

# Eugene City Guard.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

### EASTERN.

**The Contest in Ohio.**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Times says there is a moral for New York to be had from the republican campaign in Ohio, so freely criticised by our Columbus correspondent. With the advent of the closing week of the struggle, republican leaders of Ohio find they have been exaggerating their own chances of success as grossly as they have been underestimating the strength of their adversary. Republican estimates of their majority on the state tickets have suddenly shrunk to one-third of the figure lately claimed, and the legislature is regarded as rather worse than doubtful.

**Louisiana Democratic Convention.**  
BATON ROUGE, Oct. 7.—The democratic state convention has taken a further recess till this evening at the request of the committee on credentials. The indications are for Willz for governor.

**Democratic Nomination.**  
BOONVILLE, Oct. 7.—John Quincy Adams has been nominated for governor by the democratic state convention.  
The ticket was completed as follows: For lieutenant governor, W. P. Plunkett; secretary of state, Gen. M. T. Donohoe; treasurer and receiver, Gen. David N. Skillings; auditor, Wm. R. Field; attorney general, Richard Olney.

**Woodlands on Fire.**  
NORWOOD, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Woodlands for miles around Madrid are on fire, and farmers are rapidly removing their produce. In Louisville and Massena, great damage has been done.

**The Report from Memphis.**  
MEMPHIS, Oct. 7.—No new cases are reported to the board of health. Undertakers report four interments.

**Prentice Mulford on Farming.**

Prentice Mulford will lecture on "What I know about Farming," before the Farmers' Club to-day.

**Prof. Wise Probably Lost.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Louis Faber, engineer on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, states that a week ago Sunday night, while at Miller's station taking water, he observed a large balloon just overhead, which he judged to be less than a mile away, driving along in a northeasterly direction towards Lake Michigan, which is only half a mile from the station. John Bull, his fireman, states that he also saw the balloon and told Faber watched it out of sight. They told the operator at Twenty-third street of the matter the same night. It was undoubtedly the Wise balloon.

**Raging Fires.**  
BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 8.—Prairie fires are doing considerable damage and creating much alarm in Dakota, but so far no buildings have been destroyed. Woods along the Missouri river are on fire and the activity of the citizens. The country between Bismarck and Fargo is burned over thoroughly. Four miles of ties and a bridge at Crystal Springs were destroyed. Trains have been delayed. The telegraph operator at Deadwood, reports the woods also after thereabouts and several saw mills are reported burned or in great danger here. The inhabitants are busy using means of protection felling trees, etc.

**Jay Gould and the Colorado Roads.**  
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Jay Gould arrived here to-day from Colorado and left for the east by the Washash road to-night. Mr. Gould was questioned regarding the situation of his affairs in Colorado, but would state nothing except that he will not part with either the Colorado Central, South Park or Denver and Rio Grande roads, and that he means to stand by them.

**Big Failures at Fall River.**  
FALL RIVER, Oct. 8.—The reported liabilities of Thomas J. and R. Borden appear to have been exaggerated regarding liabilities on endorsements. Those of Thomas J. Borden are eleven hundred thousand instead of seventeen hundred thousand, and those of Richard Borden, five hundred thousand instead of one million. The unpaid assets of Thomas J. Borden are valued at \$55,000.

**Missionary Meeting.**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The American board of commissioners of foreign missions commenced its seventeenth annual session yesterday afternoon, President Mark Hopkins in the chair. The attendance is very large 1500 persons are entertained by the committee and 3000 in all are present. Secretary Aden read the report of the home department and women's board, which has contributed \$73,975 to the treasury; donations \$288,627—falling behind are donations of last year \$57,175; received from ordinary legacies, \$97,335, less than last year by \$45,029; to a permanent fund, \$9968; total income, \$55,328, exclusive of the extraordinary \$288,627 legacy of \$805,734. Total expenditures for the year, \$573,817. The committee recommends that of the balance of the Olds legacy, \$750,000, one-third be given to educational work, one-third to enlargement on present fields, and one-third to new missions, especially in central Africa.

**Outlaws in Baldwin County.**  
ATLANTA, Oct. 13.—The judge of Baldwin county and a delegation of citizens reached here this morning, to ask the governor for military force to suppress the Georgia Tigers, a desperate organization who hold possession of half the county. They killed two men Tuesday, and burned several houses and have killed in the past three years twenty men and women, mostly negroes. The governor sent one of his staff and a number of detectives down and will send the military if needed. Members of the legislature in the adjoining counties have been telegraphed for by their families and have gone home. The feeling here is intense. The scene of disorder is only one day's ride from here.

**Frightful Railroad Disaster.**  
DETROIT, Oct. 10.—A serious accident occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad a short distance east of Jackson this morning. The Pacific express train, bound west which left Detroit forty minutes late, collided with a switch engine on the main track at that place, telescoping the baggage and express car and piling the remaining coaches, eleven in number on top of the others. The first coach was filled with emigrants, most of whom are killed or seriously injured

Many occupants of the other coaches are also killed, or injured. It is supposed that there are about twenty or twenty-five passengers killed and twenty to thirty wounded. The majority of the number are thought to be emigrants and second class passengers.

Physicians and surgeons were at once summoned from Jackson to the scene of the accident, and a special train carrying physicians left Detroit at 5 A. M. A large force of employes of the railroad company, together with a large number of the citizens of Jackson, are on the ground engaged in the work of extricating bodies from the wreck. Railroad officials and surgeons are busily at work among the wounded, doing everything in their power to alleviate suffering. The train was made up of seven Wagner sleepers, four passenger coaches, and mail and baggage cars. The tender of the express engine was telescoped into the baggage car about half a length; this car in turn pierced the mail car, and these crowded the first passenger coach.

Up to noon eighteen dead bodies had been taken from the wreck of the express. Ten of those taken from the wreck have not yet been identified.

**Bloodthirsty Red Dogs.**  
CHICKEN, Oct. 5.—Prospectors from this place are returning. They report the Utah war party having been seen in proximity of the mines, and that many miners are leaving for the settlements and others banding together for protection. Ranchmen in and near the park are leaving. All report having seen Indians or Indian signs. Aaron Bergery, mail carrier, arrived at Rawlins at 4:20 this morning from Dixon, having left there at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He reports seeing the body of George Gordon, a well-known freighter, who was hauling Indian goods from Rawlins to White river agency, and the body of one of his teamsters at a point between the scene of Thornburgh's fight and the agency. Bergery says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Payne's position on Wednesday. No Indians have been seen in the vicinity of Snake river settlement. There are five or six people at Dixon, and the carrier said they had no serious apprehensions of being troubled. Peck, a Bear river trader, was on his way to Dixon when the carrier left. Bergery thought Merritt's command camped last night at Fortification creek, and would reach Payne's corral sometime this (Sunday) night.

Oray is supposed to be friendly. Gov. Pitkin sent arms and ammunition south by the train this afternoon in charge of Gen. Daniel Cook, who will take charge in that section. Five hundred armed men can be rallied. The governor has telegraphed three times to-day to Gen. Pope for ammunition and arms; and also asked Pope to order the troops from Texas and Indian Territory that were on the way to Paquosa Springs, to Lake City.

**Sickening Report.**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following has been received at the Indian bureau: LOS PINOS, Col., Oct. 2.—To Commissioner Hays: A runner, just in from the White river agency, reports that the agent and employes are killed. There has been a fight with the troops, in which the officers in command were killed. The troops are surrounded away from any water. Supply and other trains have been captured.

**Another Indian Fight in Progress.**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Gen. Sheridan received the following this morning, via Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: MORGAN came up with Victoria and his band on the 28th of September, near Ojo Caliente and after two days reports having inflicted severe punishment on the Indians. He captured sixty horses and mules including twelve or more of Hooker's horses. Victoria was in an almost inaccessible country and well fortified, but Morgan dislodged him. Morgan continues the fight. I am sending Apaches just enlisted, a company of cavalry and two companies from Stanton to him, and now have no doubt of the final result. This relieves me and I can attend to the Utah country. HATCH, Colonel Commanding.

**The Indian Situation in Colorado.**  
CHEYENNE, WY., Oct. 9.—11 P. M.—Ordinance officer, Capt. Davis, to-day received an order to issue to Gov. Pitkin of Colorado, 1000 stand of arms and 50,000 rounds of ammunition. No courier has reached Rawlins yet, but it is believed that one must surely come to-night.  
DENVER, Oct. 7.—The following dispatches, received and sent by the governor, best shows the Indian situation in the south. So far there is no authentic report of actual outbreak or depredations.

**Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 6.—Gov. F. W. Pitkin.**—The secretary of war is here and the arms and ammunition you ask for will be sent at once from Rock Island. As soon as he leaves here to-morrow I will go to Denver and see you.

**KOKOMO, COL., Oct. 6, 1879.—To Gov. Pitkin.**—Indians are within 18 miles of Kokomo; have plenty of men but no arms; can you send us 150 stand of arms and ammunition immediately; the mayor of the town will be responsible for them; please indicate how the arms will be sent; answer immediately. (Signed.)  
JOHN W. JONES, Acting Mayor.

**CARBONATEVILLE, COL., Oct. 6.—To Gov. Pitkin.**—Our citizens are organizing to repel an attack from Indians, but we are without arms or ammunition. We respectfully request 100 stand of arms and ammunition, and will be responsible to the state for all arms furnished.

**CHAS. D. MOORE.**  
LEADVILLE, COL., Oct. 7.—Information received since my last dispatch to you leads to the belief that there are no Indians within fifty miles of this place in any direction. I do not hear of any unusual excitement anywhere along the frontier.  
GEN. J. C. WILSON.  
ALMA, COL., Oct. 7.—4 P. M.—To Gov. Pitkin—A man just in reports Indians between here and Breckenridge, and that Breckenridge was entirely burned down. Don't know the truth.

**JAS. MONYHAN.**  
Mr. Monyhan is a reliable man, but the rumor is not credited. The governor has telegraphed Monyhan to send out runners to see if the reports were true and promised to send troops by special train if necessary, and notify Hatch accordingly.

**The Scare in Colorado.**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—A special from Denver says it is a curious fact that though an Indian scare prevails throughout the state, no casualties have been reported since Thornburgh's fight. Gov. Pitkin appealing to Gen. Pope for aid, says he needs 50,000 rounds of ammunition, and that dispatches from Leadville say that the Indians are driving miners from camp within thirty miles of there. He had ordered picked riflemen sent out to defend settlers.

**A Scarp from the Seat of War.**  
RAWLINS, WY., Oct. 7.—A letter received this morning from Lieut. Price at

Fortification creek, bearing date of the 3d, says: "Have seen no Indians in this vicinity. With my 29 men I can stand off 300 Indians. A company of the 9th cavalry reached Payne yesterday morning, the 2d inst. From the above, which is entirely reliable, there is probably no doubt but what Payne's command still exists. The news creates a great deal of rejoicing. The letter was written by Lieut. Price to his wife, and the above is all the war news it contained."

**A Band of Indian Murderers Captured.**  
VANCOUVER BARRICKS, Oct. 8, 1879.—To Kilton, A. A., General, Presidio, San Francisco.—Farrow telegraphs via Lapwai, from a point 100 miles from Warren's, that the hostiles who murdered the Chinamen and committed the murders at Rains' ranch, 30 in number, have surrendered unconditionally and he is bringing them in. Command all well.

**Details of the Fight at Milk River.**  
CHEYENNE, Oct. 8.—A courier from the front brings the following from an officer with Payne's command:—MILK RIVER, COL., Oct. 3-6. P. M.—A courier will weave some time to-night with dispatches, if possible. Indians still surround us and pour in an effective fire from the commanding bluffs at a distance of five or six hundred yards, having a cross fire upon our position, which position was chosen hastily on the first day of the fight. All our horses and all but twelve mules have been killed. We sheltered them as best we could with wagons, but to no purpose. Captain Dodge and Lieutenant Hughes with company D, 9th cavalry, came to our rescue yesterday morning at daybreak after a forced night's march of thirty-five miles from Bear river. Cheer upon cheer rent the air from our trenches when it was ascertained that we were coming. A lull in the firing enabled them to come in and shelter their horses as well as possible taking to the fortification quickly when the attack redoubled its fury. Had the heights been accessible, Captain Dodge would have charged them with his company while we covered him from our rifle pits; but this being impossible, the ascent being nearly perpendicular, all we could do going the remainder of the day was to keep a good look out from our loop holes, and return the fire when any Indian showed his head.

The field of battle was admirably chosen for defense by the Indians, and had it not been for Major Thornburgh's advance guard, commanded by Lieut. Cherry, discovering the ambush, the entire command would have been annihilated. He saw a small party of Indians disappear over the hills half a mile in front and at once divided his party to reconnoiter, and only discovered them when he had flanked their position by about 200 yards. Cherry rode back at full speed with two or three men who were with him and notified Major Thornburgh, who had already begun the descent into the deep ravine which was intended to engulf the command. The Indians were dismounted and lying down along the crest of a high, steep ridge, not a hundred yards from the point where the deadly assault would have commenced. The two companies were withdrawn a short distance, with orders to await the attack of the Indians. Lieut. Cherry was here ordered by Thornburgh to take a detachment of fifteen picked men and make a reconnoissance, and to communicate if possible with the Indians, as it was thought that they only desired to oppose his approach to their agency, and would parley or have a big talk if they could be communicated with. Cherry moved out a gallop with his men from the right flank, and noticed a like movement of about 20 Indians from the left of the Indians' position. He approached within a couple of hundred yards of the Indians and took off his hat and waved it, but the response was a shot fired at him, wounding a man of his party and killing his horse. This was the first shot, and was instantly followed by a volley from the Indians. The work had now begun in real earnest, and seeing the advantage of the position he then held, Cherry dismounted his detachment and deployed along the crest of the hill to prevent the Indians from flanking his position, or to cover the retreat if found necessary to retire upon the wagon train, which was then coming up, stoutly guarded by Lieutenant Paddock, company D, 5th cavalry. The two companies in advance were Capt. Payne's Co., 5th cavalry, and Captain Lawson's Co., 3d cavalry, which was deployed as skirmishers, Capt. Payne on the left and Capt. Lawson on the right. From Cherry's position he could see the Indians were trying to cut him off from the wagons, and at once sent word to Major Thornburgh who then withdrew the line slowly keeping the Indians in check until opposite the point his men held. When seeing that the Indians were concentrating to cut off his retreat, Captain Payne, with Co. F, 5th cavalry, was ordered to charge the hill which he did in gallant style, his horse being shot under him and several of his men wounded. The Indians having been driven from this point, the company was rallied on the wagon train. Major Thornburgh then gave orders to Cherry to hold his position and cover Captain Lawson's retreat who was ordered to fall back slowly with the led horses of his company. Cherry called for a volunteer squad of twelve men, who responded promptly and fought with desperation. Their names will be given in a later dispatch, as nearly every man was wounded before he reached camp, and two men were killed. Cherry brought every wounded man with him. Captain Lawson, a brave old veteran, displayed the greatest coolness and courage during the retreat, sending up ammunition to Cherry's men when once they were nearly without it. Major Thornburgh started back to the wagon train after giving his final orders to Captain Payne to charge the hill, and to Captain Lawson and Lieutenant Cherry to cover the retreat. He must have been shot dead when barely half way there, as his body was seen by one of Captain Lawson's men, life extinct, and lying on his face. Captain Payne, then in command, at once set about having the wounded horses shot for breastworks, dismantling the wagons of boxes, bundles of bedding, corn and flour sacks, which were quickly piled up for fortifications. Picks and shovels were used vigorously for digging entrenchments. In the meantime a galling fire was concentrated upon the command from all the surrounding bluffs which commanded the position. Not an Indian could be seen, but the incessant crack of their Sharps and Winchester rifles dealt fearful destruction among horses and men.

LATER, Oct. 5-6. A. M.—Hurrah! Hurrah! Merritt has come and the surrounding hills resound with the cheers of war come. Courier goes out at once.

**Disastrous Explosion.**  
PROVIDENCE, Oct. 10.—The explosion of a boiler in the National rubber works demolished the engine house and injured several persons.

**End of the New York Walk.**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—To-night, at the close of the match for the O'Leary belt, the greatest enthusiasm was caused about 8:30, when O'Leary strode beside Little Briody, and a great laughter and clapping of hands succeeded as Das was obliged to run to keep up with the Lilliputian. Murphy went to his room at 8:37 P. M., having 505 miles and one lap to his credit. At 8:45 he re-appeared wearing the O'Leary belt, and rolling before Mahoney, the big solid man, walked behind the boy and his barrow bearing the American flag. In this way the two laps were made, the band playing, men cheering and pointing hats, and women tossing flowers upon the barrow and waving handkerchiefs to the boy. Murphy then retired, and a little before 9 o'clock, was taken quietly from the building to a hotel, where he had a bath and received the crowd that poured upon him.

**A Miner Killed.**  
DEADWOOD, Oct. 12.—A. F. Gallagher, a miner in the Homestead camp at Lead City was killed to-day while descending. A rope slipped, throwing him to the bottom of the cut. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and came here from Nevada.

**Another Collision.**  
WHEELING, W. VA., Oct. 12.—A passenger train going east, which left this city at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad train running near Belton at about half past ten o'clock last night. Both trains were running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and were well filled with passengers, who miraculously escaped injury, with the exception of a little girl, who was slightly hurt about the face. James Askew, engineer, and John Smith, fireman, of train No. 1, were instantly killed.

**Rush for the Skagit Mines.**  
SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—E. B. Ebeby arrived here last evening from the headwaters of the Skagit, bringing several specimens of quartz from a recently discovered lead, which assays as high as \$65 per ton. It is now generally believed that the Skagit mines are not only very rich but very extensive. A large number will leave on outgoing steamers Monday for the diggings, although it is not likely that they can accomplish much before spring.

**A Cheering Circumstance.**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Times to-day says that the longshoremen employed by most of the European steamship companies, have asked their wages to be increased from 25 to 30 cents per hour and that this request has been granted. The readiness with which the steamship managers grant the increase, is regarded as a proof of returning prosperity.

**A Balloon Found.**  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—A balloon was found last evening on the Green Bay road, fifty miles north of Milwaukee. It came in from a northeast direction. Considerable excitement has been caused over the discovery, as it is supposed by some to be the "Pathfinder." The basket had been cut off close to the neck of the balloon. There are no letters to be discovered on the canvas, although a letter may have been effaced, as it is quite a rotten condition. This can hardly be the Wise balloon as similar balloons have been sent up in Wisconsin at county fairs.

**Murder in Wisconsin.**  
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—Judge Henry Hayden of the Wood county court, a politician well-known throughout the state and candidate for attorney general on the greenback ticket two years ago, was shot and killed at Centralia, Wisconsin, last Thursday, by W. H. Cochrane, cashier of the First National Bank. The affair grew out of an alleged intimacy on the part of Hayden with Cochrane's wife, the scandal being one of long standing. Cochrane had separated from his wife some time ago, although no divorce had been obtained. The weapon used was a shotgun loaded with five buckshot, the entire charge penetrating the right side of the victim, killing him instantly. No words passed between them; so it is supposed that the killing was premeditated.

**FOREIGN.**

**The British in Burma.**  
MANDALAY, Oct. 7.—The British Residency with his clerk and Madras guards walked this morning unmolested from his residence through Main street to the steamer. People appeared much surprised; at the same time notice was given to British subjects of the intended embarkation, some of whom went on board the steamer. All is quiet. Burmese officials appear unconcerned. The steamer is expected to leave to-morrow.

**Parole way Behind.**  
LONDON, Oct. 7.—The race for the Czarowitz stakes took place to-day. At the beginning of the race the betting was 8 to 1 against Parole and 1 to 3 against Adamite. Adamite held a clear lead to the bushes, where he was headed by Bay Archer, with Quits and Clippendale in attendance to Abington Milechip, where Bay Archer was beaten. Clippendale then drew away and Westbourne took the second place half way up the hill. Clippendale won the race by a length and a half. There was one length between the second and third horses. Isonomy finished 4th, Parole was with the leading horses until one-half mile from home, when he quit their company and finished 9th.

**Transcontinental Railroad.**  
OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 7.—The government to-day advertised for tenders for the construction of 127 miles of railway, from Yale to Kamloops, British Columbia, to be received up to the 17th of November. This settles the question as the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, and the route, so far as British Columbia is concerned. The section for which tenders are called is part of the Burrard Inlet route. It was ready for tenders months ago, but pending results of the further explorations in the Peace and Pine River region, to the north, nothing was done. This new line will be expensive but it opens up a very fine region.

**Mark Lane Report.**  
LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Mark Lane Express says that bad weather has continued with but brief intervals of sunshine. In the middle counties, the rainfall has been excessive and harvesting carried on in a very desultory manner. Much of the corn in other parts of the Kingdom remains unstacked. The greater part of the wheat and barley recently cut is in a damp state that sprouting or heating in the stacks will inevitably ensue. The cutting and carrying proceed very slowly in the north, and the want of dry weather is much felt.  
The sales of English wheat last week were 151,161 quarters at 47s 1d, against 71,141 quarters at 49s 4d, for the corresponding week of the previous year.  
Imports into the United Kingdom for

the week ending Sept. 27th: Wheat, 1, 175,634 cwt; flour, 250,457 cwt.

**Following the Glasgow Example.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—True bills were returned to-day by the grand jury against Sir Francis Hincks, R. J. Reekie, John Grant, John Rankin, Hugh McKay and W. W. Ogilvie, directors; and John B. Bennie, late manager of the Consolidated Bank for making false statements of the bank's affairs. The judge declined for the present to order their arrest.

**Troops in Ireland.**  
LONDON, Oct. 10.—Infantry will be stationed throughout the county of Mayo, Ireland.

**PACIFIC COAST.**

**A Real Strike of Gold on Ruby Creek.**  
SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—N. E. Goodell, formerly of the firm of E. B. Ebeby & Co., of this city, arrived here to-day, bringing with him 18 ounces of coarse drift gold from Ruby Creek. He states that there are now 30 men in the diggings on Ruby Creek, who recently struck it rich and are taking out from \$5 to \$12 per day to the man. The mines were discovered last fall by a prospector named Rawley, who took \$70 in drift gold from a pocket on Ruby Creek in a few hours.

The news reaching this city and other sound ports, a rush set in for the mines. Taking it for granted that the gold existed in paying quantities in the bed of the creek, some 60 men have been at work all summer constructing ditches for the purpose of draining it. Bedrock, however, was found clear and smooth with no traces of gold upon its surface. Disgusted with the summer's work, the men began to pick up and leave for home. On their way out about two weeks ago the remnants of the force, some 30 in number, camped on the forks of a creek over night, six miles below the scene of their summer's work, and upon leaving the next morning traces of gold were discovered along the banks of the stream. From these indications, they went to work and soon took out over an ounce of gold. Since then the party have taken out some 35 ounces, although a considerable portion of the force have been engaged during the time in packing in provisions a distance of 35 miles, and not in actual digging. Flattering prospects have since been found at several other points along Canyon and Ruby creeks, and a big rush for the mines is likely to set in.

**Alsip's Leap.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Detectives engaged in searching for Alsip, who jumped from the ship *Valparaiso* as she was entering the harbor on Tuesday night, have thus far found no clue indicating that he succeeded in making shore. It is thought now that there was more method in his rash act than was at first supposed. Alsip is known to have been an expert swimmer, and it now appears that after he was missing a sailmaker's bench and a paddle belonging to the vessel was also found to have disappeared. Detectives generally express the opinion that he could not have made the shore, and that the pilot of the *Valparaiso* believes that no man could have lived in the chopping sea that prevailed at the time when Alsip took to the water; but as he had an opportunity to communicate by letter forwarded by steamer with friends in this city after his arrest and before he left Callao, it is thought possible that he may have had assistance from friends in this city in his escape, and that a boat may have been stationed ready to pick him up when he left the ship. Whether or not there is any truth in this theory, his expected arrival in San Francisco on the *Valparaiso* was certainly authorized by others besides the police authorities, and on the morning after the *Valparaiso* entered at this port and before the fact of Alsip's escape had been published or generally known several persons called at the police office and inquired whether he was in the city prison.

**Rain in California.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Yesterday and to-day rain has fallen throughout the state except in the extreme northern counties. The southern portion of the state has had from half an inch to an inch. The fall was lighter in the central and northern counties. Some slight damage to feed, volunteer and early sown grain and grain stacked awaiting transportation is reported.

**Flood's Obstinance.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—In the case of J. H. Burke against J. C. Flood, the Nevada Bank and the estate of W. S. O'Brien, an order was made to-day by Judge Thornton that Flood show cause next Friday why he should not be committed for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions put by plaintiffs' counsel on examination before a notary public.

**Mysterious Murder.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—George Howard, an expressman, residing at 745 California street, about 8:30 o'clock was found dead at the foot of the stairs stabbed to the heart. As his watch and chain and some money were found on him, it is supposed that robbery was not the object of the deed. His room was found to be undisturbed. The affair is mysterious. He was chiefly employed with his wagon by Chinese, and is supposed to have had considerable money somewhere.

**HOW TO PRINT SEVERAL COPIES OF A LETTER.**—A new process, by M. Charbon, is as follows: Make a zinc tray about a quarter of an inch in depth and pour into it a solution made as follows: Water, four ounces; sulphate of baryta, two and one-half ounces; sugar, one ounce; gelatine, one ounce; glycerine, six ounces. Write whatever is required to be printed upon a sheet of white paper, using instead of ordinary ink the aniline color known as "violet of methylaniline." As soon as the writing is pretty dry, lay it upon the gelatine surface and rub the back of the paper with the palm of the hand. The ink will be absorbed by the gelatinous product. All that is to be done in order to obtain a fac simile of the writing is to lay a sheet of paper upon the writing on the gelatine and rub the back with the hand. From forty to fifty can thus be drawn off in a few minutes. We find that in warm weather, plates thus prepared to remain too soft and adhesive to work satisfactorily. Better results are obtained when a larger proportion of barium sulphate—say three and one-half ounces—are used and the mixture is heated for an hour on the water-bath. [Scientific American.]

They were among the mountains in Pennsylvania. "How grand it is!" replied Miss Blase; "I have been in Switzerland, and this looks so fine to me. I hope you won't mind." [Forney's Press.

**Street Changes in Paris.**

The report of the Prefect of the Seine on the subject of the proposed changes in the names of the streets in Paris, which has just been published, provokes numerous comments. M. Herold begins by acknowledging that changes in familiar nomenclature are undesirable unless specially called for by public or national considerations. He proceeds forthwith, however, to make the exception prove the rule, and either on his own proposition, or as mouth-piece of the Municipal Council, lays before the Minister of the Interior a table for reclassifying highways and byways that will stagger the most knowing of Parisian Jarvis. To begin with that prominent landmark the Place de l'Etoile, where stands the magnificent Arc de Triomphe (now crowded by Cook's tourists, who whom may be heard contending with his fellows that this monument is really no finer than the marble arch on Oxford street), twelve avenues radiate from its center, three of which the Prefect of the Seine intends sacrificing, to wit the Rue de Rome, Josephine, and Reine Hortense. In their places the names of Kleber, Marceau and Hoche are to appear. M. Herold expresses surprise that none of these Republican generals have been honored in this spot dedicated to martial memorials, and can only account for the omission by the fury of Imperialist worship. It seems high time that they should have their due now. Four leading persons of the Second Empire are to be relegated to oblivion—Marshall St. Arnaud and Magnani and MM. Abbatucci, and Billaut. The first because he owed his Marshal's staff to the abominable crime of which he was one of the principal authors, viz., the coup d'etat. The second, because nobody desires the maintenances of his name. The third because there is a doubt as to its paternity, whether a General of the same name, or the Minister of Justice, the Abbattucci, of the Second of December. As public opinion identifies the street with the latter, there can be no question of its being spared. Billaut ought to disappear, because talent is no extenuating circumstance in a case of political apostasy. In their place we are promised the names Lincoln, Beaurepaire, La Botie, Charles and Rouget de Lisle. Lincoln and Washington are suggested by their proximity to the Champs-Elysees, American spirits, who are expected to feel highly honored at the compliment. Beaurepaire was the heroic defender of Verdun in 1792, and is intended to eclipse Magnan. La Botie, author of a work called "Contrejour," will, it is supposed, be in suitable company near Pierre Chandon, the obscure successor of Dr. Morny. The name of the President of the Republic on the 23rd of January, the day of his accession, has been suggested as appropriate to the Rue St. Arnaud, where M. Grevy occupied an apartment, but his well known modesty forbade such a stroke of adulation. It is to become Rue de Volney, after the author of "Les Ruines." Charras is to efface Clary, an obscure member of the Imperial family. The Municipal Council, in a sudden whim of classicism, thought of Juvenal, but nobody cared for the Roman satirist outside the Lux embourg. The Rue de Bouille will get rid of an irritating souvenir of the enemy of the Revolution for the peaceful name of an artist of great talent. The Rue Dauphine, emblem of monarchy, must assume the style of Rue de la Convention. The Rue des Feuillantes is condemned because the late Prefect, M. Duval, did not think fit to consult his Council before christening it. The present eulges suggested in its stead the Marcellaise, but M. Herold, for his own reason, prefers the supposed composer of that melody, Rouget de Lisle. The clerical sounding Rue des Carmens is to be retained, and the priestly Rue de la Visitation will become Rue St. Simon, because that aristocratic worshiper of kings had his abode there. "Is not this a triphibant answer to those who accuse us of blind exclusiveness?" asks the Prefect. Georges Sand is to perpetuate her fame in the appropriate precincts of a theater near Paul Louis Courier. Marie Louise and Marie Louise Antoinette streets are to have "and" interposed between the double name, according to the original idea of their founders, who never thought of these royal personages, but only of their two daughters. "Where is the cause for laughter or complaint of intolerance?" here again inquires M. Herold. Ledru-Rollin is to bowl over a Colonel named Lacene, whose only claim to distinction consisted in having been killed at Ansterlitz, though his remains are promised preservation by way of translation to another locality. The too familiar sound of mazas to peccant journalists is to vanish in favor of the encyclopedist Diderot, and Edgar Quinet is to wipe out Boulevard de Montrouge, "which ill responds to geographical truth." The Rue d'Enfer has already been converted into Denfert (the name of the defender of Belfort), although the Prefect is no partisan of this play upon world. [Cont. London Mirror.]

**WOMEN AND SCHOOLS.**—The registration of women voters for the school committee is going on actively in Massachusetts—more actively, it is said, in the country townships than in the cities. The Rev. O. D. Mayo says: "No one but a careful observer can estimate the damage to the schools (in New England country districts) from the heartless and stolid stunginess of hundreds of these boards of school committees during the past five years. It is not too much to say that the entire class of superior teachers in these towns is in more favorable localities." The excellent effect which women's votes may have in these schools can hardly be estimated. Superintendent M. A. West's experience in her Illinois districts leads her to say: "A woman is much more apt to have an eye single to the good of the school in casting her ballot for school officers. Six years' experience as County Superintendent has convinced me that in very many cases party politics, whisky or business considerations control the votes which select school officers." [New York Tribune.]

The Rochester Express tells of a person who "was born, married and buried on the same day." We never heard of any person being married as young as that.