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VOLUME LXXXVIII.—NO. 122. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1895.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 16,611.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Vest comes to the Front With a New Currency Bill.

FREE COINAGE OVER A CERTAIN SUM PROVIDED FOR.

All Treasury Notes and Silver Certificates to Be Destroyed, and an Equal Amount of Notes, Payable in Standard Gold and Silver Coin to Be Issued in Their Stead, None to Be of Less Value Than Ten Dollars.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Vest introduced his financial bill to-day. It provides that all Treasury notes and gold and silver certificates shall be destroyed and an equal amount of notes, payable in standard gold and silver coin, be issued and paid instead of notes. No coin notes of larger denomination than $1,000 or smaller than $10 shall be issued, and the denominations higher than $50 shall not exceed one-fourth of the total amount of coin notes outstanding at the time. Coin notes are to be the legal tender for all debts.

The second section repeals all laws which authorize the owners of gold or silver bullion to make deposits, receiving gold or silver certificates, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to receive no more coin or bullion in future.

Section 3 provides that gold certificates now outstanding are to be paid in gold coin and silver-coin certificates in standard silver coin or notes. If the gold in the Treasury amounts to less than $100,000,000, exclusive of that necessary to redeem the gold certificates, they are to be redeemed in silver coin; if more than $100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of his discretion, may redeem in either gold or silver.

Section 4 makes it unlawful for any national bank to issue bank notes, and all Acts authorizing all such issues are repealed. It is made the duty of the Secretary within twelve months to sell the United States bonds deposited in the Treasury by the national banks to secure circulation in case of the national banks retiring their circulation or going out of business, and after redeeming the coin notes hereby authorized and the outstanding notes or currency, as provided by the National Bank Act, the surplus is to be also paid in coin notes to the banks owning bonds in the amounts respectively due them.

Section 5 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined as fast as possible the silver bullion held in the Treasury, purchased under the Sherman Act of 1890, including the gain or seigniorage, and this coin is to be used in the payment of public expenditures and for the redemption of coin notes authorized by this Act.

Section 6 provides that when the revenues of the Government are not sufficient to meet its current expenses, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a sufficient amount of coin notes to cover this deficiency, and all laws authorizing the future issue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States are repealed, except as otherwise provided. The section also provides that if the gold in the treasury at the time the Act shall take effect does not amount to $100,000,000, exclusive of that held to redeem gold certificates, the Secretary is directed to sell United States bonds at not less than par, in gold coin, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest, reedeemable after five years; but no greater amount of such bonds are to be sold than may be necessary to produce for the treasury the full amount of $100,000,000 in gold.

Section 7 provides that silver bullion brought to any mint in the United States for coinage shall be received and coined into standard dollars, 412½ grains, but no deposit of silver bullion of less value than $100 shall be received, nor shall any bullion be received that is so bare as to be unsuited for operations of the mint. The Director of the Mint is to retain as seignorage and to cover into the treasury the difference between the New York price and the coined price of bullion, and this is to be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury in the current expenditures of the Government.

Chairman Springer has called a meeting of the Democratic members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency for to-morrow morning to consider the situation on currency legislation. Mr. Springer says no special line of action will be suggested to the meeting, as it will be for an exchange of views, rather than to agree on a course. The substitute currency bill is in the hands of Mr. Carlisle, receiving such changes as may overcome objections.

Outside of the membership of the committee, little or no attention is given to the currency question, as members consider it closed for this session. The feeling is almost unanimous among the Democrats that an extra session will be certain to be called. Mr. Springer has taken occasion to suggest to Representative Dingley and several other Republicans that if they attempt to handle the currency question in the next Congress, they will meet the same embarrassment the Carlisle bill has experienced, in that there will be fifteen silver Senators, according to Mr. Springer's views, who will be able to block legislation in a Republican Congress.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senator Hill Speaks Against the Income Tax Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate took up the urgency deficiency bill, and Hill of New York spoke in behalf of his amendment to allow an opportunity to test its constitutionality. Hill said he knew nothing that had taken place since he was a member of the Senate that justified the Senator from Kansas in charging that this bill was to meet with filibustering, as far as he was concerned.

Peffer declared he had not used the word filibustering since he had been a member of the Senate. He had said the Senator from New York and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Quay) had made up their minds to defeat the collection of the income tax, if it is in their power to do so. The amendment proposed by them was the first step in that proceeding.

Hill first argued against the constitutionality of the law and referred to exemptions of classes. He asked where had Congress the right to exempt a class. He did not ask that the law be repealed at this session. He recognized that as impossible, nor did he ask its repeal because it was not apportioned according to the last census. He attacked the regulations of the treasury for collecting the tax and said he was compelled to protest against the treasury interpretations of the law and the interjection therein of instrumentalities not contemplated by the Senators. He was within bounds when he characterized the future of the pending bill relating to the income tax as a slipshod arrangement. Under it the citizens had no protection.

Another serious ambiguity in the law was what assessment or whose assessment is to be final. Is the taxpayer to have any appeal or the Commissioner? There was nothing in any section of the income tax law of 1894 that authorized a suit against the Tax Collector or anyone else to recover back taxes illegally exacted. This, he asserted, was one of the most important questions in this discussion. He asked where in the present law was there any power given to any Commissioner of Internal Revenue or to any other officer to return taxes erroneously collected.

Hill spoke of how hard it would be to maintain a law to which the legal profession was opposed, and how the money involved would be enlisted in the service of the lobbyists and the lawyers at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue. It was the duty of the Senate to remove the ambiguities in the law while the matter was before it. If the ambiguities in the law were not removed it was reasonably certain the experiences connected with the direct taxes of the war period and its refund would be repeated. The taxpayers would beslege the treasury, the Court of Claims and Congress for a refund of the tax.

The Senator also questions the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to tax the income of notes, bonds or other securities issued by States or minor divisions of States. The income tax was not for securing revenue only, but to harass and worry, and he asked: "Shall the inquisitorial forms proposed by the Treasury Department be tolerated by Congress? The great newspapers of New York City were organized as corporations under the New York laws, and must return their annual profits and pay two per cent. thereon." Why, the Senator asked, could the Government be content with a plain trustworthy statement of the annual net profit of the enterprises? Many of the questions put forward in the Treasury regulations had no warrant in the law, unless the law empowered the department to put any question it pleased. Many of the questions were absurdly inquisitorial. He had no expectation that this Congress would repeal the law now. An appropriation was wanted to carry it out. He conceded the general rule to be that there ought to be an appropriation to carry out existing laws. He had always been a believer in that doctrine. The question has been suggested whether this appropriation was not taken out of the ordinary rule. The statute had never been enforced. It existed in the statutes, it was true, but for all practical purposes and effect the law was just going on the statute books. It was insisted on as the price of legislation, and as a condition why Senators should support it.

Mr. Hill reminded the Senate that he had said the income tax proposition had been placed in the bill to suit certain Senators and certain members of Congress—not to carry out a single Democratic doctrine. It had never been declared to be a Democratic doctrine by any National Convention of the party.

Mr. Hill then referred to the remarks of Mr. Cockrell when he alluded to the facts of his candidacy at the last New York Democratic State Convention. He (Hill) would point out to the Senator the fact that the same disapproval of the income tax (as that contained in the platform of the Democratic Convention) was also in the Republican State platform. So far as the State of New York was concerned, there was and is but little difference of opinion on the subject. The Senator from Missouri had forgotten to mention that in his State the Democratic Convention favored the income tax. He did not think any Democrat found very much consolation in referring to the result of the election in Missouri, New York and any other State.

"We must wait until the clouds roll by," he said, "and I suppose in some future time the prospects of the party will revive."

Mr. Hill said the election was a condemnation of the income tax, a condemnation of the Wilson-Gorman-Brice-Smith bill, or whatever bill it was; a condemnation of our legislation last summer, and he thought the less said about it at this time the better.

Further on Hill quoted the statement from President Cleveland in his "famous Wilson letter," in which he told the country how he deprecated the income tax, and he (Hill) did not think it probable that the President would disapprove of its repeal if Congress should see fit to repeal it.

When Hill concluded Dubois (Rep.) of Idaho began a speech on the income tax bill which drifted into silver, and was taken to state the position of the silver men in the Senate on the currency question. As to the income tax, he said it should be either enforced or wiped out. Speaking more particularly of the currency problem he said: "Taking the statements of both sides of the controversy, the conclusion would seem to be that, income tax or no income tax, there is to be no permanent prosperity and no relief from the distress which the country is in so long as the present laws remain unchanged. The silver Senators, so-called, insisted all through the debate over the repeal of the Sherman Act that unless other financial legislation took the place of the Sherman Act dire distress would come to the country. The distinguished Senator from Indiana (Voorhees) said during the debate that financial legislation would not stop with the repeal, but that repeal would be supplemented by legislation in behalf of siver. Other distinguished advocates of repeal stated the same thing.

"Well, Mr. President," said Mr. Dubois, "we have been waiting fifteen months for this proposed legislation, but nothing has been offered. The longer we wait the worse off the country gets. It does not take much of a financier nor an adept in figures to arrive at the conclusion that you cannot redeem $1,143,150,830 with $100,000,000. Of course I do not admit, in fact I insist, that the Government is under no obligation to redeem this volume of paper money with gold; but the Administration has insisted, and still insists that no matter what sort of note or what is written on it, it must be paid in gold, if its owner demands gold. There have been two bond issues of $50,000,000 each. Gold has been withdrawn from the banks to buy these bonds. As soon as the gold reached the treasury it commenced to dwindle away, being exchanged for these various paper notes which were presented for payment. This process can and will go on just as long as the Government issues bonds and redeems its paper in gold. The only result is to burden the people with an increasing interest-bearing debt. Any scheme which proposes to enlarge the currency without broadening the basis of money of ultimate redemption will certainly add to our complications. That has been the chief fault with all bills for the reformation of our currency system which have been formulated up to this time during this session of Congress. I sincerely believe four-fifths of the members of this body conscientiously believe there will be no permanent prosperity in this country until the basis of our currency is broadened."

Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania moved to postpone further consideration of the bill and amendments until February 1st. It was the duty of Congress to exert all its power to prevent the collection of the income tax. "I believe," he said, "it is the highest privilege of the minority of this chamber to prevent the carrying out of this highest crime of the criminal Tariff Act placed on the statute books by the last session of this discredited Congress."

At the conclusion of Quay's remarks his motion was defeated—1 to 42—Quay requesting a yea and nay vote, and Hill not voting.

Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio said he had listened with pleasure to Hill's speech, and agreed with him in the main that the income tax was inquisitorial and unjust, and that it, perhaps, ought to be repealed. He did not agree with Hill, however, in supposing that the amendment offered by him was requisite in order to give citizens the right to sue in the courts if he considered the tax unjust or unconstitutional. He thought every citizen had the unquestionable right to raise the question by a suit at law in the courts.

Mr. Sherman argued against the right of the Senate to originate the question of collection of taxes. The House of Representatives was supreme on that subject. The Senate had no moral right to refuse the appropriation. If the law is bad, it is the law, and Congress was bound to furnish the money necessary to carry the law into effect. The best way to reform the law was to enforce it. If the Senate failed to appropriate the money necessary to carry the law into effect, it failed to do its duty. It was a violation of the Constitution to attempt to change the recent tariff. There was no justification in withholding the appropriation. Such a course was destructive of forms of legislation.

Mr. Hill, in reply to Mr. Sherman, stated that he could not agree with him in the contention denying the right of the Senate to act originally on the question.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon said there ought not to be any difference of opinion among Senators in regard to the proposition. First, that the appropriation proposed in the pending bill ought to be made, and, second, the amendment offered by the Senator from New York ought to be adopted.

The discussion was further participated in by Allison and White. At this point Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama raised the point of order against the amendment, holding that it was general legislation on a general appropriation bill, and the Chair so ruled.

Hill appealed from the decision of the Chair, and on this appeal he addressed the Senate, holding that the amendment was proper, and that he wanted to take the judgment of the full Senate on the matter to-morrow.

Before Hill spoke on the appeal, McPherson (Dem.) of New Jersey introduced a bill on the currency question, which Aldrich (Rep.) of Rhode Island asked to have read in full. Objections were made, and McPherson withdrew the bill. Later leave was given to print the bill in the Record, and also the bill presented by Vest to-day on the same subject.

The Senate then, at 5:10, went into executive session, and at 5:20 adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—To-day was private pension bill day in the House, but only one bill was considered, a claim of the heirs of William Johnson of Fayette County, Tenn., for $13,000 worth of stores confiscated during the war. Three hours were consumed in debate, but on account of the opposition the bill was finally withdrawn. Before the regular order was demanded nine bills were passed by unanimous consent. Most of them were of no imporlance. The most important was to amend the Shipping Act of August 19, 1890, so as to eliminate some of the penal provisions of that Act which had proven unduly harsh in their application to seamen on board vessels engaged in the coastwise and near-by foreign trade. Another bill was passed to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

ANTI-TOXINE.

A United States Consul Testifies as to Its Beneficial Effects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Frank Mason, United States Consul at Frankfort, has submitted to the Department of State a most interesting report on anti-toxine, the new curative and preventitive of diphtheria. He explained that he is impelled to do this because the subject is about to engage the attention of Congress, because of the large number of inquiries for detailed information concerning anti-toxine and because at Frankfort is the only establishment where it has been produced commercially in quantities adequate to meet the rapid increase in demand. He suggested the early publication of the report.

Mr. Mason gives a clear and detailed description of every step in the process of production of the new remedy, preceded by an accurate history of the discovery and its developments. The factory at Frankfort to which he refers is the "Fairproerke," at Hoescht-on-Main. Sheep and goats, at first employed to produce the serum, were discarded, because their tissues were affected by the various foods they consumed, and recourse was had to horses. The establishment now utilizes the blood of 76 horses, and has a trained corps of more than 50 men employed in this one work, producing at present about 2,000 doses per day, and by the end of this month it will supply the demand. It is absolutely requisite that the horses be young, vigorous and physically perfect, and no racing stud was ever better housed, exercised, fed and cared for.

The anti-toxine improved with age, at least during the first two months, and the German physicians no longer use it fresh when it is liable to produce a skin eruption. Early application is of the utmost importance. Out of seventy-two cases of children treated within two days of the first appearance of diphtheria but two cases were fatal, and the death rate in such cases is placed at 4 per cent. In Germany, whore the fatal cases used to average 60 per cent., and not less than 5,000 lives were annually sacrificed to the diphtheir scourge, the mortality list has been reduced to less than one-fourth, and it will be still further reduced when the country physicians use it freely. A serious epidemic of diphtheria at Trieste has been practically mastered by anti-toxine.

TARIFF TALK.

Indications That There Will be No Legislation at This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House met today, the first time in months. It was expected the meeting might bring important developments, in view of the Government's need of increased revenue. No positive conclusions were reached, however, beyond the reference of several questions to sub-committees and a favorable report on the bill exempting from duty the exhibits at the Baltimore Exposition in 1897.

The action of the committee was looked upon as significant, indicating that no tariff legislation would be pushed this session. Wilson stated informally that the revenues had shown a promising increase since the woolen schedule went into effect on the 1st of January.

A resolution of Pence of Colorado asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform Congress as to the advisability of increasing the beer tax was voted down without division, and an unfavorable report will be made in accordance with the suggestion of Tarsney that the requested information was fully covered by the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The bill of Money of Mississippi for increasing the beer tax was referred to the sub-committee on internal revenue. Wilson's bill to take off the one-tenth differential on sugar was also referred to a sub-committee.

Whiting requested the correction of an error in the tariff law as to hemp carpets. Reed objected, with the sarcastic statement that the law was all errors. The proposed correction was referred to a sub-committee.

No Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An emphatic denial is made by all the Democratic members of the House Committee on Rules of the reports that President Cleveland had authorized one of them to make it known that an extra session of Congress would be called if currency legislation was not effected by the present Congress.

Case of General Ezeta.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Responding to a resolution of the Senate, the President has sent to that body, a complete copy of the extradition proceedings of General Ezeta, late Vice-President of Salvador, and other refugees, who were granted an asylum on the Bennington. Most of the correspondence is of a technical legal character.

Chicago is to have a hotel with 6,124 rooms.

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Representative Hitt Favors a Subsidy by the United States,

BUT IT SHOULD BE UNDER THIS GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL.

The Thermometer Drops Below Zero in Some of the Middle Western States—S. B. Elkins Receives the Republican Caucus Nomination for Senator From West Virginia, Which is Equivalent to Election.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Hitt, who is recognized as the Republican leader in the House on foreign affairs, said to-day that he fully agreed with the President that the Hawaiian Islands should have the benefit of telegraphic communication with the world at large, but was strongly opposed to putting their cable facilities under the control of any Government but the United States. Hitt favors a subsidy for the Hawaiian cable.

In the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Hitt offered an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill providing for a survey of a feasible route for a cable between Hawaii and San Francisco, and for the preliminary steps toward the organization of a company on the grounds of economy. The proposition was defeated by a small majority, the attendance being limited.

Hitt is still in favor of a subsidy for a Hawaiian cable. "The United States," he says, controls most of the commerce with the islands, and should control any cable company that is to be under Government domination. Doubtless Americans would be free to use the British cable for commercial purposes, but it is doubtful whether we would be permitted to send messages in cipher, and no treaty arrangements would be practicable by which this Government would have the privilege of communication for naval purposes in time of war or other troubles. Great Britain maintains a cable between Bermuda and Nova Scotia which does not begin to pay for its maintenance, by way of illustration. Bermuda is a great strategetical point for a fortress. Americans can order onions by that cable, but Secretary Herbert could not request one of our ships to put dynamite on a British vessel and blow her up in the event that such a proceeding was deemed advisable."

This was, of course, said to illustrate his point. Had there been cable communication between the the United States, the complications in Hawaii for the last two years would have been greatly simplified and partly averted, Mr. Hitt said. He declared it to be a doubtful form of economy to spend $25,000,000 annually for the maintenance of a navy, and neglect comparatively small expenditures for the control of vessels by which they could be effectively handled and kept under working orders by the home Government.

EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX.

The Dreaded Disease Raging at Roby, Indiana.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Aid from unexpected sources has come to the Indiana authorities, who have for two months been racking their brains as to the best method of closing and keeping closed the race track at Roby, Ind. An epidemic of smallpox has broken out there, and there is a wild scrambling among the stablemen and jockeys to reach a healthful locality. The authorities of Illinois have for some time been keeping close watch on the track to prevent too many hangers-on of the place from invading Chicago. Every jockey or stableman who cannot show an approximation to a clean bill of health is told that Chicago has troubles enough of its own without importing them from the Roby track. When the man shows symptoms of smallpox he is promptly taken to the pesthouse. A census being taken, it was found that seven men from the Roby track, all with smallpox in its worst form, had been brought to the pesthouse within three days. The Chicago authorities were powerless to move against the plague, as it is under the jurisdiction of the Indiana Board of Health.

DANGEROUS CATTLE DISEASE.

It Makes Its Appearance Among Stock in Illinois.

MONTICELLO (Ill.), Jan. 11.—A dangerous cattle disease has made its appearance in this county. State Veterinary Surgeon Tennbower pronounces it the "cornstalk" disease. It is caused by feeding the cattle cornstalk fodder that has a rusty fungus growth, which attacks the corn during its development and stunts its growth, turning the stalks and blades a rusty color. This fungus germ is taken into the stomach, and thence into the system. It affects the brain and causes paralysis, and in many cases the animal will be found dead before it is discovered. The first symptom is a slight trembling of the body and limbs. The severity of the attack rapidly increases until the animal is unable to stand. When the victims fall of no signs of pain are shown, but they pass into a comatose state and die in from one to six hours.

BIMETALLISTS.

General Warner Talks of the Formation of a New Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—General A. J. Warner, President of the Bimetallic League, admitted to-day that a conference of leading bimetallists from the different parts of the country had been held in this city recently. "It was the decision of the conference," he said, "that a strong and growing sentiment is manifesting itself in favor of uniting the friends of bimetallism in a bimetallic party and an appeal directly to the people on money issues alone. The consideration which seems to be leading to this result is the widespread conviction that there is no hope of restoring the bimetallic standard through the Republican party or through the Democratic party as now controlled, and on the other hand it is equally impossible to accomplish this result within the lines of the Populist party, or to unite on the Omaha platform those in favor of fostering the bimetallic standard as it was before 1893."

MEXICAN CATTLE.

Large Quantities Cross the Border Into This Country.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 11.—The cattle trade between Mexico and the United States is fully up to expectations as to the number of cattle coming here. Colonel Albert Dean, agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the Southwest, has just completed his report of the number of cattle that have crossed the border into the United States from September 28th, when the shipments first commenced, up to December 31st. It shows that 45,800 cattle were admitted from Mexico. All of these were from the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. From the State of Coahuila, an infected district, 21,074 catttle crossed the border. Besides these, it is thought 6,000 more have come into the United States since the first of the year, making the number of Mexican cattle admitted into the country so far over 50,000.

THE WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Japs Capture Kaiping After Four Hours' Fighting.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 11.—An official dispatch received here states that the division of the Japanese army commanded by Major-General Nogi commenced an attack on Kaiping at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The fighting continued for four hours, at the end of which time the town was in the hands of the Japanese. The Chinese fled toward Haishakasai, with the Japanese in close pursuit. Numbers were killed on either side, but the total loss is unknown.

The First Japanese army, while moving its headquarters to Shen Yuen, was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who manifested a strong desire to remain under Japanese rule.

Dispatches from Kinchow received this morning say Japanese scouts report a large force of Chinese moving down to support the Kaiping force, which has retired toward New Chwang. At Kaiping the Chinese numbered 3,000 and had twelve guns. About 200 Chinese were killed. The number of wounded Chinese is not known. About 150 prisoners were taken. The Japanese casualties are not stated.

THE WAR IN MADAGASCAR.

Hovas Defeated by French, With Heavy Loss to the Former.

TAMATAVE, Jan. 11.—The French bombarded Fara-Fatra, four miles inland from Tamatave. The Hovas answered with seven guns, but the French were successful and the Hovas retired with heavy loss. Following are the details of the engagement: At 8 o'clock in the morning the French cruisers Prima Ouet, Du Letit, Thuars and Papin, supported by two guns of the inshore battery, opened fire upon the Hovas' position, outside of Tamatave. At 11 o'clock the Hovas withdrew the seven guns mentioned. They were badly aimed and their projectiles did not reach the French ships.

Firing ceased about one hour later, the Hovas having suffered serious loss.

The cruiser Prima Ouet sailed away later in order to occupy Mojanga.

Senatorial Fight in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 10.—In the Senatorial contest the friend of Senator Washburn to-day placed his strength at sixty-five pledged (seventy-two being a majority in caucus), claim a nomination on the first ballot in the caucus and concede only twenty-five votes to Governor Nelson. On the other hand, the Nelson men are very confident and will not admit the accuracy of either claims or concessions of the Wasburn men. Congressman McLeary and ex-Congressman Comstock are still active in the fight, although their strength is uncertain.

Attempted Train Robbery.

CARROLTON (Miss.), Jan. 11.—An attempt was made at Indianola, Miss., forty-five miles west of here, to hold up the southern and eastbound passenger train. As the train started, after a brief stop, several unknown men flagged it. The engineer, suspecting their purpose, crowded on all steam. A fusillade of shots was fired at the moving train, and Charles H. Ewing of Moorhead was wounded in the neck. A negro was also badly hurt. The doors of the express car were bombarded, but no one was hit.

Three People Suffocated by Gas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Two men and a boy were suffocated by gas this morning in tenement 343, Grand street. The dead are Jacob Rosenberg, 13; Abraham Bersan, 22 and Joseph Jacobson, 75. An overturned gas stove caused the tragedy. The flat is occupied by Joseph Rosenberg, butcher. Some time ago the flat was robbed, and Rosenberg had his workmen sleep there to guard against burglars. Young Rosenberg slept with them.

The Tax on Beer.

ORANGE (N. J.), Jan. 11.—President August Koehler of the State Liquor Dealers's Association has issued a circular letter to the Presidents of the various local associations connected with the State organization, requesting that meetings be held in each city and county in the State to pass resolutions protesting against the proposed increase of the tax on beer. After these meetings the main organization will come together and put the movement into definite shape.

Dangers From Floods.

PARKERSBURG (W. Va.), Jan. 11.—The situation here to-day is more alarming than at any time during the flood. The Ohio was thirty-seven feet above low-water mark at noon and rising rapidly. All the mills and factories on the south side are submerged. Lockport, Newport and Riverside suburbs are flooded and many families have been driven to higher ground. The lumber men estimate their losses at $250,000.

Below Zero.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Chicago experienced a remarkable change in temperature to-day. The mercury fell from 20° above at 4 o'clock in the morning to 3° at P. M., and at midnight it was 7° below At Bloomington a fierce blizzard prevails, and the thermometer registers 12° below. Across the line at Terre Haute the thermometer fell 30° in six hours.

Elkins the Man.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), Jan. 11.—The joint Republican caucus to-night nominated Hon. S. B. Elkins for United States Senator to succeed J. N. Camden. Hon. Nelson R. Whittaker of Wheeling was before the caucus, but his name was withdrawn, and Elkins was nominated without opposition.

The Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Some interesting facts in regard to the Alaskan seal fisheries were stated to the House Committee on Territories by Governor Sheakley of Alaska to-day. The Governor declares that the seals are practically extinct, and will be entirely so within a short time.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 11.—A switch engine in the Hannibal yards collided with the incoming Wabash passenger train this morning. Engineer C. Woolman was killed and J. R. Nettles, fireman, was fatally hurt. The passengers on the Wabash train were badly shaken up, but none hurt.

Windstorm in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Jan. 11.—A severe windstorm has prevailed in Eastern Nebraska, accompanied by severe cold, to-day. To-night at 5 o'clock the Weather Bureau reported the temperature at 11° below, a fall of 42° in twenty-four hours.

South Dakota's Missing Treasurer.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Jan. 11.—Taylor, the missing Treasurer of South Dakota, was arrested here to-day. The police claim to have released him.

Blizzard in Iowa.

DAVENPORT (Ia.), Jan. 11.—A terrible blizzard struck Davenport to-day, the temperature falling 30° in a few hours.

TRAGEDY NEAR MODESTO.

A Stanislaus Farmer Shot and Probably Fatally Wounded.

THE CRIME LAID AT THE DOOR OF NEAR NEIGHBORS.

Lieutenant-Governor Millard's Condition Reported to be Much Improved—Burglars Enter a House at San Francisce, but Secure Little Booty—Train Accident in Washington.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MODESTO, Jan. 11.—Last evening Frank Silva, a farmer living ten miles west of Modesto, was shot and probably fatally injured. Four buckshot struck on the left side, one passing through the body. Silva charges miner Walden and his son Steven with the crime, claiming they shot three times at him from behind a fence while Silva was riding in a buggy. The wounded man drove home, one mile distant, and sent a messenger for the Sheriff, attorney and physician. The cause of the trouble was an old feud over land matters, which are adjoining. The physician pronounces the wound probably fatal. A warrant for Walden and his son have been sworn out by District Attorney Fulkerth, charging assault to commit murder, and Deputy Sheriff Waterhouse has gone to Walden's ranch to serve them.

All of the parties are well known in this county, where the defendants have lived for many years. Silva has lived here ten years, and was tried six years ago for murdering a Frenchman named Louis Galcone, but was acquitted, the evidence against him being only circumstantial.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Millard's Physicians Say His Condition Shows Improvement.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—Lieutenant-Governor Millard's physicians say his condition shows an improvement over yesterday. They hope to undertake his removal to Indio within a week.

The Lieutenant-Governor to-day received a telegram from Senator Androus at Sacramento requesting him to forward by mail an official record of his oath of office which was taken before Superior Judge Clark yesterday.

The oath, which was witnessed by Congressman McLachlan, will be forwarded to the Capital at once, and it is said that in the event of Lieutenant-Governor Reddick's refusal to relinquish the chair, or the refusal of the Legislature to recognize the oath thus taken, a resolution will be submitted authorizing the appointment of one member from each House to personally supervise the swearing in of the Lieutenant-Governor. If this plan does not work, Mr. Millard will postpone his proposed trip to Indio and will go to Sacramento instead. If this becomes necessary, he will ask for a leave of absence immediately upon the administration of the oath before the joint session.

SECURED LITTLE BOOTY.

Burglars Enter the House of a San Francisco Citizen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Three burglars gained entrance to the house of Julius Franklin, on California street, at an early hour this morning and brutally maltreated Frank Miller, the butler. Miller heard the burglars breaking into the house, and got a revolver. The three men jumped on him and endeavored to take the revolver away. Miller resisted and was kicked and beaten in the struggle. The butler refused to tell where the valuables of the house were kept, and the burglars secured little booty.

It was the original intention of the men to waylay Mr. Franklin and his wife on their return from the theater, but in some way the scheme miscarried and then burglary was tried.

A good description of the men has been obtained, but no arrests have yet been made.

BAY DISTRICT RACES.

Bookmakers Suffer in the Events Run Off Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The bookmakers suffered to-day. Three heavily played favorites won, and one 12 to 1 shot which was played hard enough to be a favorite.

Five and a half furlongs, Garcia won, Seaside second, North third. Time—1:19¼.

Seven furlongs, selling, Snow Blossom won, Guadalupe second, Esperance third. Time—1:46.

Five and a half furlongs, Imp. Empire won, Abi P. second, Gussie third. Time—1:19¼.

About six furlongs, selling, Braw Scot won, Lawyer second, Carmel third. Time—1:28.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Blue Banner won, Miss Ruth second, Jennie Deane third. Time—1:20.

Election Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Since the recount began in the Haley-Curry contest over the County Clerkship the disclosure of no one day has equaled the discoveries of fraud made yesterday. Proof was produced that votes were stolen in blocks of fifty by the officers who counted the ballots immediately after election. Party lines did not separate the honest election officers from the thieves. Officers placed at polls by each party violated their oaths, and, strange to say, the two bands stole almost exactly the same number of votes, Haley making a net gain of only one vote during the day.

A Victim of the Lock Trick.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—James Kennedy, a youth who lately arrived from Salem, Or., was robbed of $45 to-day by a man named Charles Mills, alias Morgan, and an unknown confederate. They played the lock trick on Kennedy, but evidently did not think it worth while to substitute another lock, but simply ran away with the money. Kennedy bet $45 that the confederate could not open the lock while he counted eight. Mills held the stakes and turned them over to the confederate, who ran away. Mills was arrested.

The Groom Mysteriously Disappeared.

GLENWOOD (Minn.), Jan. 11.—Miss Giddons, daughter of Superintendent Giddons of the Sawyer Stock Farm at this place, an estimable young lady, and John Marcom, a gentleman from California, were to have been married last evening. Marcom has been in town several days, but yesterday morning he could not be found, hence the wedding was indefinitely postponed. A large number of friends had been invited to attend the ceremony. No cause is known for the mysterious disappearance.

Steamship Towed Into Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The steamship State of California, which left here Wednesday for Astoria, arrived here to-night, towed in by the steamship Columbia, from Astoria. It is not known what the trouble was.

LATER.—The State of California broke her shaft yesterday and was unable to proceed on her course north. The Columbia coming along, towed her back into port.

Fistic Encounter at Carson.

CARSON (Nev.), Jan. 11.—Judge Bigelow of the Supreme Court and Dr. Guinan came to blows to-day on the street. They were separated by friends during the fight. The trouble started over a decision rendered by the Supreme Court against Guinan, who attempted to oust School Trustee Cutts, recently elected.

Buncoed Out of a Goodly Sum.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Hans Nisen of Tacoma was buncoed out of $[illegible] as he was preparing to embark for the north. A man representing himself as a Portland contractor appointed Hans his foreman and then borrowed all the Swede's money, which he secured by a worthless check.

Train Accident in Washington.

SEATTLE (Wash.), Jan. 11.—The Lake Shore and Eastern freight train ran into a slide two miles west of Fremont this morning. The engine and three loaded and two unloaded box cars and two flat cars, carrying 200 rails, plunged into Lake Washington. No one injured.

BON-BONS AND COURTSHIPS.

How They Were Discussed by Three Petticoated Philosophers.

"Emily, dear," said the pretty girl with the side combs, "I've been puzzling over an awfully curious thing; why do the men bring one so much more candy in winter than in summer? Kate, here, says that they get into the habit at Christmas and can't break themselves before spring, but I don't really think that is it."

"Not bad for a girl who has only lived in Chicago one year," said Emily, with a patronizing smile; "that isn't the reason, though; it's overcoat pockets."

"Overcoat pockets?"

"Yes. They push the box away down into one of 'em and fancy that nobody knows it's there, as if a girl with any sense couldn't detect the bulge two blocks away," and she wearily reached for a chocolate cream.

"Humph! I guess you're right. I only wish you had come in half an hour ago—you would have saved me a headache. But you look gloomy."

"I am gloomy."

"Is it about Carrol? And aren't you engaged yet?"

"No; and never will be. That is a matter of candy, too."

"Did you make some that made him ill?"

"No; but he brings me too much. A man who is really serious is careful how he cultivates the taste. It is expensive, you know, to have to go on buying a woman candy and paying her dentist's bills as well."

"That's true. But about Carrol; is that your only reason?"

"No: I have another. When he called the other day I was busy in the kitchen and came up with a long apron on. He asked me to play, and I said I was busy making cake. He said: 'O, bother the cake; let the cook do it. I want to hear that new waltz.'

"It looks bad. But men are so deceptive. Now, I once left Will alone with the family Bible, and, don't you think, he never looked into it. I was awfully discouraged, for I reasoned that if he was in earnest he'd have been anxious to know my real age."

"But he did not propose?"

"Yes; and when I asked him about it he said he had no need to look, he knew it already, as he had seen it on my christening cup the day he took me to the picnic."

"How sly they are. Now, there was Fred who was so devoted to Nell last year. Well, he came in one day, told her he was engaged to Marie, and thanked her for helping him."

"You don't say so?"

"I do. He said he never would have won Marie if he hadn't succeeded in making her jealous, but that now he could never come to see her any more for that very reason. He hoped she would always understand, though, that he was her true friend."

"I wish I might have seen Nell's face as she answered: 'O, perfectly.'"

"And I. But I can't think Carrol is in earnest."

"He goes to see that plain little Sypher girl a good deal now," put in Kate; "his overcoat pockets never bulge, and I saw him go to the grocery with her the other day."

"Thank you, my dear; that settles it. I shall be prepared when the engagement is announced. Can anybody tell me how to make a pretty wedding present out of old candy boxes?"—Chicago Tribune.

WHISTLE THEIR THOUGHTS.

Strange Language Common on One of the Canary Islands.

A German officer who has spent some time on Gomera Island, one of the Canaries, described the whistling language used by the inhabitants, says an exchange. It consists of the ordinary speech of the natives, expressed by articulate whistling. Each syllable has its own appropriate tone. The whistler uses both fingers and lips and it is asserted that conversation can be kept up at a distance of a mile.

Whistling is said to be confined to Gomera Island, and to be quite unknown on the other islands of the group. The adoption of this mode of carrying on conversation is due to the geographical formation of the island, which is intersected by frequent gullies and ravines. As there are no bridges across these ravines, intercourse between neighbors is often difficult. A man living within a stone's throw of another may have to go many miles around to make a call upon his neighbors, and the inconvenience of intercourse led the people to cultivate whistling as a useful means of conversing at a distance.

The natives of the Cameroons, on the west coast of Africa, use what may be called the drum language. For this purpose a peculiarly shaped drum is used. The surface of the head is divided into two unequal parts. In this way the instrument is made to yield two distinct tones. By varying the intervals between the notes a complete code of signals for every syll