ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—JULY 11, 1888.

FOURTH DAY

—OF OUR—

26th SEMI-ANNUAL

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE!

EACH DAY WE ADD NEW LINES TO OUR extensive varieties that we now have on sale. It is the best opportunity you will have this season to PURCHASE YOUR GOODS UNDER THE REAL VALUES.

Nuns' Veiling, fine hair-line stripe....4 cents per yard
Double-width figured Nuns' Veiling....5 cents per yard
Two-tone Batiste Suitings, white and light tan striped, cut from 40 cents to....15 cents
Ladies' Cashmere Brocaded Scarfs, wool fringe, $1 25 to..75 cents
Ladies' full-sizes Shetland Shawls, cut from $1 50 to.....98 cents
Lot of 20-cent Towels cut to....12½ cents
Mosquito Bars....25 cents | Crinkled Seersuckers....5 cents
Embroidered Persian Lawns, cut from 37½ to....12½ cents
7-8 English Prints....5 cents
100 Linen Buggy Robes for....55 cents

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED IN

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 9 Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, in all colors, at....5 cents per yard
Assorted colors in fancy Ribbons, same width....Same Price
Also, 100 Ladies' Trimmed Hats, choice for....65 cents
A large variety of other fine Trimmed Hats at equally low prices, as we are going to close out all of our MILLINERY during the month of July.

IN TINWARE DEPARTMENT--CUT RATES.

1½-quart Dairy Pans	4 cents	1½-quart Pudding Pans	4 cents
3-quart Dairy Pans	5 cents	4-quart Pudding Pans	8 cents
4-quart Dairy Pans	8 cents	Tumblers	48 cents per dozen
12-quart Dairy Pans	12½ cents	Goblets	69 cents per dozen

TO-MORROW!

The Special Lines of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS displayed in show window will be on sale.

50 Men's fancy Suits....$3 50
35 Suits of Boys' Clothing, knee Pants, in dark Corduroy, black worsted Diagonals and fancy Cassimeres....$2 50
40 Pairs of Men's all-wool Pants, fancy dark stripes....$2
20 Suits of Men's Clothing, a mixed lot....$5
300 Men's Summer Vests....65 cents
75 Men's Mohair Dusters....55 cents
Lot of Men's fancy Socks....3 cents
Lot of Gents' Fine Merino and Balbriggan Underwear cut at two-thirds the regular value.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,

AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE....SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FRUITS, SEED, PRODUCE, ETC.

W. P. THOMAS, Pres't and Gen. Manager. | A. L. LUTHER, Secretary and Treas.

SACRAMENTO FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMPANY, COMMISSION Merchants, and Jobbers in Green and Dried Fruit, Produce and General Merchandise. Correspondence solicited.
120 and 122 J street, Sacramento, Calif

S. GERSON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
—WHOLESALE—
Fruit and Produce.
220 J Street,
SACRAMENTO....CAL.

W. H. WOOD & CO.
(Successors to LYON & CURTIS),
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in California and Oregon Produce and Fruits. Potatoes, Beans, Apples, Oranges, etc., a specialty.
Nos. 117, 119 and 125....J Street.

THE SACRAMENTO MARKET
CARRIES THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Fruit, Produce, Fish, Poultry, Game, etc., to be found in the city.
CURTIS BROS. & CO.,
308, 310 and 312 K street, Sacramento.
Telephone 37. [tf] Postoffice Box 335.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in
Fruit and Produce.
308, 310 and 312 K st., Sacramento.
Telephone 37. Postoffice Box 335. tf

CALIFORNIA MARKET,
No. 712 K street.
Garroll & Genis,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Butter, Domestic and Imported Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Fish, Fruit and General Produce. Orders delivered to any part of the city Telephone No. 188. 1m

EUGENE J. GREGORY. FRANK GREGORY.
GREGORY BROS. CO.,
(Successors to GREGORY, BARNES & CO.).
Nos. 126 and 128 J Street....Sacramento.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full Stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at Lowest Rates. tf

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
DEALERS,
SACRAMENTO....[1p]....CAL

WM. M. LYON. (Established 1869.) W. B. SHERMAN.
WM. M. LYON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in Produce and Fruits, including Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Poultry,
121 and 123 J street, Sacramento.
San Francisco Office: 416 Front st. tf

FRESH FRUIT.
FOR CHOICE PEACHES, APRICOTS, APples, Blackberries, Currants, etc., also fine Family Groceries, go to
C. ERMANN'S,
1028 and 1030 J Street....Sacramento.tf

CITY MARKET,
118 J Street, Sacramento,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED and most favorably located Market for shipping of meats by either railroad or express, being but half a block from either place. Orders by freight or express are ready for shipping in twenty minutes after being received. Our meats are the best. Trade solicited and supplied at the lowest market rates.
A. HEILBRON & BRO.
sp27-4plm Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Teachers' Institute.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Sacramento County Teachers' Institute will convene at the Sacramento High school building, Ninth and M streets, on
Monday, July 16, 1888, at 1 P. M.
After organization the Institute will adjourn to meet in San Francisco and be held in connection with the N. E. A. Convention. Teachers desiring to become members of the Association can receive certificates of membership after the organization.
jy3-td B. F. HOWARD, Superintendent.

—GO TO—
VAN VOORHIES' DRUG STORE
—FOR THE—
BEST AND COLDEST SODA WATER.
Corner Eighth and J Streets. 1p

THE EYES OF THE WISE MEN
and WOMEN who read this will be saved many a Smart and Ache and Inflammation. They will buy at once a box of REDDING'S
RUSSIA SALVE
Which is the best EYE REMEDY in the world.
* * * IT CURES ALSO * * *
Cuts, Burns, Piles, Felons and Skin Diseases—ONLY 25 CENTS—Buy it NOW!
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Life Renewer
Patented October 11, 1887.

A NEW INVENTION! LATEST AND BEST! IT CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE!
Dr. Pierce's Galvanic Chain Belt
is one of the Greatest Electro-Medical Appliances of the Age and contains vast improvements over all of the old style belts now in use. Electricity from this Belt can be instantly felt. Its complete Body battery and will cure the following diseases when all other remedies fail:
Nervous Debility, Kidney Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Constipation, Disease of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Impotency, Weakness of Sexual Organs, etc. Double Strength Electric Suspensory for men free with every Belt. For Price List and full information, call or send stamp for Pamphlet No. 2. Address:
Magnetic Elastic Truss Co.
704 SACRAMENTO STREET, San Francisco, Cal., or 304 NORTH SIXTH STREET, St. Louis, Mo.
Also for sale by J. H. WIDBER, (Druggist,) corner Third and Market Streets, San Francisco.

RUPTURE Positively Cured by "Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss." The only Genuine ELECTRIC Truss in the world! For particulars, send stamp to above address for Illustrated Pamphlet No. 2.

"SECURUS JUDICAT ORBIS TERRARUM."
Apollinaris
THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS:
The filling at the Apollinaris Spring during the year 1887 amounted to
11,894,000 bottles.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE CAPITAL.

THE FREE-TRADERS GIVE CALIFORNIA A BLACK EYE.

A Row in the Democratic Camp—Randall Seriously Ill—Hoar Fights the Fisheries Treaty.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

TRAMPLING ON CALIFORNIA.

The Democrats of the House Refuse Protection to a Great Industry.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—The tariff debate in the House late this afternoon was one of the liveliest of the session and the political effect of which will be far-reaching. The clause reducing the tax on raisins from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound was taken up. Vandever of California offered an amendment restoring the duty to 2 cents. He called the attention of the Democrats to the seriousness of the step they were about to take. The raisin industry in California was one of the most important in the State. It had been said that this reduction did not amount to much, when in fact it would amount to more than $150,000 a year. He did not believe that the Democrats, if they thoroughly understood the situation, would insist upon the reduction. The treatment meted out to California so far had been anything but justice. It would seem a pity that that State was separated by the Territories from the rest of the Union. Did an ocean instead roll between them—did the Spanish flag, instead of the stars and stripes, float above California's soil, they might reasonably hope for better things. This proposed reduction from two cents to one and one-half per pound, he said, was a direct blow at a prominent industry of California, and a severe one. The producers of raisins in his district were small landowners. It was like striking a blow at the homestead and comforts of home. It practically amounts to just as much as a robbery of the farmers. The majority of this House could not assume a more unfortunate position than the present one, favoring as it does foreign products at the expense of home products.

M'KENNA'S PLEA FOR HOME INDUSTRY.

McKenna followed and made strong plea for Vandever's amendment. He said he hoped the amendment would be adopted. The industry needed it and must have it, or else it would perish. He appealed to the Democrats of the House to support it. He believed they could be loyal to their party and yet support the amendment. He thought there must be some limitation for both protectionists and tariff reformers. This industry, being a new and difficult one, demanded consideration. He showed that experiment and toil had to be gone through with and markets found for the product, all of which took time and capital. He said that imported raisins varied in price from 10 to 30 cents per pound, and the domestic from 5 to 40 cents. He expected that this years' production of California raisins would be 150,000 boxes. The duty, he thought, ought to be kept at 2 cents per pound, and declared it to be for the interest of the Democrats, if they wished to consider political reasons, to support the amendment.

BIGGS ARGUES FOR LOW DUTY.

Representative Biggs declared that he was in favor of protecting raisins and everything of the kind produced on the Pacific coast, and therefore supports the Mills' bill, which he thought was better protection, since it does away with the pernicious damage rebate. There was no ten per cent. damage under this bill, and the protection thus offered would soon enable the United States to supply the world with raisins.

MORROW REPLIED TO THE BUTTE STATESMAN.

Mr. Morrow, in answer to Biggs, said that the proposed reduction was to give the product at cheaper prices, but that could not be done without ruining the industry. In a new industry like raisins, the growing of a vineyard needs from four to five years' care, with no returns to the grower during that time, and he falling in debt. He declared such to be the condition of the raisin industry in California to-day, and the reduction would destroy the small margin of profit now enjoyed. When the Democrats came to rice, they would retain the one hundred per cent. protection. But raisins they would reduce twenty-five per cent. Was that just? Both were necessary for good pudding. He said most of the raisin-growers of California are poor and struggling for existence against Spain and Southern Europe.

McMillan of Tennessee spoke of the benefit that would result by the abolishment of the damage rebate.

Morrow here interrupted and said that the damage on raisins was too small to be considered a factor in the case.

FELTON STANDS UP.

Felton said that a great deal had been uttered regarding the depressed condition of American agriculture, and he declared it to be due to competition at home, and said we could not afford to compete with Europe. The duty on raisins and other products should therefore be maintained.

THOMPSON DODGES THE ISSUE.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 67 to 77. The position of active hostility to the maintenance of the tariff assumed by Briggs, and his vote against it, is taken as significant of the way he will vote on the wool clause. Thompson was absent, although it was a well-known fact that the raisin clause would be taken up to-day.

CAPITAL FOR REPUBLICANS.

McKenna said that to-day's action in the House insured the carrying of the State in the November election by the Republicans.

THREATENING CALIFORNIA.

A Great Industry Endangered by the Pending Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—The present duty on raisins is 2 cents per pound. Mills' tariff bill proposes a duty of 1½ cents, a reduction of one-half cent. Shippers declare that the crop of Spanish raisins will be a large one, with low prices. Under this circumstance even the present duty is considered an inadequate protection for the raisin-growers of the Pacific coast.

In this connection attention is called to the significant assertions of R. B. Blowers, a prominent raisin-grower of the coast, who says: "Tinkering the tariff is ruining the business of raisin-making in California. When the tariff on raisins was reduced before, it crippled the industry. I took up a large portion of my raisin vineyard then and converted it into an alfalfa patch, and another part of it I grafted with table grapes. From the alfalfa tract I will get from ten to thirteen tons per acre. I am getting ready to take up the rest of my raisin vineyard in anticipation of another reduction of the tariff in the interest of the Spanish raisin-grower, for another reduction will kill the business here. We can barely make a profit now during an average year, but if there should be a good crop in Spain and a poor one here, we would not make a cent after paying freight to Eastern markets, which is several times as much as the foreign producer has to pay. The foreign raisin-maker would, therefore, drive us out of the market."

"CRANK" VS. "FOOL."

A Democratic Protectionist on the War-Path Against Mills.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—The rapid progress made on the Mills bill during the last fortnight has brought the House within sight of a final vote. There remains but eight pages more upon which there is likely to be speech-making, and there will be very little of that save on the wool clause. Wool is about the only stumbling-block in the way of the completion of the tariff debate. On that many have prepared speeches and will insist on getting them on record and before the country.

While all this will take time, none of the speakers will be allowed to go much beyond the five-minute limit. So far as the Republicans are concerned, a vote can and will be reached by the end of the week, but there is a row brewing in the Democratic camp which, while it has not grown as yet beyond the size of a man's hand, is likely to make a big rumpus in the next few days.

After the sugar clause was disposed of in the House yesterday, the clause reducing the tax on Sumatra tobacco-wrappers was reached, and on the request of Congressman Vance, of Connecticut, was passed over. This action was a surprise to many, and conclusions of all kinds were drawn. Vance gave no excuse for the request, but it was made in a way which clearly showed that he had no fear of an objection from Mills. Upon investigation quite a lively little fight was found to be in progress between Vance and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. This is the first time that Vance has served in Congress, but his activity as a protectionist has made Mills hate him as cordially as he does Sam Randall.

Vance has made a hard fight all through against the Mills bill, and has again and again warned the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee that to carry out its provisions on tobacco would be to make Democratic defeat in Connecticut certain. One by one Mills has consented to the amendments offered by Vance, but when the latter came forward and asked that the tax on Sumatra wrappers be left alone he peremptory declined.

Vance made a flying trip down home the other day, and came back more frightened than ever about the prospect of losing the State. He went to the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee and told them that he had been down home visiting among the tobacco men of the State, and they were making a big howl about the change in the tax on Sumatra wrappers. The passage of the bill in that shape, he said, would simply mean the destruction of business throughout his State and the consequent destruction of any chance the Democrats might have of carrying the State next fall. But Mr. Mills, losing his temper, said he'd be d—d if the change should be made.

The case was passed over yesterday, in the hope of having the matter settled amicably and without having a fight on the floor of the House between the two wings of the Democratic party.

Mills says now that Vance is a meddlesome crank, and Vance returns the compliment by calling the leader of his own party a big-headed fool.

THE FISHERIES BARGAIN.

Senator Hoar's Vigorous Attack on the Fisheries Treaty.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—In the open executive session of the Senate to-day Hoar of Massachusetts made a speech in opposition to the Canadian Fisheries Treaty. The Republican Senators listened to him with attention. His criticism on the treaty in general terms was in the following language: It does not afford a redress of grievances; it does not provide against a recurrence of the causes of complaint in future; it concedes valuable rights which ought not to be surrendered; it gains no valuable rights which we do not possess; it negotiates in regard to matters which, under special circumstances, should not be a subject of negotiation; it fails to negotiate and bring into settlement matters which peremptorily demand settlement; it gets much less than it is worth for what it proposes to give, and much less than Canada had already shown her willingness to pay; it leaves us in a much worse attitude for future negotiation; it shows an utter want of appreciation for the national value of our fisheries, and in respects in which they are important. And it shows an

UTTER INSENSIBILITY TO NATIONAL HONOR.

Dignity and character. The whole tone of the negotiation is feeble, spiritless, ignoble and timid. American vessels by the hundred are seized, insulted, harassed, vexed and dishonored. The American flag is hauled down from an American masthead; American mariners in foreign ports are subjected to treatment which our Democratic Secretary of State declares is "outrageous," "brutal," "inhuman," "inhospitable." All this is done to bully us to put fish on our free list, that the fishery, marine and naval strength of our rival may grow, and our fishing marine and naval nursery may dwindle and decay; and when the Senate of the United States is considering what to do about it, the Senator from Alabama tells us these sailors of ours are few in number, and that the question between putting fish on the free list and war with Great Britain is a very dangerous issue.

"ARE WE CHINA,

That opium is to be forced into our markets at the point of British bayonets or at the mouth of British cannon? The solid South is represented in this body by 34 votes. They are all Democrats save one, and his seat is soon to be filled by a Democratic successor. Of that 34, 29 have inserted in the official catalogue of the Senate, as their title to honorable remembrance, a statement of distinguished service in an attempt to destroy their country and bring its proud flag in dishonor to the dust. They are fond of telling us that all that is changed now. They say that if the country should ever be in peril again, if the flag be menaced anew, whether it be from a foreign foe or domestic malice, it shall find no readier and braver defenders that among the men who stood in arms against it. I, for one, have never questioned their sincerity. I do not question it now."

At 5 o'clock Senator Hoar finished his speech, having spoken four hours and a quarter. In conclusion he read the report of Sir John Tupper to the Canadian Government, wherein it appeared that the treaty was the result of an agreement between the President and Secretary Bayard to assist England's prospects.

Senator Gray acted as the representative of the Administration, and asked questions during the speech.

Mr. Hoar's speech was abundant in illustration, statistics and historical detail, and its delivery occupied the entire session of the Senate.

TOO MUCH POLITICS.

What Whelpley Says of the San Francisco Sub-Treasurer's Office.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th. — Assistant-Treasurer Whelpley has submitted to Secretary Fairchild the report of his count of money and investigation of the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco. Secretary Fairchild refuses to make the report public. In a conversation with your correspondent he said that the publication of the report could do no good. There was, he said, but a trifling shortage in the cash account of the Sub-Treasurer, due probably to insignificant pilfering from coin sacks by subordinate employes. Any defects in the service of the office will be remedied as soon as possible. There is no reflection in the report upon the integrity of the Treasury or Treasurer Brooks, but it is intimated that politics is playing too important a part in the management of the office.

A REPUBLICAN THORN.

Democratic Partisans Who Object to Major Blakeney Holding Office.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—One of the few Republican Federal office-holders in California who has not been removed is Major Blakeney, Superintendent of the Life Saving Service. Strenuous efforts have been made to secure Blakeney's place for a Democrat, but he has not been vanquished. According to General Superintendent Kimball, there seems to be no likelihood of Blakeney's dismissal, unless he should be found guilty of dishonest practices or partisan conduct. Charges of one kind and another have been preferred against Blakeney, but upon investigation they have been disproven.

Mr. Kimball says that President Cleveland is thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the law of 1883, which makes the Life Saving Service entirely non-partisan. The object of the Service is to secure the best men, regardless of party affiliations. Kimball says it makes no difference whether a man is a Republican or Democrat, so long as he faithfully discharges the duties of his office.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

A Rumor That China Will Not Ratify the New Treaty.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—In the State Department it is expected that news of the ratification of the Chinese treaty by the Imperial authorities will be received within a few days. There are rumors that China will not ratify the treaty as it was amended by the Senate, but Government officials do not lay much stress upon these reports. As soon as the treaty is ratified, legislation to put it into effect will be adopted by both houses of Congress.

CALIFORNIA CONTRACTS.

Officials Coming to the Coast to Award Indian-Supply Contracts.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—Captain J. J. Hassler, Appointment Clerk of the Interior Department, and S. M. Yeatman, clerk in the Indian Office, will leave for San Francisco to open bids and award contracts for Indian supplies to Indians located west of the Rocky Mountains. The awards will include clothing, agricultural implements, beef, etc., and will aggregate $65,000. Captain Hassler will represent the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Yeatman the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A BAD ATTACK.

Congressman Randall Seized With a Sudden and Dangerous Illness.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—Representative Randall was taken seriously sick last night with hemorrhage of the bowels. It was a recurrence of an old trouble. Last winter he had a surgical operation performed and was confined to his bed for some time, but was supposed to have entirely recovered, until the attack of last night. For nearly two weeks past Mr. Randall has been complaining, but nothing was thought of the matter until yesterday morning, however.

He did not come down to breakfast until late, when he dressed and attempted to go to the Capitol, being anxious to be present and take part in the debate on the sugar clause in the Mills bill. He started to the Capitol shortly before noon, but was forced to return home and go to bed. His family wanted to send for a physician, but he said it was unnecessary. Shortly after midnight, he was suddenly taken much worse, and his young son sent for a physician. Doctor Mallen, being the nearest one, was called in, and succeeded in temporarily relieving Mr. Randall of pain and carrying him beyond the crisis. For over an hour, however, it was a question of very serious doubt whether the patient would recover or not.

This morning he was much improved, but at 5 o'clock this afternoon he had another attack, and Dr. Mallen was again called in. This time the family concluded to send for Mr. Randall's family physician, Dr. Martin, who is in Boston. He was telegraphed to come to-night, if possible.

In response to an inquiry made at the house this afternoon, Mrs. Lancaster, his married daughter, said that there is every reason to believe that Mr. Randall will soon be all right.

Although the news of Mr. Randall's illness was not published till this afternoon, it quickly spread about the Capital, and a very large number of political friends called to inquire about his condition. The family affect to believe that he is in no danger, but Dr. Mallen admitted to-night that his case is quite a serious one.

RESTING WELL AT MIDNIGHT.

WASHINGTON, July 11th—A.M.—At midnight Randall was resting easily, and the doctors said there was a gratifying improvement in his condition.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—The Senate this morning passed a resolution offered by Senator Sherman, directing the Finance Committee to investigate in connection with the tariff such measures as may be deemed expedient to set aside all agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations which tend to prevent free competition in the production, manufacture or sale of articles of domestic growth or production, or the sale of articles imported into the United States, or which, against public policy, tend to foster monopoly or advance the cost of the necessaries of life.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fishery treaty, and was addressed by Hoar in opposition to it. His speech occupied the entire session.

The House.

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—After the reading of the journal, the House to-day went into Committe of the Whole on the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Nutting restoring the existing rate of duty on starch.

Hopkins of Illinois moved to strike from the definition of uncleaned rice the words, "rice free of the outer hull."

Greer of Iowa and Bayne of Pennsylvania criticised the committee for placing the farm products of the East and West on the free list and imposing a duty of 100 per cent. upon rice, a product of the South.

The amendment was rejected.

Warner of Missouri offered an amendment fixing the duty on cleaned rice at one-half cent per pound. Rejected.

On motion of McMillan of Tennessee the duty on rice flour and rice meal was fixed at 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Boutelle offered an amendment fixing the rate of duty on dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute or British gum at three cents a pound. Rejected.

Vandever of California moved to increase the duty on raisins from 1½ to 2 cents per pound, the present duty. The raisin industry was, he said, of recent origin in California. Three years ago the production in that State was 300,000 twenty-pound boxes. Last year it was 800,000 boxes. This year 15,000 acres were put in raisin grapes, producing 1,500,000 boxes, valued at not less than $3,000,000.

McKenna earnestly supported the amendment and appealed to the Democratic side to allow it to go through.

Biggs of California contended that the industry would be as well protected under the reduction made by the Mills bill as now.

Morrow of California said that the industry was a new one, in which a large amount of capital had been invested, and he feared a reduction of the duty would be injurious.

Felton of California urged the adoption of the amendment, as being in the interest of agriculture.

The amendment was rejected—67 to 77.

On motion of McMillan, an amendment was adopted fixing the rate of duty on flax, hackled, known as dressed line, at $1 per ton.

Phelps moved to increase from 25 to 40 per cent. ad valorem the duty on flax and linen thread, twine and pack-thread and the manufactures of flax.

Pending action the House took a reeess till 8 P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill granting the right of way to a railroad company through the Indian reservation.

California Pensions.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—California pensions issued: Original invalid—George Brown, San Francisco.

Increase—John M. White, East Los Angeles; John Flood, San Francisco; John W. Miltonberger, Los Angeles; John C. Hines, Oakland.

Mexican survivors—Jephta Legrand Healer, Duncan's Mills; John C. Willet, Independence.

California Naval Changes.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—Assistant Surgeon Wm. Martin is ordered to duty at the San Francisco naval rendezvous and to attend the officers of the navy and marine corps stationed there. Assistant Surgeon Ernest W. Anzil is detached from duty at the San Francisco rendezvous and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

General Joe Johnston Coming.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—General Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, accompanied by Wm. M. Thompson, of the Railroad Office, will leave to-morrow on his annual inspection tour over the Pacific railroads.

Reserve Agent for a Bank.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th.—The Comptroller of Currency to-day approved of the Maverick National Bank of Boston as a reserve agent for the California National Bank of San Diego.

Revenue Inspector for California.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 10th. — A. C. McLaughlin, Inspector of Internal Revenue, located at Cincinnati, has been transferred to the Pacific coast. His headquarters will be at San Francisco.

HOME AFFAIRS.

BURLINGTON PEOPLE MAKE TWO IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Sheridan's Condition—The St. Louis Elopers—Fruit Sales—A Terrible Tragedy.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

THE ST. LOUIS ELOPERS.

Mrs. Norton Pictures Her Husband as a First-Class Brute.

ST. LOUIS, July 10th.—Further telegrams from Topeka say: Judge Laughlin, attorney for Norton and Mrs. Caswell, who is an intimate friend of Mrs. Norton, arrived from St. Louis by the noon train and went directly to the Copeland Hotel, where Mrs. Caswell, after some strong and bitter words to Moore, made an earnest appeal to Mrs. Norton to return to St. Louis. She said:

"If you will go back to St. Louis with me, you can return to your home and Mr. Norton will receive you with open arms. If you don't want to live with him, you can have the old home, and Norton will stay at a hotel."

At this Mrs. Norton broke into tears, and between her sobs declared that she would not return.

"He will kill me if I go back!" she said. "He threatened to take my life, and I can't go back! No, I will not go back! I will stay with him whom I love!"

Mrs. Caswell then threw her arms around Mrs. Norton, and again pleaded with her to return, but she declared positively she would not, and Mrs. Caswell then left her.

Mrs. Norton received three telegrams from friends in Baltimore to-day, offering her any assistance in their power to give.

MRS. NORTON DENOUNCES HER HUSBAND.

While Moore was out of the hotel this morning, in charge of an officer, Mrs. Norton talked freely to a *Post-Dispatch* reporter, and said something which has caused much surprise and give rise to much doubt to many of Norton's friends. The madame is reported to have said:

"I would never have left St. Louis with Moore had my husband not threatened to take my life. When I went to my home on Friday they told me Norton would kill me, and it was in fear of my life that I left. No other women but myself could have lived with him ten years, and I fairly worshiped him. But his treatment of me was that of a brute. He has cursed me, he has beat me, and dragged me about like a dog, and I lived with him because I loved him—because I thought his heart would change. I don't believe there is a man in St. Louis who has such an unbearable and uncontrollable temper as Norton has. At times he is like a madman. He never had cause to think of me as other than a loving and dutiful wife, for I was most devoted to him in every way of my life. When he was sick I never left his bedside, but watched him day after day, and night after night, until I was almost wasted away. Then those statements, that Moore had been visiting our house daily, are most malicious lies. Why, he has not, during the three months we lived there, set foot within my house. Then those stories that we had stolen Norton's money are just simply awful. I have not one cent of Norton's money, and he knows it. He knows I never had his money. I have about $3,500 of my own money, which is all I have, and our arrest on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing $20,000, is preposterous."

"Would you object to return to St. Louis?" was asked of Mrs. Norton.

"I do not want to go back, if I can help it, for I am afraid of Norton, but if the officers say so we will, of course, go."

"What will your friends there think of this escapade?"

"I don't care much what they think of me. A great many of them have turned against me anyway. I am not living for the world so much now as for my own happiness. I am sorry we are in this trouble, but it will come out all right."

POLITICAL NOTES.

National Republican Committee—New York Convention—Etc.

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NEW YORK, July 10th.—The sub-Committee of the National Republican Committee held a session this morning and afternoon, discussing the matters to be submitted to the National Committee to-morrow. Those present were Clarkson of Iowa, New of Indiana, Filly of Missouri, and Hooker of Vermont. National headquarters will be selected to-morrow.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican State Committee this morning decided to hold a State Convention at Saratoga August 28th, and re-elected Bliss Chairman of the committee.

AN OVATION TO MORTON.

Levi P. Morton received an ovation from a large collection of Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

Arrest of Chairman Hoge, of the Locomotive Engineers.

CHICAGO, July 10th.—Chairman Hoge, of the Burlington Road Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and Chairman Murphy of the Firemen's Brotherhood, were arrested this morning. A circular, in which Hoge is said to have requested the brotherhood to hire themselves secretly to the "Q" road and then disable engines, is the basis of the charge against Hoge, and that against Chairman Murphy is as an accomplice. The company claims to have positive evidence.

Both Hoge and Murphy were released in bonds of $1,500 each. The penalty for an offense similar to that charged is a term in the penitentiary.

FRUIT SALES.

Prices Realized at Yesterday's Sales of California Fruit in the East.

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NEW YORK, July 10th.—Six cars of California fruit was auctioned to-day. Bartlett pears brought $2 55 to $3; Crawford peaches, $2 95; Hale's early peaches, $1 55 to $1 25. Bartlett pears are coming in heavily. As they are not fit, in their present green state, for immediate consumption, buyers generally are well stocked. They are steadily improving in quality, however. Peaches should shortly recover. Choice peaches and plums are in demand at good prices.

SALES AT CHICAGO.

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CHICAGO, July 10th.—At the California fruit sale to-day peaches sold for from $2 30 to $2 80; pears, $1 95 to $2 25; plums, $1 65 to $2 20; grapes, $2 30; prunes, $2 15 to $2 35 and nectarines, $2 60. Three carloads were sold.

KELLY'S OFF DAY.

Boston Wretchedly Beaten—Whitewash in Great Demand Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 10th.—The game with the Bostonese to-day was uninteresting, principally on account of the poor playing of the visitors. Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the bad work done by Kelly, who made some horrible errors and finally reduced Clarkson to such a state of nervousness that he could do but little with the ball. Score—Chicago 6, Boston 1. Batteries—Baldwin and Daly for Chicago, and Clarkson and Kelly for Boston.

PLAYED BY THE PITCHERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10th.—To-day's game was a pitchers' contest, in which Buffinton came out ahead. Score—Indianapolis 1, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Bogle and Myers for Indianapolis, and Buffinton and Clements for Philadelphia.

WHITEWASH FOR THE PITTSBURGERS.

PITTSBURG, July 10th.—The Giants shut out the Pittsburgers to-day by hard work. Score — Pittsburg 0, New York 2. Batteries—Galvin and Miller for Pittsburg, and Welch and Ewing for New York.

A BUCKETFUL FOR THE STATESMEN.

DETROIT, July 10th.—The Senators were shut out to-day in a sharply-played game. Score—Detroit 4, Washington 0. Batteries—Beatin and Bennet for Detroit, and Shaw and Arundel for Washington.

OTHER GAMES.

CINCINNATI, July 10th.—Cincinnati 5, Athletics 4.
LOUISVILLE—Louisville 7, Cleveland 4.
ST. LOUIS—St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 5.
KANSAS CITY—Kansas City 1, Baltimore 12

EASTERN RACES.

Baldwin's Los Angeles Captures a Race at Monmouth Park.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 10th.—The track was muddy to-day. The first race, a handicap, one mile, Rapine won, Cambysses second, Oarsman third. Time, 1:46.

The second race, July stakes, for two-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile, Sorento won, the Cyclone colt second, Gallop third. Time, 1:19.

The third race, one and one-half miles, Eurus won, Firenzi second, Rupert third. Time, 2:41.

The fourth race, one and one-quarter miles, Los Angeles won, Belle D'Or second, Belle B. third. Time, 2:15.

The fifth race, for three-year-olds, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles, King B. won, after a fighting finish, Sam Keene second, Clay Pate third. Time, 1:52.

The sixth race, steeple chase, Bric-a-brac won, Will Davis second, Retribution third. Time, 3:10.

RACING AT CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON PARK, July 10th.—The track was very heavy to-day, but there was a fine attendance. The first race, one and one-sixteenths miles, Kedar won, Irma A. second, Bonanza third. Time, 2:01.

The second race, one mile, Libretto won, Wahoo second, Gallatin third. Time, 1:52.

The third race, one and one-eighth miles, Lavinia Bell won, Unlucky second, Sportsman third. Time, 2:08.

The fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, Dad won, Lela May second, Arundel third. Time, 2:20.

STARTLING CONFESSIONS.

Hoge's and Murphy's Clerks Expose the Whole Business.

CHICAGO, July 10th.—The most sensational developments in the Burlington conspiracy case is the confession of J. J. Kelley and J. H. McGillivery, clerks respectively to Chairman Hoge of the Grievance Committee, and Chairman Murphy of the Finance Committee. Inspector Bonfield said to-night:

"When Kelly and McGillivery were arrested this afternoon they sent for me. I went to see them at the Armory police station, first sending word to General Manager Stone that I presumed they wanted to talk. He came over, bringing an attorney with him, and when confronted with the men they told us fully of their connection with the circular. Their statement was satisfactory to Mr. Stone. Their statement was being reduced to writing, and was not fully completed before I left, but I understand that it settles, beyond all possibility of doubt, the authorship of the sal soda and emery circular. It also settled the identity of John Sowers, the man who could not be found by the reporter. According to this statement, Sowers is none other than Chairman Hoge. When the circulars were sent out inquiries as to its authenticity were received from Chief Engineers asking if it were genuine. Both of these men answered a number of those inquiries, saying—by direction of Hoge—that the circular was all right. Letters addressed to Sowers and left at the National Hotel were taken to Hoge and there answered by these men, under Hoge's instruction.

NOT OUT OF DANGER.

Some Members of Sheridan's Household not Sanguine of His Recovery.

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