SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXII.--NO. 88. SACRAMENTO, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1889. WHOLE NO. 12,020.

LADIES' AND GENTS' RUBBER GOODS IN ALL GRADES.

Misses' Rubber Footholds, sizes 11 to 2.....10 cents

Saturday we received 5 CASES of Ladies' Grison

FRENCH KID HAND-SEWED BUTTON SHOES.

They are excellent value for the price that we have marked them to sell for, which is $3 50. Made on the very latest styles of lasts, Opera and Common-sense. Every pair guaranteed. Widths, B, C, D and E. Sizes, 2 to 7.

RUBBER GOSSAMERS for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

A FEW MORE LEFT—Misses' and Children's Black and Electric Circulars, slightly damaged, at 25 cents each.

Ladies' and Misses' Black Rubber Gossamer Over Sleeves at 5 cents per pair.

Misses' and Children's Electric (Silver Gray) Circular Gossamers, 85 cents. The same in Ladies', 95 cents.

UMBRELLAS.

Cambric Umbrellas with natural-wood handles, 37 cents each.

Scotch Gingham Umbrellas with ebony handles and oxidized silver knobs; 3 sizes. Prices, $1 50, $1 75 and $1 95.

Gingham and Waterproof Umbrellas, steel frames, 75 cents, $1 and $1 25.

LINEN TOWELS.

We place in stock to-day 2 Cases of Linen Damask Towels, medium large size, 12½ cents; extra size, 18 cents.

ONE CASE OF ASSORTED PLUSH BUGGY ROBES,

Full size, reversible. Some with animals, $3 50; with stripes, $2 95, and some extra fine for $4 50 and $5 95.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR HOLIDAY GOODS,

Which are now making their appearance in various Departments.

RED HOUSE,
J Street,
SACRAMENTO.....CAL.

THE NONPAREIL THE

CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

TO-DAY!

MONDAY!

Grand Exhibition

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Just unpacked and representing the complete line.

ELEGANT THINGS IN

BOAS AND MUFFS!

Entirely new! Nothing like it in the city!

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO-DAY---MONDAY!

Children's Merino Vests, 25 cents (a splendid value).
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 50 cents (also a splendid value).
Ladies' Fast-Black, Full-finished Hose, 25 cents a pair.
Sheppard's Pride Saxony Yarn to close out, for 7 cents a skein.

WE BEG TO STATE WE ARE THE ONLY HOUSE IN SACRAMENTO THAT CARRIES A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FELTS—24 SHADES.

In CHENILLES and ARRASENES our Stock represents the entire color card.

COMPLETE AND READY

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE NONPAREIL,
CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

NEW TO-DAY.

Advertisements of Meeting Notices, Wants, Lost, Found, For Sale, To Let and similar notices under this head are inserted for 5 cents per line the first time and 3 cents per line each subsequent time. All notices of this character will be found under this heading.

Regular meeting of Court Capitol of Cal., No. 6,742, A. O. F. of A., THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, Odd Fellows' Hall.
W. M. THOMAS, C. R.
G. C. CAMPBELL, R. S. 1t*

Officers and members of Sacramento Lodge, No. 11, K. of P.—Election of officers TONIGHT. A full attendance desired. Castle Hall, Ninth and I streets.
J. A. WILSON, C. C.
A. E. COPPIN, K. of R. and S 1t*

Regular meeting of California Lodge 1,580, Knights of Honor, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, at hall Tenth and K streets.
JOS. DAVEY, Dictator.
JOHN C. MEDLEY, Reporter. [B C.] 1t*

The annual meeting of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., will be held at the Hall THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7 o'clock for the election of officers and other important business. A full attendance is requested. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
By order of C. N. NELSON, W. M.
WM. B. DAVIS, Secretary. 1t*

Siloam Lodge No. 2, I. O. G. T., meets THIS (Monday) EVENING, in Unity Hall, Odd Fellows' Temple. Initiation and important business. All members requested to attend. Visiting members welcomed. 1t*

Attention, Exempts.—Your regular monthly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 2d, at 7 o'clock sharp. Delinquents take notice. By order JAS. H. CRONE, President.
WM. AVERY, Secretary. 1t*

REWARD—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID to the lady wearing the best home-made costume at the Skating Carnival WEDNESDAY, December 4th. 1t

TO LET—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS; RENT cheap; use of stable if desired. Inquire at 617 E street. d2-3t*

PERSONAL—WILL, WE HAVE CONCLUDED to go to Skating Carnival WEDNESDAY EVENING. We think the door prizes grand.
1t JENNIE.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO COMPETE FOR the prizes at the Skating Carnival WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 4th. 1t

LADY AGENTS FOR CHILD'S REFORM waists, skirt bustle substitute, baby's diaper supporter, etc.; new goods. Our agent at Austin, Minn., made $75 in ten days. LADIES' SUPPLY CO., 287 W. Washington st., Chicago. n20 10tMWF

WANTED—TO LEASE, FROM 1,000 TO 3,000 acres of bottom land in Sutter, Yolo or Colusa county. Address J. W., this office. n30-7*

WANTED—ENERGETIC CANVASSER, $3 to $7 per day commission; experience unnecessary. SCHELLENGER, 922 M st. n29-1m*

WANTED—PARTIES TO BORROW MONEY on their city and country property. Plenty of money to loan. Address MONEY LOANER, P. O. BOX 93, Sacramento. n8 tf

WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS, FARM hands, milkers, cooks, waiters, twenty women and girls for general housework and cooking. None but sober, steady people need apply. At EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets. Telephone 232.

FOR SALE—TO LET—ETC.

TO LET—A FRONT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on J st. Apply at 721 J st. n30-tf

TO LET—TWO ROOMS AND A KITCHEN over Fabian Bros'. store, corner Ninth and J streets. n30-tf

ROOMS TO LET—TWO FRONT AND ONE back furnished room to let, with bath and closets; in central location. Address A. B. C., this office. n28-3t*TTS

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—WITHIN THREE miles of State Capitol; 17 acres, all in vineyard and orchard; raisin grapes, Bartlett pears and almonds, all bearing; fair building; fine water; price and terms reasonable; would sell five acres. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 317 J street, Sacramento. n.6-10t&2tw*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IF YOU ARE looking for choice suburban property, here are several very desirable tracts; 27 acres, mostly vegetable land adjoining Oak Park; has good frontage on graded street, and is only four minutes' walk to Central Street-car line; 12½ acres in New Ramona Colony, only three miles from city limits, on line of S. P. R. R.; frontage on graded avenue; richest kind of vineyard land; 13 acres in same Colony; 4¼ acres in same Colony. Not a single foot of waste or poor land in any of above tracts. The first will be sold for one-third cash and the last three on most favorable terms to parties who will improve; or, will exchange last three for city property. Parties will be shown this land free of charge by applying to M. J. DILLMAN, at Bell Conservatory, Tenth and Y streets. Telephone 155. n26-1m

FOR SALE—ONE NORMAN DAPPLE-grey stallion, seven years old; also one thoroughbred Kentucky jack, six years old. Inquire of J. S. FOSTER, RECORD-UNION office. 1m

TO LET—NO. 1115 L STREET, BEING FOUR rooms, one pantry, one kitchen and a barn. Apply to FABIAN BROS., cor. Ninth and J. n18tf

FOR SALE—200 HEAD FINE, YOUNG horses; also a few mules; all broke. Apply at MOXON & ACKLEY'S, 911 and 913, 2d st. n11-tf

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT DE WITT House, corner Third and J. This house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is first-class. Transient custom solicited. n6-1m*

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRable city property, a wheat ranch of 1,200 acres near Williams, Colusa county. Address WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO., Sacramento. o28-tf

TO RENT—ONE TENEMENT OF THREE rooms, also one suite of two large unfurnished rooms, both suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; also one large unfurnished room, and three furnished rooms (with or without board). Apply to D. GARDNER, Wood-yard, Fourth and I streets. mr7-tf

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT MATHUSHEK Piano; cost $1,000; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office. fe28-tf

GENERAL NOTICES.

Pullman Tourist Car Excursions.—Select excursions via the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (Santa Fe route), under management of salaried railroad employes, leave Sacramento EVERY THURSDAY for all Eastern points. Berths furnished through to Chicago. Rates same as from San Francisco. Baggage checked through to destination. G. W. RAILTON, agent, 231 J street, Sacramento, Cal. m3-1mMWF

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWFly

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Masonic Hall Association of Sacramento, California, will be held at the Masonic building, southwest corner Sixth and K streets, on MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1889, at 7:30 o'clock.
n29-10t WM. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

Sonoma Wines of best qualities are sold at FABIAN BROS'., Ninth and J streets, cheaper than anywhere. Gallon prices are: Hock, 50 cents; Riesling, 75 cents and Gutedel, $1; Claret, 50 cents; Zinfandel, 75 cents, and Burgundy, $1. Also on hand, different kinds of Port and Sherry, Sweet Muscat and Angelica. n23-1m

Decker Bros.'—The artists' piano. Write to KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco. n25 3m

Lewis Winter, Wood Engraver, 627 J. tf

The best place in California to save your printing done. A. J. Johnston & Co's, 926 J St., Sacramento, Cal

Dr. La Mars' Seminal Pills cure all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and the many ailments arising from excess, indiscretion, and abuse. A complete restorative. Price, $2 50 a bottle, sent by express C. O. D. A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, 504 Washington street, San Francisco. P. O. Box 1952. my6-6m

GURNEY CAB COMPANY.
Office, 717 K street. Telephone, 235.
CABS DAY AND NIGHT.
25c per mile for one person; 5 tickets for $1; 75c per hour for one person; $1 per hour for two or more persons.
n16-tf J. W. TUCKER, Manager.

NOTICE!

W. H. GUINN, LATE MANAGER OF THE Golden Eagle Barber Shop, has opened his new TONSORIAL PARLOR at 1008 Seventh street, between J and K. 1m

BEAR IN MIND

THAT AT W. D. COMSTOCK'S ARE BARgains in all descriptions of

Furniture.

All would save money by getting his prices. 4ptf

WASHINGTON CULLINGS.

Secretary Proctor Says the Country Demands a Better Navy.

MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

The Republicans Have a Bare Quorum in the House—Illness of One of the Members.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The Republican Caucus Has But a Bare Quorum on Organization.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.—The first session of the fifty-first Congress will open to-morrow. The general expectation is that an adjournment will not be reached until next fall, owing to the narrowness of the Republican majority in the House and the great number of contested election cases.

The declared determination of the Democrats is to resist the revision of the rules and the passage of the Federal election law and tariff bill framed on Republican principles.

The business of the day in the House will be simply that of organization, which will be effected by a call of the roll by the holdover Clerk of the House and the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

In the usual manner, the Speaker first, and in accordance with the declaration of the caucus.

There will be no objection offered to Reed of Maine for Speaker, McPherson of Pennsylvania for Clerk, Holmes of Iowa for Sergeant-at-Arms, Adams of Maryland for Doorkeeper and Wheat of Wisconsin for Postmaster.

The Chaplaincy is in some doubt. The caucus nominee is Rev. Charles Ramsdell, of Washington, but there are several Republicans inclined to vote for the retention of Rev. Charles Milburn, of Illinois, the

WELL KNOWN BLIND PREACHER,

Who will be the nominee of the Democrats. Mr. Milburn's affliction appeals to the sympathy of most of the members in spite of his politics, which are strongly Democratic.

It is not expected the Democrats will have a chance to offer any opposition to an organization by the Republicans. But three Republicans were absent from the caucus on Saturday, and two of those have arrived since. The third is Congressman Wilber, of New York, who is seriously ill.

This indicates a pretty full attendance of the majority which, with the members from the new States, will amount to 169 Republicans. The full membership of the House is now 330, the Democrats having 161 of this number. This gives the Republicans a majority of eight, but it does not give them much over a quorum. One-half of 330 is 165, and a quorum is 166. The Republicans thus have but three more than a quorum with a full attendance.

With Wilbur absent they will have but two.

Should the Democrats refrain from voting, it will be necessary for every Republican to be on hand. There will be none to spare at any important crisis.

It is reported that a point will be raised against the successor of Congressman Nutting of New York, Mr. Paine, who comes with a certificate from the Secretary of State, but without a certification from the State Board of Canvassers. This State Board does not meet until the middle of December, and if the Democrats object to swearing in the new member until he is properly certified, the Republicans will have but one over a quorum.

One of the new Democratic members, Amos Cummings of New York, is in the same boat with Payne.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Will Not be Delivered Until Tuesday Morning.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.—Owing to the fact that the entire day to morrow will be occupied by the organization of the new House of Representatives, President Harrison's message will not be sent to Congress until Tuesday.

The annual report of Secretary Tracy will be transmitted Wednesday noon.

The coming Congress will have brought before it a number of matters with which the public has become well informed.

Among them are the Blair educational bill; bills to forfeit land grants, general and special; to declare trusts unlawful; the dependent pension bill; bills to repeal the Civil Service and oleomargarine-tax laws, and various measures relating to the tariff, international revenue and general financial systems.

There will also be presented to the Senate resolutions of investigations made during the recess by several Commissions upon the dressed beef business, the subject of irrigating the arid land, the relation of the Canadian Railroads to the interstate commerce law and the commercial relations existing between the United States and Canada, including the Alaskan seal fisheries.

The silver question will speedily come up in some shape.

The tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany respecting the control and direction of affairs in Samoa is the principal topic to be discussed under foreign affairs, together with the proposed new scheme to promote a commercial union with Canada with a view to its ultimate annexation.

MINERAL LANDS.

Suggestions From the Secretary of the Land Department.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.—In the General Land Office report of mineral lands in railroad land grants, the Secretary says: It is reported that the work of examining ex parte mineral entries is in arrears about two and a half years, and in contest cases about two months.

There have been suspended in the offices lists of railroad selections involving some 5,561,207 acres upon questions as to whether the company shall be required to furnish mineral affidavits or not. A question presents itself in regard to the mineral lands lying within the grant of railroads running through mineral belts and which would otherwise then, because of their mineral character, be included within the railroad grants.

An Act of Congress absolutely and unqualifiedly reserves all mineral lands from the railroad grants made to the most extended and important railroads of our country, and this reservation affects the claim of such roads as the Northern Pacific to a large portion of its land subsidy.

It also affects to a very considerable degree the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific roads, with some others, and how to determine what are the mineral lands at this time, when the roads are claiming their grants, is indeed a difficult and most important matter.

Originally, it was left to the company to make affidavit in a form adopted by my predecessors, and by them deemed sufficient for a long while, but by which it was not made necessary for the officer taking the oath to swear to his actual knowledge that the land was not mineral.

Many of the selections made by the railroads under their grants were supported by such affidavit, but upon the same coming before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, he demanded that further affidavits should be made, the same as required from settlers on homestead claims, whereby the actual knowledge of the fact that the same was not mineral land was required to be sworn to.

This the railroad companies have failed to do, insisting that their claims, made under the regulations at the time existing, are valid and should be allowed.

This question is not yet determined, but it is deemed a matter to which your attention should be invited for the purpose of having, if necessary, some further legislation upon the subject.

On one hand it is to be noted that additional affidavits has been required since the selections were claimed. On the other stands that of the absolute reservation of the law and the right of the people to enjoy these mineral lands, if such indeed there be among selections made by railroads.

If legislation is not made on this subject the Department will have to decide by such light as may be obtained as to the real nature of the lands, whether mineral or not, however difficult the inquiry may be, and whatever responsibility is assumed.

It is deemed best, however, that a law should be passed by Congress enabling the Land Department to thoroughly investigate the character of the lands supposed to be mineral, and within the reservation of the law before the railroad is entitled to any cession whatever.

It would require considerable appropriation for the purpose of investigation and survey, and connected with this, authority should be given to the Secretary of the Interior to refuse to certify lands to railroads until there was a clear proof that the same were not mineral.

The question is most important. It is far-reaching in its results, and may affect the wellfare and independence of many of our citizens.

It would not be unreasonable to direct that the patents issued should themselves contain a reservation of any land therein described if it proved upon further development to be actually mineral land.

The mineral land should be preserved for our people, and there is no claim on the part of the railroads to obtain these sources of vast wealth not intended for them that should be humored to the least degree beyond the law.

This I say in no spirit of hostility to railroad companies, but from thorough convictions that the best interests of the Republic would be served by dividing this vast mineral wealth among individuals.

The Secretary joins in the recommendations of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to separating the Tule River and Hoopa Valley Indian Agencies, and in relation to the intruders on the Round Valley Reservation.

He also recommends legislation to preserve the lands of the Mission Indians for their use.

Of the attemps to secure the coal lands on the San Carlos Reservation the report says that if the inhabitants of Arizona need the coal contained in these acres, for which the Indians themselves have no use and which they will neither work nor lease to others, there should be some steps taken by the Government to have the Indians compensated to a reasonable degree, and the lands brought into public use under the laws as established.

Of the re-rating of pension cases, which is discussed at length, the Secretary says: The intention is to correct all of these evils for the future under the present Commissioner of Pensions, and so far as the law will allow to exact the return of money which it has been found was illegally paid.

This will prove a tedious and somewhat difficult undertaking. But in view of the enormous sums of money that might have been expended had not this evil been corrected at the time it was, the Government may be well satisfied, I think, even if it should have to lose a large portion of that already paid out.

Pension legislation is discussed at length and many of the recommendations submitted by the Commissioner sustained.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Secretary Proctor Submits an Elaborate and Interesting Report.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy Department, given publicity to-night, says: The effective force of the United States navy, when all the ships now authorized are completed, excluding those which by process of decay and operation of law will by that date have been condemned, will comprise eleven armored vessels, of which only three are designed for fighting at sea, and thirty-one unarmored vessels, making a total of forty-two.

If the country is to have a navy at all, it should have one that is sufficient for complete and ample protection of its coast in time of war.

If we are to stop short of this we might as well stop where we are and abandon the claim to influence and control upon the sea. It is idle to spend our money in building small, slow-going steamers that are unnecessary in peace and useless for war.

It is little better than a repetition of the mistaken policy that prevailed in our early history, of building gunboats that were laid up or sold as soon as the war broke out.

The country needs a navy that will exempt it from war, but the only navy that will accomplish this is a navy that can wage war.

The policy of military aggrandizement is totally repugnant to our institutions and is likely never to be entered upon. The present question has nothing to do with such a policy. It is a practical business question of insuring our property and our trade, in which the commercial cities of the coast portion, our lake frontier and centers of production in the interior are alike interested.

The navy's war ships when the population numbered thirty millions included ninety vessels of all classes. Before the completion of the present programme, which will give a total of less than half that number, the population will have more than doubled, and the wealth of our coast subject to injury or destruction will have increased tenfold

The annual increase of wealth in this country is estimated to equal that of England, France and Germany, and before it can create an effective navy its population is certain to exceed that of any two of these Powers combined.

Such a nation cannot be indifferent to the events taking place in close proximity to its own coasts, threatening the freedom of its commerce and the safety of its sea shore.

Troubles that have arisen and that will continue to arise in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific Ocean concern the prosperity and development of the United States too closely to be ignored, and our interests in these localities are too important to be left longer unprotected.

The cost of building the navy casts no perceptible burden upon a country of our vast resources. It is a premium paid by the United States for the insurance of its acquired wealth and its growing industries, and compared with the interests that are secured, the rate is low.

It is a cheaper price to pay for safety. We collect in duties in six months in a single port a greater sum than we could spend in building a new navy in six years.

For the past two years the Government has paid its creditors for the privilege of discontinuing its debt, before it was due, twice the sum we have spent in its reconstruction.

The performances of some of the new vessels is noted. The Secretary then presents his compliments to Secretary Whitney as follows: in view of these facts, the extraordinary statement put forth in the Secretary's report for 1886, and never afterward corrected, that the comparison of these vessels with the Esmeralda and other foreign ships indicates a "simple abandonment on the part of the Department of an attempt to reach the conditions which should have been attained," must be set down as a mere flight of political rhetoric, absolutely without warrant or justification. If the Department requires any vindication from such a charge, its complete vindication is to be found in the vessels themselves

Referring to the necessity for the new and improved plants for ship-building, the Secretary says:

On the Pacific coast there are large and growing interests of vital importance, not only to that immediate neighborhood, but to the whole country throughout its length and breadth.

Among the enterprising and rapidly-growing cities which form the bulwarks of our commercial property in that quarter there are some, like Tacoma and Seattle, which it is physically impossible to protect by any land fortifications.

To abandon these cities, defensible only by a navy, to the possible attacks of an enemy, and to subject to needless risk this coast and the vast region which it borders—a region second in importance to no other part of the United States—is to be guilty of almost criminal negligence.

The necessities of our vulnerable position therefore demand the immediate erection of two fleets of battle-ships, of which eight should be assigned to the Pacific coast, and twelve to the Atlantic and Gulf.

They must be the best of their class in four leading characteristics—armament, armor, structural strength and speed.

The last is nearly as essential to battle-ships as it is to cruisers. It may safely be assumed that, other things being equal, a battle-ship of the highest speed will as a rule be the victor in an action, for she can choose her position and keep the enemy at a disadvantage.

In addition to battle-ships, the situation of the country requires at least twenty-four vessels for the coast and harbor defense. Their employment—that of floating fortresses—requires that they should have a powerful battery and the heaviest of armor, combined with moderate draft.

At the present time eight vessels of this type are under construction, five of which are reconstructed monitors.

This would make the future navy consist of twenty battle ships, twenty coast defense ships and sixty cruisers, or 100 vessels in all, which is believed to be a moderate estimate of the proper strength of the fleet.

Of the sixty cruisers required thirty-one are now built or authorized. For the increase in the number of cruisers, which are considered simply an auxiliary to the fighting force of battle ships, we may wisely wait until the latter are in process of construction.

The question of site for the new Northwest Navy Yard is discussed at length, the Secretary making no choice between Point Turner and Lake Washington.

The estimates for the fiscal year coming are fixed at $25,600,000.

LEAD ORES.

Congressman Bartine Interviews the President on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.—Congressman Bartine, of Nevada, who was elected a delegate to the Silver Convention at St. Louis, found it impossible to get away to attend the meeting. Mr. Bartine has taken an active interest in the Speakership fight and has given it particular attention in the interest of the coast. It was absolutely necessary that he should be present at the caucus yesterday, and he gave up all idea of going West.

Mr. Bartine had an interview with President Harrison yesterday in relation to the decision recently made by Secretary Windom on lead ore.

The President showed himself very favorably disposed toward the lead-ore producing States, and admitted the justice of the complaints made by the representatives of those States over Mexican and Canadian competition.

He said, however, that it was a rule with the Administration not to disturb the rulings of its predecessors, and that he could not, therefore, make any recommendations in his message. He thought the best thing to be done with the matter was to secure from Congress legislation bearing so thoroughly upon the tariff upon this subject that there could be no misconception on the part of any of the department.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Condensed Telegraphic Dispatches From All Parts of the World.

The Governor and Captain-General of Cuba are about to resign.

Sugar trust certificates have declined within a few weeks from 126 to 59.

Billy Edwards whipped J. Semirchy in four rounds at Salinas Saturday night.

The British steel bark Queen's Island, the largest bark afloat, is in the San Francisco harbor.

Alexander Montgomery has made a present of $2,500 to the Astronomical Society of California.

Prince Victor Dhuleep-Singh, it is reported, is going to marry Miss Turnbull of New York.

The Minister of the Interior of Belgium has prepared a measure for the protection of children.

The brewery workmen of San Francisco are fined $5 for each Chinese-made cigar they smoke.

Frank Clabourne, of California, has been appointed to a $1,000 clerkship in the War Department.

The Mexican Central is reducing freight rates in order to meet the competition of the International.

The trial of Mrs. Hannah Southworth, the slayer of Major Charles Pettus, will begin on the 16th inst.

Cattlemen estimate that nearly 10,000 head of beef cattle are now being fed at Reno for the California market.

England says she cannot write the songs for America's children to sing, but she will make the beer for her men to drink.

Nine persons were baptized by immersion at the Christian Church in Petaluma Sunday. They all belonged to one family.

There is great rejoicing in Salt Lake City among the Gentiles. They say the Government has jumped on hydra-headed polygamy with "both feet."

The Delavan House, Leonard & Sons, paper house and the Albany Casket Company were burned at Albany, N. Y., Saturday. Other buildings were damaged. The loss is $75,000.

The Marysville committee in charge of the exhibit to be made at Oroville during the State Citrus Fair has raised about $500 for that purpose and will raise as much more.

The six New Orleans breweries have been finally sold to a British syndicate at the following appraisements: Southern, $750,000; Louisiana, $725,000; Crescent, $550,000; Weckerling, Lafayette and Pelican, each $300,000.

E. W. Drummond, the Los Guilicos farmer who is charged with criminally assaulting his 17-year-old step-daughter, Mabel Snow, was held for trial by Justice Brown, of Santa Rosa, Saturday. He gave $3,000 bonds.

Poison, instead of medicine, was given to a number of the inmates of the Belem Hospital, in the City of Mexico, on Thursday night. Four persons have died and several are not expected to recover. The nurse and two students in charge of the ward have been arrested.

The Governor of Liang-Kwang has been appointed Viceroy of the Hoo Province. He is a prime mover in the railway project, and it is expected that the construction of railways will be no longer delayed, but that the work will be done by a Chinese company with foreign capital.

The steamer Pensacola, with the United States expedition to observe the eclipse of the sun, arrived at St. Vincent Saturday evening. All the members of the expedition are well. The steamer sailed yesterday for St. Paul de Loando. The prospects are favorable for reaching her destination by December 5th.

Sophus Goth dropped dead on the ranch of Thomas Jensen, near Elkhorn, Friday. His body was taken to Fresno, and an autopsy revealed the fact that death resulted from acute congestion of the lungs. The deceased had only been in the country fourteen days. He was an officer in the regular army of Denmark.

It appears from an investigation of the Chief of Police which is taking place at Tacoma, that officers have been receiving presents from keepers of disreputable houses, and that a former Chief of Police had $250 a month to overlook Morgan's gambling house. Officers have been frequently drunk and off duty, and recently Mayor Wheelwright found an officer on the main business thoroughfare, late at night, so drunk that he could not walk and took him to the station house.

Murdered in a Dance-House.

GUTHRIE (N. D.), December 1st.—James Wright, formerly of Dodge City, Kansas, was stabbed in the stomach last night in a dance-hall at this place by a man named Campbell. He died here this evening. Campbell had been bunkoed out of a small sum of money a few days previous and had the bunko men arrested, who afterwards secured their release.

Late last night they ran across Campbell and proceeded to have their vengeance by pounding the latter over the head with their six shooters, when Campbell jerked out a large knife from his bootleg and began his deadly work, cutting two others besides Wright, but not necessarily fatal. Campbell was put under arrest.

Located in New York.

NEW YORK, December 1st.—Charles Hammond who is supposed to be in possession of the infamous secrets of the British nobility in connection with the West End scandals in London and who fled from England, has been located in Christopher street, in this city. He came on the steamer Pennland October 19th, and has been living here since under the assumed names of Bolton and Hurk.

"I USE Ayer's Cherry Pectoral freely in my practice, and recommend it in cases of whooping-cough among children, having found it more certain to cure that troublesome disease than any other medicine I know of."—So says Dr. Bartlett, of Concord, Mass.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

An Outrage on French and German Laborers in South Carolina.

THE MINNEAPOLIS HOLOCAUST.

The Owners of the Building Charged with Criminal Negligence—Twenty-five Lives Lost.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

VERITABLE DEATH-TRAP.

The "Tribune" Building Condemned Three Years Ago—List of the Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 1st.—Four smoke-blackened walls towering up about a steaming and smouldering mass of machinery, brick and building debris is all that remains of the eight-story, brick *Tribune* building, in which, until to-day, has been printed three daily and a weekly newspaper, and where was located a number of offices.

All day a constantly-changing and ever-increasing crowd of sight-seers thronged the streets, watching the efforts of the firemen to subdue entirely the flames which they brought under control about 2 o'clock this morning.

The building has been considered dangerous for some time, its loose construction permitting the heavy machinery to jar the whole building. There was

BUT ONE FIRE-ESCAPE,

And it was at the end of the building where the fire raged the fiercest. The single stairway was spiral, narrow and dark, and wound around the elevator shaft.

Three years ago the inadequate fire protection of the building was considerably agitated, the matter being taken up by the Trades and Labor Assembly and carried finally to the city officials, an attempt being made to have the building properly protected or condemned, but nothing came of it.

For some time the Union League Club-room, where the fire started, has not been used, and the origin is a mystery. The room is

CLOSE TO THE ELEVATOR SHAFT,

And the breaking of a window in efforts to extinguish the flames gave a draft which quickly carried the fire to the elevator and cut off the escape of those who had delayed. A few broke through the stifling smoke and scorching flames, but others sought escape elsewhere.

Being at the south end of the building and the solitary fire escape at the north end, the printers were cut off. A number of them climbed out of the windows and clung to the ledges waiting for help, which in several cases came too late.

Their piteous cries attracted the attention of the firemen and a number of them were saved, while others fell off the ledges or dropped from the telegraph and telephone wires by the means of which they tried to escape.

The sight of the sufferings of the burning and struggling men brought tears to the eyes of the bravest.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

One of the most pathetic incidents was the attempt of James Igoe to escape. He had got clear of the building and was gradually working his way along the wires to safety, while the crowd below anxiously watched his brave attempt to save his wife and four little ones their bread-winner, but his strength failed, and a groan went up from the crowd below as he was seen to slip and fall to the roof of the boiler-house, receiving fatal injuries.

He was lifted gently and started to a drug store, but died in a few moments, breathing a last word of loving care for his family.

RECOVERY OF BODIES.

Seven bodies were found last night, all of which have been identified. They were: Milton Pickett, Assistant City Editor of the *Pioneer Press*.

James F. Igoe, Associated Press operator.

Walter E. Miles, night agent of the Associated Press

Professor Olsen, President of the South Dakota University.

W. H. Milman, commercial editor of the *Tribune*.

Jerry Jenkinson, compositor.

Robert McCutcheon, compositor.

Other bodies are known to be in the building, but how many is unknown.

Two men, who could not be identified, were seen to shoot themselves before the flames reached them, and to-day the body of a man caught in the ruins is in plain view from Fourth street.

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS.

It is believed the number of victims will reach twenty and perhaps twenty-five, but until the debris cools off positive information cannot be obtained.

The last man of the *Tribune* editorial staff to leave the building was managing editor Williams. He was badly burned about the head and hands. Mr. Williams gives the following statement of how several of those named lost their lives:

Miles and Milman, together with a number of printers, started down the fire escape. A blast of

HOT SMOKE AND FLAMES

Struck Milman, and he lost his hold and fell, knocking Miles off, when both fell to the sixth floor, where they struck and knocked off Pickett and Professor Olson. The four men in falling struck against the lowest platform of the escape and bounded away from the building, and were dead when they struck the ground.

When Williams started down the ladder the fire was

BURNING HIS HAIR AND HANDS,

And he narrowly escaped the fate of those who preceded him.

The printers on the ladder escaped with slight burns.

Igoe and Jenkinson sought to escape by the wires. McCutcheon jumped from the window ledge for an extension ladder, but his hands slipped and he fell to the pavement.

A net was stretched to catch him, but he was too heavy for it, and striking the ground, he was fatally injured.

So far as learned, nine of those on the building were quite seriously burned or bruised in escaping, but it is not thought their injuries are dangerous.

THE OWNERS OF THE BUILDING REFUSED TO PROVIDE FIRE ESCAPES.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 1st.—Minneapolis Typographical Union, No. 42, met this afternoon and adopted resolutions stating that the records of the *Tribune* and *Journal* chapels showed that committees had been repeatedly appointed to confer with A. B. Nettleton, who at the time had charge of the building, and begged him to furnish proper means of escape in case of fire. This he refused to do. The case was then taken up by the Trades and Labor Assembly and a committee of that body labored long and earnestly with Nettleton, but all efforts failed.

The position in which the only fire escape on the building was placed rendered it practically useless. A prominent member of the Fire Department has said he had been trying for three months to have an additional fire escape placed on the building.

"WE MOST SEVERELY CONDEMN THOSE

Whose duty it was to place a sufficient number of fire escapes in the *Tribune* building, and for not so doing in our judgment this is a proper subject for the Coroner to carefully and fully investigate, and place the blame where it belongs.

Anton J. Dahl, a book-binder, was on an upper floor, and it is believed that he is among the lost.

The elevator man, who made three trips after the fire broke out, says he saw a man come from the office and try to escape, but a sheet of flame struck him and the unfortunate fellow drew a revolver and shot himself. It is thought that this was Dahl.

Chief Stettson of the fire department lays the blame for the loss of life to a lack of fire escapes. He says the department did all that was possible to save lives.

BRAVERY COMMENDED.

The elevator man, whose brave attempts to bring down the occupants from the upper floors while the elevator shaft was on fire has been generally commended, says he thinks there were still several people on the eighth floor when the escape was cut off. He took a couple of women up in the elevator a few minutes before the fire broke out and he says they did not come down again.

The financial losses by the fire have been considerably reduced from last night's estimates, and it is thought it will not exceed $350,000.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS

It is now positively known that Dahl, the bookbinder, was not the man who shot himself in the hall, he having turned up safe and sound. Who the two suicides were is unknown.

It is almost positively known there are no more printers in the ruins, every one's card being accounted for. There is a bare possibility that some of the printers had gone to work without having turned in their cards, but this is doubtful.

Several employes of the Swedish paper, which was published on the eighth floor, were in the habit of sleeping in the building, and nothing has been heard of them.

Some law students also slept in the offices in the building and some of them may be among the dead. To-morrow's search is all that can decide this matter, and it will also settle the question whether the two women taken up in the elevator before the fire are among the victims.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Charles A. Williams, the managing editor of the *Tribune*, was the last man to leave the building, and he furnishes a graphic account of the holocaust. He was terribly burned about the face and arms. He said:

"I saw all the men killed and can tell how it happened. Reporter Jermaine and I were talking out side of my room when Millman, the commercial editor, remarked he was going home.

"I went to my desk and got his envelope and handed it to him, saying, 'You might as well take your money with you.'

"Just then some one said there was a fire in the building. A second later a sheet of flame flashed up from the stairway and shot across into the ante-room directly opposite.

"Twenty or more printers from the composing room were standing at the head of the stairs when the flames came up, and they rushed into my room. Jermaine and I followed, closing the door to shut out the fire. I called to the boys that there was no great danger while the door was kept shut, but they had better hurry down the fire-escape which is at my center window. Then there came a crash at the door, and on opening it, Millman and Miles fell in.

"When the alarm sounded they had stopped for something. Both were badly burned about the face when they came in. One of them, Millman, I think, fell. After raising him to his feet I slammed the door shut, but not in time to shut out all the tongues of flame which followed the men.

"With the slamming of a door the glass fell out, and instantly the room was filled with flames, which swept everything before it.

"As the last of the printers went down the escape and disappeared beneath the window, Miles went out and began descending. Millman followed him, but when he reached the window he seemed overcome by the fire and smoke, and at once made a jump for the ladder. He caught the rounds all right but lost his grip and fell, striking Miles and forcing him off.

"Two men were seen to shoot themselves rather than be burned to death. Others fell from the roof of the burning building back into the crater of flame."

FATAL FLAMES.

Two Men Suffocated in a Burning St. Paul Hotel.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), December 1st.—At 4:30 this morning fire was discovered in the Washington House, opposite the Union Depot, and it soon became apparent that several persons were in the