## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME TO THE HOUSE.

Absence of Excitement-Landlords and Tenants-Proposed Payments.

SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.

London, April 16th.-Gladstone propounded his Irish land bill to the House of Commons this evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event, compared with the enthusiasm which attended the memorable proceedings of yesterday week, when the home rule measure was proposed. At noon to-day but ninety seats on the floor of the House had been "hatted," and these were nearly all taken by the Irish members. At 4 o'clock the House was crowded to its utmost capacity. Gladstone rose in his place at 5:25 P. M., and was greeted with cheers. When he began to speak his voice was low and endeavors of the Government was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland. and a permanent restoration of social order. The speaker's pro-posals would greatly benefit the tenants of Ireland, but the landlords were the prin-cipal object of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the Government's policy at the outset. The speaker wished to make

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL That it was his intention to ask the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland. The history of Ireland was one long indictment against its land-owners. Agrarian crime had originated and increased under the absenteeism of landlords and the raising of rents as their expenses. while away from Ireland, increased. Oppression, wedded to misery, had a hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetuate itself, and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of senteeism became general. The union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation.

THE LAND ACT Was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the home rule bill would become operative. It could not go on with-out the operation of the other, which would provide a Legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the landed because it would show a reluctance to trust formal formal through the issue of £180,000,000 of three per cent. stock, issued at par. These new firsh consols might, with the consent of lower denomination. If the stock could be issued forthwith, scrip of eissued forthwith, scrip of eyalue would be issued forthwith, scrip of purpose. The Act was purpose purpose. The Act was purpose the fixed charge singlent the direction of junction of the j estates and act between the vender and purchaser. Purchases would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of three to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms. Its actions were confined to agricultural holdings, and did not in-clude mansions which have demesne and woods. State authorities, acting between the peasant and land-owner, would pur-chase the land from the latter, and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprie-tor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total payments equalled the purchase money. The State would not force small occupiers to become proprietors. In dis-tricts where the population was congested, the State would have power to decide whether the expropriation of too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell their incumbrances, and

other judicial rentals with Griffitts' valuation. The Land Commission would also be allowed to examine the state of the books concerning the estates for ten years back. Twenty years' rental would be the nominal purchase. In exceptional cases twenty-two years' rental would make the purchase. Applications for sale would no be received after March 1, 1890. Ten mill ions of pounds of stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000 in 1888, £20,000, 000 in 1889 and £20,000,000 in each of the two succeeding years. When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's col-

leagues, he proposed to raise £130,000,000

ORIGINAL PROPOSITION RECONSIDERED.

Chamberlain and Trevelyan objected to this as a wholesale issue, which would depreciate values. The speaker, therefore, thanked both gentlemen for having given him occasion to reconsider the original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the out side estimate, and believed that by appointing a receiver for the general rents, armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into contact with the new proprietary, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,500,000 charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish Government. Adding to this the imperial contribution, and the sum paid to England by Ireland would not be applied to any purpose until £600,000 was paid into the English exchequer. The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers o England was £6,980,000, of which Eng land paid back in the Irish civil service and in the service of collection, £4,840,000. The residue, which seemed to represent an

imperial contribution for the army, navy, national debt and imperial civil charges, £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance, she sent an army of 26,000 men to Ireland, and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000-£915,000 more than the balance mentioned. was a specimen of the economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up Mr. Gladstone commended the scheme to the strict, jealous, careful, unbiased examination of Englishmen. He was convinced that it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of the British Legislature for the welfare of what had long been, and the speaker hoped would ever be, under circumstances far happier than heretofore, an integral part of her Majesty's dominion.

Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and

Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes, and concluded amid

heavy burdens on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt, probably an immediate increase of taxation, not to secure the union of the kingdom, but to purchase separation. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified since he had left the Cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain, without sufficient security for the loans advanced. The bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop for the landlords. Although Britain, without sufficient security for the loans advanced. The bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop for the landlords. Although £50,000,000 was to be issued, the option to sell was offered the land-owners holding land valued at £150,000,000. Supposing that the full number of options to sell should be accepted, how would all the money be provided? He opposed the bill on principle, because it specially protected the landlords. If the Irish Parliament was to be intrusted with the protection of commercial classes and the maintenance of social order, why could it not be trusted to protect the landlords? The Government was thrusting on Ireland a burden which no Irish member could declare to be a fair price the circ for the landlord's rich the landlords and the landlords are not as they once were. price to give for the landlord's rights.
[Cheers.] The Irish people would regard [Cheers.] The Irish the bargain as one

IMPOSED BY A FOREIGN COUNTRY, he began to speak his voice was low and Under the increasing depression in husky. He said the aim of the present trade, hundreds of thousands of hard-

tinuing his present attitude of opposition. PARNELL'S REMARKS.

Parnell said that not having had Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a Cabinet seat, he was not prepared to express a confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until he had seen the provisions of the bill. Mr. Chamberlain had spoken in deservedly complimentary terms of
Mr. Davitt, and had expressed a desire
to known the latter's opinion of the land
purchase bill. Mr. Parnell assured Mr.
Chamberlain that Davitt would not act to generation. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of the Irish landlords were English deeds. "With the power in our hands, we have looked on and done nothing." After the union ababsurd, because, according to the promised statement, the receipts from customs and excise in Ireland will amount to within £20,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the Imperial exchequer. Would it not be sufficient security if England took a lien upon the revenue colletted by Irish authority, in the event of the customs failing to yield a sum sufficient to meet the Imperial charges? The appointment of a Receiver. charges? The appointment of a Receiver-General would be most offensive to Ireland, renewed, but that the bill for the government of Ireland would be pressed forward

by itself.

Mr. Morley announced that the bill would be in the members' hands on Monfor May 13th.

# A MINK FARM.

What a Bloomin' Fresh Englishman Discovered in the West.

just then an idea struck me, an' I changed my tune. 'Furs,' says I, 'there hain't no better fur country than this on 'arth. Just come out to my place till I show you my

"And he went out with me, and I showed him the prairie-dog town, and, as luck would have it, it was a bright, sunny day, an' the dogs were out scootin' around by the hundreds. 'Talkin' about furs,' says I, 'what d'ye

think of that? I've been six years growin' those mink, an' hain't sold a hide. It's all natural increase. Guess they's about seven thousand of 'em now, and they double every year. How many will there be in ten years?

eyes open as he took out his pencil and figured it up. He made it 7,168,000 mink. "'Well, says I, 'call it 5,000,000 to be on the safe side. It won't cost \$1 to keep 'em, either, an' if they're worth a cent, they're worth \$1 apiece. There's millions in it.'
"Then we got right down to business,

an' in less than an hour I had sold out for \$7,000 cash, an' the next day I paid \$320 for the homestead at the land office, got my patent, transferred it to him, an i took buffer with me, partner, and take a drink.

Good Rules for Telling Horses' Ages. The full-grown horse possesses twenty-four back teeth—that is, six in each side of each jaw; these are called molars or grinders. He has twelve front teeth; that is, six in each jaw. Mares have no tushes. The foal has at its birth, or shortly afterward, eight milk teeth-that is, four on each jaw; at about twelve months two more milk teeth come in each jaw. These remain unchanged till he is three years old. The mouth of the yearling and two-year-old cannot be confounded. The yearling mouth shows no signs of use, and the corner teeth are shells only; at two year old these teeth are strong and well grown, and the corner teeth filled up. A little before three years old the two center teeth of

Thus the mouth is complete as to its front teeth, the corner teeth, however, is thirty-five minutes, and concluded amid great applause.

Mr. Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180,000,000 in three per cents, but of only £50,000,000 from the £180,000,000 in new three's already authorized.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

Following Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain read the letter which he sent to Mr. Gladstone, tendering his resignation as a member of the Cabinet. In the letter Mr. Chamberlain stated that Mr. Gladstone's policy would throw a

[Sportsman.

Farming in France.

A steady transfer of population from the country to the towns makes things fall heavily on French farmers, who have of course to pay their full share—about one-third of their total earnings—of the \$700,000 000 that must be sainted. And would be justified in taking the first opportunity to repudiate it. If the bargain should be repudiated, how would it be enforced? The Government could not disregard the risk to the British taxpayers. Under the increasing depression in trade, hundreds of thousands of hardworkers in England would probably be thrown out of employment. While refusing to assist deserving crofters in Scotland, and postponing the claims of English labor, could the Government consistently grant large sums for the benefit of the Irish peasantry? [Cheers.]

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said he were not an irreconcilable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land proposals should be sufficiently modified, he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of coming at last so small that no cultivation is possible except with a spade. There are in the company to accede to the demands of the Empire Protective Association, that the company discharge five non-union men. The officers of the Empire Protective Association, that the company discharge five non-union men. The officers of the Empire Protective Association, that the company discharge five non-union men. The officers of the Empire Protective Association, that the company discharge five non-union men. The officers of the Empire Protective Association, that the company discharge five non-union men. The officers of the Empire Protective Association, that the case by having unigeniture. Arthur Young was not always right in his predictions. He once wrote to President Washington that agriculture would never be a paying occupation in the United States. So far as any ill effects have followed from the division of land in France, the principle itself. Over 9,000,000 land-owners, whose estates are under ten acres each, divide among them lots, often miles apart, and often becompany to accede to the demands of the Empire Protective Association, that the company discharge five non-union men. The officers of the Empire Protective Association, that the company discharge five non-union men. The

is possible except with a spade. There are "estates" so small that the owner can not plant a tree on it, because it is illegal to plant one within two yards of his neighbor's boundary, and the neighbor on each side is within that distance. These farmers are not dependent on hired labor; they do not want improved machinery, and it is by such small estates as these that Americans coming and going from Paris pretend to say that French farmers know nothing whatever of their occupation.—[Paris Correspondent Boston Herald.

A Well-Regulated Memory. "I say, Julia," said Mr. Hobbs, as his wife entered the room where himself and a friend were discussing a business matter, "how long ago was it that 'Lige Hunt moved West?" "Let me see," replied Mrs. Hobbs, "five

six, seven, nine—yes, nine years ago."
"Sure it was as long ago as that?" "Yes, I know it was, because I had my

the flounces and put on box plaiting."
"And when did his mother-in-law

over to wear a plain underskirt."
"I guess she's right," remarked Mr. H.,

as his wife left the room." "Right or wrong," cried the entranced friend, "that woman's price is greater than rubies. Why, if my wife should try to day. Permission was given to introduce rubies. Why, if my wife should try to the bill, and the second reading was fixed regulate her memory by her dresses, she'd forget all she ever knew quicker than a successful candidate ever forgot his campaign promises."-[The Judge.

WARM WEATHER WRAPS .- All the fashionable wraps for this and the coming sea-son will be short, with the exception of covered in the West.

"There are some mighty green men in its world," said the passenger from the che the expropriation of too crowded and should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell their incumbrances, and then he must sell by forfeiture and not at an option for himself. Applications to sell would have to be made by all tenants on the estate, and all these applications and sales would be required to give security for costs in certain cases.

Would be empowered to refuse applications. The basis of prices would depend upon the rental for fixed prices. The judical rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be soold was then fixed. In all other cases the form of the land to be sold was then fixed. In all other case with of the land to be sold was then fixed. In all other case with of the land to be sold was then fixed. In all other case with of rights are to arrive at a price by comparing other judicial rentals with Griffitts?

\*\*Children\*\*

Covered in the West.

"There are some mighty green men in those designed for traveling, and the graceful those full chinese dust cloaks to put on over the full th out of it but to eat prairie dogs, and they're mighty hard to catch. But that day was the turning point in my luck. While I was at the station an Englishman got off the cars and said as how he was out West lookin' for a place to make an investment. Said he'd heard o' the fur business, and wanted to know if he was out in the fur country yet.

"'Furs,' says I, 'there hain't no first and they're brocaded black satins, costly broche fabrics, corded silks, ornamented with lace, beaded passementeries, embroidery, or very often two styles of decoration combined. For hot-weather wear there will be lace coats made wholly of rich patterns of expensive white or black net, trimmed elaborately with plaited frills of face matching the net in design and color. More expensive iackets will be made of Sicilienne, fancy broche fabrics, corded silks, ornamented with lace, beaded passementeries. embroidery, or very often two styles of decoration combined. For hot-weather wear there will be lace coats made wholly of rich patterns of expensive white or black net, trimmed elaborately with plaited frills of face matching the net in design and color. More expensive iackets will be made of Sicilienne, fancy broche fabrics. Charge of a few non-union men, and the refusal of the company to comply with the request. A local agent of the company says the objectionable men were taken into the employ of the company would now stand by them.

Between fifty and seventy of the Chicago, it is will be made of Sicilienne, fancy broche fabrics. Charge of a few non-union men, and the refusal of the company to comply with the request. A local agent of the company says the objectionable men were taken into says the objectionable men were taken into says the objectionable men were taken into says the objectionable men, and the refusal of the company says the objectionable men were taken into says the objectionable men were taken i ets will be made of etamine, with raised velvet figures interwoven, and of fancy brocaded grenadines with raised patterns in jet chenille or velvet .- New York Post.

STORY OF A BORROWED BOOK .- A curious incident of borrowing is related as occurring to Hon. Edward Everett while Minister at the Court of St. James. An English nobleman gave him a rare historical work in several volumes, remarking: "One volume has been lent and lost." Every effort was made to find the missing volume, and carte-blanche orders were left at all the bookstalls and stores to recover and save it if possible, but the search was in vain, and Mr. Everett returned to Boston with an incomplete set of rare and valuable works. Some years after his eye ested upon an advertisement in a Boston newspaper of a sale of rare old books to take place at Leonard's auction store in Bromfield street. Curiosity carried him there to see if there was ought in the collection that he might want, when, lo and behold! what should be taken from the shelf but the missing volume he had so long sought! Knowing that if he should go and bid for it, as he was well known here, a run would be made upon it, he said nothing, but got a friend to attend the sale—a stranger both to the auctioneer and people. The book was purchased at a low price as an old volume, and the book proved to be the very missing volume of Mr. Everett's particular set.—[Boston Transcript.

SAFETY OF REGISTERED MAIL.—"Some people imagine," said a postoffice official, "that if they register a letter it is the same as putting the money in bank—it's safe. Then there are those who believe that registering is no guarantee. They quote the backwoods maxim that the Government will trace up a lost registered package and tell you where it is lost, and you can get it yourself-if you can.' That is a mistake. yourself—if you can. That is a mistake. The understanding now is that the man who can be proved to have handled the package last before it was lost must make it good. If he doesn't he may hand in his resignation and let his bondsmen get out of it the best way they can. Only last week a package was lost here. There were but two men in the department when it arrived, and the agent get his receipt from them. The people who sent that package made The people who sent that package made affidavit that it contained \$500, and the two men made it good rather than lose their places and be disgraced. I guess you'll find the registered mail pretty safe."—[Chicago Mail

Barbara Robinson, a little uneducated nine-year old negro girl of West Point. Ga., bids fair to rival Blind Tom as a pianist. She plays with a wonderful correctness any composition that she has once heard. Like Tom, she seems oblivious to everything else when listening to music or playing the

Unjust gains give short-lived pleasures, but afterwards lengthened grief.

### HOME AND ABROAD.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1886.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Labor Troubles-Art Saie-Railroad Notes-Criminals' Letters-Foreign Items.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Labor Troubles. New York, April 16th.—This morning all the cars on the lines operated by the Third Avenue Company were tied up. These lines are the Third avenue main line, Lexington avenue and Grand Central Depot, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Cross Town and cable road, which runs up Tenth avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth on to and beyond Highstreet bridge. This is owing to the refusal of the company to accede to the demands

promise to work the men only twelve hours, by keeping the cable road men on duty twelve and a half hours, and by paying trippers only \$1 per day, instead of \$1 50, as agreed. The company also refused to raise the pay of the time-takers from \$1 25 to \$1 65. It also charges the company with a heartless dispersary of the company with a heartless disregard of the condition of their employes. The company to-day ran six cars, making in all

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION. The leader of the strikers sent a message to the Railway Commission at Albany, asking its members to come at once to this city. A reply was received, stating that the Board would accord a hearing at 10 a. M. to-morrow. The strikers say that they expect that the Commissioners will insist on the running of cars at once, or else declare the communications. clare the company's charter forfeited, "and if the charter is forfeited we shall apply for it," said one of the committee. Thus the matter is in abeyance until to-morrow The company will run cars again to

morrow. SHOOTING AT THE DEPUTIES. sons found in the building.

BRUTE FORCE EMPLOYED. Two Deputy Sheriffs, while guarding the Vandalia Railroad yards last night were approached by a number of men, sup posed to be strikers, who engaged the deputies in conversation, during the prog-ress of which they attacked the deputies and beat them badly. Upon the approach of several sentinels who were on guard in adjacent yards, attracted by the cries of the deputies, the assailants escaped, leaving their victims in an unconscious condition

The difficulty grows out of the fact that the the finest, which Gus Williams plays.

to-morrow.

Railroad Notes

New York, April 16th.—The Kiernan's News Agency says: The Central Pacific Company will receive \$1,200,000 rental money May 1st from the Southern Pacific Company, under the terms of the lease made April 1, 1885. It was expected when the lease was made that this money would at once be available for dividends on the Central Pacific stock, inasmuch as pro vision for the floating debt was supposed to have been fully made by the \$5,000,000 in convertible bonds remaining unsold at that time. It transpires, however, that the debt is still floating, but unprovided for, and that the management of the Central Pacific Company is discussing the advisability of urging the rental money due May 1st to pay off the floating debt instead of giving it to the Central Pacific bondholders C. P. Huntington says the transcontinental troubles are not settled yet. There was no meeting yesterday about the matter. He also says there is no truth in the report that the control of Pacific Mail is being bought by transcontinental interests. Charles F. Crocker, of San Francisco, writes to Vice-President Charles Crocker, of the Control and San transcontinents. of the Central and Southern Pacific system, that the cutting of transcontinental rates was of immense benefit to the company and the Pacific coast. He says he is ordering additional rolling stock, and if he could get 1,000 box-cars immediately he could use them until far into the winter. Huntington said it appeared now that all the roads intended to let the trouble cure itself. This meant that the war will be

kept up some time longer. He had received no new propositions of settlement from the other lines, and he did not intend, on his part, to make any.

A general feeling of indifference to the time of final settlement existed among the several managements. Harris, President of the Northern Pacific, said Oakes, at St. Paul, had charge of the matter, so far as Paul, had charge of the matter, so far as their roads were concerned; that the break-ing up of the pool, of course, affected them. He could not say when the contending powers would agree. The probability was that they would not combine

Letters for Criminals WASHINGTON, April 16th.—An interesting

story comes to the Postoffice Department from North Platte, Neb. One of four accessories to a murder near that place a year ago, has turned State's evidence. Two of the accomplices have been arrested by the police. The fourth, Eugene Myers, is still

ized to do this. The Department calls attention to the ruling of the Department, that under no pretext are letters to be opened except by the persons to whom they are sent, if they can be found. Neither postmasters, inspectors, employes nor officers of the law can do so under any circumstances, but they must deliver them as addressed. Some other means, the Department officials say, must be devised to ascertain Myers' whereabouts.

tain Myers' whereabouts. enator Stanford and the Hawaiian Treaty. Washington, April 16th.—Senator Stan-Washington, April 16th.—Senator Stanford is very much opposed to the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, and when the matter comes up for consideration in the Senate the effect of the work he has done in this behalf will be made apparent. He says he has received many letters from personal friends in California, interested in the beet sugar industry, asking him to oppose the continuance of the treaty, but he feels that the national interests involved in the case are paramount to those of a personal case are paramount to those of a personal or commercial nature, and at the present

time he will not consent to vote for abroga-Senator Stanford's Rep'y to Criticisms Washington, April 16th.—Senator Stanford was asked to-day for the facts regarding the criticisms made upon him for the ing the criticisms made upon him for the introduction of the lieu land bill in the Senate. He said: "I introduced the bill at the request of Captain Mullan, agent of California at the capital. It seemed to me a perfectly proper bill to pass. If State officers cannot be relied on to properly perform the duties with which they are intrusted by statute, I don't think the responsibility for the enactment of laws themselves should be put upon representatives in Congress." tives in Congress.'

Postmaster-General Vilas is to resign, and that he will be sent to the Austrian mission. According to the same authority, First Assistant Stevenson is to be made Postmaster-General, and John Jamison, Superintendent of the Railroad Mail Service, is to be succeeded by a New York man, not named. It is also said that Rogers, of Buffalo, is to be made Public Printer May 1st, and that at about the same time General C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed the same time General C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed the same time General C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed the same time General C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed the same time General C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed the same time General C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed the same time General C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed the same time General C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed the same time for the long to the local travel in the State. This travel has been very great, and would have been much greater had it not been for the long continued rain. The storm has deterred a injured. eral C. W. Blair, of Kansas, is to succeed Land Commissioner Sparks.

The Chinese Treaty. Washington, April 16th.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee will report favorably the Chinese indemnity resolution. Henley of California appeared before the committee yesterday, urging the abrogation of the present treaty between China and the United States. He said that unless some such action was taken no member. some such action was taken, no member from California now in the House would be returned to the next Congress.

Statement by Central Pacific Officials. New YORK, April 16th.—The following statement is made by the Central Pacific officials: The rental guaranteed to the Cen-EAST ST. LOUIS, April 16th.—Late last night the deputies patroling the railroad yards were startled by hearing several shots fired at them from the direction of several houses near the junction of several house That's all. Then I had the dress made and arrest all the guilty or suspected per- pay some portion of it out of the rental.

Parnell and the National League of America.

DETROIT, April 16th.-The following cablegram was received in this city to-day London, April 16th.

Rev. Charles Reilly, Teasurer Irish National
League, Detroit: I thank you for your encouraging message advising the dispatch of the magnificent subscription of £12,000. We here attach no credence what ever to the statement recently cabled from America as to the existence of any till feeling on the part of the National League. cabled from America as to the existence of any ill feeling on the part of the National League of America, or its leaders, towards our movement. We have the utmost confidence in the leaders of the American League. We value their execution and help most highly, and we trust that your organization may maintain and extend its influence and high efficiency until victory for the Irish cause is secured.

PARNELL. Death of Joseph Bradford.

New York, April 16th .- Joseph Bradford, a Boston journalist, dramatist, actor and poet, died at his home there on Tuesday of pneumonia. He was most generally known for his plays "Cherubs" and "Our

Bachelors," which Robson and Crane have made familiar, and "Rose & Company," The Hazeltine Art Sale. NEW YORK, April 16th .- The sale of the Hazeltine collection of pictures was begun last evening. The sale of the evening was that of Bouguereau's "The Bather," a large

canvas 51x79, which was started at \$10,000 and ran up by the thousands to \$18,000, then by the hundreds to \$18,600, at which it was sold. Fromenter's "The Combat," sold for \$17,300; Meissonier's "The Journey," for \$13,000; Munkacsy's "The Wrestler's Challenge," for \$12,000. The total receipts for the evening amounted to about \$178,000, and for the whole sale over \$240,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MONTREAL, April 16th .- The water is now over the revetment and walls in several places, and there are prospects of a heavy flood, caused by the ice breaking up A Fortnight's Rest for Gladstone.

London, April 16th.-Gladstone has arranged to leave London to-morrow, and go to his country seat at Hawarden, where he A Good Haul. PANAMA, April 16th.—A clerk belonging

to a well-known commercial house in Val-paraiso, has absconded with \$80,000.

Damp Beds.—The Lancet, referring to the death of Mr. Maas, the well-known tenor, calls attention to the peril of sleeping in a damp bed. As a matter of fact, this peril is of the greatest, and it is almost everpresent. The experienced traveler rarely hazards the risk of sleeping between sheets, which are nearly sure to be damp, until they have been gived under his approach. they have been aired under his personal supervision at a fire in his bed-room. If this be impracticable he wraps his rug around him, or pulls out the sheets and sleeps between the blankets—a disagreeable but often prudent expedient. The direst mischief may result from the contact of an imperfectly heated body with sheets which retain moisture. The body heat is not sufficient to raise the temperature of the sheets to a safe point, and the result must be disastrous in the extreme if, as is sure to happen, the skin be cooled by contact with a surface colder than itself and steadily abstracting heat all the night through. There is no excuse for the neglect of proper pre-caution to insure dry beds. Servants are never to be trusted in this matter, and the managers of hotels, even of the best description, are singularly careless in respect

A DIMINUTIVE PRINTING PRESS.—A firm on Wall street, New York, has in operation and on exhibition what is probably the smallest working press in the world. It is an interchangeable cylinder, printing from a continuous roll, with a cut-off. It is but 12½ inches in length and 7½ inches high. Its width in the widest part is 10½ inches. At the office where it is in use it has been necessary to furnish to brokers and others a daily letter of the financial news. Until police. The fourth, Eugene Myers, is still at liberty. The Postmaster at North Platte has been requested by the Sheriff and the foreman of the Grand Jury to detain the letters passing through the office to and from the Myers family, believing that Eugene's wife knows where he is and is writing to him. They desire to open the letters, and, after having read them, send them to their destination. The Postmaster asks the Department whether he is author-

## PACIFIC SLOPE.

INCENDIARISM ON SENATOR STAN-FORD'S RANCH.

Fatal Mistake of a Woman-The Weather-Grand Lodge, K. of P.-The Railroad War.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA. Results of the Railway War.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16th.—The offices of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic and SAN Francisco, April 16th.—The offices of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific companies were crowded to-day, as they have been for a long time past, with people cashing rebates and securing return tickets on orders given on the purchase East of round-trip tickets. There are very few tickets being sold East-bound. The West-bound travel is still very large, the competing roads being pressed on all sides to furnish accommodations. Passengers have had to wait three days at Kansas City before they could obtain berths, and the Southern Pacific Company has been forced to borrow cars from the Utah roads, after having pressed into service all the old cars of every kind fit to carry passengers in. Some of the trains from Ogden have carried as many as 800. At the proportion of the \$5 to Oracle. some of the trains from ogden have carried as many as 800. At the proportion of the \$5 to Omaha received by the Southern Pacific Company, railroad men make a rough estimate that the Important Changes to be wade by the President.

Washington, April 16th.—It is said that several important changes are about to be made by the President. The report is that Postmaster-General Vilas is to resign, and that he will be sent to the Austrian mister of the price of the continued rain. The storm has deterred a very large number of tourists from visiting Los Angeles, Monterey, the Geysers and the Yosemite, and has forced them to stay

San Francisco, April 16th.—The Grand Lodge reassembled at 10 o'clock this fore-noon, all the officers and a quorum of dele-

gates being present. The journal of yes-terday's proceedings was read and adopted, after which a resolution was introduced limiting speeches, during the remainder of the session, to five minutes for each speech, After considerable debate this resolution was adopted.

A resolution was also proposed and adopted changing the office of Master-at-Arms from an appointive to an elective

pay some portion of it out of the rental. The question of declaring a dividend has not yet been considered by the Directors. Grand Chancellor supplement the official disease. visitation in person whenever and whereever he can do so.

A resolution was read and adopted, which was to the effect that in the future Knights of Pythias lodges shall not contribute to funerals unless having full charge

of the ceremonies. The Grand Lodge then took a recess until 2 o'clock. This evening a banquet will be given to Supreme Chancellor Van Val-kenburg by the First California Regiment, Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias.

Blood Horse Races-Entries for To-day. are the entries in the blood horse races to-morrow: Extra race, mile and sixteenth— clothing in flames, and notwithstanding Neilson, Jon Leda. Eureka stakes, their efforts to extinguish them, the poor Neilson, Jou Jou, Leda. Eureka stakes, their efforts to extinguish them, the poor two-year-olds, half mile—C. H. Todd, Glendora, Ezza, Gracioso, Leap Year. Del-known whether the burning was accidental norte, Voltigeur, Marguerita. Resaca stakes, mile and an eighth, three-year-old fillies—Guenn, Eidelweiss, Preciosa, Patti, Moonlight, Estrella. Pacific stakes, two miles, all ages—Hidaigo, John A., Patti, Lucky B., Volante. The consolidation purse, one mile, closes after the third race.

An Anti-Chinese Victory. RED BLUFF, April 16th. - The Heider ing out against the Anti-Coolie League of Tehama, replaced five Chinamen this morning with three men and two girls. The League considers it a big victory.

Incendiarism at the Palo Alto Ranch. REDWOOD CITY, April 16th .- At about 3 'clock this morning an attemp was made to set fire to one of the hay barns on Senator Stanford's Palo Altoranch, on the old Coutts place. The incendiary was discovered in the act by the watchman, who fired at him, but he made his escape. The fire was put out with but little damage. From the bloody tracks seen near by, it is thought that the watchman's shot took effect. Parties are searching for the man, but

STILL AT LARGE. SAN JOSE, April 16th .- The Palo Alto in-

cendiary was recognized by the watchman as a man who applied for lodgings the night before, and who, upon this favor being refused, threatened to get even by for from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of Govern-burning the barn. He was detected in the ment land in California, for the settlement act and fled, whereupon the watchman fired four shots at him. One of them probably struck the miscreant, as blood time for 25 to 50 stains were found on the fence over which he climbed in his flight. He has not yet

The Calaveras River Hydraulic Cases.

STOCKTON, April 16th.—The hydraulic miners of the Calaveras river filed an anleges that much of the water of the Calaveras river has been used for irrigation purposes, thereby diminishing the water of Mormon channel; that much of the water of the San Joaquin is diverted from Stockton channel by the Paradise cut; that the floods are caused by the country of the Central and Southern Pacific lines and branches was 25,275,970 pounds. This is more than double the quantity sent in January. The total from San Francisco in February was \$15,844,470 pounds.

Only thirty-two arrests were record the City Prison country are the Central and Southern Pacific lines and branches was 25,275,970 pounds. This is more than double the quantity sent in January. The total from San Francisco in February was \$15,844,470 pounds. ton channel by the Paradise cut; that the floods are caused by the levees; that no possible debris would have been brought down Mormon channel if the Calaveras river had not been diverted from its bed; that the city's cause of action, if it have any, is against the persons who caused such diversion, and that any debris which may come into the channels of Stockton is caused by water freshets washing through the plowed bottom lands. In conclusion, the answer alleges that the defendants have not deposited and never will deposit or per-mit to be deposited in the Calaveras river any debris from the mines.

city. The doctor lost nearly thirty birds on the voyage between Natal and Cape Town, the first two days out. He procured the birds 500 miles in the interior of the continent, and drove them to Natal to ship.

Weather Reports. Weather Reports.

Shasta, April 16th.—A remarkably heavy storm prevailed here for the twenty-four hours ending at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The rainfall was 9.4 inches. Five inches fell between 1 and 3 o'clock to-day. The roads and bridges are washed out in every direction. Much damage has been done in town. All travel is suspended. Rainfall for the season, 80.1 inches.

Red Blues April 16th.—A 5 o'clock a

RED BLUFF, April 16th.—A 5 o'clock a heavy rainfall began, and the streets are full of water, more than ever before known. Grain has been looking fine, and a very big yield at years. big yield at present is promised

MARYSVILLE, April 16th.—The unsettled rains continue much longer, an unprecedented freshet is liable to occur.

Rio Vista, April 16th.—Seven hundredths of an inch of rain fell for the twenty-four hours ending at noon. The weather is warm, cloudy and drizzling.

#### NEVADA.

Another Miner Badly Injured.

VIRGINIA, April 16th.-At 5 o'clock this evening a miner named Richard Bellam was seriously, if not fatally, injured at the Kentuck mine, Gold Hill. The cage stuck in the shaft 120 feet from the surface, and Bellam tied a rope around a scantling, which was placed across the shaft, sliding down the rope which proped to be thing.

### UTAH.

Advices from Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, April 16th.—At an early hour this morning two Deputy Marshals found Royal B. Young in bed with Emma Rawlins, an alleged plural wife. They were in a room which the occupant of the premises declared was empty, and had not been used for several months. been used for several months.

Governor West is expected here about May 1st.

The Territorial offices case, to oust the present Mormon incumbents, holding under local statutes in conflict with the national law, was called up to-day, and partly argued

### OREGON.

A Fatal Mistake.

PORTLAND, April 16th .- The wife of Dr. Plyffer, of Fairview, took a dose of strychnine last night in mistake for bromide of potassium, and died this morning in great

Sudden Death-Malignant Typhoid Fever -New Farer. PORTLAND, April 16th .- E. N. Tomlinson.

visit to his son at East Port and, died suddenly last night, it is supposed of heart Miss Sallie Teal, daughter of Colonel Jos.

Teal, of this city, died of malignant typhoid fever, aged 22. She was a pupil of Mills Seminary The first number of the Democratic Weekly Star of East Portland will be issued

in that city this afternoon. Demented Woman Burned to Death. PORTLAND, April 16th.—At Damascus, Clackamas county, Mrs. L. G. Hiscock, wife of a farmer, was burned to death day before yesterday. She was suffering from Blood Horse Races—Entries for To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16th.—Following are the entries in the blood horse races to-

### or intentional, probably the latter. SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The estate of the late ex-Governor Irwin has been appraised in the Probate Court at

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have voted to close the bowling-alley and fit the room up as a bath. Examiner Houghton, of the United States District Court, is investigating the present grievances of settlers on the Moquelemos grant.

The steamship Gaelic, of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's fleet, will touch at Honolulu on her trip to Japan and China, leaving this port April 22d. Harry Maynard will depart for the East

on Monday, in the interest of an athletic syndicate, to purchase the latest appliances for a new gymnasium and athletic club. The dealers in edible birds have put up a corner against the coming Jewish holidays. Turkeys sold at 15 cents a pound last week, and are now held at 22 cents. The quo-

tation for hens was \$7 per dozen; now it is

A letter has been received by the State Immigration Association, from Illinois, stating that a party in that State is looking for from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of Govern-Strawberries, which sold last year at this

time for 25 to 50 cents a drawer, are bringing to day \$1 40 a drawer. Raspberries, which were worth \$1 last year are now worth \$2. Rain and Eastern visitors are said to be responsible for the rise. The gross weight of the through freight

from California for the East in February over the Central and Southern Pacific lines

the City Prison as having been made dur-ing the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock Friday morning. This is the lightest haul that has been made in four years. Various theories are advanced in explanation of this shrinkage, some claiming moral progress, others charging dereliction on the part of the police, and still others to the

#### PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST. [SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

not deposited and never will deposit or permit to be deposited in the Calaveras river any debris from the mines.

Cited to Appear for Contempt.

SMARTSVILLE, April 16th.—McPhetridge and Hoffman, anti-debris watchmen, served to appear on James Dever to-day, citing him to appear before the Superior Court for alleged contempt in operating the Golden Gate mine.

Temperance Movement at Hollister.

Hollister, April 16th.—The temperance and nominated town officers, consisting of three Trustees, Marshal, Assessor and the recent that a hard fight will be made at that time to test the popularity of the high license ordinance recently passed and the strength of the temperance element.

Birds and Animals from Africa.

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Los Felis ranch, a few miles north of the Los Felis ranch, a few miles north of the son; N. H. Thosworth, Chicago. NEWHALL, April 16th.-The following over