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COAST CHRONICLES.

San Joaquin Valley Farmers on the Verge of Ruin.

A CHINESE WOMAN MURDERED AT MARYSVILLE.

Programme for the Fall Meeting of the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association—Southern Pacific Earnings—A Chinaman Swindles the Government Out of Customs Duties to the Amount of $30,000.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—There are hundreds of farmers in the upper San Joaquin Valley who are on the verge of financial ruin through the failure of A. G. Ross, a shipping and commission merchant, who made an assignment to A. Showers of Visalia, for the benefit of his creditors, the principal one being the Grangers' Bank of San Francisco.

Ross had grain warehouses at Visalia, Goshen, Tulare, Fresno, Hanford, Lemoore, Alila, Tipton and Pixley, besides agencies at other points. He virtually controlled the grain trade of the section in which he operated.

Ross apparently had a large capital, which he loaned on growing crops at the rate of 1 per cent. a month, taking the borrower's note, which he assigned to the Granger's Bank. When the farmers turned their crops over to him he agreed to deduct the amount of their loans and pay them the balance due on the grain.

During the past two weeks the farmers have been astounded to learn that he has sold their wheat, for which they have not as yet received a cent, and of late the Granger's Bank has made demands upon them for the payment of their notes, which Ross assigned to that institution. Some of them, if they have to pay the notes, besides losing their grain, will be utterly ruined.

The bank declares that it has had nothing to do with Ross or his operations, beyond advancing money on his notes. The general impression among those who did business with Ross was that he acted as agent for the bank. A majority of the farmers say that they propose to carry on a legal warfare, and claim that they can show that Ross was a mere figurehead.

MURDER AT MARYSVILLE.

A Chinese Woman Found in a Horribly Mutilated Condition.

MARYSVILLE, Feb. 3.—Chinatown is in a state of high excitement over the brutal murder of a Chinese woman.

About 8 o'clock this morning a frenzied Mongol informed the police that his wife, Yon Toy, had been murdered. A number of officers accompanied him to the scene of the crime and found in one of the lowest houses of prostitution in the Chinese quarter the naked remains of a horribly mutilated Chinese woman. The throat was cut and the skull badly crushed and gashed. Large pools of blood were about the floor, and in the room a bloody hatchet which was found went to show the implement with which the horrible crime had been committed.

When found the woman had been dead over an hour. An examination by a physician led to the opinion that the victim had been hit over the head with the hatchet until unconscious, after which her throat had been cut with a sharp knife.

The Chinese are at fever-heat over the the affair and claim that the woman was murdered by a white man, and that she has been robbed of a large sum of money, which she always had about her person.

A white man who happened to be near the scene of the murder was chased by a mob of Chinese, and had it not been for the assistance of the police he would have been foully dealt with. He was arrested, but subsequently allowed to depart, as he clearly showed that he had not been near the house in which the dead woman was found.

The police have no faith in the theory that the woman was killed by a white man, but think she was murdered by one of her own countrymen. An opinion is being formed that the murderer is the same person who killed George Call, half a block away, last summer.

TROTTING HORSE STAKES.

Programme Arranged for the Fall Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The Speed Committee of the Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association met to-night to arrange a programme for the fall meeting. The following was decided upon, to be submitted to the Directors for their approval:

First day, Wednesday, August 5th—First race, yearling stake, mile dash, $50 entrance; second race, 2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,500, 10 per cent. entrance, payable in installments; third race, 2:20 class, trotting, purse of $4,000, 5 per cent. entrance and 5 per cent. additional from winners. Six to enter and three to start.

Second day, Thursday, August 6th—First race, two-year-old stakes, mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $250 added; second race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse of $1,500, entrance 10 per cent., in installments; third race, free-for-all stake, $250 entrance, $1,500 added for three starters, and $500 for each additional starter.

Third day, Friday, August 7th—First race, three-year-old trotting stake, three in five, entrance $15, with $500 added; second race, 2:30 class, trotting, purse of $1,000, entrance 10 per cent., in installments; third race, free-for-all, purse of $2,500, entrance 6 per cent., 5 per cent added from the winners, eight to enter and three to start.

Fourth day, Saturday, August 8th—First race, four-year-old trotting stake, $75 entrance, with $400 added; second race, 2:25 class, trotting, purse $1,500, entrance 10 per cent., in installments; third race, 2:18 class for stallions, purse of $4,000, six to enter and three to start, 5 per cent. for starters and 5 per cent. additional from winners.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Large Increase in the Earnings the Past Year.

SAN FRANCISO, Feb. 3.—Secretary Lansing's report for December shows that the earnings of the Southern Pacific Company for that month amounted to $4,010,985, an increase over the earnings for December of 1889 of $307,811. The operating expenses for December, 1890, were $2,734,244, while for the same month in 1889 they amounted to $2,911,534.

The gross earnings of that company for 1890 amounted to $48,206,151, and the operating expenses were $30,907,728. For 1889 the gross earnings were $46,427,863, and the operating expenses $30,304,366, which shows an increase in the earnings of last year over those of 1889 of $1,778,288, and in operating expenses of $603,362, a net increase of $1,174,926.

SHARP TRICK.

A Chinaman Swindles the Government Out of $30,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—A scheme has just come to light whereby a sharp Chinaman has swindled the United States Government out of some $30,000 revenue.

It is the custom here when goods are imported to take to the Appraiser's store ten per cent. of them, from which a total duty is to be calculated. The Custom-house broker has to file a bond of $400 for the payment of the duty, and the owner is then allowed to take the other nine-tenths to his place of business.

On January 1st of this year a Chinaman went through this routine, leaving ten per cent. of a large shipment of opium with the Appraiser. Now that he is wanted to pay the duty he canot be found. As the duty on the full amount of opium he imported will be about $35,000, and the ten per cent. left by him is only about $3,500, he makes a clean profit of over $30,000. He gave what is believed to be an assumed name, and has so long a start that it is not believed he can be caught.

COLLISION AT SEA.

A Steamer Captain Charged With Deserting a Disabled Schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The return of the schooner Electra, Captain Knudsen, to port this morning in a damaged condition, will furnish the Inspectors of Steam Vessels some labor, as they will no doubt commence an investigation shortly. The Electra was damaged in collision, and although the accident happened on the 1st inst., no news was obtained until this morning. The Electra was on her way to Humboldt from this city, and on the night of the 1st inst., at 10:50 o'clock, when the schooner was ten miles northwest of Point Arena and beating up the coast, the steamer Jeanie, Captain Porter, came along on her way to this city from Seattle, loaded with coal. Without any warning the steamer collided with the schooner, striking her on the port bow and carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, cathead and top-gallant sail.

The steamer, according to Captain Knudsen's statement, never offered any assistance whatever after the accident occurred but kept on her course and reached this port yesterday morning.

It will take some days to repair the damage to the schooner.

Libel Suit Against an Editor.

BAKERSFIELD, Feb. 3.—To-day A. C. Maude, publisher and proprietor of the *Kern County Californian*, was served with a summons in a libel suit commenced in Tulare County, for $25,000 damages, by James Herrington, who was some time last October taken out of the County Jail by a mob and tarred and feathered.

The complaint alleges that Maude published Herrington as a shyster and pettifogger engaged in making up blackmailing contests.

Sweet Wine Manufacturers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The Sweet Wine Manufacturers to-morrow will effect a permanent organization. At a meeting held to-day, the following committee was appointed to prepare preliminaries for the organization: L. P. Drexler, A. W. Crabb, P. C. Rossi, H. W. McIntyre and F. C. West. It was decided to send a delegate to Washington to advocate the cause of sweet wine legislation before Commissioner Mason. Fully one hundred men will join the organization.

The Ward's Ferry Crime.

SONORA, Feb. 3.—Nothing new has yet developed to throw any light upon the horrible Ward's Ferry crime. The Coroner's Jury to-day held another investigation on the remains of the murdered men, resulting with the same verdict as before. The brain of Lowe, although burned almost to a crisp, showed plainly the course of the bullet, and that he was shot from behind, is also evident. The remains of the unfortunate men were buried to-day.

Three Men Suffocated with Gas.

SALT LAKE (Utah), Feb. 3.—Near Sandy, fifteen miles south of here, Albert Bateman and Ole Hawkinson were overcome with gas and both fell to the bottom of an eighty-foot shaft. A man attempting to recover the bodies was also overcome. The bodies were finally recovered with grappling hooks.

Burned to Death.

THE DALLES (Or.), Feb. 3.—The charred remains of E. Hagge, a farmer who lived near Boyd, ten miles south of here, were found in the ruins of his burned cabin yesterday. Hagge was a bachelor, living alone, and nothing can be learned as to the cause of the fire.

His Property Recovered.

SPOKANE FALLS, Feb. 3.—J. T. Hamilton, of this city, who recently lost a valise containing $86,000 on the ferry between New York and Jersey City, received a telegram to-day that his property had been recovered.

Life Sentence.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Feb. 3.—The Chief Justice has sentenced Whalen, the murderer of Fee, who was convicted of manslaughter, to penal servitude for life.

THE TARIFF ACT.

SHERMAN'S BILL MODIFYING ITS PROVISIONS.

Lively Contest Expected When It Comes Up for Action in the Senate.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A *Tribune* Washington special says: Indications have been given that there will be a lively and probably protracted discussion over the bill now being pushed by Senator Sherman, modifying the McKinley Tariff Act, to avoid terms which are said to be inconsistent with and have effect upon the existing treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

The Tariff Act modifies the treaty by levying duties upon certain articles which by that treaty were made duty free. Sherman explains that the recent changes in the head of the Government of the Sandwich Islands make it of vital importance that the treaty should be observed in perfect good faith.

The consideration of the bill is now being hindered by Senators who think that the United States is conceding more to Hawaii by the treaty than it receives in return. These Senators insist that this proposed Act shall make specific provision by which the United States will secure the right to occupy a coal station on Pearl River for the use of vessels of war and vessels of commerce. That demand, it was supposed, had been fully acquiesced in under the recent legislation, but latterly it has been learned that the grant was incomplete.

At all events the Government has not, down to this time, established a coaling station and dock yards in Pearl River harbor.

An appropriation of half a million dollars for this purpose is now pending in the Senate, as an amendment to one of the appropriation bills, but certain Senators have manifested a determination to insert that provision for a complete establishment of the station in Pearl River shall be included in the bill now pending to amend the McKinley tariff Act.

STORMS AT SEA.

Perilous Voyage of Pacific Mail Steamship Cologne.

HER DECKS SWEPT FROM STEM TO STERN.

Narrow Escape From a Collision With Another Vessel Off the Gulf Stream—Her Passengers Compelled to Remain Below for Forty-Eight Hours—Anxiety for the Safety of the Steamship Denmark.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A special from Panama says: The Pacific Mail steamship Colone encountered a terrific storm on her voyage from New York on the northern edge of the gulf stream. A terrific southeast gale came up, tossing the ship about. Great seas tumbled in over the bows and swept the decks from stem to stern. Down through the companion-ways it went, flooding the engine-rooms and cabin, and frightening the passengers, who were finally battened under to insure their greater comfort and greater provide for their safety.

The cabins were swept by the sea, the doors being smashed in as though they were not thicker than a shingle, and the deck houses were in danger of being swept away. The sea was so heavy and broke so high, that it was impossible for the officer to keep his place on the bridge. The starboard light-box was smashed and light was put out. The forward boat on the port side was filled with water by the heavy sea. Another wave following struck it and smashed the rail and bent the davits, heavy pieces of iron four inches thick and well secured, and swept the boat away.

Captain Lima concluded to head ship to eastward. In this he was successful, but hours elapsed before the weather moderated sufficiently to allow him to put the ship again on her course. Passengers were kept below nearly forty-eight hours.

The next day the steamer came near sharing the fate of the Vizcaya. It was almost impossible to see a ship length ahead, and when a flash light was seen almost dead ahead from a three-masted schooner, which was lying hove to and endeavoring to weather the gale, it was for some moments uncertain whether or not the crash of a collision would finish the work of destruction from which the steamer was endeavoring to escape. The steamer refused to obey her helm promptly, and passed in dangerous proximity to the unsuspecting neighbor on the lonely ocean highway. No boat could have lived in the sea, so heavy it was running at the time, and a collision would have probably resulted in the loss of both vessels with all on board.

ANXIETY FOR A DELAYED STEAMER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—There is anxiety for the safety of the steamship Denmark, which sailed from London on January 14th and was due here on the 26th of January. On the 26th she was spoken 600 miles east of St. Johns, the engines being then not working. The weather since has been bad at sea.

COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

The House Infested With Corrupt Lobbyists.

DENVER, Feb. 3.—The House this afternoon received the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee. The majority were of the opinion that the House has been assailed by as corrupt a lobby as ever attempted to manipulate a Legislature. They state, among specific charges, that Otto Mears offered Representative Bowman $500, and Representative Hanna on another occasion offered him the Chairmanship of a committee on condition in each case that he would support Speaker Hanna.

It was also charged that Dr. Milton attempted to intimidate Bowman, and Representative Mitchell was twice approached by parties whom he refused to name and offered $500 to $1,000 to support Hanna. Several other Representatives had been approached, and the committee recommended that the testimony be submitted to the Grand Jury. The minority report, signed by Coombs, was to the effect that he could not indorse the majority report, as Mitchell, Thornton and Chapman refused to name the persons offering them bribes.

PERILOUS SITUATION.

Fears Entertained as to the Safety of Lake Fishermen.

BAY CITY (Mich.), Feb. 3.—Much excitement prevails here concerning the report that many fishermen drifted into Lake Huron on the ice-field and were carried out of Saginaw Bay by a strong sonth wind to-day. The fishing village is about fifteen miles northeast of the city and five miles from land. It is estimated that 200 men were engaged in spearing fish, and the first reports were to the effect that all were lost. Toward evening several of the fishermen reached Essexville, a suburb of this city, and reported that most of their companions reached shore in safety. The best authority obtained places the number of castaways from twenty to fifty. Those acquainted with the situation say they will reach shore before the ice passes outside of Saginaw Bay. If they do not, there is no hope of their being rescued.

LATER—To-night it is learned that six of the men managed to get ashore on the east side of the river. One of them thinks that twenty more got ashore on other side of the bay, and that the others will escape if the storm does not break up the ice.

Illinois Senatorship.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Feb. 3.—At a late hour to-night the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association delegation submitted to the Republican committee the names of A. J. Streeter, John P. Stelle of Mount Vernon, and Representative Moore, all of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association party, with the announcement that any one of them whom the Republicans might indorse would receive the full support of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association representatives for United States Senator. It is confidently expected by the Republicans and Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association men that a combination will be effected between the two parties this week, which will result in the election of a Senator.

The Cold Wave.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.—The cold wave still prevails with unabated rigor over the Northwest, though there has been a decided moderation over Montana and both the Dakotas, where there has been a rise of from ten to thirty degrees, but in Minnesota and Manitoba there has been a fall of from five to ten degrees. The coldest reported this morning, as well as this winter, was 46° below zero from Mindosa.

Tragedy in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—At Smithton, Ill., this morning, Henry Bechtold, a farmer, discharged a shotgun at his sister-in-law, striking her in the leg. The wound not proving fatal, he struck her with the butt end of the weapon, inflicting fatal injuries. He then reloaded the gun and shot and killed himself. No cause is known for the tragedy.

Large Fire In a Brooklyn Suburb.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Hecla Bronze and Iron Works of Brooklyn were almost completely burned out to-night. Loss, $200,000.

LATER—Feb. 4—2 A. M.—The Hecla works fire at Williamsburg is reported as spreading. All the engines in Brooklyn have been called to the scene. Two blocks of buildings are threatened.

A Stockman Robbed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—James Davis, a stockman, arrived from Cheyenne yesterday with a lot of cattle. This morning about 7 o'clock, he was held up by stock yards thugs and robbed of $535. Fortunately he did not have the proceeds of the sale of cattle with him.

Foster Recommended for Secretary.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), Feb. 3.—The Republican members of the Legislature have signed a communication to President Harrison, suggesting ex-Governor Foster of Ohio as a proper person to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons Dissolved by the Governor General.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The *Empire*, the chief organ of the Dominion Government, announces this morning that the Governor General has dissolved the House of Commons and issued writs for a new Parliament.

The *Empire* says: "It is understood that the Dominion Government has through her Majesty's Government made certain proposals to the United States Government looking to an extension of our commerce with that country. These proposals have been submitted to the President for his consideration, and the Canadian Government is of the opinion that if these negotiations are to result in a treaty which must be ratified by Parliament, it is evident that the Government should be able to deal with Parliament fresh from the people rather than with a moribund house."

It is understood that Canada will send a delegation to Washington after March 4th, the date on which the life of the present Congress expires, for the purpose of discussing informally the questions of the extension and the development of trade between the United States and Canada and the settlement of all differences between the two countries.

This delagation will visit the United States as a result of friendly suggestions from Washington.

THE SILVER POOL.

JAMES A. OWENBY CONTINUES HIS TESTIMONY.

He Said He Had No Direct Information of Congressmen Speculating.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—James A. Owenby resumed his testimony before the Silver Pool Investigating Committee to-day. He recurred to the conversations with Donald, the Hanover bank cashier Donald, Owenby said, told him that certain Senators and Representatives were interested in the silver transactions. He offered to give the names, but Messrs. Payne and Rowell made decided objections and insisted on what was said at these conversations being given, but with the names omitted.

Oates thought the names should be given, and Owenby said he could not properly give the conversations without the names. About seven Congressmen, he thought, were mentioned. Donald stated that Congressmen were interested in silver through certain parties or institutions.

The Fourth National and Chase National Banks were doing dealings for these Congressmen, Donald said. He also stated that Zimmerman & Forsbay, August Belmont, and Carson & Simmonds were interested. Orders for silver were given to them, and it was bought in London to cover up the tracks.

Donald also told the witness that he got information from a private agent here whom he kept in his employ. He did not know his name.

Donald said that when he had any doubts about matters he came over and saw a Representative and also a Senator, with whom he had close relations. Donald had two Congressional friends, but the witness understood him to refer more particularly to the Representative. Donald claimed to be interested in these silver transactions.

The total amount of silver agreed to be bought by persons interested with Donald, witness said, was $1,000,000 worth. He could not remember the exact date of these conversations. There was no one present at these conversations, to the best of witness recollection. Silver was bought at 97 and up to 103. At on time Donald spoke of the sale of silver, but did not state how much was sold.

Before making these latter answers Owenby had examined two slips of paper he carried.

Payne asked what those slips were, and witness stated they were memoranda that he had made half an hour ago from some letters and telegrams from Donald which he had with him. Before handing to the committee these letters and telegrams he insisted on their return during the day as soon as copies could be made. He also submitted a letter from Parsons of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Owenby was then examined as to his contract arrangements with Donald. They were verbal, he said.

Owenby said he received information from David T. Littler, Bill Hall, Assistant Cashier of the Hanover Bank, and J. L. Cunningham of persons being interested in silver speculation. Witness mentioned the names of the persons interested, and Littler assented, and also mentioned the names of Congressmen.

Owenby said he had no direct personal knowledge of any Congressional silver speculation. The statement in correspondent Stevens' publication that the largest pool was the one of Senators and New York capitalists, and that it was interested to the extent of 7,000,000 ounces, was based by witness principally on statements made by Littler, who said the men were frequenters of Chamberlain's. He had stated to Stevens that impecunious Congressmen were permitted to borrow money on their individual notes, without security, for the purpose of carrying silver. Donald gave him the information. He also told Stevens that Cullom, Teller, Cannon and others were not in the pot. His statement about Cullom was from personal knowledge. Witness went to Senator Cullom and stated that he was interested in a silver purchase, and in a polite way that some Congressmen were interested. Senator Cullom stopped him at once and told him to go no further; that he (Cullom) never speculated, and never would allow anyone to carry silver for him.

The statements made in the publication by Stevens were gone over carefully, item by item, and witness in each case said he had made substantially that statement.

Adjourned.

BARRUNDIA'S DEATH.

McKenna Defends Mizner's Action in the Affair.

HE CITES THE GOMEZ CASE AS A PRECEDENT.

Appropriations Recommended in the Sundry Civil Bill for Improvements on the Pacific Coast—Public Debt Statement—Bill Introduced in Congress Providing for the Sale of a Portion of Lime Point Reservation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Representative McKenna, in the House to-day, performed the delicate task of defending his friend Mizner for his action in the Barrundia affair, without criticising Secretary Blaine and the Administration. McKenna acquitted himself in fine style, and elicited applause on both sides of the House. He cited the Gomez case, in which Secretary Bayard, in the last days of Cleveland's Administration, set the precedent which Mizner in his actions strictly followed.

Bayard held that a ship in a foreign port was amenable to the laws thereof. Gomez was a political refugee, whom the Captain of the Honduras refused to surrender while in a Nicaraguan port, and Bayard ruled that under the circumstances it was plainly the duty of the Captain of the Honduras to deliver Gomez to the local authorities upon their demand.

McKenna said that the Democrats were acting with poor grace in abusing Mizner, when he followed the rule as set down by Cleveland's Secretary of State.

McCreary of Kentucky was considerably worried over McKenna's speech, and tried to interrupt him several times, but each attempt his situation became more uncomfortable. McKenna tormented him unmercifully, and the latter was apparently glad when his bout with the Californian was over.

When McKenna took his seat he was congratulated by McKinley and Cannon. It was the general opinion that the Barrundia affair had never been presented so clearly or so well understood, and a very perceptible change of feeling and sympathy for Mizner was manifest.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Among the petitions presented in the Senate was one from the banks of New Orleans, deprecating any farther discussion of the free coinage scheme.

The House bill to amend the section of the revised statutes in reference to temporary designations to fill vacancies in case of death, sickness or absence among the heads of the departments, was reported back with a substitute.

After some discussion the substitute was rejected and the House bill passed.

The consideration of the fortification bill was then resumed.

The first item that attracted notice in the fortification bill was one appropriating a million dollars for the purchase of oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast defense guns of 8, 10 and 12-inch caliber. The Committee on Appropriations recommended a reduction in the amount to $800,000. After a long discussion the committee amendment was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 7.

The next amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations was to insert for breech-loading sea coast mortars cast-iron hooped ones, with steel of twelve-inch calibre, $400,000, provided that contracts may be made for not more than one-half of them to be constructed on the Pacific Coast, in the discretion of the Secretary of War. No action was reached.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have a suitable selection made for a military post and harbor defenses at San Diego, Cal., and report the cost thereof to Congress, was passed.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill for a public building at St. Paul, Minn., reducing the amount from $1,500,000 to $800,000.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was reported, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—After the approval of the journal the House proceeded to dispose of various matters of private business on the Speaker's table.

The Senate bill to prohibit the sale of tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age in the District of Columbia, was passed. Also, the Senate bill granting to the Umatilla Irrigation Company a right of way through the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in Oregon.

On motion of Caldwell of Ohio the Senate amendment was agreed to to the House bill granting a pension to the widow of the late General Noyes.

On motion of Clain of Texas the Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill to promote the construction of a safe, deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

McKenna of California replying to McCreary's criticism a few days ago, of the Barrundia case, defended the action of Minister Mizner in the matter. He (McKenna) asserted, that in his situation at the post in Guatemala, Mizner did himself honor and his country honor. [Applause.]

Hill of Illinois made a most eloquent defense of the State Department. He reviewed the case at length, and said in closing, "God grant that no man of any party shall ever be Secretary of State who will not disavow the act of a Minister who orders the surrender of a political victim who trusts to our protection, and the act of a commander who sits supine, with two war vessels at his back, and permits such a bloody tragedy and disgrace to our national name." [Applause.]

After further debate the committee, without disposing of the bill rose, and the House adjourned.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Appropriations Recommended for the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The sundry civil bill prepared by Representative Morrow, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was reported to the House to-day.

The following are the items of interest to the Pacific Coast: For the completion of building and approaches, including grounds and other expenses, for a court-house at Carson City, $10,000; Custom-house at Portland, Oregon, for the purchase of a site, $250,000 (limit of cost, $500,000); for the completion of the Sacramento public building, $150,000; for a one-story extension of the San Francisco Custom-house, $15,000; for heating apparatus for the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, $10,000; for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building at Stockton, California, $75,000.

A clause is inserted authorizing the Light-house Board to expend out of the money now on hand, $5,000 for a fog-horn on the northwest Seal Rock, Cal., and for establishing a fog-signal at Humboldt, Cal., upon a more secure site, $25,000. In consequence of severe storms which threaten to overthrow the Humboldt light-house, it is proposed to rebuild the station on Humboldt Bluff.

For a fog-signal on Paters Island, at the north entrance to the Canal De Haro, Washington, $12,000. This is regarded as a dangerous point, and the lights will be of great benefit.

The sum of $280,000 is appropriated for the establishing post lights on a number of rivers, including the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in California; the Willamette in Oregon, and on Puget and Washington Sounds and adjacent waters.

The Light-house Board is authorized to lease necessary ground for all such lights and beacons, as are for temporary use or are used to point out the changeable channels, and which in consequence cannot be made permanent.

For one superintendent of life-saving and life-boat stations on the coast of Washington, Oregon and California, $1,800.

For continuing topographical survey of California coast, $5,000; for continuing the survey of the Oregon and Washington coasts, and the survey of the Columbia River from the mouth of the Willamette to the Cascades, $25,000; for continuing the explorations of Alaska, $10,000; for examination into the report of the dangers of the Eastern gulf and the Pacific Coast, $500; for tidal observations on the same coasts, $5,000; for expenses of the Alaska boundary survey and northwest territory, $10,000; for repair of vessels of coasts and geodentic survey, $251,000.

For the prosecution of the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes on the Gulf and Pacific Coasts, $20,000; and for statistical inquiry regarding the same coast fishes, $20,000.

For the re-inforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, to prevent the unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States, by the appointment of suitable officers, and for the deportation of Chinamen to Hongkong, $60,000; for agents at the Alaskan seal fisheries, $13,350; for publishing the President's proclamations concerning the Behring Sea fisheries, and for the protection of the salmon fisheries, $2,500.

For pay of quarantine officers at various places, including San Diego, San Francisco and Port Townsend, $50,000.

For the construction of buildings and the enlargement of such military posts as the Secretary of War may designate, $690,000.

The following amounts are appropriated for the Pacific branch of the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Santa Monica: For current expenses, $150,237; for subsistence, $5,300; for clothing, $15,000; for household expenses, $18,042; for the hospital, $10,000; for the transportation of members, $3,200; for construction, etc., $37,769.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Items of Special Interest to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The resolutions adopted by the California Legislature and indorsed by Governor Markham, requesting Congress to appropriate money for the Benicia foundry, as recommended by the Army Board, has been received by the California delegation.

Robert Parker, of California has been appointed to a $1,000 clerkship in the War Department.

Senator Stanford has introduced a bill providing for the sale of a portion of the Lime Point Reservation, adjoining Sausalito, California.

Representative Morrow to-day presented a memorial from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, asking for an appropriation for publishing the monthly pilot charts of the Pacific Ocean, similar to those of the North Atlantic Ocean.

Representative Wilson of Washington introduced a bill to-day to appropriate $15,000 for a light station and fog signal at Turn Point, Wash.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Decrease of Nearly Sixteen Millions During January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Public debt statement: Aggregate interest-bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads, $617,145,750; debt on which interest ceased since maturity, $1,679,695; aggregate debt, bearing interest, including national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under the Act of July 14, 1890, $402,753,534; aggregate of certificates by cash in Treasury, $523,098,373; aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes on January 31, 1891, $1,544,677,354; decrease in bonded debt during the month, $4,093,970; total cash in Treasury, $698,082,309; debt, less cash in Treasury on January 31, 1891, $846,595,045; debt less cash in Treasury December 31, 1890, $862,430,541; net decrease in debt during the month, $15,835,496.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

JAVA VISITED BY A DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

Fears of a Rebellion in Siam, Owing to a Failure of the Rice Crop.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The steamer Gaelic arrived to-day from Hongkong and Yokohama, bringing the following news:

Sir Edwin and Miss Arnold left Kobe on the 12th inst. for Europe direct on the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Verona.

Peking is suffering from a severe epidemic of influenza.

Sixty-four silk dealers met at Kanagawa on January 12th to devise some means of rescuing the silk trade from the present condition of utter stagnation. They decided to petition Parliament for a loan of $2,500,000 to enable the company to export silk direct to foreign countries.

The court of inquiry on the burning of the steamer Shanghai, and in which over 200 lives were lost, found that every possible effort was made by the Captain and crew, and that no one is to blame for the disaster or its consequences.

Count Ito is to visit China soon in the interest of the Japanese in Corea. Their position is growing very uncomfortable, and bloodshed is expected.

The Jigi *Shimpo* says the silk trade is in a very bad way. Last year the loss to merchants was over $25,000,000, and, according to present appearances, losses will continue for some time yet.

Things are in a bad way in Siam. The *Mercantile Gazette* says it is owing to the failure of the rice crop. It adds: "Unless efficient measures are taken to meet the emergency, a rebellion and riot by the starving unemployed, followed by epidemics, will surely be the order of the day."

A serious earthquake took place in Java on December 12th. The town of Joana suffered most. The Chinese quarter was entirely wrecked, and the European rendered almost uninhabitable. Twelve persons were killed and seventeen injured. All districts of west and middle Java suffered more or less, some severely.

Mr. Tomlinson, chief engineer of the Gaelic, fell overboard from the vessel in the harbor of Yokohama, and struck his skull on some floating object, badly fracturing it. He died on the way up January 27th, and his body was brought to this port.

MICHAEL EYRAUD.

The Strangler of Gouffe Guillotined in Paris.

HE MET HIS FATE WITH FORTITUDE AND RESIGNATION.

Up to the Last He Refused Either to Pray or Receive Religious Consolation—The Body Turned Over to Relatives and Friends—Brief History of the Crime for Which He Suffered Death.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Michael Eyraud, the murderer of notary B. Gouffe, was guillotined at 7:20 this morning.

Eyraud met his fate with fortitude and resignation. When the Governor of the Prison La Roquette and the prison Chaplain, L'Abbe Eaure, were ushered into Eyraud's cell a short time previous to the hour fixed for the condemned man's execution, they found he was already up and dressed, evidently forewarned, contrary to rules, by some kind-hearted official.

Eyraud declined a glass of cognac which was tendered him, and in spite of the earnest solicitation of L'Abbe Eaure, the murderer positively, even agrily, refused to listen to the priest's prayers, to pray himself, or to have any religious rites performed in his behalf.

EYRAUD FIRM TO THE LAST.

Eyraud's iron will was not shaken even in the presence of death, and he continued patiently to refuse religious consolation while on the death march to the guillotine, which had been erected during the night on the Place de la Roquette.

DISGUSTING SCENES.

The cafes near the Place de la Roquette were full of carousers, male and female, singing in maudlin lines a disgusting song, having for its refrain: "It is Eyraud whom we must have," "It is his head which we must have." The scenes in some of tha cafes can be better imagined than described, but they gave the stranger a good idea of the nature of a Paris mob when "blood is in the air."

By 5:45 all was ready. Deiblo, the executor, tested the knife, and found it was moving easily in the groves. Outside of the place in the direction of the boulevard Voltaire there were about 500 spectators, who could hardly see anything of the proceedings, but who were attracted to the spot and remained there out of sheer morbid curiosity. In the main the crowd particularly referred to was composed of those scoundrels who prey upon fallen women, convicts, gambling club croupiers of the lowest class, and girls who form the dregs of society.

At 6:45 A. M. the party of officials, in company with the Governor of La Roquette, entered the cell occupied by Eyraud. They found Eyraud sitting crouching on his bed, and when informed that the petition for his pardon had been rejected, Eyraud replied, "Very well."

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

The condemned man a few minutes afterward removed the prison uniform which he had been wearing, and changed his trousers and socks, refusing all assistance while preparing for death. Being asked if he had any statement to make, the murderer replied in the negative.

Abbe Faure then approached the guilty man and offered to receive and convey to Eyraud's wife and daughter any message which he might wish taken to them. To this kind offer Eyraud replied: "Tell them I bid them adieu, and hope they may be happy."

Abbe Faure then again offered Eyraud a glass of cognac, but he pushed it to one side, saying: "No, that will do no good."

Eyraud then walked with the chief warden and jailer into the dressing room.

He looked attentively at the gentlemen there present, and did not utter a word. He then sat down while Deibler pinioned him, and during this part of the preparation for the guillotine, Eyraud turned to Governor and said: "You might request that my body should not be given to the surgeons."

To this request Abbe Faure replied: "Your body will be given to your family."

Eyraud thanked the abbe, whereupon the latter offered to embrace the murderer's wife and child for him. Eyraud, gaping at the faces around him, then angrily exclaimed: "Constans, Minister of the Interior, was right. He has won his case—now his prize. He will be to-night with Gabrielle. What grand personage is going to decorate Gabrielle Bompard?"

Suddenly, as Deibler was completing the task of pinioning, Eyraud continued: "You are hurting my finger," and, turning to the assistant, who was tying the bandages, he said, impatiently, "Don't pinch me so much."

THE MARCH TO THE GUILLOTINE.

Previous to commencing the march to the scaffold, Eyraud again refused to drink a glass of cognac which was offered him, and was afterwards rigidly silent until he arrived at the guillotine. Passing from the cell to the scaffold, Eyraud scanned everything right and left, and then fixed his eyes upon the guillotine. Arrived at the foot of the guillotine, and within a few feet of the block, Eyraud eluded the executioners for a moment, and loudly and angrily shouted to the assembled crowd: "Constans is a murderer. He is more of a murderer than I am. Constans is—"

Before he could complete the sentence the executioners seized the murderer and threw him upon the inclined plank of the guillotine. Deibler pressed

THE FATAL KNOB,

And the flashing blade fell with a sharp, sliding sound, and the head of Gouffe's assassin rolled into a basket below.

Eyraud's body was then lifted into a wagon and driven off at a full gallop to the cemetery, and escorted by a detachment of gendarmes. Abbe Faure followed the body in a cab, and after reading the burial service over the remains at the cemetery, they were turned over to the dead man's relatives.

Immediately after the execution men made a wild rush towards the guillotine, and were with difficulty repulsed by a strong force of mounted gardes republicanes, which had been left in charge of that instrument of execution.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The story of Eyraud's crime is fresh in the minds of the people. Gabrielle Bompard enticed the unsuspecting notary into her lair, Eyraud's hand choked the breath out of his victim's body, and the guilty couple rifled the dead man's pockets and packed his body in a trunk, which they finally managed to dump, with its gruesome contents, beside a country road near Lyons. Then Michael and Gabrielle went to the United States. They spent a few days in New York City, and finally drifted to the Pacific Slope. At Portland, Or., they quarreled, and Gabrielle found another protector, a Frenchman, to whom she confessed her crime. He took her back to Paris and the detectives were at last put on the proper trail. Eyraud suspected that he might fall into the clutches of the law if he remained in the United States, and accordingly fled to Havana, where he was eventually arrested and taken to Paris, where he was tried, convicted and guillotined.