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THE GOLDEN STAIR.
J. W. THOMAS'

A SAN BERNARDINO SIN.
Two Murdered by a Desperate Spaniard.
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 7.—A horrible butchery took place at 12 o'clock yesterday on Fourth street, near the depot, in which an old man named Goldcoffer, and a woman named Francisca Flores, were killed by a Spaniard named Jesus Fuen. Fuen and Francisca Flores were living together as man and wife, but Fuen had become jealous of her for some reason and threatened to kill any one found in the house. The neighbors were aroused at noon today by the screams of a woman, and Fuen chased Francisca with a butcher knife into the house of a neighbor.
Old man Goldcoffer, who is about 75 years of age and a paralytic, opened the door and let in Francisca, and then attempted to bar the door against Fuen, who shot her down. Goldcoffer tried to shoot Fuen with a shotgun which failed to discharge. Fuen rushed in and stabbed the old man in the neck, cutting his head half off. Fuen then gave chase to Francisca running through the fields about 100 yards before overtaking her, when he stabbed her downward, just above the collarbone, killing her instantly. A house dog that had followed them began to lick the body of the dead woman. Fuen kicked him away, and down on Francisca's arm. Irem Mendibles, a Spaniard, cutting wood near by, came running to the assistance of the screaming woman, when Fuen ran at him with a knife, but Mendibles hit Fuen on the head with a big rock, stunning him until the officers arrived, 10 minutes later.

Jumped the Track.
NIAGARA FALLS, April 7.—The afternoon fast express and through freight on the Michigan Central railway jumped the track near Thorold, Ont., about seven miles from here, at 3 o'clock, making a bad wreck. No one was injured except the fireman, James McDonald, who jumped and broke his arm.

An Early Missionary Dead.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, bishop of California, died at midnight. Bishop Kip has been identified with the Protestant Episcopal church since 1853, when he was appointed missionary bishop of California.

Drowned in the Umpqua.
CANYONVILLE, Or., April 7.—A young man by the name of Munroe was drowned Sunday evening in the South Umpqua river, 30 miles east of Canyonville, at the mouth of Elk creek. While trying to ford the river, it seems his horse became fractious while in the stream. In rearing up, the horse's head struck Munroe's head violently, knocking him into the river, and before he regained consciousness he was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

California Crops.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Reports received from forty points in all parts of California indicate that this state will have bountiful crops this year. In San Joaquin valley, the great wheat raising district of the state, the crop will be unprecedented in size. Rains have been bountiful and timely and larger acreage than ever before was planted. In the Sacramento valley, the other great wheat raising district, reports are not so favorable.

Don't Want Statehood.
TARLEQUAN, I. T., April 7.—The Cherokee council has indefinitely tabled the bill to send a delegation to the international congress to consider the statehood question.

HOODWINKED THE OFFICERS.
Bill and Sam McCarty Give Sheriff the Slip.
CONJECTURING THEIR WHEREABOUTS
Supposed to Be Hiding Near—The Other Brothers.

BAKER CITY, Or., April 7.—The officers who have been guarding Bill McCarty's house, at Haines, under the belief that Bill and Tom McCarty, supposed bank robbers who escaped from the officers a few days ago, were secreted there, made a search of the house and to their chagrin found no trace of the McCarty's. It is believed that the men have secreted themselves in the vicinity and are now awaiting a favorable opportunity to get out of the country by rail.

THE REST OF THE FAMILY.
The reported capture of Bill McCarty at Boise City proves untrue; he is supposed to be in Arizona.
Eck McCarty, who is under arrest here, killed a man in a variety theatre in this city, about two years ago, with a corkscrew.

Exception to the Rule.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The president has sent the following nomination to the senate: Caleb B. West, of Utah, to be governor of Utah; D. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., first deputy commissioner of pensions. The nomination of Caleb West in case of recognition of an "ex," for West was formerly governor of the territory under Cleveland.

To Protect Labor.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the senate, today, Voorhees introduced a resolution which was referred to the interstate commerce committee, reciting a decision in the Ohio strike cases, directing committee to report what legislation is necessary to amend the interstate commerce act so as to protect the rights of organized labor.

County Assessors in Session.
PORTLAND, April 7.—In response to a call of the state board of equalization, eleven county assessors met here, today, to discuss the taxation question. George C. Sears, of Multnomah, and C. E. Dieckman, of Washington are respectively chosen president and secretary.

An Assassin Lynched.
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 7.—The horrible butchery, which occurred in this city, yesterday, resulting in the death of old man Goldcoffer and the woman Francis C. A. Flores, at the hands of the assassin, Jesus Fuen, culminated in the lynching of Fuen by a mob early this morning.

Arthur Again Enjoined.
CLEVELAND, April 7.—Grand Chief Arthur, of the brotherhood of engineers, was served with another order by Judge Taft, of the United States court, today, forbidding him from issuing any boycott order against the Ann Arbor road.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

On Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill.

Unions Cannot Be Maintained by an Armed Force—Self-Government the Only Remedy.

LONDON, April 7.—Mr. Gladstone said the government had no intention of amending the bill as presented, except in some minor particulars. He earnestly desired to bring home to the house the question: When was this great controversy to end? He did not address the question to the opposition in a spirit of assumed superiority, but he would rather press it earnestly upon their hearts and understandings as a matter in which both sides were equally interested. For many years the question of Irish home rule had blocked the way of legislation. The liberal party had offered a solution, but when they asked their opponents where all this was to end, they rarely obtained an answer. Certainly the opposition had not ventured to point out a process whereby the greatest of Irish questions should be decided apart from the way in which the home rule bill

proposed to decide it. Mr. Gladstone proceeded with a history of the development of the causes of the demand for Irish home rule, and said that the progress of events in the past century had proved the fallacy of the argument offered by the opposition; that time and patience would see Ireland pacified without special legislation. Never was there a time when the Irish people was so near to acceptance of the union as during the first 29 years after the act of union had been passed. The reason was not because they loved it but because they were trodden under foot. They wished for peace and they had no genuine representation in the imperial parliament. So soon as the voice of Ireland was heard in parliament the constitutional movement for self-government should be granted. Gladstone continued:

"Let the house look at the spectacle the world offers in regard to its unions. In the civilized world no incorporated union effected and maintained by force has ever prospered. That is a challenge of some boldness. Is it too bold?" Here the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach interrupted Mr. Gladstone with the remark, "Take the case of the United States." Mr. Gladstone answered:

"I said incorporated union. You missed the essential word. Holland and Belgium tried an incorporated union, and after a precarious existence of 15 years a divorce was effected. Austria and Hungary tried incorporation, and after years of sad experience they found the choice lay in giving it up or the empire. Russia incorporated Poland. Take your stand thereon if you think fit; let the opposition make it the model of their operations. To all unions, but one principle can be applied, and that is whether they require permanent maintenance by force. If, when the force disappears, harmony remains, the union is good. If the maintenance of the union by force, actual or in reserve, is necessary, the value of the union is questionable. Unions not incorporated, but autonomous, have been attended in all cases with success, sometimes complete and always considerable. Thus Austria and Hungary under their present union, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Iceland, Russia and Finland are illustrations. The most complete success was the German federation, where each state had its own powers, the union only affecting imperial interests. In the United States each state had its own rights and anyone in America daring to interfere with those rights would be regarded as a madman. The colonies had some points in common with Ireland. The disease of disaffection once permeated them, but a remedy was found in self-government."

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone referred to the retention of the Irish members in the imperial parliament. During the last 60 years, he said, 12 instances had occurred of cabinets being displaced by a vote of censure. Among these instances there was not a case where the question at issue was purely British, eight having been imperial and four Irish questions, therefore he thought less inconvenience ought to be expected from Irish members voting on British questions than had been anticipated. Regarding the question of finance, Mr. Gladstone admitted it was no easy matter to disentangle the finances of countries associated for the last 90 years. It could not be done in any way free from inconvenience, but the trouble was mere dust in the balance compared with the vital importance of the great purpose of aiming at the real union of the two countries and the consolidation of the empire. The bill carefully guarded the possibility of increasing imperial expenditure, whereof Ireland ought to pay her share in the event of war and other causes. If the house were not satisfied with the security offered under the existing finance clauses of the bill, he was ready to deal freely with the question and to recast the clauses objected to.

Until a recent period the question between Great Britain and Ireland had been one between class and nation; now it was between nation and nation. There was no more melancholy spectacle on earth than the spectacle of wrong inflicted by one nation on another. On the other hand, there was nothing nobler than to see a nation deliberately set upon the removal of injustice and deliberately determined to break with whatever remained.

Why She Sank.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—The cause of the sinking of the Sultan's steamer, reported several days ago, was a collision, during a gale with an admiralty steamer. The number drowned is fifty-four, most of them servants of the palace.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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ON TRIED ELECTRIC WINGS

Dispatches Flash From All Parts of the World.

BRITISH BEER BIBULATORS

Investigating the Merits of Lake Michigan Waters.

MASONIC OUTRAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It appears a United States consulate at one of the Peruvian ports has been sacked by a mob, with apparent police sanction. An officer acting as consular agent for the United States was fired upon and wounded in the foot. The news came in a brief telegram through the United States minister to Peru. He omitted such essential details as the name of the place and the wounded officer, or they were dropped from his dispatch in telegraphic transmission. The telegram is as follows:

LIMA, April 5.—Gresham, Washington. At (place omitted) a mob attacked a Masonic lodge, sacked the building and burned the fixtures in the street. Incidentally the United States consulate was invaded, the furnishings were destroyed and the acting consular agent was shot in the foot. The archives were saved intact. A squad of Peruvian police looked on while the mob performed its work without interference. The mail brings particulars. (Signed) Hicks.

Secretary Gresham conferred with the president on the subject, and this afternoon sent the following telegram to Minister Hicks, at Lima.
"Protest against the failure of the authorities to afford protection to the consulate, and if the facts are well established ask an expression of regret, and reparation for injury to American property or person. Gresham."

BEHRING ARBITRATORS.

PARIS, April 6.—In the Behring sea court of arbitration, in closing his answer to Phelps's proposal to exclude the supplementary report of the British Behring sea commissioners, Sir Charles Russell contended the objections of the United States to the report, on the ground of its not being subject to control or cross-examination applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States counter case. In conclusion, Sir Charles urged upon the arbitrators the necessity of determining the question of right before dealing with the regulation of seal fisheries.

In reply, Carter remarked it was not the custom of the American bar for the counsel to introduce its own personality in the case so as to lend weight to his arguments; therefore, he himself would not follow the example set several times by the counsel for Great Britain. He pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris, the case, so far as argument was concerned, was finished and both cases and counter cases had long been closed. The United States government is of the opinion that it has much reason to complain of Great Britain's conduct in the case, but this has been passed over. They believed the only thing to be done was to return the documents, as the time for submitting new evidence was long past. We would not impute bad faith to the British government, said Carter. At the same time we hold the opponents proceeded on an erroneous interpretation of the treaty of arbitration.

TESTING CHICAGO BROTH.

LONDON, April 7.—The special commissioners sent by the London Lancet to test the water supply of Chicago with a view to the safety of the British who will visit the World's Fair, state that the ill-informed rumor has mixed the faults of the supply, although some points, especially the unsanitary use of ice in cooling the water, need serious attention. They report there is every reason to hope the exhibition will be carried out without an outbreak of any epidemic. The report is long and deals with the drainage and sewerage of the

Chicago city waterworks, the condition of the Chicago river and Lake Michigan and sanitation generally.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

BOMBAY, April 7.—Further information in regard to the atrocities committed by the Khan of Kheilat are to the effect that, suspecting five of his wives of infidelity, he caused them to be cruelly put to death. The khan has agreed to deliver to the British Indian government the surviving prisoners whom he was reported as torturing. As a punishment for his conduct the British agent will withhold 40,000 of the 100,000 rupees allowed him as a subsidy, and will devote it to the benefit of the families of those unjustly executed. The khan has been on the throne since 1857, and has been generally well conducted heretofore.

Evangelical Church War.

DES MOINES, April 7.—There are sensational developments in the Evangelical church war growing out of the recent decisions in the East. The Iowa conference of the Dubbs fraction, which is in the majority in this state, met at Center Point, but was barely called to order when a writ of temporary injunction was served on the body, restraining further deliberations. An immediate hearing in court was granted both the Escher and Dubbs fractions.

Married to Miss Ayers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A statement is published to the effect that it has been discovered that George Jeffers, accused of the murder of Miss Olga Ayers, the New Brighton station agent, in December last, was married only to Miss Ayers, and that the woman with whom he has been living in Oakland is not his wife. The discovery of this evidence will relieve Jeffers of this additional charge of bigamy, which has been placed against him.

Bishop Kip Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Bishop Kip, who was reported to be dying last night through the night. At noon yesterday his physicians stated that he could not possibly live until night. His family have been summoned to his bedside.

A Long Prize Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Andy Bowen of this city and Jack Burke of Texas, fought at the Olympic Club last night for a purse of \$2500, and the lightweight championship of the South. The fight was stopped in the 110th round by the referee, who declared it "no fight." The purse will probably be divided. Bowen wanted to finish. The bones of both of Burke's hands were broken.

Painting Ruined.

ROME, April 7.—Tintoretto's portrait of a Venetian nobleman in the palace of the Doges, Venice, has been hacked to pieces. It was valued at 300,000 francs. There is no clue.

No Martial Law.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A cablegram from Valparaiso this evening said: There is no truth in the rumor regarding martial law having been ordered in Chili.

Opposed to Annexation.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—A reported uprising, under General Gonzalez has taken place against Heuresaux in San Domingo. The revolutionists assert that Heuresaux is attempting to bring about annexation to the United States, which they oppose.

Bank Robber Captured.

DENVER, Col., April 7.—The report that the man who robbed David H. Moffatt of \$21,000, in the First National bank here a few years ago, had been captured at Baker City, Or., has created great interest here. Moffatt admits that the clue is direct from the woman mentioned. He says that he will pay well for the thief's capture, whether he gets any money back or not. The robbery was one of the most daring on record. Moffatt was relieved of \$21,000 in cash, at the hour of noon, when the bank was crowded and the streets were thronged, and that too at the point of a revolver in the hands of a desperate man who escaped and was lost in the crowd before walking 150 feet.