THE RECORD-UNION.

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ADJOURNED WITHOUT DAY.

Closing Scenes of the Fifty-first Congress.

THE HOUSE GOES OUT AMID A BURST OF SONG.

Eloquent Valedictories by Vice-President Morton and Speaker Reed—A Vote of Thanks to the Retiring Speaker Adopted by a Strict Party Vote—Representative Cannon Comes in for a Share of Applause.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress went out in a burst of song. The vocalists of the House on the Republican side gathered in a body near the front row of the desks, headed by Coleman of Louisiana, Yardley of Pennsylvania, Strivers of New York, and Wade of Missouri, and as soon as the House was declared adjourned they started up "Marching Through Georgia," which was taken up by the great mass of Republican Representatives, who made the hall ring, to the great delight and edification of the galleries.

A Democratic chorus, headed by Representative-elect O'Neil of Missouri, retorted with the "Doxology," but their voices were soon drowned in a superior volume of sound from the press reporters having taken up the hymn. Republicans and Democrats alike ceased singing to listen to that of their sometime critics, whose full, resonant chorus was very effective.

Burrows and Allen of Michigan, Coleman and Yardley struck up "Our Fatherland" as the closing notes of tlfe "Doxology" died away, and the Republicans joined in very generally. The effect was fine, as was the singing of "John Brown's Body," taken up immediately after.

The occupants of the press gallery for the last numbers on the programme rendered, "Good-by, Congress," "Good-by, My Lover, Good-by," and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and it was with regret on the part of the immense throng on the floor and in the galleries that the impromptu musicale came to an end.

All the greater part of the morning there was an intermittent babel of shouts for recognition from anxious members of the House, who crowded around the open space in front of the Speaker's desk and resorted to loud calls, vociferous remarks and all manner of devices to attract attention. The House was in a critical mood, and those members who were fortunate enough to catch the Speaker's eye, found that they still had a hard road to travel to the Presidential haven, for it was not an easy matter to secure the necessary two-thirds majority to have the rules suspended and their bills passed.

Meanwhile, the conferees on the deficiency bill, the only appropriation bill remaining to be acted on, were earnestly endeavoring to remove the stumbling blocks in the way of an agreement.

The House rapidly filled as the final adjournment loomed up, less than three hours off, while in the galleries standing room had ceased to be available some time previously, and throngs of people jammed the passage-ways.

The Republicans in the House nailed their colors to the mast, determined to go out of power as agressive, defiant and full of fight as they gave been at any time during the session.

No Democrat having prepared the usual vote of thanks to the Speaker, McKinley rose and offered a resolution thanking the Speaker for the able and impartial manner in which he had performed his duties.

Mills demanded the yeas and nays, and when at last the vote was announced the Republicans rose en masse, clapping vigorously and moving papers and books, and making the air resound with cheers, the volume of sound being swelled by applause in the galleries. The applause was renewed more vigorously than before as Speaker Reed entered the hall to relieve Burrows of Michigan, who was temporarily in the chair.

The Democrats jeered at the demonstration. Bland and McClammy shouted out retorts to the Republican applause that were lost in confusion.

Cannon came in for a mild ovation as he presented the conference report on the deficiency bill—the last report he would have to make. His Republican colleagues sprang to their feet, giving him cheer after cheer and tossing whatever was on their desks into the air in tumultuous cyclonic commendation of Cannon.

Breckinridge of Kentucky, amid applause by the Democrats, made a graceful little speech eulogistic of the treatment the minority had received from Cannon, but the Republicans were chary of joining in the acclamations, being evidently of the opinion that Breckinridge's remarks were reflexively in some measure in derogation of the Speaker.

Mr. Reed is not the first Speaker who has been refused a vote of thanks by the opposition party at the close of Congress. He is thirteenth on the list against whom resentment has thus been manifested.

This concluded the necessary work of Congress, and the remaining time was chiefly consumed in efforts to secure the passage of local or private bills.

On the Senate side, the scenes, while of a more dignified nature than those of the House, were nevertheless animated and spirited. The gallery opposite Vice-President's Morton's chair was reserved for the diplomatic corps, and was well filled with members of foreign legations, and the only vacant seats in any part of the gallery were those reserved for the President's family.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate resumed its session at 9 A. M. with the Vice-President in the chair.

On motion of Sherman the Senate went into executive session. It was 10:45 when the doors were reopened.

The Clerk of the House appeared at the bar with a message announcing that the House had agreed to the conference report on the general deficiency bill.

Immediately afterwards Hale presented the same conference report to the Senate and moved its adoption. Agreed to.

After the passage of the House bill to supply artificial limbs to pensioners every three years, instead of five years, the conference report on the bill for the reorganization of artillery and infantry forces of the army was reported and agreed to.

The House bill for the issue of a commission to Philip C. Johnson as Rear Admiral in the navy and deliver it to the widow, was passed.

The House bill for the protection of lives of miners in the Territories was passed.

A resolution was offered by Mitchell instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the date when laws relating to Chinese restriction will expire, whether in 1892 or 1894; also when the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1888 shall expire. He explained that the object was to have new legislation on the subject before existing laws ceased to operate. The resolution was agreed to.

At half-past eleven, McPherson, Clerk of the House, presented the Senate deficiency bill, enrolled and signed by the Speaker, and it was immediately signed by the Vice-President and carried to the President.

When no other business remained to be transacted, the Vice-President arose and made his farewell speech. He said:

"I am admonished by the dial that the life of the Fifty-first Congress has ended, and that the hour of separation and farewell has again arrived. The record is made up and has gone into history. No one can be so unmindful as we, a part of the fact, that all are not with us who answered to the first roll call of this Congress. Three members of this body, all taken from one side of the chamber, have answered the last summons and gone out forever from the haunts of men. They were well worthy of the love we bore them, and will be cherished in the hearts of the people as able, honorable and patriotic public servants.

"Without previous experience as a presiding officer, I came with distrust to the discharge of the duty imposed by the Constitution upon the Vice-President in his relation to his Senate, certainly only of an unfaltering purpose to do right, and of the patience and forbearance of this great body. I acknowledge with grateful sensibility the courtesy and kindness which, even in critical and complicated situations, the members of the Senate were accustomed to accord me, and the honor conferred by the resolution just adopted in my absence from the chair. With the earnest hope that each member of this body may be blessed in every relation in life, I now declare the constitutional period of the Fifty-first Congress as having been completed. The Senate stands adjourned without day."

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the conference report on the copyright bill had been agreed to in the House, in the early morning hours, Funston of Kansas presented a conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, but the House refused to accept it—34 to 115. A further conference was ordered.

The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to.

Cutcheon presented a conference report on the bill for the reorganization of the army. Rejected—46 to 54.

Cutcheon moved a further conference. Rejected—54 to 59—thus defeating the bill.

The Senate bill was passed to incorporate a National Conservatory of Music of America.

Burrows of Michigan having taken the chair, McKinley offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented Hon. Thomas B. Reed for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliverations and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

Mills demanded the yeas and nays.

Then Breckenridge of Kentucky paid a warm tribute of respect to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Cannon). On the floor, in committee and in personal contact, he said, Cannon always earned the gratitude of gentlemen on the Democratic side. [Applause from both sides of the Camber.]

The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to, thus disposing of the last of the general appropriation bills.

Speaker Reed then rose and said:

"After two long and stormy sessions, in some respects unparalleled in a hundred years, the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress will soon pass with a completed record into the history of the country, and its work will follow it. What we have done is in a large measure political. Whatever is political rouses the sternest, most turbulent, most unforgiving passions of the human race. Political action can never be justly viewed from a near standpoint. Time and distance are needed for ripe judgment and the verdict of history is the only verdict worth recording.

"To state in language which would seem to me to be inadequate, the achievements of the House would not be suitable to this time or to this place. Nor is it in the least needful that I should here and now rekindle the old disputes or fan the dying embers of struggles past and gone.

"Whether we have disposed of the question of finance with wisdom and broad statemanship, time will surely show. Whether in the things we have done and the things we have attempted for the furtherance of human liberty, we were actuated by high and honorable motives, will be visible to all the world at no distant day. Our actions are catalogued and all enunciation and praise by ourselves would be in vain. If our deeds do not praise us, our words cannot. Confident as I am of the verdict of time on what we have done, I am still more confident that the highest recommendation will be given us in the future, not for what measures we have passed, valuable as they are, but because we have taken so long a stride in the direction of responsible government.

"Having demonstrated to the people that those who have been elected to do their will can do it, henceforth excuses will not be taken for non-performance, and a government by the people will be stronger in the land.

"Toward those who have opposed what a majority of the House desired, we can have no unkindly or personal feeling. Whoever offers battle to old convictions and faith must expect battle, and the vigor of resistance must always bear some proportion to that vigor.

"To the members on my left, with whom I am politically associated, I beg to tender my most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgment. No man ever received more ungrudging and unflinching support, or from a band more patriotic.

"I am proud to acknowledge in all that has been done, that I have been but one in a multitude, and that the honors of the fifty-first Congress belong to you alone. I now declare this House adjourned without day."

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Several Changes Made in Contract Agreements.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The convention of delegates of the National League this afternoon, adopted a new contract which virtually does away with the reserve clause and gives the players more rights.

"Form A" of the contract is for a seven-months' season, with a renewal of the clause for one or more successive seasons. "Form B" is for a term of years without the renewal clause, with the salary divided into twelve monthly or twenty-four semi-monthly installments, with the promise of exemption of players from any service whatever between seasons, except obedience to regulations as to physical training and moral discipline by the player. Both forms will be regular, and discretion will be allowed to the clubs and player to execute either.

It was officially announced this evening that the schedule would not be given out until Thursday.

When the league adjourned to-night, they announced that the Cincinnati people were authorized to go ahead and perfect the organization of their club.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Banker Heeglund Tells How He Was Shot.

MCPHERSON (Kan.), March 4.—The mystery surrounding the shooting of C. A. Heeglund, President of the Second National Bank, which suspended Monday, is partially cleared up. The wounded man recovered consciousness for the first time to-day. He says he started for Kansas City on the Sunday night train, on business, but at Harrington stayed too long at the lunch counter and missed the train. He came back to McPherson on the morning train, and as he was walking home, about 5 o'clock, some one came up to him and shot him in the breast. It was so dark he could not see the assassin. He managed to reach home, but soon lost consciousness. No motive for the shooting is known.

The Bank Examiner has taken charge of the institution. The liabilities are about $250,000, with more than enough assets to prevent loss to both depositors and stockholders.

EASTERN HAPPENINGS.

Hypnotism Leads to the Suicide of Two Hebrew Students.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL MINE ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

American and English Capitalists Investing in Ontario Mining Properties—Plans Laid Out for the Grounds and Buildings for the World's Fair at Jackson Park.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—L. Frauenthal, of St. Louis, and Ernest Salinger, of Philadelphia, two students at the Hebrew Union College in this city, were found dead in their room this morning. The young men took their own lives, according to a preconcerted arrangement.

It is asserted by fellow students that the young men must have been demented on the subject of hypnotism. Salinger for a long time had been a firm believer in it. Frauenthal formerly scoffed at it, but latterly Salinger had won him over and seemed to have complete control over him. For some time past Frauenthal has been falling off, mentally and physically, and frequently complained of pains in his head.

They left a joint note asking that their families be notified, but vouchsafing no explanation.

Salinger was still alive when found, and said before expiring that they had agreed to die together. His diary had an entry saying that he was going to end his never-ceasing pain.

CALIFORNIA HORSES.

Prices Realized at the Second Day's Sale in New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The second day's sale of the blooded California trotting stock opened at 10 o'clock this morning. According to the scheduled plan of the sale, L. J. Rose's stud from Los Angeles, Cal., was to have been up this morning, but the horses failed to arrive and a telegram was received by the auctioneer which stated that delays had occurred on the road and the stock only reached Chicago this morning. The sale was put over to Friday morning.

G. Valensin's consignment of Sidney stock was then sold as follows: Black filly by Sidney, dam Rose Leaf, by Buccaneer, $1,850; Fleet Boy, by Sidney, dam Flight, by Buccaneer, $1,200; Marietta, by Sidney, dam Mary, by Buccanner, $1,525; black filly, by Sidney, dam Highland Lass, by Brigadier, $1,000; Charles Q., chestnut colt by Sidney, dam Alice C., by Wilkes Boy, $1,500; Moss Rose, bay filly by Anteeo, dam Luella, by Nutwood, W. H. Crawford, Lexington, Ky., $2,250; Ione, bay filly by Junis, dam Sultan Queen, by Sultan, G. J. Hasley, New York, $1,400.

This closed the sale, an average of which was $879 per head. The Burke stud, of Menlo Park, Cal., was next put up and the following sales were made: Luck, bay filly by Eros, dam Nettie Nutwood by Nutwood, $1,500; La Paloma, bay filly by Eros, dam Nettie Nutwood by Nutwood, $1,225.

Auctioneer Kellogg announced that the Stimson stud, which was on the schedule for to-morrow, had been delayed on the road, and the Thompson, Forbes & Russell stud would be offered in its place.

The Burke stud average was only $587, the fifteenth sale, and this average was still further reduced by subsequent low rates.

Quite a number of Valensin colts were suffering from colds, induced by a change from the equitable California climate to that of the East, hence they were not for sale.

WORLD'S FAIR.

General Plans of the Grounds and Buildings.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The general plans of the grounds and buildings for the World's Fair were completed to-day. Jackson Park is divided into five parts, of which the one to the north, the ground already improved, is reserved for State and foreign Government buildings, with a possibility of an art palace.

The main exposition is to front on a lagoon, and the east will be a curved pier, extending far into Lake Michigan, and made beautiful with buildings and ornamentations designed by sculptor St. Gaudens.

The State buildings will be disposed on streets laid out for the purpose, giving each as near as possible a place of equal prominence. The administration building is to be surmounted with a gilded dome rising to the hight of the auditorium.

The contractors having in hand the work at Jackson Park announced to-day that they will advance the wages of laborers to $1 75 per day on April 1st. Electric lights are to be put up, and work will be continued night and day in eight-hour shifts.

BIG MINING DEAL.

American and English Capitalists Invest in Ontario Property.

CHICAGO, March 4.—It is announced here that papers have just been signed for the transfer of the silver mines known as the Badger, Porcupine and West End, located at Port Arthur, Ont., to Herbert M. Nichols of Denver, who is said to be acting for the syndicate composed of Englishmen and Americans. The single sale is said to aggregate an amount approximating ten million dollars. These three mines produce one-half the silver taken from Port Arthur district. The operations of this syndicate are the direct result, it is said, of silver legislation in the United States, and negotiations, it is claimed, are now under way for some important mining properties in old Mexico and Colorado. The identity of the purchasers is kept secret, but Lew Meyer of this city, attorney for the syndicate, says the Americans interested are New York and St. Paul capitalists.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Important Matters Dealt With at Yesterday's Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At the morning session of the convention of State Railroad Commissioners to-day, resolutions were adopted declaring it competent for Congress and the Legislatures of the various States to regulate, within their respective spheres, the rates of freight and passenger traffic and travel, subject only to legal and constitutional limitations; and that uniformity is desirable in congressional and State legislation on the subject of rates, to the end that the public regulation of rates may be practically reached by active co-operation between State and interstate commissions.

On the convention reassembling in the afternoon a resolution was reported, which was unanimously adopted, that a committee be appointed to urge upon Congress the imperative need for action by that body calculated to hasten and insure the equipment of freight cars throughout the country with uniform automatic couplers and with train brakes and equipment locomotives with driving wheels, and to present and urge the passage of a bill therefor.

A resolution continuing the committee on reasonable rates, with instructions to report to the next conference such further facts and suggestions in connection with the subject as may be deemed desirable, was adopted, as was also a resolution that the committee to whom the subject of automatic couplers and continuous air brakes was referred be requested to consider and report to the next conference of Railroad Commissioners upon the expediency of requesting national legislation upon the subject of lighting and heating passenger cars.

Another Frightful Mine Accident.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), March 4.—A frightful accident occurred at the Nottingham colliery at Plymouth, to-day, by which three men were killed and two others seriously injured. Five men were sent into the old working and instructed to use safety lamps, but they disobeyed the orders and the naked light which they carried ignited a large body of gas. A terrible explosion followed.

Left the Money in His Dresser.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—David J. Bryan of Indianapolis reported to the police today that he had been robbed in a street-car of $10,000 in bills.

Some time after Bryan had notified the police of his loss he received a telegram from Indianapolis telling him that he had left the money on his dresser, and his wife would forward it to him by express.

Six Men Drowned.

PRINCETON (Ky.), March 4.—News has been received here that a raft with six men on board, which started from this place Monday for Paducah, on the Cumberland River, is lost, and the men drowned.

Census Conspirators Sentenced.

ST. PAUL, March 4.—Stevens and Baudet, two Minneapolis census conspirators, were to-day sentenced to fines of $2,000 and $1,000, respectively. The cases against the others were dismissed.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

MEASURES THAT WERE DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Over Two Thousand Bills Enacted Into Laws During the Two Sessions.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Of the work of the Fifty-first Congress, three measures, any of which in intrinsic importance and popular interest would be sufficient for a national issue, stand forth prominent among all others. First, the McKinley tariff bill, which became a law; second, the silver bill, on which a first session compromise was effected based on the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, which, in turn, was followed by more radical measures that failed of passage, and, third, the Federal elections bill, which, after a protracted struggle, failed in the Senate to reach a decisive vote. The radical innovation in the rules of the House added interest to its proceedings, and the determined but fruitless efforts to adopt the most vital of these innovations formed a part of the latter part of the sessions of the Senate.

Even in its mortuary record Congress was remarkable, the call of death having summoned no fewer than twelve of its Representatives and three of its Senators.

The total appropriations for this Congress will probably reach a billion of dollars.

During the Fiftieth Congress, 161 bills were vetoed and during the Fifty-first Congress, 14. Among the bills which became laws are these: The copyright bill, private land court bill, postal subsidy bill, Indian depredations claim bill, timber and pre-emption law repeal bill, customs administrative bill, general land forfeiture bill, bill to relieve the Supreme Court by the establishment of an intermediate Court of Appeal, United States Judges' salaries bill, World's Fair bill, Wyoming and Idaho admission bills, anti-lottery and anti-trust bills, reapportionment bill, immigration bill, bill to ratify agreements with various Indian tribes and to pay friendly Sioux $500,000, bill to reduce the fees of the pension agents;' bill to pay the French spoliation claims, meat inspection bill; bill to prevent the importation of adulterated food and drink; live cattle and hog inspection bill; bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river; bill to permit sorghum sugar manufacturers to use alcohol without the payment of a tax; bill to limit to 60 per cent. of the rates charged private parties the rate land grant railroads shall charge for the transportation of Government troops and supplies; bill for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific Railroad indemnity lands; bill to permit the export of fermented liquors to a foreign country without the payment of a tax; bill to apply the proceeds of public lands and receipts from certain land grant railroads to the support of agricultural and industrial colleges; bill to extend the time of payment for public lands in cases of failure of crops; bill to set aside the Big Tree tract in California as a public park; bill for the inspection of cattle steamers, to secure a more humane treatment of cattle.

The Blair educational bill, the bill for the appointment of an alcoholic liquor Commission and the 8-hour claims bill were defeated on test votes, while among those which, after passing one House failed of action in the other, are the bankruptcy bill, Conger lard bill, and army reorganization bill.

The Paddock pure food bill, Nicaragua Canal bill, Pacific Railroad funding bill, and interstate commerce bill to permit limited pooling are among the measures which failed to reach a vote in either House.

The following are some of the Senate bills which failed to pass the House: To provide for the free coinage of silver; enlarging the rights of homesteaders and pre-emptors on public lands, reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General of the army, and for the exploration and survey of the interior of Alaska.

The following House bills failed to pass the Senate: To transfer the revenue marine service to the navy, and for the relief of telegraph operators during the war.

Among the measures on which neither House acted (except in some cases by committees) were the sub-treasury and farm mortgages bills, the service pension bill, Canadian reciprocity resolution, bill to encourage the construction of an intercontinental railway, postal savings bank and postal telegraph bill, Butler bill to aid negroes to emigrate to Africa, woman suffrage and prohibition constitutional amendments, income tax bill and various other radical financial and political measures.

In the Fifty-first Congress 14,033 bills were introduced in the House and 5,129 in the Senate. In the Fiftieth Congress 12,654 were introduced in the House and 4,000 in the Senate.

In the Fifty-first Congress 297 joint resolutions (or 28 more than in the Fiftieth) were introduced in the House. In the Senate 169 joint resolutions (24 more than in the Fiftieth) were introduced.

The bills that became laws during the Congress just ended numbered 2,186. In the Fiftieth Congress 1,824 bills were enacted.

COAST CHRONICLES.

The Late Floods in Arizona Rapidly Abating.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE BY WATER AT ENSENADA.

The Report That the Murderers of Mrs. Greenwood Were Seen in San Jose Pronounced a Fake—Rail Connection Made With the Canadian Pacific—Quick Voyage of Schooner.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PHŒNIX (Ariz.), March 4.—The floods which have menaced Arizona for several weeks are now abating and there is no prospect for any additional rainfall. Telegraph communication from this city was only restored yesterday.

Phœnix will be cut off from railroad communication for several months, the bridge of the Maricopa and Phœnix Railroad being washed out across Salt River and the bridge across the Gila rendered ·less by a change in the river channel.

The Phœnix and Salt River valleys are but little injured by the flood. A number of adobe houses of slight value were destroyed. The heaviest damage was to the railroad company and canals. Nearly all of the mountain streams became torrents, and many small farms were destroyed.

The Hassagampa is higher than during the time the Walnut Grove dam broke last year.

The only lives known to be lost during the flood in this vicinity were several Pima Indians.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE AT ENSENADA.

SAN DIEGO, March 4.—The steamer Manuel Dublan arrived from Ensenada, Lower California, this morning, and the passengers report that a great deal of damage was done there by the late storms. The soap factory is a total wreck, having been undermined and turned nearly upside down. Considerable damage was done to the woolen mills, and a large building in course of construction for a fish cannery was totally destroyed. The soap factory is to be rebuilt on higher ground. A wheat field of 100 acres, belonging to the International Company, was completely washed away.

UP THE SACRAMENTO.

REDDING, March 4.—The sun is shining brightly and a north wind prevails. The river is not unusually high. No floods are reported.

COLUSA, March 4.—There are no breaks in the river levees. The water is rising slowly, and is 25 feet 6 inches.

There was a report of a break at Howell Point, but a man just from there reports no break in the levee, and the prospects on Grand Island were never better. The wind has shifted to the north, and if it continues will drain the tule, leaving the reclaimed land free from back water.

NICOLAUS, March 4.—The danger of overflow from the river is past, though the water is still above the danger line. It has fallen sixteen inches here. The backwater in the tule is still rising and has covered about 2,000 acres of grain land. A strong south wind would do much damage. The barometer is still low and the weather is cloudy. The wind is north.

RED BLUFF, March 4.—The rain ceased last night. It was clear and cold to-day. The river is falling slowly. No damage was done by floods, nor is there a prospect of an overflow. The river is 18 feet above low water.

THE GREENWOOD MURDERERS.

A San Jose Printer Gives Information as to Their Whereabouts.

SAN JOSE, March 4.—Information was secured here early this morning which seems to point to the fact that the two murderers of Mrs. J. Q. Greenwood at Napa on the morning of February 10th have been in San Jose. The information comes from Heard Easton, a printer, who is well-known here. He was in Napa at the time of the murder, and his story, which is given in his own words, is extremely sensational.

He stated as follows: "I saw the Napa murderers yesterday afternoon in the Why Not saloon on the Alameda. I saw them the evening before the murder was committed. I was sitting in the Indentical saloon at Napa. They asked me to drink, and after we had taken one drink the tall man asked me if I wanted to make some money. The tall man's name is Frank Hamilton. The Swede's is Gus Classen. At least that is what they told me. Hamilton asked me if I wanted to make some money. I replied yes, and asked how it was to be made. He answered, 'Come with me to a certain house down the road where an old man lives, and we will get some stuff.' I said 'No, I've got some money,' and they left. They mentioned no names, but they talked in a bragging manner as if they felt positive about getting it. They took me into the back room, and Hamilton showed me a pistol, ropes and gags, and he said that these would get him the money. The crime was committed next day. That is the last I saw of the men until yesterday afternoon, as said before."

ONLY A FAKE.

SAN JOSE, March 4.—The report that the Greenwood murderers had been seen in this city proves to be a fake, invented to gull a new reporter. There is no truth in it.

THE CHAIN COMPLETED.

Rail Connection Now Made With the Canadian Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Passenger Department of the Southern Pacific Company was served with a notice to-day that on March 20th the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad will complete its connection with the Canadian Pacific.

This means that there will be, for the first time, an all-line rail from Mexico, clear up this coast into British Columbia.

The Sunset and its connections make travel from Mexico to this city possible. From here to Portland the Shasta route furnishes the line of rail. Thence to Seattle the Northern Pacific tracks must be traversed. From Seattle the Lake Shore runs up to the Dominion boundary, crossing it and striking the Canadian Pacific tracks at Mission, forty miles east of Vancouver.

This connection renders a circular all-rail trip of the United States and Canada a possibility, as the Canadian trains can be run clear through from Quebec to Portland, San Francisco, New Orleans, New York, and back to Quebec.

FAST TRAVELING.

Special Passenger Train Runs Seventy Miles an Hour.

OGDEN (Utah), March 4.—The Emma Juch Opera Company, en route to Ogden from the North, were to-day delayed in Idaho by a snow blockade. A special train was made up on this side of the blockade and all the passengers and baggage were transferred. The special ran seventy miles an hour for 250 miles, arriving here at 10 P. M. Emma Juch carried out her engagement to a packed house. The performance lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The run from Idaho here was the fastest ever made in the West. The plucky little diva insisted on the throttle being pulled wide open. Many of the timid chorus girls fainted from fear.

MOOSA CANYON TRAGEDY.

Constable Freeman Held on a Charge of Murder.

SAN DIEGO, March 4.—In the Moosa Canyon tragedy case before Justice Dudley to-day defendants Levy Stone, Breedlove Morris and James Stone were discharged from custody, upon recommendation of the District Attorney, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to convict them of having fired the fatal shots, but Deputy Constable A. J. Freeman, who was one of the posse which did such fearful execution, and who is alleged by the only eye-witness to the affray to be the man who killed Mrs. Burnham and Percy Going, was held upon a charge of murder.

Box Manufacturer Boycotted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The Executive Committee of the Federated Trades to-day declared a boycott against the San Francisco Box Factory. This is stated to be the beginning of an extensive war between the Federated Trades and the Box Manufacturers' Association. The union demanded of the manufacturers that they unionize their shops, and that the men should be given nine hours' work a day with ten hours' pay. The chief man among the box manufacturers to oppose the demands of the union was Mr. Carrick of the San Francisco factory.

Probably a Murder.

RED BLUFF, March 4.—James Raglin, aged 64, was found dead in a cabin in the mountains near Paskenta Monday morning. There are suspicions that he was murdered by his son Dick, who is now in jail awaiting a preliminary examination. The Coroner held an inquest last night, and found that his neck was broken and he was bruised on the left arm, shoulder and side.

Superior Judge on Trial.

OLYMPIA (Wash.), March 4.—The House to-night passed a resolution removing Superior Judge Moreys B. Sachs of Port Townsend, who has been on trial several days before a joint convention of the Senate and House on a charge of malfeasance in office. The Senate will vote on the resolution to-morrow

Sailing Record Lowered.

VICTORIA (B. C.), March 4.—The schooner Geneva, Captain Steward, arrived to-day from Halifax, N. S., making the trip in 110 days, the fastest time on record. The Geneva is owned by Hall & Goepal of this city, and will be used for sealing purposes.

A Murderer on Trial.

YREKA, March 4.—The trial of Frank Cochran, who is charged with the murder of Kate Defreese on the 1st of last October at Sisson, was begun to-day. The trial promises to be a long and interesting one, owing to the high pitch of public feeling.

Wrestling Match Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The wrestling match between Joe Acton and McLeod, which was to have occurred to-morrow night, has been postponed for two weeks, Acton having badly injured one of his feet.

Lane Convicted.

FRESNO, March 4.—The jury in the case of William G. Lane, on trial for the murder of William Canfield at Sanger, to-night returned a verdict of guilty as charged, with a recommendation to life imprisonment.

Victoria Politics.

VICTORIA (B. C.), March 4.—To-morrow's election is the all-absorbing topic here. Both parties held meetings to-night, and the feeling runs high. A large vote will be polled to-morrow.

Drowned in the Verdi River.

TUCSON (A. T.), March 4.—A telegram from Globe announces the drowning of John Kennedy of that place in the Verdi river.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Report of the House Committee on Immigration.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Representative Lehlbach to-day made a report to the House on the result of the visit of the Sub-Committee of the Immigration Committees of the House and Senate to the Pacific Coast to investigate the Chinese question.

The report says the number of Chinese in this country is decreasing in consequence of the Exclusion Act, although not as rapidly as the committee deemed desirable, this being due to the difficulty in enforcing the law.

It is recommended that two steam launches be secured for use on Puget Sound to prevent Chinese immigration by way of British Columbia and to suppress smuggling.

The report deals at length with the well-known fraudulent methods by which the Chinese gain admittance into the United States, dwelling particularly upon the practice by Chinamen of suing out writs of habeas corpus and giving worthless bonds as security. To meet this evil, it is suggested that no Chinaman be allowed to become surety for another unless he deposits in the bank, either in money or interest-bearing securities, for the amount of the bond.

The report expresses the opinion that, if the present law is strictly enforced, it will not be long before the Chinese race in the United States will be extinct.

The Chinese quarter in San Francisco is spoken of as a pest-breeder, which should not be tolerated in any American community. The Chinamen are inveterate gamblers, and their lotteries, the report says, flourish to such an extent that it seems impossible such a state of affairs could exist except with the connivance of the authorities.

The Chinaman is described as having his good qualities, and being industrious, but the committee is of the opinion that to rescind the Chinese Act would surely result in the whole Pacific Coast being overrun with Chinese, with resultant serious labor troubles.

The committee recommends that the present law be kept in force and vigorously executed.

The committee says that the Collectors of Ports of Port Townsend, San Francisco and San Diego have been found to be good and efficient officers, each supported by a corps of men fully alive to their duties, and that the exclusion law is administered as effectively as the limited force at command will allow.

Delaware's Missing Securities.

WILMINGTON (Del.), March 4.—The missing State securities presumably have been located. Dr. Henry Ridgely, President of the Farmers' Bank of Dover, who ex-Governor Cochran says took $647,440 of the missing securities to Philadelphia for safe-keeping in 1875, to-night said the State's transactions in that year were with the Philadelphia National Bank, and it is supposed that the securities are now in that institution.

The Copyright Bill.

LONDON' March 4.—The *Times* is surprised at the passage of the copyright bill by the Americans, and says this conquest of civilization has been long in coming, but at last it is our pleasurable duty to welcome it.

MASSACRED.

Terrible Deed of a Provincial Governor in Madagascar.

PETITION FROM THE POPULACE RESENTED WITH VENGEANCE.

Two Hundred and Seventy-eight Members of Leading Families Put to Death for Asking the Government to Protect Them From Cruelties.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, March 4.—News of a horrible massacre comes from Madagascar. Ramiasatra, Governor of the Province of Belanond, resenting a petition from the populace to the Government to defend them from cruelties, massacred 278 persons, including men, women and children belonging to leading families.

The slaughter continued for several days. The agonies of victims were in many cases protracted. Sometimes their limbs were gradually dismembered, their heads were sawn off, and their bodies thrown to the dogs. Many of the women were outraged. The survivors were forced to erect a trophy composed of the heads of the victims.

Popular fury has caused the Government to announce that the offender will be punished.

SALISBURY'S VIEWS.

He Expresses Himself on the Subject of Tariffs.

LONDON, March 4.—At a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce to-night, Lord Salisbury said the hostile tariffs and excess of protection feeling were only clouds on a bright outlook for commerce. In America, however, ultra-protection has been changed by the people in the last election. Reverting to the labor question, he said that the eight-hour proposal attacked a vital principle of individual liberty.

Parliament had no right to interfere with adults; he would be no party to legislation to tie an industrial effort or cramp the freedom of trades. If the eight-hour day was conceded to miners it would be impossible to withhold it from other trades, and once we pass a rubicon separeating us from the domain of socialism our commercial and industrial supremacy would be lost and difficult to recapture.

Restless Markets.

LONDON, March 4.—The stock market was restless and depressed to-day on vague rumors of impending failures in the silver trade, as the result of the decline in the price of rupees, and in Mexican and Denver and Rio Grande shares and other securities.

Inquiries at the several commercial houses, including that of Thomas Morgan & Co., failed to confirm the rumors. The general belief is that the rumors originated from the liquidation of a prominent South American firm, which hss been in progress for a week past.

In its financial article, the *Times* declines to believe that there is any serious danger of important failures.

The *Standard* is more pessemistic. It fears "undertakers will be called in to prominent South American firms understood to be in difficulties."

Germany Will Exhibit.

BERLIN, March 4.—A committee of merchants, appointed to consider the question, to-day decided in favor of making an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. The committee also decided to request the Minister of Commerce and Industry to nominate an Imperial Commissioner of the World's Fair, whose duty it shall be to obtain all the facilities possible for a proper exhibit, and to arrange for a conveyance to Chicago of the goods of German merchants sent for exhibition purposes, and to make all other arrangements necessary.

Excitement in Financial Circles.

BUENOS AYRES, March 4.—There is considerable excitement in financial circles, and fears are expressed that there will be a run on the provincial bank. A conference between President Pelligrini and his ministers and the managers of private banks was a stormy affair. The ministers demand a loan of $100,000,000 paper from the native deposits in the banks. The managers of the banks refused the Government demands. A forced issue of paper money to the amount mentioned is feared.

Sydney Wants Free Trade.

SYDNEY, March 4.—At the Australian Convention to-day Sir Henry Parkes moved that a Federal Parliament be established, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives; that free trade be adopted throughout the federation; that authority to impose customs duties be vested in the Federal Government and in Parliament, and that the military and naval defenses be entrusted to the Federal forces under one command.

The Queen's Drawing-Room.

LONDON, March 4.—The drawing-room held by the Queen to-day at Buckingham Palace was notable for the unusually large and brilliant attendance, due in a large measure probably to the presence of Empress Frederick of Germany, and a desire upon the part of many to be presented upon this occasion, as a token of sympathy with her in her recent unpleasant experience in Paris.

No Change in Italy's Policy.

ROME, March 4.—In the House of Deputies to-day Premier Rudini said there was no change in the foreign policy of Italy. France has been loyal to her pledges as to Tripoli. Both Italy and France equally and frankly desire to improve their already friendly relations.

Death of Leonard Jerome.

LONDON, March 4.—Leonard Jerome of New York, whose health has been precarious for some time, died last night. The funeral will take place in London on Friday. The remains will be taken to America for interment.

The Ministry of Uruguay Resigns.

MONTEVIDEO, March 4.—The Ministry of Uruguay has resigned and a Cabinet of Conciliation has been formed.

Reign of Terror.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), March 4.—An alarming condition of affairs exists at Carbon Hill, Walker County, the scene of the recent riots. Namber's gang, who started the trouble with the miners last month, secrete themselves in bushes near town every night and fire into passengers with Winchester rifles. The waiting-room of the depot was fired into and a dozen houses have been robbed. The Sheriff says he is powerless to stop it. Threats have been made to kill leading citizens, and Superintendent Whitfield is here to-day to take some action in the matter.