax an infamy and turn the proceeds to the use of city necessities such as the public schools, etc. For, state it as we please, any revenue derived from any source that lessens direct taxation of property for specific purposes, is taxation in aid of all other municipal purposes. Thus our taxes are direct and specific for the school fund. But if the prostitutes are compelled to contribute to the license fund, forty-five per cent. of which goes to our general fund, taxation for schools is practically lessened. As a result the schools will be in part supported by the infamous "business" of prostitution. In case the ordinance is adopted, we shall feel it a duty to insist that the High School title shall be appropriately supplemented, and that the Grammar schools give open credit in their nomenclature to the sources of their support. The letters may not be put up in bronze or stone, but the damning record will be written in more ineffacable characters, and all the world will read them aright. We would be the last to impute such a motive to the Trustees, who, we believe, are in favor of right doing, but if they pass the license ordinance, it will be legitimately inferable that it is in the interest of the prostitutes and their landlords, since it is true that it will protect them, and solicit for their "business." We are certain of one thing, however men may talk, and beat their breasts, and assume to be wise and solicitous for the public weal, if the honest mothers and virtuous daughters in the homes of Sacramento could voice their sentiments at the ballot-box on this subject, the verdict would brand shame with the hot iron of virtuous indignation upon the proposed license scheme.

A GROWTH IN ART.

For some years Sir Jules Benedict has been solicited to visit the United States to give his course of instructive lectures on music, and he finally consented. But learning that in a Presidential campaign our attention is wholly absorbed by politics, he has postponed his visit until next spring. The subject of the intended visit by this master of the music art, calls attention to the fact that in England there are distinguishing themselves as vocalists a large number of young Americans of both sexes, and Sir Jules bears testimony to the remarkable progress the American music students make. They avail of the advantages of the many great music colleges in England with an eagerness that does not characterize students of other nations. But Benedict considers it strange that in America comparatively so few men take to the study of music. If he were better acquainted with our people it would be no matter of surprise to him. Our men are altogether too much absorbed in business to give time to music culture. Life is too full of action and the necessity for it, with Americans, to give room for much devotion to the softer arts. But Sir Jules will find on his arrival here that Americans have sufficient appreciative interest in music culture and a taste for the divine art to give his lectures large audiences and most complimentary hearings. This distinguished scholar tells us that in his fifty years of study he has noted a great change in the development of music. It is now a part of the course of study in the public schools of England, and in the family musical education has been equally promoted. By these means the taste of the public has been quickened and elevated, and the public appreciation of music broadened. It is now no uncommon thing for women to study the violin and to play upon it in public and in the home. Recently at an English mansion in a charitable entertainment the entire orchestra was composed of women. Choral societies are everywhere increasing in number and generally the importance of musical education is augmenting in public estimation. It is suggested to us that this is not in itself a sign of higher civilization, but nothing could be more erroneous than such an idea. It may be admitted that music culture is not a weighty factor in the civilizing processes that underlie the social structure, but the growth of musical tastes is an evidence of civilizing agencies at work, and an accompaniment of all progress and all social elevation.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

The San Francisco *Call* has seen fit to criticise fearlessly the political conduct of Mr. Clarence Greathouse and his behavior and scheming as a lobbyist. To this Mr. Clarence Greathouse objects, and seeks to shield himself behind the editorial chair, claiming the protection of the Ethics of the journalistic profession, from personal assaults. If this shelter is not accorded him, he proposes to tear things and make it hot for the persons of the *Call* editorial corps. This is all very fine. Mr. Greathouse got down from his tripodal position, and came up to this city as a lobbyist, and plied the vocation day in and night out. He did not do so as an editor, but as a politician. He did not button-hole members and caucus with partisans or menace legislators by his presence, and presumed power as the representative of a rich candidate for office, in his character as a journalist, but as a politician and lobbyist, and pot-house one at that. The *Call* therefore certainly has the best of the fray when it retorts:

Journalists do their duty when they correctly inform the public of whatever concerns the public good. Journalists do not attend political Conventions and employ the services of political brokers to advance their own personal interests. On the contrary, journalists expose such trickery, and especially when it is attempted under the cover of journalism. And we may add that true journalists do not heed any warning that the performance of their duties will be attended with unpleasant consequences. With Mr. Clarence Greathouse as editor of the *Examiner* the *Call* has nothing to do. But when Mr. Clarence Greathouse uses the influence he possesses as an editor to elect unfit men to office through the workings of a political machine he becomes a person whose acts may be commented on the same as if he was not an editor. If a man attempts to play two parts, serving in one that he may serve himself in the other, he must accept the consequences of detection.

At the good ripe age of 73 Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has laid life's burden down, which he has so nobly borne, and to which he has done such honor. His life was crowned with goodness, and rich in the fruits of well-doing. The church owes his memory far more than he ever owed the church for advancement in honors. He won all the distinction the church could give him. His broad intellect, his force and vigor and intensity made the way for him. He was representative of the Christian virtues in an affirmative sense, for he lived and preached them and made them active workers in his hands for advancing the religous cause to which the best part of his life was devoted.

If it is true, as the *Alta* states, that Mrs. Langtry was besieged by a staring vulgar crowd in San Francisco, that compelled her to seek retreat through the private entrance to a jewelry store on Montgomery street, it is a shame which the press should have blushed to record, and a reflection upon the Montgomery-street roundsmen of the Police force, that should bring about their removal. Mrs. Langtry, or any other woman should be guaranteed the right to walk on the public street in broad noon, without fear of insult from a morbidly curious crowd.

THE *Monitor* of San Francisco, a well-known organ of the Catholic Church, does not hesitate to condemn the action of the Stockton Convention, and denominates it "the Democratic suicide." It says:

"Bossism" is stamped on every paragraph of the proceedings, and the Convention was a realistic representation of the gospel parable of the blind leading the blind when they both fell into the ditch! The Democracy, in like manner, when led by the big and little bosses, is sure to find itself in a ditch wherein it will have to wallow in corruption until some good, honest, charitable Samaritan comes along and binds up the wounds which the treacherous tricksters have made upon the body corporate, and then releases it from the foul atmosphere that surrounds it.

THE Prohibitionists did not find it possible to conduct their State Convention without "a little row." It would seem that even in a cause where there is so great a necessity for harmony that jarring interests will still assert themselves.

THE Nevada Democrats are cunning fellows. They clapped a plank into their platform at their recent State Convention that reads both ways for Sunday. It is midway between free trade and protection, and an evasion of both.

THE Democracy is in more trouble. Mr. Shorb, one of the electors nominated at Stockton, declines to be privy to the prostitution of the party to the purposes of Hearst, Buckley & Co.

GENERAL NEWS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.—Butler called up his resolution providing for an inquiry into the condition of the New York National banks.

After debate, the matter went over.

The bill to prevent the importation of tea dust into the United States was passed.

The Mexican pension bill was then taken up. Ingalls submitted a modification of his arrears of pension provision, the modification providing, so far as arrears are concerned, there shall be no discrimination between the rates allowed to a private soldier and an officer.

After some preliminary discussion as to the probable addition to the annual cost of the pension list by the adoption of the amendments proposed to the bill, Beck said the Commissioner of Pensions had estimated the amount at about $246,000,000. It seemed to be tacking on about $241,000,000 to the bill, as it originally called for $5,000,000. He presumed the intention in making this addition was to kill the bill.

After a lengthy debate, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

Destruction by Fire.

BRADFORD (Pa.), June 19th.—Munro's fireworks factory and the Burt House burned this morning.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.—The House met in continuation of Wednesday's session, and resumed consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

The first question was on the amendment offered by Thompson to make the aggregate yearly contribution of the Central Pacific 55 instead of 35 per cent. of the net earnings, and that of the Kansas Pacific 45 per cent. The amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the minority bill. It was rejected.

Hewitt of New York moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report by the third Monday in December a bill by which the sinking fund of the companies shall be enlarged by additional payments, so that the debt due the Government may be surely paid at maturity. This was rejected by 65 to 81.

The bill then passed without division.

To-day's session then began.

Hopkins, from the Committee on Labor, called up the bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor.

Jones of Wisconsin offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family, or relative, to migrate from a foreign country to the United States.

The bill then passed without division.

The contested election case of Campbell vs. Morey was taken up.

Lowrey supported the contestant.

Adjourned.

More "Shortages."

WASHINGTON, June 19th.—The discovery of the shortage of $52,000 in the accounts of Colonel J. O. P. Burnside, late Disbursing Officer of the Postoffice Department, is followed by the dismissal of Cole, Disbursing Clerk of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, whose accounts are said to be short $5,000, and the discovery of a deficit of about $12,000 in the accounts of the late Robert C. Morgan, Disbursing Officer and Chief of the Bureau of Accounts in the State Department. Burnside lost his money by giving it to an adventurer named Lewis, to speculate in oil. Cole's troubles arose from the fact that he advanced money on checks that were perfectly good to certain employes of the bureau. No loss will be sustained by the Government from him, and as he has simply followed the common practice of Disbursing Officers of advancing money upon good security to employes of the Government, his summary removal is regarded as a severe punishment. Robert C. Morgan, Disbursing Officer of the State Department, died about two months ago, and irregularities in his accounts were soon after discovered, but the news of the deficit was suppressed, in the hope that his relatives might make the amount good. As they have not done so, his bondsmen, Charles E. Whitehead, Charles Ruggles, of New York, and Albert R. Bass, of Boston, have been called upon to make good the shortage. Morgan had been in the Government employ for a score of years, and he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His friends at the State Department believe that the deficiency in his accounts arose not from a misappropriation of the funds, but that it must have been caused by an error, or his long illness and increased feebleness of mind and body for a year or two previous to his death.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.—The Senate to-day made the following confirmations: Patrick H. Sinnott, of Oregon, Agent of the Indians on the Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon; Theodore F. Willsey, of Oregon, Agent of the Indians on the Round Valley Agency, California.

Logan in the East.

AUGUSTA (Me.), June 19th.—General Logan and Senator Hale visited the Soldiers' Home at Togus to-day. Nine thousand soldiers were in line. A salute of seventeen guns was fired. Logan made a speech. As he finished he was given three cheers. Hale also spoke. After lunch the party returned to Augusta, and leave for Washington to-night.

Train Wrecked by Robbers.

RED CLOUD (Neb.), June 19th.—Passenger train 40, which left this city Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, when three miles west of Hubbell, Neb., while crossing a bridge thirty feet high, was thrown from the track by a misplaced rail. Engine and baggage and express cars went tumbling down to the bottom, injuring a number of passengers and three of the trainmen. Alexander Stewart, the engineer, had his leg broken and was otherwise injured. Pat Lyman, the conductor, had both legs broken and was otherwise injured. John McNaughton, the express messenger, is reported to have been killed. The wreck is the work of train robbers, who intended to rob the express cars. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the robbers by the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. The parties injured were taken to Wymore this morning.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—Bar silver, $1 10⅞@1 11; threes, 100¾; four-and-a-halfs, 111¾; fours, 120¾; Pacific sixes, 23.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—Stocks irregular and weaker. Missouri-Pacific, firm; New York Central sold down to 102, and Lake Shore to 80.

NEW YORK, June 19th—Stocks are weak and lower. Lake Shore declined to 79½, Northwestern to 92½, St. Paul to 68¾, Lackawanna to 109¾, Western Union to 69½.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—Central Pacific, 40¾; Burlington, 111½; Northern Pacific, 19½; do preferred, 41½; Northwestern, 91½; New York Central, 102; Oregon Transcontinental, 29; Oregon Railway and Navigation, 67; Pacific Mail, 39½; Panama, 98; Union Pacific, 57; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 103; Western Union, 69½.

Death of a Well-known Sporting Man.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—James A. Brown, at one time one of the best known sporting men in this city, died yesterday of consumption. He was born in the Ninth Ward in this city fifty years ago. During his life he was reported dead eight times. Among his associates were Bill Poole, George Hill and John Morrissey. During the war and for some years after he was proprietor of a well-known sporting house at 539 Broadway. He made and lost many fortunes during his life.

The Bicycle Traveler.

OMAHA, June 19th.—Thomas Stephens, who is traveling from San Francisco to Constantinople on a school bicycle, arrived here to-day. He has lost twenty-five pounds on the trip, but is in excellent health. He leaves for Chicago to-morrow and expects to arrive there June 23th, and reach New York the latter part of July. He will cross the ocean in September, and cross Europe in October, arriving in Constantinople on the 1st of November.

California Fruit in New York.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—The consignment of California fruit mentioned in previous dispatches arrived this morning. The apricots and peaches were in first-class condition and not in the least injured by the long journey, each being separately wrapped in stout white paper. The flavor is delicious. The peaches will bring $3@4 a case; apricots about the same price. Cherries came on in odd packages, but did not stand the trip so well as the other fruit. Many were badly damaged. They sell from 15 to 40 cents per pound, but cannot compete with domestic cherries, which were selling from 6 to 10 cents per pound. California fruit is used here almost exclusively by the large fruit stores. The high prices asked make the demand rather limited, but dealers say they have no difficulty in disposing of all they get.

A Peculiar Case.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—Mrs. Isabella Curren engaged rooms in Brooklyn a few days ago. She was accompanied by a son 14 years old, who was sent to school. Saturday last, while out shopping, she met Thomas Carraher, about her own age, proprietor of a dry goods store at 228 North Fifth street, which is almost opposite her apartments. When the lady came face to face with the merchant she threw up her hands and exclaimed, "Patrick, my husband! To think that I should find you after all these years!" Mr. Carraher Curran was very much surprised at having a woman address him in the street as her husband, when another woman occupied a wife's place in his house, and he at once turned on his heel and walked away. Finding her advances repelled, Mrs. Curran hastened to her home and informed her son that she met his father, who had deserted them in California seven years ago. A warrant was granted for the dry goods dealer's arrest, and he was brought up yesterday. "That's my father," spoke up the 14-year-old boy, who stood inside the railing. "Do you mean to say that you know me?" asked Carragher, as he scowled savagely at the lad. "Yes, I do. You're my father, and you know it as well as I do. I've got two brothers in San Francisco, and they know you, too. You ran away from mother when I was seven years old. My uncle, who keeps the Atlantic Hotel in San Francisco, will remember you, I think." The man positively denied the boy's story to Judge Naeher, who presided, and said he could prove that he never lived on the Western Coast.

Double Murder and Suicide.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), June 19th.—This evening occurred what will probably be a double murder and suicide. J. Cechura, owner of a small house, had rented rooms to Mrs. Catherine Messerschmidt, aged 76, and her daughter, Margaret, aged 27. The women paid the rent to Cechura's wife, which angered him, and tonight he entered the rooms of the mother and daughter, armed with a large butcher knife. After a short talk, he attacked the women, stabbing the old woman in the back and breast, resulting in instant death. He then attacked the daughter, and stabbed her in the left lung, and inflicted a dozen other slight wounds. She will probably die. Cechura then went to his own room, locked himself in, took poison and cut the arteries of both arms.

The American Turf.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 19th.—The race for three-year-olds was won by George Kinney, Strathspey second, Duplex third. Time, 1:41¾. The two-year-olds race, three-quarters of a mile, Richmond won, Exile second, Heliotrope Colt third. Time, 1:16. The race for the Emporium stakes, for three-year-olds, one and one-half miles, Rataplan won, St. Savior second, Blast third. Time, 2:39¼. The fourth race Bluegrass Belle won, Barnes second, Chanticleer third. Time, 3:06. The race for all ages, one mile, Beoulotte won, Catharat second, Krupp Gun third. Time, 1:44¾. The steeple chase, over the short course, Tom Naven won, Rose Second, Major Wheeler third. Time, 4:24¾.

The Raging Rio Grande.

EL PASO (Tex.), June 19th.—The Rio Grande river has shown more water here and above than at any time in a quarter of a century. The horse railroad and Mexican Central bridges have been swept away, and the valleys below to Camp Rice and old Fort Quitman have presented the appearance of a vast inland sea. The flats between the general town and the river, on which are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad depot buildings, have all been submerged. The damage to Yoleta, Socorro, San Elizario and Camp Rice has been proportionately great. It is understood that the American town of Presidio, Texas, has been nearly destroyed.

The Intercollegiate Boat Race.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19th.—The intercollegiate four-oared shell race for the Childs' challenge cup was won by the University of Pennsylvania crew in 9 minutes and 6¼ seconds.

An Emphatic Denial.

BOSTON, June 19th.—President Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific, denies the report from Wall street that he has discovered or broken up any conspiracy whereby the Union Pacific Company has been robbed.

FOREIGN.

Threats Against the Government.

NEW YORK, June 19th.—A *Sun's* cablegram from London of the 18th says: Another outbreak of Socialism is imminent at Vienna. In consequence of the murders of Herr Eisert, Inspector Kenbeck and Detective Block, last year, hundreds of suspected conspirators were arrested and many released only after they had been escorted to the frontier and left there with the injunction never to return to Austrian soil. Most of these exiles have gradually returned and become more and more bold in showing themselves, although aware that they were known to the authorities. A few days ago the Chief of the Imperial Secret Service issued an order that every one of these returned suspects should be arrested. A wholesale raid resulted, and scores of men and women were captured in Vienna and elsewhere. The prisoners were not taken before the magistrates in the localities where they were arrested, but conveyed under guard to various remote portions of the empire, and the fate of some is a matter of mysterious conjecture. These proceedings have caused much excitement at Vienna, and Socialists there are openly menacing the Government with sanguinary reprisals.

The Porte and England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19th.—The Porte is not reconciled to the outlook of affairs. Egypt has addressed a circular to the Powers, insisting that England's self-imposed task of restoring order in Egypt is so far completed that the army of occupation ought to be withdrawn. The moral authority and prestige of the Sultan being amply sufficient, it says, to insure internal tranquillity. If, however, in the Powers' opinion, an extraneous military force is necessary, such force might be supplied by the Sultan alone, or in conjunction with England, France, Italy and Spain.

Import Duties on Grain.

BERLIN, June 19th.—It is stated that the Center are preparing a bill raising the import duties on grain.

The Divorce Question in France.

PARIS, June 19th.—The article in the divorce bill abrogating the law of 1816, which abolished divorce, was adopted to-day by the Senate—158 to 115.

Affairs in Egypt.

CAIRO, June 19th.—There was an exchange of shots to-day at Suakim.

The Governor of Dongola asks for reinforcements.

There is a report that Kassala has fallen, but this is doubted in military circles.

Colonel Wood has been instructed to echelon the whole Egyptian army between Assouan and Wadyhalpa by the end of the present month.

PACIFIC COAST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Tragedy in Tuolumne—Woman and Man Killed.

SONORA, June 19th.—At 9 o'clock this morning Otis E. Greenwood, of Brown's Flat, one mile distant from Sonora, came to town and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, stating that he had shot Robert Watson. Greenwood had a wound in his forehead and another in his hand, from which the blood was flowing profusely. The Sheriff lodged him in jail, and started for Brown's Flat. On arriving at the Flat Sheriff McQuade found the facts substantially as follows: Edmund Gallagher, a young man about 22 years of age, had shot Mrs. Otis Greenwood, mother of Otis E. Greenwood, in the face and breast with a doubled-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot. Gallagher had also shot at Otis Greenwood, the shot glancing, making a flesh wound in the forehead. Otis ran after Gallagher and fired two pistol shots at him without effect. Robert Watson followed Greenwood up with a pistol. Greenwood turned on Watson and fired at him twice, the bullets taking effect in his neck and back. Watson fell, when young Greenwood ran up and shot him in the temple. He then jumped over Watson's body, and saw Watson's companion, Gallagher, running towards him. He fired at young Watson, missing him. He then started for Sonora.

Sheriff McQuade arrested young Gallagher and lodged him in jail.

Mrs. Greenwood and Watson have both died. There has been bad blood between the parties for some time. To-day's tragedy is the result of a dispute about Watson running water across young Greenwood's mining claim. Mrs. Greenwood was the widow of Otis Greenwood, a prominent lawyer, well known to all old residents of this county. Watson leaves a wife and one child. Gallagher is a member of a very respectable family of Brown's Flat.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

SONORA, June 19th.—The facts in the Brown's Flat tragedy of to-day are substantially as follows: There has been bad feeling between the parties for some time past, they having had several petty cases in the Justice's Court during the past few months. Robert Watson and Edmund P. Gallagher had a placer claim on the side of the hill just below Otis Greenwood's quartz claim. Watson and Gallagher wanted to lay a hydraulic pipe across Greenwood's land, and last evening Greenwood told them not to do it. Watson and Gallagher said they would do so Thursday morning. This morning, when Greenwood went to work, he took two men, Gilbert and Williams, to work in his tunnel, and to be witnesses for him. Gallagher and Watson came on the ground, bringing two joints of pipe. Greenwood called his two men from the tunnel, and took away from the claim one joint of the pipe. Watson attempted to stop him, when Gallagher said, "Let him do it," and started for his father's house. In a few minutes he returned with a double-barreled shotgun, and told Watson to go to work, saying, "The first — — — — that touches that pipe I will kill him." Greenwood's mother had just arrived on the ground, when Greenwood took hold of one joint of the pipe with his left hand, drawing a pistol with his right. Gallagher cocked his gun and threw it to his shoulder, as in the act of shooting. Watson's son says Greenwood shot at Gallagher, whereupon Gallagher returned the fire, striking Greenwood a glancing shot on the forehead, and nearly amputating the forefinger of his left hand. After shooting Greenwood, he turned and fired at Mrs. Greenwood, who was just in the act of shooting at him with a pistol. Mrs. Greenwood received eight or nine six-shooter bullets in the head and body. She got up, walked a half a mile, crossing a foot plank. Reaching home she died in twenty minutes. After Greenwood's mother was shot he got up and started after Gallagher, who was running up the hill. Turning, Gallagher fired with a pistol at Greenwood, without effect. Greenwood at the same time returning the fire without effect. Watson was running after Greenwood, some say with a pistol in his hand; others say not. Greenwood turned on Watson and fired at him, hitting him. Watson fell. Greenwood was about ten feet distant when he fired. Watson fell into a blind ditch as Greenwood was approaching Watson. When he got over him he shot him a second time. One of the bullets entered the right temple, coming out back of the left ear. The other went through the neck. Either bullet would have proved fatal. Greenwood then fired two or three shots at Watson's son, a lad of 17, missing him. Greenwood then started to Sonora, and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, saying he had shot Watson. Watson was unconscious from the time of the shooting till he died, about twenty minutes later. Greenwood was not aware that his mother and Watson were dead until informed by Sheriff McQuade, when he showed signs of great grief. To-night the District Attorney filed a complaint of murder against Greenwood, when he was released on $3,000 bail, with M. E. Hughes and Dr. W. E. Eichelroth as sureties.

At the inquest, John G. Pedro, a lad of about 19, testified that he heard there was to be trouble, and was watching for it from his claim, about 600 yards distant, with a spyglass. He says Mrs. Greenwood fired at Gallagher first, and that Gallagher then shot at her before shooting at young Greenwood. Pedro's testimony differs from the other witnesses.

LATER.—Since writing the above, James Garrett, a young man who was working close by, informs your correspondent that Gallagher fired the first shot; that as Greenwood picked up the pipe Gallagher shot at him; that he had the gun to his shoulder when Greenwood stooped to lift the pipe. Since Greenwood has been released on bail, it is feared there may be trouble between him and young Watson, who is a very determined young man. Robert Watson, the deceased, was 45 years of age, and had served in the Union army. He was a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Greenwood was 54 years of age, a native of County Limerick, Ireland. Young Gallagher is still in jail, having been arrested by Sheriff McQuade. Greenwood and Gallagher were both born in this county. Greenwood is an only child. Gallagher is the son of P. Gallagher, a highly respected citizen of Brown's Flat. P. Gallagher went into the country early this morning, and knew nothing of the tragedy until informed by parties from town.

Body of a Suicide Found.

SONORA, June 19th.—About ten days ago James Bawden, of Soulsbyville, attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He was brought to the County Hospital. A few days after he made his escape, and was seen at Algerine camp, ten miles distant. There were no further tidings of him till last evening, when some boys who were prospecting near Algerine camp found his body in a shallow mining hole, where he had evidently drowned himself.

Another Corpse for the Journalistic Graveyard.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19th.—The *Daily Star* publishes its valedictory this evening. It gives as a reason for it stopping that the people of the city and coast do not want anti-monopoly papers enough to render them support. After some reflections on the failure of the public to maintain the enterprise, it closes as follows: "With many thanks to our faithful friends and adherents, we cannot avoid concluding that Vanderbilt was not altogether wrong when he gave utterance to the expression, 'The public be d—d.'"

UTAH.

The Utah Bill as Passed by the Senate.

SALT LAKE, June 19th.—The Hoar Utah bill, as passed by the Senate yesterday, is regarded by the Gentiles here as an effort to eradicate symptoms of the Mormon evil, and at best only a feeble step in the right direction. The clause in the bill which provides for the turning over Mormon property to trustees appointed by the President is particularly objectionable to non-Mormons, in that it gives color to the Mormon charge that the Gentiles desire to rob the Saints of their property. The Territorial Democratic and Republican Central Committees met tonight, with a view to telegraph friends in the House, arguing the immediate passage of the measure as it came from the Senate, but it is the unanimous opinion of the committees that, with the exception of the clauses restoring the right of dower, providing for the redistricting of the Territory, making adultery a crime, abolishing female suffrage, changing the rule of evidence in polygamy cases, and requiring marriages to be recorded, the bill is of no account whatever. Other provisions of the bill are positively objectionable to the Gentiles, and therefore the committees agreed to take no action in the matter. The *News* (a Church organ) predicts the failure of the bill, and claims that it could never be enforced if it should pass.

OREGON.

Satisfied Senator—Railroad Progress—Suit for Damages.

PORTLAND, June 19th.—A private letter from Senator J. N. Dolph states that he expects to return to Oregon immediately after adjournment of Congress, which he thinks will be about the 1st of August. He expresses great satisfaction at the result of the State and county elections in Oregon.

The manager of the Oregon Construction Company reports that Antelope tunnel, on the Baker City branch, will be finished by the 1st of July. Only six continuous miles of grading remains to be done to complete the grade to a junction with the Short Line. Besides these, there are three or four large cuts on which men are still engaged. Barring accident, the entire line will be graded by September 1st.

To-day W. J. White commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Board of Trustees of the city of East Portland, to recover damages in the sum of $100,000 for injuries sustained by complainant in falling from the L street bridge in that city.

Conviction and Acquittal—Burglary.

SALEM, June 19th.—The trial of Joseph Drake and Mary Swarts, charged with the murder, a few weeks since, near this city, of David Swarts, husband of the last named defendant, has just resulted in the conviction of the former and the discharge of the latter. The verdict in the woman's case has not met with public approval.

The millinery establishment of Charles Calvert was broken into last night, and robbed of some $600 worth of fine goods. No arrests.

Labor-Saving Machine.

Henry Ives, a farmer at Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., has invented a two-horse combined potato and bean-planting, cultivating and harvesting machine, which, by its simplicity and effectiveness, makes it a most desirable implement for river farmers in this vicinity who cultivate those crops. The man-work, by the use of this combined machine, is all done by horses, and makes in digging potatoes and pulling beans a great saving of expense. A sample machine is in use at R. F. Fletcher's, on Ryer or Schoolcraft Island, a few miles below Clarksburg.

The above notice is sent by a subscriber of the RECORD-UNION, who says: "Will you give the above notice an insertion? It is not in any manner an advertisement, as I have no interest in the machine nor acquaintance with the inventor. I grow those crops, and accidentally saw the machine. What it amounts to is just this: a solution of the question whether river bank land may be made to pay in these crops without Chinese labor, and you have many other subscribers as much interested in the question as I. Respectfully, yours, ——."

EDUCATED BY THE NEWSPAPERS.—A member of a manufacturing firm that employs 500 men told a committee of the United States Senate that the knowledge he possessed he got by reading the newspapers, and not from books; and that by reading the papers he kept himself informed on the literature and current events of the day. Thousands of other prominent business men would make the same acknowledgment if questioned on the subject. The tendency of all literature is toward expansion, so the most industrious reader of books can scarcely in a lifetime become well informed. Newspapers, on the contrary, condense nearly everything into as few words as possible. Were a student to attempt to give the political, social, religious and literary thought of the world for a day he might do it in far more elegant style than the newspapers, but his history would occupy the reader's time for at least a week. The newspaper is the true American university.—[Exchange.

PACE OF THE CAMEL.—As a matter of fact, and in spite of its having carried Mahomet in four jumps from Jerusalem to Mecca, seven miles an hour is the camel's best pace, nor can it maintain this rate over two hours. Its usual speed is about five miles an hour—a slow, lounging pace, beyond which it is dangerous, with nine camels out of every ten, to urge them, or, as Asiatics say, "they break their hearts," and die, literally, on the spot. For, when a camel has been pressed beyond this speed, and is spent, it kneels down, and not all the wolves in Asia will make it budge again. A fire under its tail is as useless as food in front of its nose. The camel remains where it kneels, and where it kneels it dies.

Two women were married to each other in Virginia recently. It may be all right for the present, but after a while—think of it—the children will have two mothers and no father.

TO THE LADIES.—Ladies desiring to be perfect in their toilet should make it a point to use no perfume excepting Elite Bouquet. Its fragrance is sweet and lasting. For sale everywhere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Having decided to take a few months' vacation, I would announce to my trade that I have placed my Dressmaking Rooms and business in charge of MRS. ED. C. HUMPHREY, whom I heartily recommend to you and ask for a continuance of your custom.
MRS. C. ROOD, 1008 seventh st., bet J and K.
je16-3tMWFned

Republicans.—Fourth Ward Republican Club meets SATURDAY EVENING. Place of meeting will be announced Saturday morning.
je20-1t H. H. LINNELL, President.

Attention, Sacramento Hussars! You are hereby ordered to attend your regular monthly drill at the old Pavilion THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 20th. By order of F. HEILBRON, Captain.
E. C. ROEDER, Clerk. je20-1t*

The Ladies of the M. E. Church South will give a social at Mrs. Curtis', 1½ miles from Washington, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Conveyances will be at the Church on Seventh street, at 7 o'clock. Refreshments, Music and an enjoyable time promised to all. je20-1t*

Attention, Sumner Post, No. 3!—Regular meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance desired.
J. L. SKINNER, Commander.
G. B. CORWIN, Adjutant. je20-1t*

Pen Work—Engrossing—Copying—Specifications—Labels for Shelf Boxes—Show-case Cards—Display Cards for Show Windows—Marriage Certificates—Diplomas—Lodge Charters—Family Records—etc., etc., Written with neatness and dispatch. ED. C. HUMPHREY, No. 627 J street, Rooms 14, 15, 16 and 17. je20-1t

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A POSITION as Nurse or Companion to an Invalid traveling. Address "MRS. E. M.," Postoffice. je20-3t*

WANTED—APPRENTICE GIRL FOR HAIR WORK. Apply Hair Department. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. je20-3t

BRIC-A-BRAC CLUB!

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held at the residence of Miss WEEKS, 724 Seventh street,
THIS (Friday) EV