# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXIX.--NO. 131. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1890. WHOLE NO. 12,220.


## EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

### California Horses Show Their Superior Trotting Qualities.

### LABOR TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

### The Columbian Exposition—Fatal Shooting Over a Family Quarrel—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

RACING EVENTS.

**California Horses Win Most of the Detroit Purses.**

DETROIT, July 25th.—To-day closed one of the most successful, from all standpoints, trotting meetings ever held. The attendance was large and the weather fine, but the track a little slow. Allerton was a hot favorite in the unfinished Expectation stake, and the first heat trotted to-day made him look like a sure winner, but the California horse was too much for him.

On August 2d Palo Alto and Jack will trot for $2,500 a side, and a great race is expected.

DETROIT, July 25th.—Two-twenty-seven trot for $2,000, with $500 to winner of the fatest heat, if better than 2:18, Alvin won, Buck Morgan second, Harry Medium third, Stevie fourth. Best time, 2:20.

Two-thirty pace, for $2,000, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:13, Cricket won, Gladdus second. Best time, 2:14¾.

Four-year-olds, Chicago horseman's stake, for $9,500, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat if better than 2:16, Margaret S. won, others distanced. Best time, 2:16¼.

Free-for-all pace, for $2,000, with $500 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:11¾, Adonis won, Gray Harry second, Willard M. third. Best time, 2:16¼.

Free-for-all trot, for $3,000, with $1,000 to the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:13¾, Palo Alto won, Susie S. second, Hourie third. Best time, 2:15¼.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 25th.—Two-twenty-seven trot, for $1,000, Vaspasian won, Keokee second, Mixagan third, others distanced. Best time, 2:24¼. (Unfinished from yesterday.)

Two-twenty-three trot, for $1,000, Semicolon won, Abbie V. second, Kinsman third. Best time, 2:22¾.

Two-seventeen pace, for $1,000, Scioto Girl won, Elmonarch second, Sallie C. third, Black York fourth. Best time, 2:21.

Two-twenty-three trot, for $1,000, Dandy won, St. Hector second, Peter Whetstone, third, Louis C. fourth. Best time, 2:33¾.

AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, July 25th.—Three-year-olds, one mile, Helter Skelter won, Pliny second, Twilight third. Time, 1:45¾.

High-weight free handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upwards, mile and a sixteenth, Cashier won, Catalpe second, Insolence third. Time, 1:49¾.

Carnival stakes, for two-year-old colts and geldings, three-quarters of a mile, Brown Fox won, Donaltello second, Sir Abner third. Time, 1:15¼. The value of the stake to the winner was $2,240.

Three-year olds and upwards, mile and a furlong, Oklahoma Kid won, Pat Sheedy second. Time, 2:00.

All ages, one mile, Rosemont won, Philora second, Metal third. Time, 1:47.

LABOR TROUBLES.

**The Strike Among the Roofers Extending to Other Trades.**

NEW YORK, July 25th.—In Brooklyn the trouble engendered by the roofers' strike several weeks ago is extending rapidly to other trades. This morning a meeting of the delegates of the building trades of Brooklyn was held, when the question of putting a boycott on bricks manufactured at Haverstraw and Verplank was discussed. The reason assigned for this was because the Brick Manufacturer's Association is employing non-union men. This movement will be far-reaching, as it ties up the work on nearly all the buildings in Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The plumbers and gasfitters have been ordered to tie up to-morrow. Their action is in sympathy with the roofers and sheet-iron workers, who are striking for eight hours.

The drivers of the street-cleaning department of New York all returned to work this morning, and an amicable arrangement was arrived at.

The strike of workmen on the public schools is extending. It now includes twenty-four grammar schools. Only a few non-union men are at work on these. The trouble may seriously interfere with the opening of the schools in the fall.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

**Inquiries of the Legislature Concerning the Site.**

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 25th.—A joint meeting of the several committees of the House to-day read and adopted a resolution calling up the World's Fair Directory to state specifically whether it was the intention to locate the Fair on the Lake-front or in Jackson Park, or both, and, if the latter, what portion of the Fair is to be placed on each side.

WHAT GOSHORN SAID.

The dispatch from Philadelphia published yesterday, in which General Goshorn was made to say the Chicago Fair would be mainly agricultural, was inaccurate. What the General actually said was that agriculture would form a prominent and leading feature of the exhibition.

SUNOL.

**Robert Bonner Believes She Will Lower Maud S.'s Record.**

NEW YORK, July 25th.—Robert Bonner is delighted with Sunol's fine performance in making a record of 1:02½ for a half-mile, and thinks it exceedingly likely the filly will lower Maud S.'s record for a mile. He says a match with Axtell is practically agreed upon, and will take place in September.

"I have heard nothing from Marvin or Hikok about Sunol's intended public trial at Buffalo, but I understand that the secretary of the Buffalo track has said that Sunol will trot there on August 7th against her 2:10¼ record."

ON THE DIAMOND.

**Baseball Games Played Throughout the East Yesterday.**

CHICAGO, July 25th.—Following are the results of the various League games in the East to-day:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 5.

At Cincinnati—New York 6, Cincinnati 10.

At Pittsburg—Boston 7, Pittsburg 3.

At Brooklyn—Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—New York 11, Cleveland 8.

At Pittsburg—Boston 10, Pittsburg 2.

At Buffalo—Brooklyn 8, Buffalo 3.

At Chicago—Philadelphia 7, Chicago 1.

THE LAST SACRAMENT.

**Geronimo's Squaw and Papoose Baptised by a Priest.**

MOUNT VERNON (Ala.), July 25th.—Geronimo's squaw and papoose were baptised at St. Thomas' Church here recently. He brought them himself to the priest for that purpose. The squaw was instructed by the priest and was received into the Catholic Church. The child's name is Frances, Princess of the Apaches. The sponsors were chosen from the citizens of this place, who were glad to comply with the chief's wishes. He was dressed becomingly for the occasion, and painted in the highest colors. Later in the evening the priest administered the last sacrament to a dying squaw that he discovered by accident during his visit to the camp. Seeing her on her bed of suffering, wasted and dying of consumption, he spoke to her and showed her the crucifix. When she saw the crucifix she smiled and reached for it. She died that night. This impressed the Indians deeply, and next day there were more brought to the church to be baptised. Babies were baptised, but the older ones had to be left over to be instructed for the sacrament.

**The Red Wing Disaster.**

ST. PAUL, July 25th.—Inspectors Sloan, Yeager and Knapp returned from Lake City and Red Wing last night, after making a successful search for all the survivors of the Sea Wing wreck. The Inspectors secured the affidavits of 105 persons, who swear they were upon the boat when the cyclone struck it. Ninety-eight dead bodies have been identified, which makes the total 203. The Sea Wing was authorized to carry only 175 passengers, unless she towed two barges. Captain Wetheren and others testified that they were carrying less than the allowed number of passengers.

**California Fruit Sales.**

CHICAGO, July 25th.—The Earl Fruit Company to-day sold Bartlett pears at $2 85@3; peaches, $1 50@2 10; Fontainebleau grapes, $1 25@1 65; figs, 65c@$1 40.

NEW YORK, July 25th.—Auctioneer Goodsell had three sales of California fruit to-day, the contents of refrigerator cars. Prices were as follows: Five hundred E. C. Peaches, $3 20@70c; 100 boxes Bartlett pears, $2 70@3 10; 35 half bushels do, $1 80@85c; Royal apricots, $1 50@70c; Bartlett pears, $3 15@3 25; colored plums, $2 45@85c; Brad do, $4 15; purple Duane do, $2@2 65.

**Fosfeited Bond Decision.**

CHICAGO, July 25th.—After hearing some lengthy arguments to-day, Judge Collins set aside the forfeiture of the $10,000 bond given by John Graham, who was charged with being implicated in an attempt to bribe the members of the Cronin jury. The Judge held that Graham had been taken from the custody of his bondsmen, when, after a few days, he was rearrested on a second indictment on the same charge. Judge Collins postponed his decision on the question of forfeiting the bond of $5,000 given by Graham after his second arrest.

**Wine Swindlers.**

NEW YORK, July 25th.—The *Star* says that California wine swindlers who first operated here under the name of Bruno & Co., a couple of years ago, dropped out of sight after a brief period, but reappeared about six months ago, as Manesi & Co. They have an office on the fourth floor of the Army building, in Whitehall street. They managed to get a rating of $20,000, but the Wholesale Liquor-Dealers' Association were never able to get any information from Manesi & Co. The name of the firm has been partially scratched off the door.

**The Duluth Regatta.**

DULUTH (Minn.), July 25th.—One of the features of to-day's racing was the speed contest between the tugs Record, Adams and Boutin, for a pool of $25 for each boat entered. The course was ten miles with a turn. The Record won in 49:57; Adams, 51:15, Boutin, 52:37.

In the afternoon the shell races were postponed until to-morrow. The water became rough when the crews were at the starting-point, and the Lurline's boat sank. The crew were rescued.

**The Catholic Laity.**

BOSTON, July 25th.—A business meeting was held in this city by members of the committee appointed at the last Congress of the Catholic laity of America to decide on the matter of further Congresses of a similar character. Judge O'Brien, of New York, presided. The Congress held closed doors, and was in session for three hours. After adjournment it was ascertained that the committee had decided to hold the next Convention at Chicago, in 1893.

**Trouble Over Family Affairs.**

SAVANNAH (Ga.), July 25th.—John G. Harris, an ex-United States Deputy Marshal, and John Cleary were fatally shot at a Farmers' Alliance picnic at Oliver, Ga., to-day. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over family affairs. Cleary and his father both shot Harris, who returned the fire, fatally wounding young Cleary. The father started to ride off, but was captured by the Sheriff. He had three revolvers on his person and all had been emptied.

**Not for Sale.**

DENVER, July 25th.—For several days there has been a rumor that the *Rocky Mountain News* had been sold to a local syndicate for $400,000, and that the transfer would take place on August 1st. Colonel Jno. Arkens, President of the *News* Company, and managing editor of the paper, in conversation upon the subject to-night, said: "There is no truth whatever in the rumor that the *News* has been sold, and, moreover, it is not for sale."

**Horticultural Exhibits.**

CHICAGO, July 25th.—The Illinois Board of Horticulture has decided to invite the various national, State and other prominent horticultural and floral societies and nurserymen's and forestry associations to meet at Chicago the 27th of August to take action on the best method of properly representing the horticultural interests of the country at the World's Fair.

**Looking for Gold Mines.**

CHICAGO, July 25th.—A special from Warsaw, N. Y., says an English syndicate has announced its readiness to purchase the Washington Bar gold mine of Madison county, Mont. Charles B. Benedict, of St. Paul, is here on his way to Europe for the mining company, most of whom live in Minnesota.

**Death of an Ex-Federal Judge.**

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), July 25th.—A Lehome, Wash., special to the *Gazette* announces the death of Hon. W. H. Henderson, ex-Attorney-General of Arkansas. He was a Federal Judge in New Mexico during Cleveland's administration.

**Eastern Temperature.**

CHICAGO, July 25th.—Following shows the temperature early this morning: New York, 70°; New Orleans, 74°; St. Louis, 68°; Cincinnati, 70°; Chicago, 60°; Winnipeg, 60°.

**Arrival of Minister Douglas.**

NEW YORK, July 25th.—Fred Douglas, United States Minister at Hayti, arrived today from Port-au-Prince.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

**Condensed Telegraphic Dispatches from All Parts of the World.**

All the cloak-makers who have been on a strike in New York since June 16th resumed work yesterday morning.

The California Mattress Company's factory, at San Francisco, was burned yesterday, entailing a loss of about $6,000. Charles Rickoff owned the factory. The place was insured for $2,500.

Riggs and Reitlinger, Americans, have been created Knights of the Legion of Honor, for services to the French trade, but more especially for the work they did in connection with the French Exposition last year.

Crops throughout France, except in the section east of the Rhine, have been destroyed by incessant rains. Official reports from the great wheat district of La Blange state that the crop is rotting. The losses are estimated at 500,000,000 francs. Dealers in grain discount the scarcity, and the price of bread is rising.

Mrs. Clinton Leith, a charming woman, well-known at El Paso, Texas, was killed in a very sad accident Thursday. While driving out with a friend her horse ran away, and rushing between the large trees at the Custom-house, dashed the phaeton to pieces, and threw the ladies out, breaking the neck of Mrs. Leith and injuring her friend severely.

## CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

### Four Children Burned to Death in San Joaquin County.

### TULARE COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

### Destructive Grass Fires—Victoria Notes—Storms in Nevada—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

FROM THE NORTH.

**Non-Union Men Anxious to Work in the Wellington Collieries.**

VICTORIA (B. C.), July 25th.—Captain John Maude, with the steamer Maude, goes north in a few days to wreck the Sardonyx.

Over one hundred and fifty non-union miners at Wellington, none of whom have received eviction summons, have expressed their readiness to go to work at employers' terms. Dunsmuir thinks the backbone of the strike is now broken. Miners are leaving their houses without trouble, and no outbreak is feared. Nanaimo is quiet, very little interest being taken in the strike there except by the leaders themselves.

The tug Tacoma brought the steamer George W. Elder to Esquimalt dock Tuesday afternoon in distress, the men being kept pumping in order to facilitate repairs to the Alaska steamer and delay her as little as possible.

Admiral Hotcham gave orders for H. M. S. Espigle to leave the dock, though her overhauling was but half completed. The Espigle went out with the tide and the Elder entered.

O. Carpmall, Chief of the Dominion Meteorological Service, is here on his way north to establish a series of stations along the Canadian coast.

FATAL FIRE.

**Four Children Burned to Death at Ripon.**

MODESTO, July 25th.—Last evening at 4:30 o'clock the most horrible calamity happened at Ripon, San Joaquin county.

Warren, the 7-year-old son of G. W. Masters, while playing with matches set fire to a can of coal oil, and in an instant the building was in flames. The fire spread so rapidly that two children, George and Warren, aged 4 and 7, respectively, were burned to a crisp. Another child, the baby-girl, crawled outside of the house. She was badly burned and died in one hour. Ella, the 17-year-old daughter, ran into the house to rescue her little brother, but was overcome by the flames and compelled to drop the child on the threshold, where it perished. Ella was badly burned about the head, arms and shoulders, but will recover. Four children escaped.

The mother was less than a hundred yards away, but was unable to reach her home in time to save the children. The house, furniture and clothing were all destroyed. The people are penniless. The father is a section-hand on the railroad and is very poor.

Coroner Beehe of San Joaquin county arrived late last night and took charge of the remains.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

**Two Brothers Attempt Suicide to Save Their Honor.**

LOS ANGELES, July 25th.—Two brothers, Louis and Philip Audiget, natives of France, arrived in this city this afternoon from Newhall, and were taken to the County Hospital. Louis had three bullets in his head and Philip had one. The wounds are the result of a remarkable attempt at double suicide. Philip is in no danger, but Louis has small chance of recovery. The brothers were found on the ground under a tree in little canyon near Newhall on Thursday night, both wounded and apparently dying.

Louis said that he and his brother fired the shots Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and no one came near them until Thursday evening. They had nothing to eat or drink during the interval. Both men are single, apparently well educated, and say that they have served in the French army.

TULARE REPUBLICANS.

**Dissension Arising Over the Mode of Nominating an Assemblyman.**

VISALIA, July 25th.—The Republican County Convention met to-day, and Thos. H. Thompson, of Tulare City, was elected Chairman. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration, the ruling of Speaker Reed, and favoring the nomination of H. H. Markham, for Governor. Oregon Sanders' name was placed before the Convention for Assemblymen, also the name of E. R. Irwin, of Hanford. A motion was then made that the nomination be made by a rising vote. To this Irwin's friends objected, but being overruled by the action of the Chairman, the vote was so ordered, and the delegations from Hanford, Grangeville, and other precincts in the Lucerne valley, arose and left the hall in a body. Sanders was then nominated unanimously, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

**A Blaze in Portland.**

PORTLAND, July 25th.—This morning a fire was discovered in a lumber pile in the North Pacific Mill Company's lumber yard. It had been burning for some time when discovered. Before the fire could be got under control it had destroyed lumber to the value of $3,000; also, 600 feet of trestle belonging to the North Pacific Railroad Company. The fire was finally extinguished in the lumber, but it is still burning beneath the sawdust mill, which is considered in no danger. The railroad company's damage is about $2,500. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from a locomotive.

**Horses Killed by Lightning.**

CARSON (Nev.), July 25th.—At Sprague's ranch, near Sheridan, on Thursday, there was a heavy shower, accompanied by lightning. The lightning struck near a band of horses on the ranch, and half a dozen of them were felled to the ground. One fine blooded mare was severely injured. The same flash completely destroyed a lot of mowing and reaping machines, and everything of metal about the place was broken or wrenched from the wooden connections, and the wood in several instances was burned. The damage will amount to several hundred dollars.

**Destructive Grass Fires.**

MILTON, July 25th.—One of the largest and most destructive grass and timber fires for years has been raging since last Sunday in the district bounded by Copperopolis, O'Byrne's and Reynolds' ferries, covering an area of over twenty-five miles. Large quantities of hay, feed, timber, wood and fencing, with a number of dwellings and barns, have been destroyed. The fire has jumped the Stanislaus river, and is sweeping the country towards Chinese Camp. It is estimated that the loss so far is over $50,000.

**A Nevada Thunder-Storm.**

CARSON (Nev.), July 25th.—A. H. Davis has just returned from Jack's valley, and says that another terrific thunder-storm passed through that section. A thunderbolt struck sixty feet from him, throwing him out of his buggy and knocking him senseless. His horse was paralyzed for twenty minutes. Rocks were upheaved, sand was thrown a hundred feet in the air, trees were torn up, and the ground rent ten feet deep. Two Piute Indians and two cows are reported to have been killed further up the valley. The thunder-cloud was about an acre in area.

**Crushed by Cars.**

STOCKTON, July 25th.—Willie Quiggle, a boy 8 years old, fell under the cars of a freight train here to-day and his left leg was crushed from the hip down. Pieces of bone were left lying on the track. The boy was alive when taken home, but cannot live. He was playing near the railroad in the eastern part of the city, and attempted to get on a passing train. Reaching for the iron ladder on the freight car he missed it, and fell under the wheels.

**Fire Near Ashland.**

ASHLAND (Or.), July 25th.—A fire broke out in the engine-room of Renfrew & Pellit's planing mill and box factory at Talent, a village on the railroad four miles north of Ashland, last night at 11 o'clock, destroying it and a store, hall and butcher-shop belonging to James Helms. Loss on the planing mill, $3,500; insurance, $2,800. The other losses are about $2,500; insurance, $600.

**Natural Gas.**

SANTA BARBARA, July 25th.—A company was formed yesterday for the purpose of developing the natural gas recently discovered at Summerland, five miles from here. It is proposed to sink a 12 inch pipe and to furnish Santa Barbara, Summerland and the surrounding country with natural gas for fuel and illuminating purposes. Work is to commence immediately.

**Snow-sheds to Be Rebuilt.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23d.—As a result of J. A. Fillmore's tour of inspection over the Central Pacific, about four miles of snow-shedding have been condemned. Many of these sheds have stood from twenty-two to twenty-three years, and are beyond repair. They will, therefore, be taken down and new ones will be built in their place, at a cost of about $350,000.

**Railroad Office Burned.**

SAN MATEO, July 25th.—The Southern Pacific depot at Millbrae was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The safe, ticket-rack and desks were removed from the building and saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a cinder of a passing train. A box-car is used at present for a temporary station.

**An Old Landmark Gone.**

VALLEJO (Cal.), July 25th.—The first derrick built at the Navy Yard, as far back as 1860, has been growing dangerous for some time, and was to-day thrown out into the bay. This removes one of the oldest marks of the yard and an object which for years was used to locate the yard from the steamboats that traveled the Sacramento river before the railroad came through.

**Fruit Shipments.**

VACAVILLE, July 25th.—The daily average of Eastern fruit shipments is now eight carloads. Several cars are being dispatched also daily to local points. Dried fruit is also coming in lively, one lot—the first carload to leave here—going East yesterday. In consequence of the short supply, the price is steadily advancing.

**Vacaville Water-Works.**

VACAVILLE, July 25th.—The first trial of the new water-works system was made last night, with very gratifying results, the pressure developed being ample to throw a stream over the highest building in town. Preparations are being made for a gala day as soon as everything is in full working order.

**Damron Arrested.**

LOS ANGELES, July 25th.—Assemblyman James M. Damron, against whom several charges of forgery are pending, and who absconded a few days ago, leaving his bondsmen in a lurch, was arrested in this city late this afternoon and lodged in the County Jail.

**The Jury Disagreed.**

SANTA CRUZ, July 25th.—In the trial of Alfred Mann for the murder of Fred Blumhar, at Boulder last month, the jury disagreed this morning, standing nine for manslaughter and three for acquittal.

**Pretty Warm Weather.**

SANTA CRUZ, July 25th.—This was the hottest day of the season in the mountains surrounding Santa Cruz. At Boulder the thermometer registered 104°; at Laurel, 101°; at Felton, 94°, and Santa Cruz, 82°.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

**Secretary Blaine's Answer to Senator Frye's Letter.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—Senator Frye to-day received a letter from Secretary Blaine, in reply to his of recent date. Mr. Blaine says, in part:

"You ask me what assurance I have as to Spain's willingness to enter into reciprocal arrangements of trade with the United States. Your question surprises me, for you cannot have forgotten that only six years ago the Prime Minister of Spain, in his anxiety to secure free admission to our markets for the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico, agreed to a very extensive treaty of reciprocity with Mr. Foster, then our Minister at Madrid. In the year before, in 1883, a very admirable treaty of reciprocity was negotiated by General Grant and Mr. Trescott, United States Commissioners, with the Republic of Mexico. A treaty well considered in all its parts and all its details, whose results would, I believe, have proved highly advantageous to both countries. In view of the pending discussion it is a somewhat singular circumstance that both these treaties failed to secure the approval of Congress, and failed for the express reason that both provided for the free admission of sugar. Congress would not then allow a single pound of sugar to come in free of duty under any circumstances whatever, and now the proposition is to open our ports free to every body's sugar, and to do it with such rapidity that we are not to have a moment's time to see if we can't make a better trade—a trade by which we may pay for at least part of our sugar in the products of American farms and shops. Our change of opinion has certainly been remarkable in so brief a period. Indeed, the only danger of our not securing the advantages of our treaties of reciprocity now is the possible belief on the part of those countries that we are anxious for free sugar; that by patient waiting they can secure all they desire without money and without price. Fearing that result, I sought an interview with the eight Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee more than five months ago. I endeavored to convince them that it would be expedient and wise to leave to the President an opportunity to see what advantageous arrangements of reciprocal trade could be effected. I was unable to persuade the committee to take my view.

"It is, I think, a very grave mistake to oppose this reciprocal proposition for fear that it may conflict in some way with the policy of protection. The danger is, I think, wholly in an opposite direction. The value of sugar we annually consume is enormous. Shall we pay for it all in cash, or shall we seek reciprocal arrangements by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and in salt and iron, in shoes and calico and furniture, and thousands of other things? I think the latter mode is the highest form of protection and the best way to promote trade. When shall we enlarge our commercial intercourse with that great continent, South America?

"If we don't now make a beginning, if we now give away the duty on sugar (as we already have given away the duties on coffee, hides and rubber), and get nothing in exchange which shall be profitable to the farm or factory in the United States, what shall be our justification for the policy you have recently received congratulations for—in which I cordially join—in carrying the shipping bill through the Senate? Do you not think a line of ships generously aided by the Government will have a better prospect for profit and permanence, if we can give to them outward cargoes from the United States, and not confine them to inward cargoes from Latin-America?"

J. M. Lake has in his yard at Webster, W. Va., a jack-rabbit that was sent to him from Kansas last March. When it arrived it was very small, not being larger than a mouse, but now it has grown until it is much larger than an ordinary rabbit, while its ears are over six inches long.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Decision Against the Killing of Fur Seals by Indians.

### A BILL AGAINST LOTTERIES.

### Interview With Ex-Senator Palmer on the World's Columbian Exposition.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WORLD'S FAIR.

**Ex-Senator Palmer Expresses Gratification at the Outlook.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—Ex-Senator Palmer, President of the World's Fair Commission, accompanied by Secretary Dickinson, is in the city in the interest of the fair. Palmer expressed great gratification over the settlement of the location of the fair, and said the division between Jackson Park and the lake front was more nominal than real. It would, in his opinion, add largely to the general interest and attractiveness of the fair, because the lake front would be devoted to features that would naturally draw crowds at night, while the bulk of the fair proper would be located at Jackson Park.

Being asked as to the truth of the report that Goshorn had stated that he would not accept the situation of Director-General, Palmer replied that the committee had no authority to offer the appointment to Goshorn, and did not know whether he would accept it if offered. "But," said he, "he has not yet said that he would decline to serve."

AGAINST LOTTERIES.

**A Bill to Prohibit the Use of the Mail to Carry Tickets, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—The House Postoffice Committee has agreed upon a substitute to the bill in lieu of the number of pending bills adverse to lotteries ordered reported to the House. The substitute prohibits lottery circulars and tickets, lists of drawings, money or drafts for the purchase of lottery tickets, or newspapers containing lottery advertisements or drawings, from being carried in the mails or delivered by carriers, and the penalty of a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year is imposed upon any person depositing such matter in the mails. The Postmaster-General is also authorized upon the evidence of the existence of the lottery or gift enterprise to cause the registered letters directed to the company to be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the senders, and he may also forbid the payment of money orders addressed to the lottery or gift enterprise company.

THE REQUEST DENIED.

**Alaska Indians Not Allowed to Kill Seals.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—Secretary Windom has written the following important letter to Dick Emmons, Deputy Collector of Customs at Ounalaska, Alaska:

SIR: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 27th of June last, and also of the communication addressed by you to Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senate, on the 17th inst., in which you request that the natives of Ounalaska and also of the Aleutian Islands may be permitted to take and kill such pup fur-seals as they may require for the purpose of supplying themselves with food and clothing. In reply I have to state that, as Senator Mitchell was informed on the 8th inst., I have no authority to grant the desired permission, Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes preventing generally the killing of fur-seals in Alaska and the waters thereof, and Sections 1960 and 1962, Revised Statutes, only allowing the killing of such animals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, under contract and in the manner thereby prescribed. I am therefore constrained, notwithstanding the statements made by you, to deny your request.

CUSTOMS APPRAISERS.

**The National Board Presented to the President.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—The Board of General Appraisers went to the White House this morning and were presented to the President by Secretary Windom, and then returned to their duties. There will probably be four districts—the First, embracing North Atlantic ports, with headquarters at New York, where six General Appraisers will be on duty; the Second, the interior States, with office at Chicago; the Third, the Southern States, with office at New Orleans; and the Fourth, the Pacific slope. The assignments to the Second, Third and Fourth Districts will probably be Messrs. Ham, Wilkinson and Shurtleff, respectively. The whole Board will leave Washington about August 1st for New York, where they will remain together until everything is placed in running order.

ARMY CHANGES.

**Two Companies of Each Regiment Abolished.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—The War Department has issued an order of great consequence to the regiments of infantry. Owing to the smallness of the number of men in infantry commands, the Secretary of War has directed the commanding officers of Companies I and K of each regiment to turn their men over to the regimental commander for distribution among the eight remaining companies. Hereafter there will be no limit to the number of men each company will contain. The strength of the companies has averaged about forty men, rank and file. The Manderson bill, making each regiment three battalions strong, four companies to the battalion, will probably pass, and the regiments have been reduced to two battalions of four companies each in expectancy.

**Postal Changes.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—Postmasters have been changed in California as follows: Mrs. L. Peters, appointed at Tahoe, Placer county, vice A. F. Campbell, resigned; H. A. Lydell, at Tallac, El Dorado county, vice Lydia D. Clement, removed.

New Postoffices have been established in Oregon as follows: At Glenada, Lane county, with Margaret I. Grant as Postmistress; at Miniam, Union county, with Elizabeth Richards as Postmistress.

The name of the office at Stephens, in Spokane county, Washington, has been changed to Tyler.

**Land Matters.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—In the matter of the appeal of Edward G. McLelland and Thomas K. Stewart, from the decision of the Land Commissioner, in rejecting the surveys of the exterior boundaries of townships 24 and 25 north, range 31 east, Mount Diablo meridian, in Nevada, Secretary Noble to-day affirmed the decision of the Commissioner.

**Seeking Information.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—The Secretary of State has called upon the United States Minister at Guatemala for a report in regard to the alleged detention of the steamship Colima, at a Guatemalan port, and the seizure of the arms and ammunition which formed a part of her cargo.

**Patents Issued.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—Patents have been issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to 486,672 acres.

**Sacramento's Petition Presented.**

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—Senator Hearst presented a petition from Sacramento citizens favoring the adoption of the bill to prevent lard adulteration.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—To-day in the Senate, Blair presented a memorial from the headquarters of a Grand Army Post expressing abhorrence at the action of Congress in allowing pension agents a fee of $10 in each case under the recent dependent pension Act, and enclosing a circular of a Washington claims agent offering to active men in their localities half the fee in all cases sent to him. He said he concurred with the memorialists in the expression of their abhorrence.

Sherman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to report whether any abuse existed in printing the matter in the *Congressional Record* that ought not be printed therein, and report such bill or regulation as will limit such printing to the actual proceedings in both Houses.

Gray antagonized a motion to resume consideration of the House bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the Navy Department. The latter motion was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 22, and the revenue marine bill was taken up on a motion of Frye. Amendments were adopted extending the application of the bill to the life saving service.

Senator Call introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to prepare a bill to compel elevator proprietors to accept grain for storage at reasonable rates. It is intended chiefly against the combination of elevator proprietors on the Northern Pacific, who threaten to refuse grain and compel farmers to sell at once. The bill was laid over.

After some argument the tariff bill came up as unfinished business.

Vance took the floor and went on arraigning the Republican party for the evils which he claimed protection had brought upon the country. He quoted from Blaine's letter to Frye, and said the unmistakable wisdom of what that distinguished man had said illustrated the wisdom of what he had left unsaid. If it were important to extend American trade to Central and South America, it could not be unimportant to extend it to the European continent, which in wealth and population was ten times greater. If free trade with the people of the Latin races was desirable and profitable, no reasoning could show that a little free trade with people of Teutonic blood was not also desirable and profitable.

Plumb said before proceeding to the consideration of the bill by paragraphs, he would like to know what the Finance Committee believed would be the effect of the bill on the revenue.

McPherson said the almost unanswerable speeches of the Senators from Indiana and North Carolina (Voorhees and Vance) seemed to preclude the necessity of any further defense of the Democratic position, and now the Senator from Kansas (Plumb), in the simplicity of his nature, inquired from his own committee for some information on the bill. Did not the honorable Senator know that for the past three or four days the newspapers had been full of reports that it had been resolved, not only by the Finance Committee, but by the Republican caucus also, not to attempt any defense of the pending bill? If the bill could not be defended, it could not be passed. He, therefore, in order to expedite business, would move that the pending bill be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment a bill to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties on imports on a basis that the average rate of duty should not exceed the average ad valorem war tariff rate of 1864. McPherson then launched out into a review of the tariff question in general, and the pending bill in particular. He undertook to show that neither the farmer nor the consumer would be benefited by it. He referred to the campaign of 1888 as one in which immense sums of money had been corruptly raised and corruptly used in behalf of the Republican ticket; that the money had been raised, he said, among beneficiaries of the pending bill. Chief among them was a pious citizen of Pennsylvania, who had since been rewarded with a seat in the Cabinet as the price of his villainy.

Vance said the result of the bill might be to reduce the revenue to a certain extent, but not to reduce taxes. What the people desired was a common-sense reduction of revenue and corresponding relief from the payment of taxes. The McKinley bill was an outrage on human patience, and an insult to the intelligence of mankind. It neither reduced the revenue in the sense of reducing taxation, nor equalized the duties on articles of importance. On the contrary, it increased taxation and made the duties more unequal by imposing heavier burdens on the poor than on the rich, and by so settling a tax on the necessaries of life as to shock the moral sense of every just man.

Sherman criticised McPherson's remarks as to reducing the average rate under the pending bill to the average rate existing in 1864, and explained that an average of 36.69 was made upon all goods then dutiable and undutiable, but that at that time not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of the imported goods would be on the free list, and if the average rate of duty prevailed on goods dutiable and undutiable, it would be not 52 per cent. or 36 per cent. but only 17 or 18 per cent.

Plumb complained that no detailed statement had been made as to the effect that would follow the passage of the bill. If there should be a deficit within the next eighteen months it would be a pretty serious matter. He thought the Senate ought not to err on the side of the deficit. Going on to enumerate the expenditures for the next fiscal year, he gave it as his opinion that the dependent pension bill, within the next two years, would be costing the people $50,000,000 a year. Plumb went on to speak of the necessary expenditures of the Government, referred to the possibility of there being next year a deficit of nearly $50,000,000 that would have to be made up by new taxes, and asked who was interested in producing that state of things. He thought that in reporting the bill this matter had been overlooked. It seemed to him as if somebody interested in the rate of duties had said, "We do not care what the effect of the revenue may be. That is not our concern; Congress has got to mind that. We want a pound of flesh." He gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill to increase the revenue from other sources. He would never vote for a bill that he thought would be a cowardly evasion of duty imposed upon the Senate to provide adequate means to meet the expenses of the Government. He would impose a duty on incomes; he would propose an increased tax on alcoholic liquors, and he wanted to propose amendments that would prevent the formation of trusts.

Allison defended the Senate from the charges of extravagance in the matter of appropriation bills.

Aldrich expressed the opinion that McPherson was not serious in his motion, and remarked that if it were carried out into a law the effect would be to increase the revenue by $110,000,000 over the amount that would be produced by the pending bill.

Gordon asked Aldrich to give the Senate a frank and fair statement as to the probable result of the bill if enacted into a law.

Aldrich said that if the importations for the next fiscal year were the same as last, the revenue would be reduced about twenty millions. He could not give the figures as to the expenditures. They did not intend to create a deficit knowingly and purposely, and did not believe that such would be the result.

After some further discussion, and without action on McPherson's motion, which is pending, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—In the House to-day, the Committee on Invalid Pensions ordered a favorable report upon the bill granting a pension of $2,000 annually to the widow of General McClellan.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the sundry bill with the Senate amendment with certain recommendations. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Cannon of Illinois moved that the House go into such committee for its consideration. This was antagonized by the Democrats in the interest of the private calendar. The motion prevailed—yeas 104, nays 81. A motion to reconsider was tabled. The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole.

On demand of Rogers of Arkansas the Senate amendments were read in extenso. The reading consumed more than an hour. A short discussion ensued as to the limit which should be placed upon the general debate. The point of dispute was the irrigation feature of the Senate amendment, Breckenridge of Kentucky and Payson of Illinois contending that the debate should not be limited at this time, and Cannon of Illinois and Sayres of Texas agreeing that it was advisable that legislation should be provided.

On motion of Payson, it was agreed that general debate on all portions of the bill except the irrigation amendments be closed in thirty minutes. On these amendments a half hour's debate be allowed.

Turner of New York made a brief speech criticising the men who controlled the business of the House in slighting measures reported by the Committee on Labor, and refusing to fix the time for their consideration.

Breckenridge favored the Senate amendment which provides for the repeal of the law for the selection and location of reservoirs and canals upon public lands and the reservation of irrigable lands.

Vandever of California opposed the Senate amendment, which, he asserted, would redound to the interests of great land speculators.

Cannon of Illinois opposed the Senate amendment. If adopted, it opened 30,000,000 acres not only to homestead settlement, but to desert land, timber culture and pre-emption, a settlement under which any citizen could take up 1,200 acres of land. One acre of this land upon which water could be obtained was equal to at least three acres of land in Illinois. If it was adopted, all the reservoir sites would be opened under the homestead, pre-emption, desert land and timber culture laws.

Pending further debate the committee rose and the House took a recess.

The bachelors of Baden have made a novel protest against piano practice