THE RECORD-UNION.

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WEATHER AND CROPS.

North Winds Give Way to Unusually Warm Temperature.

NO DAMAGE SO FAR TO EITHER GRAIN OR FRUITS.

The Prospects Exceedingly Bright for a Large Yield, Unless Frosts or Hot Winds Should Set In—An Aged Citizen of San Diego Commits Suicide on Account of Losses Sustained by the Failure of the California National Bank.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NAPA, March 9.—The recent north wind and the present unusually warm weather has had the effect of bringing vegetation forth unusually early. The wind dried up the grain fields, orchards and vineyards, baking the top ground hard. With the usual spring rains, however, Napa will have abundant crops. The damage will be small unless a long dry spell ensues.

ST. HELENA, March 9.—A severe north wind has been blowing here for several days, but has now subsided. It has done no special damage, except drying the ground. Grain will suffer unless there is rain inside of a week. The weather is very warm. Fruit trees are in blossom. Everything looks promising unless a prolonged dry spell or late spring frosts come to change the prospects.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

RED BLUFF, March 9.—The crop prospects of Tehama County were never better, and unless something unforeseen occurs the yield will be large, probably the largest ever known. The recent north wind has done no damage.

CORNING, March 9.—The north wind continued some time, but the wind has been no interference with growing crops, except grass for feed. Moist lands are nice for plowing. The high lands are dried up and plowing is stopped. Vineyards and fruit trees have not been damaged. Dew each night. Rain is expected.

YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, March 9.—The north wind which prevailed here three days gives place to warm spring weather. No damage was done to any class of grain or fruit. The ground is somewhat dry on top. Spring rains, if moderate, will insure unusually large crops. The acreage in grain is large. There is a large increase in the acreage of vines and trees.

SUTTER COUNTY.

MARYSVILLE, March 9.—Careful inquiry among farmers and large orchardists, both citrus and deciduous growers, shows that the north wind of Saturday, Sunday and Monday did no damage whatever, and was, if anything, beneficial, as it dried up places where water was standing.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

MARTINEZ, March 9.—The recent north wind has had no perceptible effect upon the grain or fruit crops in this vicinity, and our farmers do not appear to be worrying over the outcome of the harvest.

BUTTE COUNTY.

CHICO, March 9.—The north wind which has been prevailing for the last five days has decreased in force. No material damage has been done to growing grain. There is plenty of moisture still in the ground, and vegetation in most places is high enough to preserve the dampness.

SHASTA COUNTY.

REDDING, March 9.—The north wind has not been severe yet, having no injurious effect on grain and drying up the ground. The weather has been quite warm. No one anticipates serious results. All realize that it will rain soon again and revive the crops.

COLUSA COUNTY.

WILLIAMS, March 9.—The general opinion of farmers is that the last few days' north wind has benefited rather than injured grain. The ground was full of moisture, and the tender tall wheat was growing too fast.

SONOMA COUNTY.

PETALUMA, March 9.—While the north wind was excessively hot and drying, but little if any damage was done in this section. Vegetation was forced and more advanced. Grain drooped a little, but the dew of the last two nights has made it look bright again.

SONOMA, March 9.—The dry north wind that prevailed in this valley last Sunday and Monday was accompanied by the warmest weather that has ever been known in March in this section. No damage to crops has so far occurred from the norther. Vegetation of every kind is growing fast. Should frost follow the heated spell great damage will be done to the fruit crop.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

UKIAH, March 9.—The condition of crops in this section never was better at this time of the year. The north wind has not blown at any time this winter, and to-day it is calm. Rain would be welcome, but is not absolutely needed.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

STOCKTON, March 9.—The weather in San Joaquin County is delightful, and there have been no winds to injure the crops. The only fault found with the weather is that it is rather warm for this season of the year, but it is advancing vegetation very fast.

SARAH ALTHEA TERRY

Placed Under Arrest on a Charge of Insanity.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Judge Levy to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry and she was taken into court, where she will be examined by the Commissioners on Insanity, who will pass upon the question of confining her at some asylum. The warrant was issued on the application of Mammie Pleasance, Mrs. Terry's friend and nurse.

At the courtroom Mrs. Terry talked irrationally on a number of subjects, but was firm on the point of having counsel and witnesses present on her behalf. She named Messrs. Knight and Heggarts as her attorneys, and Dr. Livingston, Mrs. Dr. Smith and a number of others as witnesses. Subpenas for those named were issued, and the examination continued till to-morrow morning, Mrs. Terry in the meantime being under detention at the Home of Inebriates.

Suicide at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, March 9.—George Golden, 65 years of age, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He put the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and sent a bullet into his brain. He left a note, saying that he had been induced to put all his money in the California National Bank, and had deposited over $13,000 the afternoon before it failed.

The Proposed Pay-Car Change.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9. — The rumored change in the pay department of the Southern Pacific Company has caused something of a stir at Fourth and Townsend streets, especially among the officials connected with this branch of the service.

There is considerable opposition to the proposed reorganization from the heads of several departments, but it is not probable that objections from this source will be sufficiently strong to influence Mr. Huntington against his resolution.

Secretary Lansing does not think that paying in checks will show an advantage over the present method, either in point of economy or expedition.

Republicans Gain a Victory.

SALT LAKE, March 9.—The municipal election in Logan, Utah, resulted in a Republican majority of 77. The election was hotly contested. Logan was looked upon as a Democratic stronghold. It is the home of Apostle Thatcher, a man of great personal influence and a strong Democrat. The Democratic nominee for Mayor was the son of a prominent Mormon Democrat. It is asserted by the Mormons that the result effectually disposes of the question of the Mormon Church influence in the political field.

Arrested for Horse-Stealing.

GRASS VALLEY, March 9.—Two horse jockeys named O'Day and Dwyer, who have been employed at Watt Park by horse-trainers, last evening borrowed J. H. Lord's horse and cart to ride to Glenbrook Park, a distance of two miles. Instead of going to Glenbrook they drove to Colfax, leaving the cart and horse with two small boys they had induced to ride with them. As the jockeys were purchasing tickets for Sacramento they were arrested and brought back under a charge of horse-stealing.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The jury that sat on the trial of Charles Vest, for assault to murder his wife, returned a verdict of "not guilty" last night. Vest shot his wife November 7th last while the two were sojourning at the Brooklyn Hotel. One bullet penetrated her right breast and the other hit her in the thigh, but neither wound proved very serious.

Canal Property Sold.

PHŒNIX, March 9.—The Lower Gila Bend Canal property has passed into the hands of English capitalists, and a company reincorporated for $300,000. Work is already being pushed on the canal, and handsome office buildings are now being erected. The headquarters are at Texas Hills.

A Burglar Sentenced.

MARTINEZ, March 9.—Joe Martinez was sentenced to-day by Superior Judge Jones to imprisonment in the State Prison at San Quentin for four years for burglary, in stealing a saddle from the residence of William Howes, in Clayton, in December last. He is an old culprit.

Immensely Rich Ore.

GRASS VALLEY, March 9.—The Peabody mine is taking out immensely rich ore from the 400-foot level. The ledge is four feet thick and filled with masses of bright gold.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

OPENING DAY OF THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

Fresno Crowded With Visitors—Governor Markham Enthusiastically Received.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

FRESNO, March 9.—The twenty-fifth annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, began to-day in this city. Never before in the history of Fresno has it contained so many strangers, and the city has assumed a metropolitan air. The number of strangers in the city must be about 2,000 at least, and Fresno's hospitality is taxed to the utmost. The train arriving this morning was in two sections. The Veteran Guard of San Francisco, accompanied by the Presidio band, arrived in three special cars. Adjutant-General C. C. Allen and staff came on the same train.

Governor H. H. Markham and party arrived on the noon train from Pasadena, and was met at the Southern Pacific depot by the Reception Committee. The Veteran Guard of California, headed by the Presidio band, escorted him around the principal streets of the city to the hotel. There was much enthusiasm.

The organizations represented at the encampment are the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps and Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. Each met at different places, having sessions both morning and afternoon.

The G. A. R. met in executive session this morning and afternoon. The morning session was presided over by Senior Vice Department Commander J. F. Cunningham, General Barnes, the Department Commander, being unable to attend. Junior Vice Commander Ennis of Sacramento, took the chair of Senior Vice, and C. J. P. Boscovich was assigned to the chair of Junior Vice. Rev. M. Morrison was appointed Chaplain pro tem., in the absence of Rev. A. T. Needham of San Francisco. The meeting was an executive session, and not open to the public. After the appointment of various committees, adjourned till the afternoon.

At the afternoon session the committees reported. The Committee on Credentials' report and the roll-call showed that a third of the whole number of delegates were present.

The acting Commander was authorized to invite Governor Comrade Markham to take a seat in the convention. This was a courtesy to the Governor, who, though a member of the Pasadena Post, is not a delegate.

Comrades Watts and Salomon were appointed to escort the Governor to the hall.

The most important action of the veterans to-day was the passage of a resolution expressing confidence in General Alger. The following telegram was sent to the General:

FRESNO, March 9.—At a regular session of the Department of California, G. A. R., held on the above date, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the recent attacks upon your record as a soldier, we, your comrades of the Department of California, in encampment assembled, desire to express to you our continued confidence as a comrade, soldier and citizen. T. C. MASTELLER, A. A. G.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and Women's Relief Corps also held business meetings. Nothing but preliminary work was done, such as the appointment of committees and the submission of reports, etc. To-morrow morning the election of officers will take place, and much interest is being manifested in a favorable report.

J. B. Fuller of Marysville is named as the most prominent in connection with the office of Department Commander.

To-night a big reception was given at the Barton Opera-house, attended by all the notables and delegates to the encampment. Interesting literary and musical exercises were given. An address of welcome, by Hon. George E. E. Church, was responded to by C. A. Woodruff, in the absence of General Barnes. Governor Markham then made an eloquent speech in favor of the veterans. He said the sum expended in pensions was slight, considering the worthy purpose, and advocated the freest liberality. The speech was enthusiastically received.

To-morrow afternoon a grand parade will take place, in which Governor Markham and staff and Adjutant-General Allen and staff will take part.

TARIFF DUTIES.

The House Takes Up Consideration of the Revenue Bills.

REPRESENTATIVE M'MILLIN OPENS THE DEBATE.

He Declares That the Tariff Act of the Last Congress Imposes the Highest Tariff Taxes Ever Levied in This Country—The Democrats Resolved to Have a Reduction in the Rate of Taxation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The tariff discussion of the Fifty-second Congress was opened in the House to-day, with McMillin of Tennessee leading the tariff reform forces and Dingley of Maine defending the McKinley law. To Representative Blount of Georgia, a parliamentarian of twenty years' Congressional experience, was awarded the honor of presiding over the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole.

In the days of long political wrangle that are to follow in the Committee of the Whole Speaker Crisp will find the respite he has so much desired. To-day he occupied a seat in the gallery, and was as interested an auditor as any of the other 2,000 visitors who bent eagerly forward to catch every word of the partisan orations. The press and diplomatic galleries were crowded, but the crowning indication of the importance of the discussion was the deep attention the members themselves gave to the speakers.

During McMillin's speech Burrows of Michigan and a few of his leading Republican colleagues vacated their seats and gathered on the Democratic side to be near the Tennessee gentleman as he arraigned their party from a Democratic standpoint, and defended the justice of the Springer wool bill and various measures reported from the Ways and Means Committee to reduce the duties on imports.

When Dingley, although not a member of the Ways and Means Committee, opened the discussion on behalf of the Republican side, no less was the flattering attention paid him by his Democratic opponents.

Senator Carlisle, under whose leadership as Speaker in past Democratic Houses the tariff debate was revived, found the occasion of such charm that he left his seat in the upper body and was an attentive listener to the eloquent argument of Representative McMillin. No less vigilant was the attention with which ex-Speaker Reed noted every argument, not only of his friend, but of his political opponent as well, now and then there being a twinkle in his eye as he meditated on and stored away in his memory a response to be made to the Democratic arguments when his day should come.

Both speakers were frequently applauded by their party colleagues, and as each resumed his seat he was the recipient of warm congratulations and a mammoth bouquet.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on revenue bills, Blount of Georgia presiding.

Representative McMillin, in the speech opening the debate on the tariff in behalf of the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, referred in the beginning of his remarks to the work of the last Congress. He declared it imposed the highest tariff taxes ever levied in this country, and made the most extravagant appropriations ever made in a time of peace. This Congress, he said, was sent here to correct both evils by imposing less taxes and by spending less money.

Continuing, he said: "The tariff law now has been in operation for one year and five months. Where are the beneficial effects that were to follow from it? Where is that magnificent price the farmer and the wool-grower are to realize from it? Where are the increased wages the laboring man was to get? I say the farmer realizes from 2 to 3 per cent. less on the pound from his wool than he did before, and I challenge any Representative here to point to a single line of manufactures in which laborers' wages have been increased by that law."

McMillin said the bill was passed under the pretense of a desire to benefit the laboring man, but what benefit has it been to him? He then took up wool, and said: "The whole matter may be summed up in the fact that after twenty-five years of experiment with the high rates of duty on wool the result has been a reduction of one-half in the number of sheep in the States east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and a reduction of about one-half in the prices of wool. Nor have the results been encouraging to wool manufacturers. They have been restricted as to the quality of the wool they could afford to buy by reason of the tariff; they have been restricted in markets substantially to their own country; they have been forced to use shoddy as a substitute for woolen goods, and the sheep husbandmen have derived no substantial benefit."

The speaker declared: "Now that more than two-thirds of the expenses incurred during the late war have been paid, every legitimate excuse for an increase in rates has disappeared. But not only has there been no reduction in tariff rates, but they have been vastly increased."

Touching on sugar, McMillin said: "The authors of the bill take much credit to themselves for having placed sugar on the free list. They did, it is true, place some and most of the grades of sugar on the free list, but the finer grades are still taxed heavily for the benefit of the manufacturer, and he is left with more protection by that bill than by the rates imposed in the Mills bill. True, fifty odd million dollars were taken off the sugar tax, but this was no free-will offering, for the same measure provided for the payment of $12,000,000 to the producers of sugars as bounties. Again, while fifty odd million dollars of the tax was taken off sugar, an increase in duties amounting to about $65,000,000 was put on other things, and generally on the necessaries of life. They removed a sugar tax, which yielded eight-ninths of its benefits to the treasury and but one to the manufacturer, only to place many millions more than the sugar tax on other things, where but one-fourth of the law's exactions went into the treasury and three-fourths went into private coffers of favored manufacturers. It will be seen the tax is still a burden of $43,000,000 indirectly to the people, and instead of their getting $60,000,000 relief by this change of taxes they have hardly obtained $10,000,000 of net benefit. The whole bill is characterized by conscienceless favoritism for a few and merciless oppression to the many. In the consideration of the bill the manufacturer alone was favored, but the consumer was never considered. The exigencies of the preceding campaign had required a vast amount of money to carry the elections. It was raised by rousing the apprehensions of some and promising a benefit to others. The promises of that campaign were put into a statutory form. Every class except those who need it most has been benefited by various laws passed by our opponents on the subject of taxation since 1865."

In regard to reciprocity the speaker said: "I am astounded that in a free republic, where the right of taxation through chosen representatives has been bought with blood, such a thing is possible as the surrender of this right to one man. The most sacred right a free man has is to determine the extent and manner of his taxation."

The speaker denounced the rebate feature of the McKinley bill. "By this means," he declared, "very many agricultural implements and products of American manufacturers were sold at a much lower rate to foreigners out of the United States than to citizens in it." Continuing, McMillin declared another most serious objection to the high rates of duty is the destructive influence it has on our commerce, and added: "Many friends of high protection pretend to believe, and have busied themselves to show, that the duty collected is not a tax upon the people; they claim it is a premium or a tax paid by foreigners, whose manufactures are sold in this country, for the privilege of selling them here. Those holding to this view insist that the tariff is not a tax. When an American citizen buys here an article manufactured abroad, he pays not only the original cost abroad, but the cost of transportation to this country and the duty collected at the port of entry, and when he uses and consumes the article he pays the tax imposed by the Government on it. It makes no difference who, whether he or some prior dealer, handed the money to the customs officer which was collected for the duty. Not only this, when an American citizen buys goods manufactured here, which are sold daily in competition with goods of a like character that have a similar use imported from abroad, he has to pay the cost of production thereon, and in many instances the amount is equal to, or nearly equal to, the rate of duty fixed on the foreign goods so competing.

"If the foreigner and not our citizens pays the duty, why did we relieve him from paying millions of tax for us on sugar? Why not let him continue to pay the fifty millions?

"If no other good resulted from the McKinley bill, it has taught the American people that a tariff is a tax, and a tax upon the people who consume the articles upon which it is levied. The day the tax was removed from sugar the price went down in all the American markets in an amount about equal to the duty removed. On the other hand, when an additional tax of one and two-tenths cents per pound was imposed on tin-plate, tin-plate went up in price all over the country. So on pearl buttons, upon which the duty was visibly increased, and on linen goods. Whatever may have been the situation before, the American people have come to know that the tariff is a tax, and have dealt with those who increased the tax in the last Congress accordingly, by administering to the authors of the high rates we now have to pay the greatest rebuke that was ever administered to any party in this country, turning a Republican majority into a Democratic majority of almost three-fourths. We neither allow our citizens to buy ships abroad nor build them at home. Such are our laws, that if an American citizen, who cannot build a ship at home at a rate that enables him to compete with others in the carrying trade, goes abroad with American money, buys a ship, mans it with American seamen and officers, hoists above it the American flag, puts on it a cargo for American consumers and steers into an American port, his ship is seized and he is arrested and not permitted to clear from the ports of his own country with his ship again.

"If the same citizen takes the same money, goes abroad and buys the same ship, mans it with British subjects, hoists above it the British flag, loads it with the same cargo of coffee and casts anchor in an American port, his ship is protected and defended, and the American navy, if it need be, called out to defend his foreign flag and his foreign ship. All that America requires by her laws is, that if her citizen buy a ship abroad he shall hoist a foreign flag over it, give the right to a foreign Government to use it against the United States in time of war under certain circumstances, and he is secure in his possession of his ship and the pursuit of his vocation. There is another provision of the present law that should be amended. One allowing those who are opulent enough and have leisure to go abroad to bring in free of duty quantities of clothes as wearing apparel."

In closing the speaker said: "The people have resolved, and they will make that resolution good, that they will have a reduction in the rate of taxation, or a still further reduction of those in Congress who favor higher taxation. This battle is on and is on to the finish. On one side is arrayed the Democratic party, in favor of just taxation; on the other side its opponents, clamoring for excessive and unjust taxation."

In the course of his speech McMillin was interrupted by Haines of New York with a suggestion that the New York State elections have not been of a character to encourage the Democratic party.

McMillin retorted that the ex-Speaker on Monday referred to "the triumphant march of truth." That march was emphasized by the fact that the gentleman from Maine (Reed) no longer occupied the chair, but was relegated to the floor, where he could do nothing but curse and cry. [Laughter.] The city of the gentleman from Maine had gone Democratic the other day. [Applause.]

Reed, who was in the cloakroom when his name was mentioned, strolled down the aisle making an apology that he had not been present, because he knew the gentleman from Tennessee was speaking. [Laughter.]

McMillin replied that he did not care what the gentleman's reasons were for his absence.

McMillin spoke for an hour and a half, then Dingley of Maine took the floor to reply on behalf of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee. Dingley ridiculed the Democrats for their failure to do more than attack three little items of the McKinley tariff bill out of 2,500, after threats and promises to sweep every line and word of this "unholy tariff" from the statute books and substitute a measure of "tariff reform," from which shall be eliminated all "class legislation," all "robbery," all "protection." These "three little bills," said Dingley, "embrace all the tariff reform the Democratic majority of 140 has offered in redemption of all the pledges and promises made before the last election. Voters who had been cheated once would like to know, and they have a right to be informed, now and here, by the 140 Democratic majority of this House, exactly what kind of a tariff bill the Democracy would substitute for the existing McKinley tariff. People demand that this Democratic House shall present such a measure as they profess to be ready to substitute for the McKinley tariff before the election, not after. They ask that they may have full information of exactly what is proposed, while they have a chance to express an opinion of it, and not after it is too late. The fact that the Democratic leaders have not and will not present such a complete tariff measure is practically a confession that they dare not let the people see what they propose to do.

Dingley defended the McKinley Act eloquently, and at length argued that the three bills proposed by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee could result in nothing but injury to the farmer. The free wool bill, he said, proposed free trade for the most universal product of the farm, and continued protection for the manufacturer of wool. It would certainly reduce the price and destroy the wool industry. Every evil production relating to the McKinley tariff, said Dingley, had been disproved by the march of events. Every prediction of its benefits had been made good. Protection, which more than justified the policy which has done so much to make the country the largest agricultural, manufacturing, mining and most prosperous country on the earth, is here to stay. [Great applause.]

Before the conclusion of Dingley's speech the committee rose and the House adjourned. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Three Negroes Taken From a Tennessee Jail and Shot.

THE BODIES PRESENTED A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

An Unusually Violent Blizzard Raging in Minnesota, the Snow Drifting Badly and Causing Inconvenience to Railroad Traffic—A Drunken Italian at Chicago Kills His Wife, Shoots Himself in the Head and Then Cuts His Throat.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—Four Deputy Sheriffs went to a cross-roads about three miles from town Saturday night and arrested a negro named Stuart, who in a quarrel seriously shot a white man. While the deputies were in a grocery store the place was suddenly filled with negroes. A shot was fired and Deputy Cole fell to the floor mortally wounded. Then the firing became general and Deputy Harreo fell dead. The negroes then shot Deputies Yerger and Webber and escaped.

Trouble had been brewing for some time between the whites and blacks in the lower quarter of the city, and the attack on the Deputy Sheriffs brought matters to a crisis. The negroes had been expecting a raid, and were armed with Winchesters and shotguns. A posse of Deputy Sheriffs who had been searching for Stuart and who were in the immediate vicinity came to the rescue, and fifteen of the blacks were placed under arrest. Fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired every white man was armed with a Winchester. The wounded men, all of whom were at first thought to be fatally shot, were taken to the hospital. Officer Cole is in a dangerous condition, however, and will hardly survive. The others, it is now believed, will recover.

The police placed fourteen more negroes under arrest, charged with complicity in the shooting Sunday.

Last night a mob broke into the Shelby County Jail and took away several of the negroes who were under arrest. There were seventy-five men in the mob, all masked. The men broke in the big doors, secured Calvin McDowell, Tom Moss and Will Stuart, leaders of the negro gang, and, rushing them out of the jail, quickly disappeared with them.

The morning's light disclosed the dead bodies of the three negroes riddled with bullets, and partially covered with brush, lying in an open lot about one mile and a half from the heart of the city.

About 3 o'clock this morning seventy-five men, all wearing masks, appeared suddenly on Front street near the jail. By a ruse three men obtained entrance to the jail-yard and overpowered Watchman O'Dowell, whom they bound and gagged. The others were then admitted, and a search for the negroes begun. A guard in the meantime had been put over the watchman. There were twenty-seven negroes there, all under arrest for complicity in Saturday night's affair, and it was no easy task to distinguish the three negroes wanted. The men went from cell to cell, the thoroughly alarmed inmates coming to the cell doors and unwittingly aiding them in the search.

Alice Mitchell heard the noise, and from her cell on the upper tier peered down on the strange and silent crowd.

Moss, the mail-carrier, was the first man identified. He was taken from the cell and bound, and soon after McDowell and Stuart were found and taken care of in the same way.

The captives being ready, they were dragged, pushed and hurried out of the jail. In a few minutes the suburbs of the city were reached, and in an open field near Wolf River the negroes met their doom.

A shot from a revolver crashed through the cheek of Moss. This was the signal for the work, when a terrible volley was poured in upon the shivering negroes, who instantly fell dead.

The bodies presented a horrible sight. McDowell's jaw was entirely shot away, and back of his right ear was a hole large enough to admit a man's fist. His right hand, too, was half blown off. Stuart was shot in the mouth and twice in the back of the head and his body riddled with buckshot. Moss had an ear shot off and several bullet-holes in his forehead.

The mob turned about, after it completed its terrible work, and coming toward town scattered and disappeared.

The bodies of the dead negroes were brought to Walsh's undertaking establishment this morning. In less than fifteen minutes the place was surrounded by about twenty negroes, all afraid to talk, however, on account of the proximity of the whites.

An inquest was held at 10 o'clock and the bodies were then sent to their homes at the "Curve."

At 10:15 word reached the city that the negroes were assembling in large numbers at the "Curve," and Judge Dubose immediately equipped 150 men with Winchesters, and they have left the city for that locality.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

California and Western Horses Sold Under the Hammer.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The opening sales of trotting-bred stock, consignments of California and Western breeders, took place yesterday at Kellogg & Co.'s. The attendance was good. A large portion of the stock sold was what is called "short," that is, short in pedigree, and not bred in fashionable blood lines. Forty-seven head were sold, the average being $315 98. The sale will be resumed this morning, and opens with some of the very best stock of the consignments.

The horses sold were part of the consignments of D. M. Reavis of Chico, Cal., S. A. Brown of Kalamazoo, Mich., and the Pleasanton Stock Farm. Nellie Bly, by Monroe Chief, sold to A. N. Buchanan of Sacramento for $700. Other sales of over $500 were as follows: Bay filly, 1891, by Sidney, to E. D. Morris of Chicago for $550; Mimoso, by Memo, to Sisson & Lilly of Grand Rapids, Mich., for $585; Just Right, by Herr's Mambrino, to A. A. Kitzmiller, of Lexington, Ky., for $675; Daisy, by Mambrino King, to J. Leathers of Grand Rapids, Mich., for $600; Amherst, by Ambassador, to G. W. Amerman of Plono, Ill., for $1,200; Stirma, by Ambassador, to Sisson & Lilly of Grand Rapids for $800; Cherry Bloom to A. L. McCrea, Jr., of Gouverneur, N. Y., for $1,600; To Order, by Thistle, to H. C. Knill of Port Huron, Mich., for $875; Alberta, by Albert W., to Gretna Stock Farm, for $700.

STORMY WEATHER.

A Terrible Blizzard Raging Throughout Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.—An unusually violent blizzard is raging here to-day and the snow is drifting badly. The morning trains are several hours late, and the afternoon trains from the West have not been heard from, owing to the prostration of the telegraph lines. The reports from the Canadian Northwest indicate very low temperature.

Several trains were abandoned or held in protected localities, the officials fearing they would be blown from the track if they started out in the blizzard. Reports from various portions of the Northwest show that the blizzard is general.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—A frightful winter blizzard from Lake Michigan to Montana, the worst in years, and unexampled at this season, is raging to-night, according to advices possible over the telegraph wires, iced and snapping as soon as patched. There was fifty degrees fall in temperature, a whirling cyclone of snow and sleet, and reports from all sides of destruction to property and life, are features of extraordinary visitation. Individual cases are instanced of people freezing to death. All trains are delayed. On many roads cars have been blown from the track.

TERRIFIC WIND STORM.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—A terrific wind storm has been raging here for the last twenty-four hours, and still continues. The storm is accompanied by a rapid fall in the thermometer. The weather is clear, with no snow or rain. A storm prevails throughout Kansas. Telegraphic service is seriously interrupted. The Western Union service between here and Omaha has been abandoned.

Mission Church at Boston Burned.

BOSTON, March 9.—Mission Church on Tremont street was totally destroyed by fire at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The loss is $150,000. The church was occupied by the Redemptorist Fathers. The main building was erected thirty-five years ago, but two wings have been built within the past fifteen years. The fire destroyed three vestries in the rear of the pulpit, and with them all the valuable gold and silver plate. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

Ordered Sent Back to China.

LOCKPORT (N. Y.), March 9.—United States Marshal Tom Weaver has applied to United States Marshal Baxter, at Elmira, for money to pay the expenses of transporting four Chinamen, himself and an assistant to the Pacific Coast. Judge Coxe of the United States District Court has ordered Nig Shau and Jung Wing to be conveyed along with Ah Fay and Ah Jim to the country "from whence they came." This is the first deportation from this city.

Drunken Italian's Terrible Work.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Joe Krievar, an Italian, while in a drunken and jealous rage, this morning, shot and killed his wife. He then shot himself in the head and cut his throat, dying soon after.

Received the Governor's Signature.

ALBANY (N. Y.), March 9.—The Governor has signed the bill incorporating the East River Bridge Company, to build two bridges between New York and Brooklyn.

BEHRING SEA.

SYNOPSIS OF CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO THE SENATE.

Lord Salisbury Sees No Reason for a Renewal of the Modus Vivendi.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence in regard to the Behring Sea question, covering the period from April 20, 1891, to the date of the recent correspondence. The correspondence includes all letters exchanged between the two Governments since April 20, 1891. Most of it has been heretofore published. There are numbers of letters between Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, of which the following is the most important:

Sir Julian informs Blaine that Salisbury does not admit, as has been previously indicated by Blaine, that the delays have been greater on the part of Great Britain than those caused by the United States. He says that the British Commissioners have reported that there is no danger of a serious diminution of seals and that therefore the necessity of the modus vivendi is not apparent.

Still he would not object to the prohibition being limited to a zone of not more than thirty miles around the Pribyloff islands, provided that the catch on the islands be limited to 30,000.

In his note of March 7th, Sir Julian presents arguments in support of Lord Salisbury's refusal to accede to another modus vivendi.

He says that it was first agreed to, under stipulation, that the measure could not be repealed, and that there is no apparent danger to the seal species.

He adds that the zone proposed is more extensive than that mentioned by Blaine, on March 16, 1891, and the anticipation of conflicts, which was considered in the note of May 4, 1891, has been met by the provision of the Behring Sea Act of the Supreme Court and the order in council.

In his response, sent yesterday, Assistant Secretary Wharton states that the President notices with the deepest regret the indisposition of her majesty's Government to agree upon an effective *modus vivendi* for the preservation of seals in the Behring Sea, pending a settlement of the respective rights of the two Governments in these waters and in the fur seal fisheries therein.

A letter of February 29th from Pauncefote to Blaine acknowledges the receipt of Blaine's note of the 24th respecting the renewal of the *modus vivendi* and states that its contents has been telegraphed to the Marquis of Salisbury. Salisbury's reply was stated to be that "he (Salisbury) had received no information to show the necessity for renewing the *modus vivendi*."

The letter of March 7th renewed the proposal contained in Pauncefote's letter of February 29th to prohibit, as a precautionary measure for this season, all killing of seals within a zone extending not more than thirty nautical miles around Pribyloff Islands, such prohibition being conditional on the restriction of seals to be killed for any purpose on the islands to a maximum of 30,000.

It is learned that Secretary Blaine's illness prevented any consultation with him on the Salisbury note opposing the *modus vivendi* of last year, and that a reply thereto, dated the 8th inst., transmitted by Mr. Wharton, was in fact written by the President.

The arbitration treaty submitted to the Senate by the President recites the desire of the Government of this country and England for an amicable settlement of the questions concerning the jurisdiction rights of the United States in Behring Sea, also the preservation of fur seal in the sea, and the rights of either country as regards the taking of seal in the sea. Therefore, the questions to be submitted to the Arbitration Committee, composed of seven, two to be named by the President of the United States, two by Queen Victoria, and one each by the President of the French republic, King of Italy, and King of Norway and Sweden.

The treaty provides for the time and place of meeting of the arbitrators; the various points to be submitted; for the filling of vacancies that may exist on the committee; for the employment of necessary clerical assistants, etc.; and binds this country and England to consider the findings of the tribunal as a full, perfect and final settlement of all questions referred.

SHERMAN ON BOSSISM.

He is Opposed to Corrupt Means in Making Nominations.

MONEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN SELECTING CANDIDATES.

Mrs. Osborne, Who Pleaded Guilty to Larceny and Perjury, Was Sentenced by a London Magistrate to Nine Months' Imprisonment at Hard Labor—General Alger Thinks He Has a Good Chance of Being Nominated for President.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Senator Sherman has written a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Citizens' Republican Reform Association of this city, in reply to one asking him to give his opinion of the movement which has for its object the overthrow of bossism. The Senator says:

"I do not see how any self-respecting Republican can differ with you in your efforts to secure to the Republican voters of Hamilton County the free and unimpeded selection of candidates for office without the intervention of a boss or the corrupt use of money to purchase the nominations.

"These methods were strikingly exemplified in the last County Convention, when a decided majority of a delegation of ten Representatives and three Senators were nominated for the Ohio Legislature, pledged beforehand to vote for the person to be designated by the boss when the time came for the election of the Senator of the United States. His decision was carefully withheld until the election was over, and was then announced. In this way the vote for United States Senator of the most populous city and county in Ohio was during the canvass held, as I believe, for sale, not by the persons nominated as Senator and Representatives, who are highly reputable citizens, but by a corrupt organization which was able to control the nominations and practically exercise the power to vote for United States Senator intrusted to its nominees.

"Surely such a condition of public affairs in Hamilton County not only justifies but makes it imperative that the Republicans of the county should promptly and fearlessly correct these practices. It does not diminish their responsibility that similar methods are adopted by the Democratic party. Since I have been in public life I have not sought to influence nominations and conventions, and do not wish by this letter to do so, except to join in your appeal to the electors of Hamilton County to assert their right to make nominations and hold conventions, a right too sacred to be delegated to any one, and especially to one who would sell nominations to elective offices. But the innumerable offices, employments, contracts and labor of great city, and all the public improvements, are made to contribute to a great corruption fund, which, used by a single manager, or, as it is apt to be the case, by two managers, one of each party, tends to destroy the power of the people, to promote extravagance, to increase taxes, and, finally, to produce riots and violence. Whenever such methods appear in municipal governments it is the duty of good citizens, without respect to party, to depose the boss and enthrone the people."

Sentenced to Hard Labor.

LONDON, March 9.—Mrs. Osborne, against whom an indictment was found for larceny and perjury, to-day pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Mrs. Hargreaves made a plea that the court would show mercy to Mrs. Osborne and deal as leniently as possible with her. Mrs. Osborne wept bitterly during Mrs. Hargreaves' remarks. The prisoner was then sentenced and led away to her cell.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Postmasters appointed to-day: J. M. Baldwin, at Bitterwater, San Benito County, vice C. L. Tulley, resigned; R. A. Merrill, at Fairplay, El Dorado County, Cal., vice J. V. Rice, resigned; A. J. Siegler, at Likely, Modoc County, Cal., vice M. Lauer, removed.

Alger is Confident.

CHICAGO, March 9.—General Alger was in this city to-day. He speaks favorably of his chances of securing the nomination for the Presidency. Speaking of his war record, General Alger says he has a surprise in store for Charles A. Dana, which will be a regular bombshell when it is exploded.

Distress in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Several ministers believe the letters of Tolstoi, published in foreign papers, giving accounts of the distress in Russia, should be stopped, and have urged the Czar to place the Count under arrest. The Czar refused.

Labor for the Unemployed.

ADELAIDE (South Australia), March 9.—The Minister of Public Works to-day promised a deputation of unemployed workingmen that the Government would expedite the construction of public works so as to afford labor for the unemployed.

German Steamer Foundered.

LONDON, March 9.—A telegram from Port Said states the German steamer Messina has foundered off the Scilly Islands during the gale of February 19th. It is believed the crew, twenty-four in number, was lost.

Leaders of a Revolt Executed.

LONDON, March 9.—A Tien Tsin dispatch states that two of the leaders of the recent Mongolian revolt, captured by Government troops recently, have been executed.

Early Morning Fire.

An alarm of fire was turned in at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The barn belonging to F. Schneider, the grocery dealer, located in the alley between N and O, Third and Fourth streets, caught fire in some mysterious way and before the alarm was turned in the barn was in ruins. Three horses, which were stabled there, were burned before they could be saved. A large quantity of hay was also destroyed. A cottage adjoining the stable, belonging to Edward Stanton, was badly damaged, but was saved from total destruction, as well as several other neighboring buildings, by the arrival of the Fire Department. Schneider's loss will amount to about $1,500 and Stanton's to about $300.

Almost a Clean Sweep.

SEATTLE (Wash.), March 9.—Complete returns from yesterday's municipal election show that the Democrats elected all their officers-at-large by majorities ranging from 2,000 down. Ronald (Dem.) was elected