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SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXIX.--NO. 7. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890. WHOLE NO. 12,096.

CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

Dempsey Does Not Like La Blanche's Challenge.

SILCOTT'S CAPTURE REPORTED.

Singular Death of a Fireman—Controller Dunn Must Show Cause —The Horticulturists.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOINGS AT THE BAY.

Water Rates Fixed—Controller Dunn Must Show Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28th.—The Supervisors to-day passed an ordinance fixing water rates for the two fiscal years ending July 1, 1891, which allows the Spring Valley Water Company a gross revenue of $1,500,000 per annum.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The State Horticultural Society met today and amendments were made to the Constitution. One was the striking out of the clause which made the Presidents of seven local horticultural societies Vice-Presidents of the State society. The others require the payment of a fee of $2 50 and the signing of the Constitution as a prerequisite to membership; abolishing corresponding and honorary members and fixing annual dues at $3; members six months in arrears are to be dropped from the roll.

MUST SHOW CAUSE.

The Supreme Court has granted a writ of mandate, directed to Controller Dunn, to show cause why he should not audit the demand for $8,000 presented by the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company. At the last Legislature a bill was passed appropriating this amount, as compensation for eight miles of road opposite Inspiration and Artists' points, known as the Wawona turnpike.

DEMPSEY'S ANSWER.

He says La Blanche's Challenge is Too One-sided.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 28th.—Among the passengers by the State of California that arrived this morning was Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, with whom the following interview was had:

"Mr. Dempsey, I suppose you have read La Blanche's proposition?"

"An article from the press was shown to me wherein a proposition is set forth. The fact is, I do not consider it a proposition at all. I do not consider La Blanche's saloon worth any such amount as is claimed. The proposition is all one-sided. In the first place, his alleged saloon is not worth $1,000, much less $10,000. The place is a resort for the low element of San Francisco. I would not accept it as a gift. La Blanche is simply doing this for the benefit of his saloon. If La Blanche can raise $10,000 on his saloon, I will raise twice that amount. If La Blanche wants to fight me he must do so for a purse to win or lose. The California Athletic Club will put up a large purse if La Blanche will only fight. La Blanche was sure I would not accept when he issued that so-called challenge. For the present that is all I have to say on the subject."

NOTES FROM FRESNO.

Arbor Day Celebration—Another Incendiary Fire.

FRESNO, Ebruary 28th.—Arbor day was appropriately observed to-day in Fresno, nearly a thousand school children participating in the exercises. Upwards of fifty trees were planted on the grounds of the three public schools.

A fire broke out in the lodging-house occupied by Mrs. Brown, on J street, at 4 o'clock this morning. The department responded promptly and did effective service, extinguishing the flames after five rooms had been gutted. The occupants of the house barely escaped with their lives, and all lost their effects. The fire doubtless was incendiary, as it was discovered in a room not occupied and a burning lamp was in it alongside of a coal-oil can. Weiner's Mart and several other stores under the lodging-house had their stocks badly damaged by water. All are amply insured however.

Joseph Litsch Dead.

SHASTA, February 28th.—Joseph Litsch, son of Supervisor Litsch, and a native of Shasta, died at his home in this place about 8 o'clock last evening of heart disease, at the age of twenty-three years. He had only been ill a few days. For the past three years he had been agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., here, having recently resigned that position. The funeral will take place on Sunday next, under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which order he was a prominent member.

The Tank Toppled.

WALLA WALLA (Wash.), February 28th.—This morning while William O'Donnell and William Haskins were hauling water in a tank to water their horses, on the Kimball ranch, four miles from Riverside, the tank was overturned, catching both men beneath, and seriously injuring them, one being crushed about the hips, besides receiving internal injuries. Physicians were telegraphed for, who immediately departed for the scene of the accident.

Irrigation Interests.

ORLAND, February 28th.—The Superior Court of Colusa county rendered two decisions affecting the Orland South Side and Kraft Irrigation districts. The collector of the former was enjoined from selling land for delinquent assessments. The proceedings were dismissed upon motion of defendant's attorney, In the Kraft district, the Court examined, approved and confirmed the proceeding had for the organization and issue of bonds.

Accident at Tehama.

TEHAMA, February 28th.—As the southbound freight train was switching here this morning, and when on the main track pushing some empty cars, it struck a cow, throwing three cars off the track and badly damaging them, but luckily no one was hurt. The trains were delayed about an hour. A wrecker train is now at work clearing up the debris.

An Unusual Accident.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 28th.—This afternoon, while testing a new Clapp & Jones engine, the nozzle got away from a pipeman, the water striking Fred. Wagner, a member of the fire department, with tremendous force on the left side of the head, crushing his skull. The injuries are fatal. Wagner is a married man, and leaves a child.

Lost in the Snow.

EUGENE (Or.), February 28th.—Four men went to search for C. B. Hatch, who stated December 29th for Cherry Dale's cabin in the Blue river mines, Cascade mountains. They found Dale all right in his cabin and have returned without finding Hatch. He never reached the cabin, and must have perished in the snow.

Silcott Again.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 28th.—It is reported here that Silcott has been captured at Toledo, Wash., and is now on his way to Chehalis in company with the Sheriff.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The President of the Western Union Has His Say.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—A number of persons interested in postal telegraphy assembled in a room of the House Postoffice Committee this morning to listen to Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Company. Postmaster-General Wanamaker, with his Assistant Attorney-General Tyner, Gardner Hubbard and representatives of the different telegraph companies were present.

Dr. Green began his remarks by discussing the merits and demerits of the European Governmental telegraph system. He said that while in instances their charges were lower than those in the United States they were conducted at a loss. He presented a table showing that the domestic companies had 18,000 stations and handled over 60,000,000 messages annually against 53,000 stations and 173,000,000 messages in the rest of the world. The Western Union controlled ten-elevenths of this business in the United States, and the stock was held by 3,550 persons in the United States.

Dr. Green believed that the United States Government had no business with the management of the telegraph. It could not manage it as cheaply, it could not do it better, and none of the senders of telegrams had asked it. It was proposed to make a rate of one-half of the cost of sending messages, and the deficiency would have to be made up by the 57,000,000 people who did not use the telegraph. The receipts of the New York office of the Western Union included $700,000 annually from the pool rooms and sporting places. A large class of telegraph users were stock brokers and speculators. Were those people who were to be protected? Were those people in whose interest people were to be taxed? If the Government wanted to go into the telegraph business it should buy lines outright. It should not seek to fix losing rates for the existing companies. That would not be fair to the 3,500 stockholders of the Western Union.

The Government, he said, would need twice as many lines as were now in existence to do the business. Here was a scheme presented to go to 447 postoffices where there was free delivery, and where were abundant telegraph facilities. This was the way the Postmaster-General proposed to supply the needs of 58,000,000 of people. This was the entering wedge of the movement to break down the present companies and establish a complete Government telegraph, and against that he protested. Dr. Green then made a comparison between the American and English systems. "Our rates," he said, "are in reality (taking into account the free addresses and signatures, and the enormous area of territory covered) much lower than the English low rates, yet it is proposed to reduce these rates arbitrarily still lower. It would require 21,875 miles of wire to supply a single connection to the 467 places comprised within the Postmaster-General's plan, and to do the business practically it would require at least 100,000 miles of wire. At press contracts the rental of this wire would be $3,600,000. Whoever undertakes to do the telegraph business over this system will do it at a loss."

"In this country," continued the doctor, "there were more telegraph offices than Postoffices. In the older part of the country it was 50 per cent. greater, and yet Great Britain owned both telegraph and Postoffices. Did that look as if the Western Union was not keeping abreast of the times? In North Carolina the Western Union had telegraph offices that did not pay 25 cents in gross receipts. At the 447 places named in the Postmaster-General's plan as telegraph offices, the Government owned but 104 Postoffice buildings. It was becoming a grave question as to whether it now profited the Western Union to continue its contracts with the railroad companies. Originally they were sources of great revenue, but now the railroad business was increasing to such an extent that it was doubtful if the telegraph companies which handled their business free did not lose by the agreement.

The Chairman asked how much of their business the Western Union did in the free delivery cities.

Dr. Green replied that about 30 per cent. would cover it. That the business was more largely speculative than the remainder of their business, as it would include the great money centers of the country.

The Chairman said that it was proposed to pay the operators out of the two-cent charge for the postage stamp. He would like to know what the operating cost was.

Dr. Green replied that a close estimate placed it at 3 cents per message. In cases of long-distance messages it ran up to 9 cents. The average compensation of first-class operators was $75 per month.

The Chairman wished to know how the rates suggested by the Postmaster-General compared with the present rates.

Dr. Green replied that generally they were two-fifths lower. In cases of long-distance messages they were one-half lower. The average message was twenty-one words, including addresses and signatures. It was preferable to continue the system of free addresses to insure accurate delivery than the English system, where the addresses were charged for. The addresses were cramped and messages frequently failed in delivery. To the broad question as to how the Postmaster-General's plan appeared to him as a business proposition, Dr. Green said that of course it could be carried out, but the business could not be done by the Government or a corporation at a profit, and somebody would have to make up a deficiency.

Representative Crain wished to know why, if the bill was impracticable, Dr. Green and the rest of the Postal Telegraph Company both appeared here to contend against it.

Dr. Green replied that it was a serious matter for them. They did not wish to be placed in competition with the United States Treasury. The Government could afford to bear the loss.

Mr. Crain—"But the bill now provides for that."

Dr. Green—"It will have to provide for that. You will be asked for an appropriation within a year."

Mr. Crain remarked that if no company would contract with the Government, the bill could do them no harm.

The Chairman at this point intervened to say that Dr. Green did not appear at his own instance, but at the request of the committee, but the doctor, continuing his reply to Mr. Crain's query, said:

"Why is it that the British Government, having had its telegraph system for twelve or fifteen years, paying the operators half the salary, with a system placed in an open country, in a small area thickly populated, costing about one-quarter the cost of our system to maintain—why is it that the Government has resisted the attempts to lower the shilling rate? And why has the Postmaster-General, after resisting the attempt for a year and a half, finally agreed to only a slight reduction? It is because the receipts of the system lacked $100,000 of paying the interest on the cost of the plant at 3 per cent."

Mr. Anderson, referring to the Postmaster-General's bill, said that it did not contemplate the payment of large salaries to officers.

Dr. Green dryly responded that if he wanted to do telegraph business he would have to pay somebody to look after it and pay them well, too. After all, what mattered it? A salary of $50,000 per annum amounted to a charge of about one-tenth of a cent per message on the Western Union business. If the Postmaster-General's rates were adopted by the Western Union its receipts would fall just three million dollars below the expenditures every year.

At this point the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow when Dr. Green will continue his statement.

The Leading Paper.

[Colusa Morning Gazette, February 26th.]

That sterling paper, the Sacramento RECORD-UNION, has now entered upon its seventy-ninth volume. For these many years it has been the leading one in the State, and as age comes on it has gained in its usefulness. May it ever so continue.

Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wrestler, and D. H. Cameron, who is said to hail from San Francisco, wrestled at Tacoma Friday night. The Jap won.

The production of aluminum by the Maussier process is coming to the front in France.

WASHINGTON CULLINGS.

A Newspaper Man Shoots an Ex-Congressman.

THE SEAL FISHERIES CONTRACT.

Senator Blair Finds Fault with the Press—Monitors Preferred to Men-of-War.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

SEAL FISHERIES.

The North American Commercial Company Gets Them.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—Secretary Windom has awarded the seal fishery lease to the North American Commercial Company of New York and San Francisco.

The bid of the North American Commercial Company of San Francisco, No. 10, was signed by the well-known fur dealer, I. Liebes. It was whispered at the time that the Alaska Commercial Company was behind this bid, but whether or not the whisper had any foundation in fact could only be conjectured. The bid was $55,200 annual rental, $2 revenue tax, and $8 85 bonus for each sealskin, or the bidder was willing to pay, in addition to the rent, 45 per cent. of all receipts from the sale of sealskins. This, it was claimed, would net the Government at least $8 per skin. As a second alternative this company offered to pay 10 per cent more than any other bidder, but wanted the Government not to restrict the annual kill to less than 100,000 seals. Bid eleven was from the same company, and contained an offer of $60,000 annual rental, $2 revenue tax, $7 62½ bonus and 50 cents a gallon for oil. Bid twelve, also from the North American Commercial Company of San Francisco, offered $57,100 rental, $2 revenue tax, $8 25 bonus and 50 cents a gallon for oil.

The proposal accepted by the Secretary is known as bid No. 11, and as will be seen, differs from the other two in being an offer without conditions. Among other things the company agrees to encourage the dressing, dyeing and marketing of sealskins within the United States. The annual revenue to the Government under this lease on the basis of 100,000 seals per annum, will be about $1,000,000, as against about $300,000 under the present lease to the Alaska Commercial Company.

Following are the names of the Directors: Lloyd Tevis, Henry Cowell, Mathias Meyer and Isaac Liebes, all of San Francisco, and Albert Miller, of Oakland. David O. Mills, of New York, is said to be a member of the company. The capital stock is $2,000,000.

MONITORS PREFERRED.

Senator McPherson Thinks They are the Best.

WASHINGTON, February 28th. — An amendment was proposed by Senator McPherson yesterday to the Hale bill to increase the naval establishment, which provides, instead of eight immense line-of battle ships being built, that there be constructed eight low freeboard coast and harbor defense vessels of the monitor type, having not more than eighteen feet draft, with twin screws, and a sea speed of not less than seventeen knots. These vessels are to be armed with four guns of not less than twelve-inch caliber, mounted within turrets, or en barbette, together with rapid-firing guns, and at least one fifteen-inch dynamite gun. The vessels shall have either steel or compound armor, and the total cost not to exceed $2,500,000 each.

SAN FRANCISCO POSTOFFICE.

It is Now Considered a Certainty—The Site.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—Among items in the urgent deficiency bill, discussed and approved in Committee of the Whole yesterday, was that appropriating $450,000 as a balance toward purchasing a site for the San Francisco Postoffice. The bill was not passed for the reason that the committee rose before concluding the discussion, but this virtually settles the matter of giving San Francisco $800,000 for a site. No further obstacle will be put in the way of San Francisco obtaining a Postoffice building commensurate with the city's needs, provided the Commissioners chosen agree upon a suitable site. The delegation is divided upon the matter, Senators Hearst and Stanford favoring the Lincoln Grammar School site, Morrow being non-committal and Clunie rather inclined to look with favor on a location further up town

TARIFF BILL.

Satisfactory Adjustment on Silver and Beet Sugar.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—The Republican members of the House Committee on Ways and Means have informed the Pacific slope delegation that the same duty will be imposed upon lead in silver ore that is levied upon pure lead ore. This provision will be reported in the tariff bill, and, it is said, proves satisfactory to representatives of lead-producing districts. It will check the supply of lead from Mexico which comes in with silver ore.

The representatives of the beet-sugar industry have informed the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means that they will without complaint accept a reduction of 25 per cent. of the sugar duty and will fight any greater reduction. The committee is inclined to report a cut of 30 per cent.

ABANDONED,

Eighteen Military Reservations in the West Dropped.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—In reply to a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the Senate a list of abandoned military reservations, together with their dimensions and improvements. Those in the extreme West are as follows:

Arizona—Whipple Barracks, 720 acres; Camp Crittenden, 3,278 acres; Camp Goodwin, 5,760 acres; Camp Grant, 2,031 acres; Fort Verdi, 3,000 acres.

California—Fort Bidwell, 123 acres; Camp Cody, 1,562 acres; Camp Independence, post reserve, 120 acres; same, hay reserve, 2,520 acres; same, wood reserve, 2,560 acres; Fort Yuma, 5,210 acres.

Nevada—Carlin, 920 acres; Fort Halleck, 10,900 acres; Fort McDermit, 10,374 acres.

New Mexico—Fort Butler, 76 800 acres; Fort Craig, 24,895 acres; Fort McRae, 2,560 acres.

Oregon—Fort Klamath, 3,335 acres.

Washington—Fort Colville, 1,670 acres; Fort Stellacoom, 289 acres.

SENSATION AT WASHINGTON.

A Newspaper Man Shoots an Ex-Congressman.

WASHINGTON, February 28th. — Judge Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, shot and slightly wounded W. P. Taulbee, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in the House corridor of the Capitol, at 1:30 o'clock to-day. They quarreled over a scandal in which Taulbee was connected two years ago, and the details of which Kincaid has published. Taulbee, who is an enormous specimen of the raw-boned mountaineer, pulled Kincaid's ear. Later they met near the House restaurant, and Kincaid pulled a pistol and shot Taulbee in the face. The wound is not serious, however. Kincaid is very prominent in society circles here.

The trouble in this matter arose from the publication by Judge Kincaid of details relating to Taulbee's escapade with a fair-haired young widow, who held, and still holds a position in the Patent Office. It was claimed at that time by the people that publish that sort of thing, that Mr. Taulbee accompanied the widow to the model floor of the Patent Office and between the numerous cases with which the floor is studded, took occasion to secure unusual liberty with her. A subsequent meeting with the lady led Kincaid to comment unfavorably upon Mr. Taulbee and the root of evil was planted there. Judge Kincaid was equally matched against the six-foot, raw-boned, sinewy mountaineer, who, for two years has been looking for him. The latter is an ex-circuit preacher. Since his dismissal from Congress he has hung around its doors without any discoverable reason. While in Congress he was one of those amiable nuisances from which Congress has constantly suffered.

Good-natured, vociferous and ill-advised Mr. Kincaid has been a man of average caliber, a Probate Judge in his State and an excellent newspaper man, full of European travel, with a college education and an especial mark in almost every social circle in Washington. It is doubtful if there is a family which entertains in this city that has not had Judge Kincaid upon its visiting list. He is a man of independent property, who has a predilection for journalism. He has extended social relations in this city which places him among the first elements in diplomatic, official and army and navy society.

Uncertain statements regarding the affair to-day leaves his friends somewhat at sea in regard to the responsibility of the act, but the general verdict seems to be one of justification.

FISHERIES QUESTION.

Report than an Amicable Settlement is Being Reached.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—Nothing can be learned at the State Department concerning the fisheries question, but outside the Department it is very well known that this Government is in constant communication with the Government of Great Britain with a view to the settlement of the Canadian fisheries question, and is also negotiating with that Government, and incidentally with the Russian Government, for an acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the United States over Behring Sea.

In regard to the former question it is understood that the negotiations have proceeded so far toward a settlement on a basis satisfactory to both Governments that the operation of the *modus vivendi* allowing American fishermen to purchase bait has been extended indefinitely without any documentary formalities.

General Miles' Reply.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—General Miles has filed with the House Indian Committee a statement replying to the assertions of Lieutenant Kennon of General Crook's staff, in which he says that the young officer was not authorized to speak for the Secretary of War. Besides General Miles' statement, Governor Wolfley of Arizona has filed a copy of a resolution adopted by the Society of Arizona Pioneers protesting against the passage of the resolution by the House. In his letter transmitting the resolutions the Governor sharply scores Lieutenant Kennon for "over-officiousness."

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—Senator Ingalls was elected Vice-President pro tem. and will officiate during the absence of Vice-President Morton in Florida.

Blair took the floor and said he had received a letter—one of many such—complaining that the Associated Press and the newspapers of the country failed to give such reports of important matters of debate in the Senate as would properly inform the people touching on the affairs in progress. The letter in question referred to his educational bill.

"This," said Blair, "is but a specimen of the general complaint throughout the country, that the press, to which the Senate furnishes privileges, and the Associated Press, whose reporter has the privileges of the floor, fail in discharging their important duty connected with legislation. The press has constantly intimated that the reason of the alleged delinquency in not publishing such important matter, rather than prize-fights and dog-fights, is that my speech was not entertaining. I have spent many thousand dollars distributing my speeches. This would have been unnecessary had not the press been muzzled and intimidated and false to its trust in that regard. I have been told by responsible newspaper men that the Associated Press has transmitted scarcely any facts which day after day have been placed before the Senate, and which should have gone before the people. On the contrary, the papers have been filled with falsehoods, lies and misrepresentations of a grave character bearing on the merits of the question. That cannot be accidental. The press should not cater to the worst side of humanity, even though it supplies its owner with a little more cash."

Hawley said he knew that the Associated Press performed its duty. It sent from Washington every day quite a full abstract of the proceedings of Congress in both houses.

Hale and Hoar also spoke in defense of the press, the latter finding excuse for the press in the habit of Senators and Representatives in preparing long written speeches and delivering them to empty benches.

Blair said: "Nevertheless, there is a demand for information which the press does not satisfy. There might be a provision made for the general circulation of the *Congressional Record*. That provision has not been made with regard to the Associated Press" He was glad, he said, to hear what the Senator from Connecticut (Hawley) said, but he had been told by responsible newspaper men that it was not true.

The matter was then dropped.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of a bil reported from the Committee on Pensions on the 15th of January, granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors incapacitated for performing manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, addressed the Senate in explanation of the bill. The annual expense under the bill, he said, would be $35,998,000, divided among invalid pensions, increase the existing pensions of widows, pensioned soldiers and pensioners' widows whose claims are pending or rejected, children of widows, and children under pending bills.

Plumb offered a substitute for the second section, under which no pensioner would receive less than $6 per month.

Moody spoke against the substitute, and Vest opposed the bill. One of its inconsistencies, he said, was that a parent who could not support himself by manual labor, but who might by mental or clerical work earn $5,000, $10,000 or $20,000 a year, would be entitled to a pension under it. He also spoke of the unreliability of estimates, and said that no man could tell within millions and millions of how much this bill would cost. Adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—In the House this morning, after the reading of the journal, an attempt was made to take up the urgent deficiency bill.

Bland of Missouri made the point that no quorum was present. The Speaker decided otherwise, but Bland persisted and a call of the House was then ordered.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the private calendar, but no bills were passed.

The House then took a recess.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

JUST LIKE A CIRCUS.

California on Wheels Draws Big Crowds in Kansas.

California's traveling show is now in Iowa. Major Lauck writes very cheerfully from Wichita, February 17th, of the success of the exhibition. The estimate is that over 320,000 people have passed through the cars since they left here last November. Major Lauck says:

"I am sure we have done a great deal of good at Topeka, Garnett, El Dorado and at this place. In the last two places we have principally drawn our crowds from the farming community, which proves that small places should not be passed by. It looks for all the world when we come to one of these small places as if a circus had come to town and all the farmers had come with their families, including the big dog. At times there is such an assemblage of teams around the public square and through the streets that they are almost impassable, and on inquiring the meaning of it all they will at once inform you that they have come in to see this wonderful show they have read so much about, known as 'California on Wheels,' and will invariably urge me to go and see it."

Two Australian sporting men offer to back Slavin against Sullivan up to $10,000 a side to fight for the world's championship. The same offer is made to Jackson if Sullivan defeats Slavin.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

An Alliance Between the Northern Pacific and Pacific Mail.

DAMAGING STORMS IN THE EAST.

Chicago's Preparations for the Fair —Scheme for Australian and African Trade.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

THE FUNDING BILL.

Collis P. Huntington Talks About the Bonds.

NEW YORK, February 28th.— Senator Stanford came to New York Wednesday night to confer with his associates in the Central Pacific Railroad over the funding bill now before Congress. The bill provides that the Central Pacific debt shall be paid in seventy-five years, at 2 per cent. interest, and the Union Pacific debt in fifty years at 3 per cent. interest. The Union Pacific Company is understood to be willing to accept these terms, but the Central Pacific does not regard the settlement an equitable one. Washington dispatches published yesterday intimated the purpose of Senator Stanford's visit to be to organize opposition to the passage of the measure.

Collis P. Huntington said last evening: "There was a talk at my office to-day about the funding bill. Senator Stanford and a few others were there. I have said, and repeat the statement, that we do not consider the bill a fair one to the Central Pacific. Some of our people are anxious we should refuse to accept the terms, but I told them to-day that we had better wait. We do not intend to fight the bill and shall not make any organized resistance. If Congress passed it without any change it would be time enough for us to say what we shall do. I hope some amendments will be made, but I know nothing about the prospect. We shall take no action for or against the bill. I insist it is not just, and it is easy enough to prove it.

"My statement before the committee recently explains my reasons. If the Government will indorse the bonds I will take the whole amount and agree to make $5,000,000 out of the transaction. The amount of money made by the Government in consequence of the building of the railroad has been enormous, and it can afford to be just if not generous. But there has been so much demagogy the people do not understand the matter, and do not seem to be willing to study it. I used to be annoyed by the abuse heaped on us, but I suppose I have become used to it. Men have been sent to Congress simply because they reviled us; but I do not care what they do."

To the inquiry if he would like to have the Government foreclose the mortgage, Huntington replied in a most deliberate manner, "I do not think the Government will do anything of the kind."

In regard to the action of the Union Pacific he said: "I have understood the adjustment was satisfactory, but one of the prominent men of the company told me today he was not in favor of accepting it and that he was not alone."

PACIFIC MAIL.

It is Warned Against an Alliance With the Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, February 28th.—The Kiernan News Company to-day sends out the the following from Wall street: "We are informed by an insider that the action taken by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday, looking to direct traffic connection with the Northern Pacific at Tacoma, has already led to serious remonstrance by the allied transcontinental roads, and that the Pacific Mail has been threatened with immediate discontinuance of the monthly subsidy now paid it by the Southern transcontinental lines if it persists in making further overtures for an alliance with the Northern Pacific."

This dispatch has reference to the meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors yesterday, when the proposition to establish a new steamship line from Tacoma to China was favorably received, and Gould was authorized to make further negotiations with the railroad.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago is Getting a Very Decided "Move On."

CHICAGO, February 28th.—The real work of the World's Fair will begin to-morrow with a meeting of the Executive Committee at 2 o'clock. At this meeting will be discussed the preliminary work for perfecting the great enterprise.

The first think in order is to hold a meeting of the subscribers of the stock, to effect a temporary organization and take steps to incorporate the association. Hundreds of applications for space have reached headquarters already. They are of every kind and quality, and everything from the locomotive to the polish used to clean brass.

Already a determined opposition is being manifested against any scheme likely to monopolize the lake front for the purpose of an exhibition site.

THE EAST'S SHARE.

The Ohio Rising—High Water in the Mississippi Valley.

CINCINNATI, February 28th.—The storm is reported as central about Nashville, Tenn., at 11 o'clock, causing grave apprehensions there. If the precipitation in the next twenty-four hours should be as great in the Ohio valley as it has been at Memphis and Nashville, from the storm approaching from that direction, it will doubtless cause a great flood.

MASSILLON (O.), February 28th.—The Tuscarawas river is within an inch of the high-water mark attained in February, 1883, and is still rising. The entire northern portion of the city is flooded, and access to residences can only be had by means of skiffs. A number of families have been compelled to move.

JACKSON (Miss.), February 28th.—News has reached here that the town of Bentonia, twenty-eight miles distant, was swept by a cyclone last night and a large portion destroyed. No lives were lost and the money loss is not large, though felt severely by the residents.

HAWES HANGED.

The Wife-Murderer Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), February 28th.—Richard Hawes, the wife-murderer, was hanged at 12:20. His neck was broken. He stated on the gallows that John Wyley did the killing and was paid $200 by him for his services.

The crime for which Hawes paid the penalty was the murder of his wife and two children, May and Irene, that he might marry again. He weighted the bodies with railroad iron and sank them in a lake. He was arrested while passing through Birmingham with his new wife.

After the three bodies were discovered, an infuriated mob of 10,000 people stormed the jail to lynch him. The Sheriff and posse defended the jail and killed five of the mob, wounding many more.

PROPHET DRURY DEAD.

He Was a Weather Clerk of no Mean Ability.

SPRINGFIELD (O.), February 28th.—Jonas Drury, a weather prophet of State celebrity and a pioneer patriarch of this city, died Wednesday at the age of 80. He has kept a continuous record of the weather for sixty-five years past, taking observations daily and records of the rainfall and sky. As a weather prophet he ranked with Twiss, Kenton, Tice and others. He was born in Maine and was the son of a Methodist minister, but died a spiritualist. He was successively a civil engineer, a minister, a school-teacher, a farmer, a traveling agent, a soldier, a civil United States officer and a weather prophet.

His meteorological records are said to be of priceless value to history and science. His famous prediction of the terrible Xenia tornado, four years ago, which came true to a dot, won him great fame. He invented a number of astronomical and meteorological contrivances, one of the most curious of which is known as a "moon-winder."

EXPORTING SCHEME.

A Plan to Compete with the English Export Trade.

NEW YORK, February 28th.—A plan has been hit upon by several merchants in New York to largely increase their export trade to Australia and Africa. The plan is for the manufacturers of various and different lines of goods to unite and form a company for exporting their wares. This company is to be under separate management, and manufacturers take stock in it, the conditions being that not more than one firm in the same line of business shall be admitted, and that the company shall sell the goods of stockholders to the exclusion of those of others.

The manufacturers are paid in cash for their goods three days after they are shipped. The seller has no risk, and the goods will be sold at manufacturers' prices. Each manufacturer in the trust receives all the orders for goods in his line. The company receives 5 per cent. commission on all sales.

By forming a trust of a variety of lines of manufactures countries can be worked economically by one set of drummers, and in this way the cheaper rates of the English export trade can be competed with to advantage.

That Guatamala Road.

CHICAGO, February 28th.—A. M. Bannister, civil engineer for the construction of the railroad at Guatemala, which it is said, is to be carried across the country from ocean to ocean, said today that he had received reliable advices that it had been purchased by a syndicate of wealthy American capitalists, believed to be the owners of the Southern Pacific Company.

He thinks that the Southern Pacific Company is really the purchaser. It is understood that the work of completing the road across the country is to commence at once. Bannister's informant is of the opinion that C. P. Huntington suggested and arranged for the transfer of the property.

More Foreign Capital.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 28th.—A New York and Amsterdam, Holland, syndicate, headed by Baron E. J. Jearmanowski, has purchased the Indianapolis Gas-Light Company, the Citizens' Gas Company and the Indianapolis Natural Gas Company of this city. The consideration was $2,000,000. The new organization will be known as the Indianapolis Gas Company, and bonds calling for $2,000,000 have been placed on the market, each $5,000 purchase carrying a bonus of 25 per cent. stock in the new company. The purchase includes the Electric Lighting and Gas Heating Company, the rights of which were held by the old gas company but never placed in operation.

The Pacific Limited.

CHICAGO, February 28th.—The general readjustment of time by the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line, will become effective on March 2d, embodying the following important improvements in the through passenger service: A Pacific limited, solid vestibuled train, with through dining car service, will leave Chicago daily at 11 P. M., carrying passengers without change, and will reach Salt Lake in fifty-two hours; Portland, eighty-two hours, and San Francisco in eighty-five hours. The Denver express will leave Chicago daily at 5:55 P. M., and reach Denver in thirty-eight and one-half hours.

Redistricting Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), February 28th.—The Governor has approved the Act redistricting the State to five of the six Congressional Districts now conceded to the Democrats.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Philadelphia Musical Journal" (Gould & Woolley) for February is of 45 pages, 26 of which are music for the piano. The reading text is of music news, criticism and essay, and all interesting.

From the press of James H. West, Boston, Nos. 3 and 4 of the sociological series of the "Modern Science Essayist" have been issued. These pamphlets are "The Growth of the Marriage Relation," by C. Staniland Wake, and "The Primitive Man," by Z. Sidney Sampson.

The "English Illustrated Magazine" for February (Macmillan & Co., New York and London), is a very handsome number, freely illustrated, and contains a number of interesting papers, besides a third installment of "Love Lyrics," with ten pages of music; a novel and interesting feature in this magazine.

"Trifet's Monthly Galaxy of Music" (F. Trifet, Boston) for the current month contains forty pages of music, vocal and instrumental. Some of these are new, others are fine old standards. They are all good, and the collection is one of much value. How such a magazine can be published for a dime a number is strange.

"St. Nicholas" for March (The Century Company, New York) is a delightful number, and ought to make the heart of Mrs. Dodge very glad, for it is a notable success in the text and the illustration. What a wonderful blessing the children of this era are favored with in the juvenile literature of the day, and in which "St. Nicholas" stands in the front rank.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for March, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, has these papers: "The Trial, Opinions and Death of Giordano Bruno," by Wm. R. Thayer; "Woman Suffrage, Pro and Con.," by Chas. Worcester Clark; "The Tragic Muse," by Henry James; "The Value of the Corner," by George Parsons Lathrop; "Sidney," by Margaret Deland; "Loitering Through the Paris Exposition;" "The Begum's Daughter," by Edwin Lassetter Bynner; "A Forgotten Episode," by George A. Jackson; "Tasso to Leonora," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Over the Teacups," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Dangers from Electricity," by John Trowbridge. The Contributor's Club and the book reviews.

"The Illustrated American" is a new royal quarto illustrated paper, published by the Illustrated American Publishing Company, of New York and Chicago. The first number appeared February 22d. The paper is to be issued weekly. It is in reality a magazine. Its illustrations are beautiful photogravures printed on heavy calendered paper, and exquisitely developed in press-work. The first number consisted of 24 pages, with a colored lithographic supplement. The text is newsy as to art and literature, and critical and general as to current events, history, biography, travel and description. It appears to be clear, concise and just. It ought to succeed, but we doubt it so costly a venture as this fine journal can be made to win.

The "Magazine of Art" for March would be a notable number if for no other reason than for the excellence of its frontispiece, a copy in photogravure of Charles Jacque's "The Return of the Flock—Moonlight." Another page illustration is an engraving on wood of "A German Lady," Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the Duchess of Kent. The opening article is on "Current Art," illustrated with a number of engravings. M. H. Spielmann has an interesting paper on "Artists and Art Critics." "A Lesson in Ornament" is by Lewis F. Day. Ford Madox Brown writes of the "National Gallery." "To Dame Nature" is written and illustrated by James F. Sullivan. Walter Armstrong's paper is on "The Corporation Gallery of Glasgow." Then come the notes which cull the art field successfully. The Cassell Publishing Company, New York and London.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Labouchere is Suspended from the House of Commons.

HE DOUBTS SALISBURY'S WORD.

The Marquis of Queensberry Wants to Fight a Duel with Lord Clifford.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

LABOUCHERE IN TROUBLE.

He Demands an Investigation of the Cleveland-Street Scandal.

LONDON, February 28th.—Labouchere, in the Commons to-day, spoke to his motion for an inquiry into the Cleveland-street scandal. He detailed the facts of the scandal. The treasury officials, having full knowledge of the whole affair, refrained from prosecuting Newlive and Veck until Blackwood, Secretary of the Postoffice, has insisted upon taking action against his own subordinates. Then finding themselves compelled to prosecute these men, the Treasury officials determined to prevent an exposure by going any further, and tried to hush it up. When Hammond fled to Belgium no legal difficulty was in the way of securing his extradition, but Salisbury, through the Treasury officials, wrote, declaring that he could not ask extradition. Hammond went to America, and as to information and otherwise, was assisted through Newton, solicitor to Lord Somerset. The object of the Government was obviously to put Hammond beyond the reach of extradition. When the Chief of Police reported to the Treasury that evidence was in the hands of the police involving Lord Somerset and others the Treasury ordered the police to desist from watching the case.

Lord Somerset obtained a Horse Guard's four months' leave of absence, to enable him to quit the country. But he did not quit the country, and Salisbury being informed of this through Sir Dighton Probyn, stated that a warrant would be issued, but he caused this decision to become known to Lord Somerset's commanding officer, through whom this information was conveyed to Somerset. Thereupon Somerset fled. He was not only allowed to resign his commission and leave the army as an honorable officer, but at this moment is still a magistrate of two counties.

Labouchere went on and said that Salisbury and others had criminally conspired to defeat the ends of justice, and therefore he asked the committee to inquire into the allegations.

Webster, Attorney-General, said he believed the House would agree with him that there was not a shadow of foundation in these disgraceful charges. It was absurd to suppose that Salisbury or the Treasury officials could have an interest to retard the prosecution of this case. In conclusion he said he himself had direct authority to contradict the allegation that Salisbury had spoken to anyone regarding the issue of the warrant.

Labouchere