ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

Opening of the Campaign by the Republicans Throughout the State.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

An Inventor of a Fire Escape Narrowly Escapes Death—Runaway Cars—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

STATE POLITICS.

The Campaign Formally Opened by the Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—The campaign was opened in this city to-night by the Republicans with a mass meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall. The audience was a very large one, and much enthusiasm was displayed. Hon. H. H. Markham and Hon. H. V. Morehouse addressed the meeting.

Colonel Markham commenced his address by saying that he appeared before his hearers as a business man, bringing with him such natural qualifications as he possessed, together with such knowledge and experience as he had acquired. He said he began his career as a Republican by casting his first vote for Lincoln while a young soldier in the Union army before Atlanta.

He declared no man ever possessed a keener sense of the responsibility resting upon him than he did at the present time. His one thought and purpose in this campaign was, in the event of his election, to serve the State to the best of his ability. He was under no pledges to individuals or corporations, and had no entangling alliances to interfere with the impartial discharge of the duties of the office, and as Governor of California he would conduct his administration to the honor and glory of the commonwealth, and with no concern as to the effect of any official act upon his own political future. He begged his personal friends to excuse him from making any promises to individuals, so that, if elected, he could go into office untrammeled in every way.

Colonel Markham continued that in a great State like California, a hundred contingencies might arise during a four year's administration which rendered it impossible for any man to predict what specific action would be necessary or expedient, but he would take the party platform as a general guide. He concurred in all its provisions. He believed in the necessity of an economical administration. The Republican platform had declared that the State Government should be conducted upon a basis of taxation not to exceed fifty cents upon the $100 of valuation, and he pledged himself, if elected Governor, not to approve any appropriations which should exceed that amount, and he believed the Government ought to be run for less.

He believed it would not be considered egotistic if he expressed the belief that his experience as a member of Congress, and his acquaintance with the prominent members of both parties in Congress, and with the present Administration, would be of some benefit to California in the way of securing necessary assistance from the General Government.

Colonel Markham spoke of California as the Empire State of the Pacific coast, and said that while the subject of state division was not an issue in this campaign he desired to say that if such an issue should ever be raised he would be for California, one and indivisible, the best and brightest star in the galaxy of the Union.

He further said: "It has been stated, probably owing to the fact that I live in Southern California, that I am in favor of State division, and owing to the fact that I live in Pasadena, it has been stated that I am a prohibitionist. Now, I do live in Southern California, I do live in Pasadena, and I feel a just pride in my own section of the State, in the beautiful city where I have my home, but I have never been a divisionist or a prohibitionist. There is not a word of truth in either statement."

Colonel Markham said, if elected Governor, he would do his best for every individual, every person and every legitimate interest of California, regardless of locality or politics. His best judgment was that the Republican party was never in better shape or more determined to win than at the present time. There was every incentive for success, and every prospect of victory. The State of Maine had already voiced her approval of the course of the Republican party, and Colonel Markham said, in closing, "Let California return to its sister of the far Atlantic Coast the glad news that the Golden State has also achieved a glorious victory for the Republican party and its undying principles of intelligent economy and good government."

AT SAN ANDREAS.

SAN ANDREAS, September 13th.—The campaign opened in San Andreas to-night. Delegations were present from all parts of the county. The Court-house square was elaborately decorated for the extremely large and enthusiastic assemblage. The meeting was addressed by Hon. F. W. Tompkins of San Francisco, E. F. Floyd of Murphys, F. S. Solinsky and Judge Ira Hill Reed of San Andreas. Markham and Reddick were tremendously cheered wherever their names were mentioned. The Republicans from all parts of the county are enthusiastic and confident.

AT SALINAS.

SALINAS, September 13th.—The Republican County Convention was held to-day and a full ticket was nominated. The candidate for Assembly is C. F. Lacey. The campaign was formally opened with a mass meeting to-night. An address was made by Elwood Bruner of Sacramento.

AT SANTA ROSA.

SANTA ROSA, September 13th.—The Republican campaign opened at the theater this evening. The attendance was large. Hon. T. L. Fulweiler was the principal speaker.

AT BAKERSFIELD.

BAKERSFIELD, September 13th.—Considerable enthusiasm was manifested at the opening of the Republican campaign to-night. Bonfires are burning on nearly all the street corners. George H. Maxwell made an address.

AT PETALUMA.

PETALUMA, September 13th.—The political campaign was opened here to-night by the Republicans. Hon. H. C. Dibble addressed a fair audience.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

SANTA CRUZ, September 13th.—J. A. Hosmer and J. C. Campbell addressed the opening meeting of the Republican campaign this evening.

AT MODESTO.

MODESTO, September 13th.—The first Republican meeting of the campaign was held in Rogers' Hall this evening, Hon. W. W. Allen, of Oakland, being the speaker. Cannons boomed during the evening. The meeting was well attended.

AT LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, September 13th.—The Republicans of this city inaugurated the campaign this evening with a torchlight parade, fireworks, and a ratification meeting at Hazard's Pavilion. The procession was composed mainly of the various Republican clubs, and made a fine appearance.

AT SANTA BARBARA.

SANTA BARBARA, September 13th.—Senator E. H. Heacock presided at the opening meeting of the Republican campaign to-night. The principal speaker was Hon. B. N. Smith, of Los Angeles.

AT NAPA.

NAPA, September 13th.—The Republicans opened the campaign this evening by a meeting at the Opera House. Among the speakers were Judge J. A. Waymire and Hon. F. L. Coombs.

AT SAN BERNARDINO.

SAN BERNARDINO, September 13th.—The Republicans of this city, reinforced by delegations from the adjoining precincts, attended a ratification meeting here to-night. A number of speeches were made.

AT RED BLUFF.

RED BLUFF, September 13th.—The Republican campaign opened here with blazing bonfires and a mass meeting.

SANTA CRUZ DEMOCRATS.

SANTA CRUZ, September 13th.—The Democratic County Convention nominated a ticket to-day. Charles B. Byrne was nominated for the Assembly.

NAPA DEMOCRATS.

NAPA, September 13th.—The Democratic County Convention to-day made the following nominations: Superior Judge, R. F. Soffold; Assemblyman, W. W. Lyman; Sheriff, W. R. Graves; Clerk, David Shakespeare; Assessor, Charles R. Vann; Treasurer, James Reanes; District Attorney, H. C. Gesford; Superintendant of Schools, Miss Anna Dixon. The nominations of Recorder and Auditor, Coroner and Public Administrator and Surveyor were left to the County Central Committee.

YUBA AND SUTTER NOMINEES.

MARYSVILLE, September 13th.—The Joint Democratic Senatorial Convention of Yuba and Sutter counties was held this afternoon at Yuba City and nominated the following candidates: Phil W. Keyser, Superior Judge; D. T. Ostrom of Yuba county, Joint Senator; Harry P. Stabbler of Sutter county, Joint Assemblyman.

NOMINEE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

HORNITOS, September 13th.—The Democratic Joint Convention of Merced and Mariposa met here to-day. F. H. Gould was nominated for the Thirteenth Assembly District on the first ballot.

THE IRRIGATIONISTS.

Conclusion of the Convention Held at Tulare.

TULARE, September 13th.—The Convention of the Irrigation District officers which convened at Tulare yesterday concluded its labors to-day, and the delegates leave for home to-night. The session has been extremely interesting throughout, and completely successful.

A permanent Association of Irrigation Districts was formed, with J. W. Nance, of San Bernardino county as President; E. Dewel, of Tulare, Vice-President; A. J. Pillsbury, of Tulare, Secretary; the Tulare County Bank, Treasurer.

H. S. Mason, of San Diego county, was chosen to transact Association business when the Association is not in session.

By-laws were adopted, and the machinery perfected for concerted action in the work of organizing districts; having doubtful points passed upon by the Courts; securing needed legislation, and placing district bonds.

The sentiment was general that the formation of the Association would be productive of very important results. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of California have won a valuable victory in securing the enactment of the Wright irrigation district law; whereas, the Supreme Court has declared said law in conformity with the organic law of the State; whereas, the eight irrigation districts which voted bonds of $3,985,000 have succeeded in finding a market for nearly one half of the issue, $1,672,000, selling the bonds for cash for 90 to 96 cents on the dollar of par value; whereas, the enemies of irrigation districts are still using money to defeat that law, not only in the Courts, but by a threatened appeal to the next Legislature; whereas, we firmly believe that the salvation of the State and the best interests of the people demand that the Wright law should be sustained and perfected; whereas, a united and determined action on the part of the friends of irrigation is essential at the present time. Therefore

Resolved, That the people have confidence in the Supreme Court, which has stood by the irrigation laws, in the face of bitter attacks, declaring them right, just and in conformity to the constitution of the State.

Resolved, That we believe that the financial success of the irrigation is bonds now assured, and we congratulate the people on the fact that the moneyed men are seeking these bonds as a safe investment, as having their foundation in the homes of the people and not jeopardized by strikes, railroad wars, or other matters incidental to railroad bonds.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other that we will, regardless of political affiliations, support no man for office who is not known to be unqualifiedly in favor of the Irrigation Act, and in favor of its perfection in the spirit in which it was enacted.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the organization of a State association of irrigation districts; that the work of such association will not be completed until every acre of dry land in the State shall have been successfully irrigated and every bond issued in such irrigation work shall have been honestly paid, both principal and interest.

AN INSURANCE DEAL.

A California Company Transfers Its Eastern Business to Another Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—The *Alta-California* will publish a statement tomorrow giving the details of an extensive insurance transaction which has just been completed in this city. The Board of Directors of the Anglo-Nevada Corporation, whose headquarters are in this city, some months ago determined to dispose of all the business of the company east of the Rocky mountains, with the exception of a certain limited territory, as it had been discovered that by far the greater part of the company's business was confined to the extreme western portion of the United States.

Colonel William McDonald, Vice-President of the company, accordingly went to New York and returned here a few weeks ago, having completed negotiations for the transfer of the old business of the Anglo-Nevada Company, east of the Rocky mountains, except that in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, to the Caledodonian Insurance Company, of Edinburgh.

The business which is thus transferred amounts to $650,000 yearly. The transfer went into effect September 1st, and the Anglo-Nevada made the first payment today to Mr. Brown, the New York agent of the Caledonian Company, who left for the East to-night.

RUNAWAY CARS.

They Traverse a Down Grade at the Rate of Two Miles a Minute.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th. — A *Chronicle's* special from Santa Cruz says: Eight empty freight cars broke loose from the engine at Monte Vista, on the branch road of the coast division from Aptos to the Loma Prieta lumber mills. It is eight miles to the junction, and a steep down grade, and the speed of the cars soon became terrific. At the junction four of the cars left the track and were dashed into a thousand pieces. The other four ran onto the main track, reaching it just a minute and a half after the passenger train had passed. The four cars soon stopped after getting on the main track. No one was on them and no lives were lost. A railroad man says the runaway cars made the eight miles in four minutes.

FELL FOUR STORIES.

An Inventor and His Son Badly Hurt While Testing a Fire-Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—John Murphy has been in this city for some time attempting to introduce a fire-escape invented by himself. It consists of a belt and wire rope, by which he was automatically lowered to the ground. To introduce his escape, Murphy has been making descents from several high buildings, and to-day attempted to make one from the top of the *Chronicle* building. The first part of the descent he made safely. At the fourth story he stopped to swing into a window, and took his little son in his arms. The additional load was too much, and the belt broke, and the father and son fell violently to the ground. Both were seriously injured, but may not die. They were taken to the hospital. Mrs. Murphy was to have made the next descent with her husband.

Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—The Convention of Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen to-day considered the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and indorsed the clause requiring the Supreme Council of Federation to pass on all strikes before they are ordered, the penalty for any unauthorized strike being expulsion from the order. The proposed changes in the insurance law, allowing members to take less than $1500 insurance, was also adopted, but the disability clause was amended to allow payments for any disability incapacitating the member for work.

Portland Races.

PORTLAND, September 13th.—At the City View Park to-day the special trot, mile heats, Florida won, Maud Knox second, Joe Kinney third.

Running, one-fourth of a mile heats, Bob Wade won, Jim Miller second, Cyclone third. Best time, :23¾.

Trotting, two-year-olds, Anna Bell won, McMinnville Maid second, Lady Daphne third. Time, 2:39.

Gnido tried to break his record of 2:12, but failed. Time, 2:13.

Trotting, 2:22 class, Homestake won, Ema Temple second. Best time, 2:22.

The Death Roll.

SANTA CRUZ, September 13th.—John D. Chace, ex-Mayor of this city, died this afternoon, aged 61 years. He had been proprietor of the Washington market in this city for twenty-five years. He was Mayor of the city from 1880 to 1884, and a School Trustee for nine years.

PETALUMA, September 13th.—Brinnell Lacqua, a pioneer, died last night at his residence in Bennett valley, Sonoma county, from injuries received last Sunday week by being thrown from his buggy.

Jewish New Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—According to the Jewish calendar, dating from the beginning of the world, the new year will begin to-morrow, the 15th inst, but it is the custom to celebrate the event of the coming year on the evening previous. Next year will be 5661, and services will be held in all the synagogues, beginning at 6 o'clock this evening.

Detective Cone.

W. W. Cone, the private detective, and one of his assistants named Bowden, were arrested last evening on charges of petty larceny. They are accused of having charged an itinerant cider-peddler $5 for a "license" and pocketing the proceeds.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

An Ovation Tendered the President at His Mountain Home.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The High Waters in Pennsylvania and Ohio Doing Much Damage to Property.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

EASTERN WEATHER.

Much Damage Done by High Waters in Pennsylvania.

WATERTOWN (N. Y.), September 13th.—The rain, which has fallen in torrents almost continually for five days past, has swollen every stream in this section to spring freshet hight, and to-day the effects are seriously felt hereabouts by the almost complete tying-up of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad and its branches, the destruction of mills and other damage to manufacturing and farm property. In Lewis county many acres of good farm land are under water. The water rose to such a hight that cattle took refuge on the knolls and highlands, and were made to swim through the flood at milking time. Black river is raging, being within four inches of the unusually high point which it reached last spring, and with frequent showers still coming and water still flowing into the valley from yesterday's rains there is a probability that it will pass that high-water mark and become dangerous.

A CLOUDBURST.

PITTSBURG, September 13th.—The rain in this section has caused the rivers to be very high and they are rising at headwaters, but no more damage is reported. A cloudburst occurred last night at Irondale. In a few minutes the people living in the lower portion of the town were compelled to flee to higher grounds. Several narrowly escaped death.

DAMAGE BY A WATERSPOUT.

PITTSBURG, September 13th.—Advices from all sources in Alleghany and in the northern districts show that the high waters are subsiding, though not without considerable damage having been inflicted.

A waterspout in Akron, Ohio, last night gullied the hill streets, while the streets on the flats have been badly washed, and the loss to property here will be so large that a special meeting of the City Council has been called to devise means of repairing the extraordinary damage.

RAINS AND KILLING FROSTS.

WASHINGTON, September 13th.—Rain has fallen in all the districts east of the Mississippi. Fair weather is prevailing to the westward. The temperature has risen in New England, the Middle States, Georgia and Florida. Elsewhere it is cooler, the fall being very considerable over a strip of country extending from Northern Minnesota and Lake Superior southward to Texas. Light frosts are reported from Dubuque, Davenport, Kentucky, Springfield, Ill.; Kansas City, Wichita, Dodge City, Concordia, North Platte and Omaha, and killing from Denver, Valentine, Sioux City and Des Moines.

A SPECIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, September 13th.—The Signal Office furnishes the following special bulletin: The reports of yesterday and to-day show an advance from the Northwest over Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Northern Texas, Missouri and Northern Illinois of a severe cold wave, which has produced unprecedentedly low temperatures and unusually early frosts throughout these sections.

Following are some of the minimum temperatures this morning, with the relation to the lowest ever before recorded during the second week of September, viz.: Concordia, 34°, 6° below the lowest, Wichita, 38°, 3° below; Davenport, 38°, 1° below; Springfield, Ill., 38°, 2° below; Springfield, Mo., 40°, 3° below.

Killing frosts are reported this morning from Central and Northwestern Iowa, two weeks earlier; from Denver three weeks earlier; from Northern Nebraska three days earlier than any previous record. Light frosts are reported from other portions of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Northern Missouri. Frost warnings were sent yesterday to Northwestern Iowa and Dakota, and this morning issued for the cranberry and tobacco districts of Wisconsin and the tobacco districts of Missouri, Western Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Chicago Journal Thinks the California Association Resolutions Improper.

CHICAGO, September 13th.—Concerning Thursday's World's Fair meeting in San Francisco the *Tribune* says: "Even if these resolutions were not unnecessary from every point of view, it hardly would be proper to pass them. A dual site was accepted by the National Commission in which California had two representatives, who, it is to be presumed, presented and advocated the wishes of their people. If they were outvoted in a fair, open contest, that ought to end the matter and protests would be in bad taste. But it so happens that since the tender made by the directors early in July was adopted, material changes have been made in the site and it is improper for any one to talk of horticultural and agricultural exhibits being several miles from the attractive features of the Exposition.

At first the site consisted of 150 acres of Lake-front and 480 of Jackson Park. Since then, for well-known reasons, the 150 acres have shrunk to little over fifty, while the Jackson Park portion has been enlarged by an addition of 160 acres of good, dry, improved land, which stands ready for buildings. Thus, one end of the dual site has lost and the other gained. As the area of one has shrunk, so have the attractive features which will be placed on it. As the area of the other has grown, so have the number of attractions it will contain. There will be on the Lake-front more than three buildings, one of which will remain after the fair is over, and the others will be removed.

In comparison with the features of the Exposition which will be placed at Jackson Park, those on the Lake-front will be little more than a side show. The latter will owe what value they will have chiefly to the fact that they can be visited by night, while those at Jackson Park cannot be. The fair proper will be at the southern end of the dual site, where the Californians will place their horticultural, agricultural and other exhibits. They will not be off on one side, but in the very heart of the fair, and its chief objects of interest will be within the same inclosure as themselves. So the Californians might as well withdraw their untimely resolutions.

The changes made in the site since the 1st of July, which have taken twenty-five per cent. off the attractiveness of the Lake front and added that much or more to the interesting features of Jackson Park, have settled the question where the real fair will be, and have made it certain that the Californians and their great interests will not suffer for lack of visitors. Whoever attends the fair will see all they have to show.

OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

A Large Delegation of Veterans Visit Him at His Mountain Home.

CRESSON SPRINGS (Pa.), September 13th.—The President's mountain home was invaded this afternoon by an excursion party from Altoona, Pa., numbering about 1,000 persons, and composed principally of members of the two Grand Army Posts and the union Veteran League of that city. They arrived here about 4 o'clock on a special train of ten cars, and enjoyed the entire attention of the President until nearly 7 o'clock.

The ceremonies began with a special reception in the Mountain House, during which the President shook hands with over a thousand persons. The old soldiers were very much excited over the President and cheered him frequently.

The President was subsequently serenaded while standing on the hotel porch, and made a short address. He thanked his comrades for the greeting they had given him, and said the characteristic of the American people was that they did not place their affections on individuals, but gave their loyalty to the flag of the Constitution. No matter how great the man might be, nor how successful he might have been in winning the admiration and confidence of his fellow-citizens, our people, above all else, place the Government and its flag.

In this respect the President contrasted the United States with other nations, and argued that it was this characteristic that gave prominence to American institutions. In illustration of this, he cited the instance of President Lincoln, who probably more than any other man since Washington had secured the affection of the people, and yet when he was assassinated that other great man, who afterwards became himself a martyred President, could say that "The Government at Washington still lives."

The President, with much feeling, concluded his remarks as follows: "Now, my comrades, who have suffered and still suffer for the country, I wish in this world all good to you and your dear ones, and in the world to come joy everlasting."

The President then walked to his cottage with his family. A large crowd followed them, even on to the porch, with cries for Harrison, which were continued until the President was compelled to show himself in the doorway. He had little Benjamin McKee in his arms, and holding him out to the crowd, said: "This is my grandson," whereat the crowd yelled louder than ever, and the child took off his cap and waved it around his head.

A NEW PARTY.

It Will be a Purely Protestant-American Party.

CHICAGO, September 13th.—The *Times* says: It will be news to a good many people, especially political managers, to learn that organizations opposed to foreigners and Roman Catholics in politics intend to take political action this fall. Monday night they completed their organization, and a committee of 100, which is to have control of their political operations, is to be selected. This movement is of considerable importance, inasmuch as the allied orders claim to have a membership of 18,000 in Cook county. The Alliance is made up of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, the United Protestant Associations, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the British American Association, the United Orange Societies and the American League. They claim it is ripe time for their organizations to take political action in defense of the public school system and in opposition to the growing political power of the Roman Catholic Church. They also view with suspicious eye the amalgamation of all German Turner and Liberal societies in the Personal Rights League, which they claim largely represents German Socialistic ideas and also menaces the public school system.

ON THE TURF.

A Good Day for California Horses at Coney Island.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, September 13th.—This was the closing day of the Coney Island Jockey Club races for the fall meeting. The track was a sea of mud.

Seven furlongs, Whitenor won, Insight second, Iago third. Time, 1:31 2-5.

Mile and an eighth, Fitz James won, Eric second, Castaway third. Time, 1:59 2 5.

Mayflower handicap, mile and three-eighths, Los Angeles won. Eurus second, Rhono third. Time, 2:25 4 5.

Great Western handicap, for two-year-olds, Futurity course, about six furlongs, Sallie McClelland won. Kildeer second, Russell third. Time, 1:41 2 5.

Futurity course. Volunteer won, Blue Rock second, Tipstaff third. Time, 1:14 2 5.

Mile heats, on turf, Tanner won, Lavinia Belle second, Woodcraft third. Best time, 1:48 1-5.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Results of Yesterday's Eastern Baseball Games.

CHICAGO, September 13th.—Games of baseball were played throughout the East to-day as follows:

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—First game, Cleveland 1, Chicago 8. Second game—Cleveland 5, Chicago 4.

At Brooklyn—Game postponed on account of rain.

At Philadelphia—New York 5, Philadelphia 7.

At Buffalo—First game, Pittsburg 6, Buffalo 3. Second game, Pittsburg 5, Buffalo 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cincinnati—Pittsburg 8, Cincinnati 6.
At Boston—Philadelphia 8, Boston 5.
At New York—Brooklyn 8, New York 4.
At Chicago—First game—Chicago 11, Cleveland 6. Second game—Chicago 4, Cleveland 8.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Toledo—Toledo 0, St. Louis 1.
At Rochester—Rochester 6, Syracuse 6.
At Columbus—Columbus 4, Louisville 1.
At Baltimore—First game—Baltimore 2, Athletics 4. Second game, Baltimore 18, Athletics 6.

No Restrictions Against Jews.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13th.—In response to a letter from a Hebrew rabbi here, Charles Emery Smith, Minister to Russia, writes that he has received most positive assurances from the Russian Government that the report of recent severe restrictive measures leveled at Hebrews in Russia is entirely groundless. The imperial authorities stated not only that no new restrictive measures have been taken against the Hebrews, and no old and obsolete ones revived, but no such measures have been contemplated.

An Absconding Stockbroker.

CHICAGO, September 13th.—Warrants were sworn out this morning for the arrest of Loring R. Loomis, a young stockbroker, who has disappeared and, it is alleged, has taken $25 000 of his customers' money. It is stated that Loomis had about $30,000 on deposit in one of the banks, probably $20,000 of which belonged to his customers. Just before the closing hour Thursday, Loomis went to the bank and withdrew the whole amount. Loomis is about thirty-five years old and unmarried.

Justice Field in Paris.

NEW YORK, September 13th.—A special cable from Paris to Dunlap's Agency says Judge Stephen J. Field is there. After staying in Paris one month he went to Aix-les-Bains, thence to Switzerland. The rest seems to have been eminently beneficial. He is looking remarkably well. He says he has almost recovered, and intends to leave for home in a few days, to be present at the opening of the Supreme Court in Washington next month.

California Fruit Sales.

CHICAGO, September 13th.—Porter Bros. & Co. sold to-day nine carloads of California fruit. Half crates Tokay grapes brought $2 10@$2 75; full crates Verdelle, $2 50; full crates Muscats, $2 50; Portugal, $2 50; Cling peaches, $1@$1 50; half crates Tokay grapes, $1@$1 50; half crates Muscats, 75c @$1; Duchess pears, $2 75; Beurre Clairgeau, $2 75; Bartlett pears, $2 10@$3 25 Silver prunes, $1 15; German prunes, $1 25; Howe pears, $3 35; Onandago pears, $3.

San Francisco Chosen.

FABYAN HOUSE (N. H.), September 13th.—The American Library Association is in session here. Cordial invitations from the Pacific coast received a unanimous vote to meet in San Francisco in 1891.

REDONDO BEACH.

Report That the Southern Pacific Has Purchased the Townsite, etc.

LOS ANGELES, September 13th.—The *Evening Express* publishes, on what purports to be the best of authority, that the Southern Pacific Company has about completed the purchase from Thompson & Ainsworth, of Redondo Beach, the townsite, hotel, wharf and railroad. The main reason of the purchase is said to be that the Southern Pacific people became alarmed at the diversion of so much of their San Pedro freight to Redondo. As Oakland capitalists were making great inroads on their San Pedro shipping, rates were cut, but Thompson & Ainsworth met it by threatening to put on an additional fleet of steamers, so the Southern Pacific took steps to build a new wharf at Santa Monica. It was found, however, that the wharf would have to be built too far out to be of any use, and it is said the work on the wharf has been ordered stopped and the terms of the purchase of the Redondo Beach Company's property agreed on.

Special Mention.

John F. Cooper's exhibit of the celebrated solid iron frame Mathushek pianos, organs, etc., etc., being the largest ever made at a State Fair, is only an index of his stock in store, corner Seventh and J streets, and also his overflowing warerooms 626 I street. His sales of the Mathushek pianos are more than double all other makes put together; for this fact he refers to the S. P. R. R. Company's freight office. He makes no claims but what he can substantiate. Six of his finest Mathusheks have already been selected by well-known citizens from his display at the Pavilion.

The chief industry of Zanzibar and Pemba is clove growing. The tree was introduced in 1830, and the harvest of the present year is expected to be 13,000,000 pounds, at an average local value of 10 cents per pound. A ten-year-old tree is capable of yielding twenty pounds of cloves; trees of twenty years often yield upward of 100 pounds.

In the year 1319 sugar is said to have been sold at 9½ pence a pound, and was considered a very luxurious article till the eighteenth century.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Steps to Be Taken to Relieve the Stringency in the Money Market.

THE QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY.

The House Ways and Means Committee Considering the Tariff Bill—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Government Will Endeavor to Avert a Financial Panic.

WASHINGTON, September 13th.—There was a long consultation to-day by wire between the President, at Cresson, and acting Secretary Batchellor and Assistant Secretary Nettleton, at the Treasury Department, concerning the stringency in the money market, during which the whole situation was thoroughly gone over.

The President, it is understood, stated it to be his desire to avoid a panic in the money market, and that money shall be permitted to prevent, if the Treasury Department can prevent it. The views of the President were telegraphed to Secretary Windom at New York, who sent the following message to the President:

"Have had a conference with leading financiers. There appears to be considerable stringency, but no reason to apprehend serious consequences. I am fully advised and will take action as I think the situation requires."

The President has also been in consultation by wire with Major McKinley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and others. In regard to the propriety of extending the date fixed by the Senate for the new tariff bill to go into effect, the matter, it is understood, is to be the subject of a further conference.

The Director of the Mint announced today his willingness to buy largely of silver Monday, if the offers are favorable, in order to assist in relieving the stringency in money.

HOW TO RELIEVE THE MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 13th.—Refering to the conference of Secretary Windom and the financiers, an evening paper says: The question of putting Government money on deposit in national banks was brought up. Secretary Windom reiterated the position of the Government and emphatically declared such a process of proceeding was impossible. In regard to the proposition of the Government paying a year's interest on $65,000,000 currency sixes bonds, Secretary Windom stated that Congress would have to authorize it. The proposition which met the unanimous approval of those present, including the Secretary, was to suspend the payment of customs duties from November 1st to February 1st.

Secretary Windom said the present difficulty in the money market was believed to be one that extended all over the country and was not confired to Wall street or even to New York. He said it would require a great deal of careful consideration to settle upon the best method of relieving the stringency and for that reason nothing would be done hastily.

In regard to the scare which is based upon the belief that a large amount of money, according to many more than $50,000,000, will be required immediately to pay the duties to take the goods out of bond in case the McKinley bill goes into effect October 1st, Assistant Treasurer Roberts says: "It might be suggested, in the first place, that this amount is overstated, for the Custom-house authorities have estimated that the amount of duty payable on goods now in bond does not amount to more than $10,000,000. In the second place, if these goods are withdrawn in large amounts and thrown upon the market it will have a tendency to check the imports so that the amount of revenue received will be diminished. At any rate, it should not increase the stringency. It would be wise, however, in my opinion, for Congress to extend the time within which the goods now in bond could be withdrawn. This would tend to relieve the market. But at any aspect of the case I do not think there is any serious ground for alarm."

S. V. White went to Washington last night, and has been in conference with members of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees. He says: "There is no doubt whatever that the time for the withdrawal of goods from bond will be extended. The Treasury is doing everything possible for the relief of the money market, and will continue to afford all relief which may be found necessary."

SHIPMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Shipments of currency have been heavier this week than any previous one this season. Nearly all the currency shipped went West and South. There has been a heavy outward movement of gold, $500,000 going to San Francisco.

SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY

Secretary Windom made a statement tonight regarding the amount of money tied up in the treasury. He said: "Comparisons have recently been made of the surplus now reported in the treasury, with the amount reported a year ago, from which the erroneous conclusion has been drawn that the present administration has pursued a policy toward contraction. In this connection the following statement will show the fallacy of this belief:

"The amount of the net cash, fractional silver and national bank redemption fund in the treasury on the 1st of September, 1889, was $141,000,000. Amount of the same items on September 10, 1890, was $99,509,220, which demonstrates the fact that over forty-one millions more money has been paid out since September 1, 1889, than received into the treasury during the time. In other words, every dollar received by the treasury since September 1, 1889 has been paid out, and over forty-one millions besides.

"The apparent surplus shown September 10, 1890, of $99,509,220, is made up as follows: Fractional silver coins, about $22,000,000; unavailable for the purchase of bonds, in national depositories, $25,000,000. These two items, amounting to $47,000,000, deducted from $99,000,000, leaves about $52,000,000, which represents the entire available cash in the treasury, and that sum is part of the $52,000,000 of national bank redemption funds, made available by a recent Act of Congress. There is, therefore, not a dollar in the treasury of surplus which came there by the payment of custom dues or internal taxes. Hence there is not a dollar which represents any hoarding of currency during the last year. The $55,000,000 of currency above referred to has been in the treasury for several years, and this fund at one time during the last administration amounted to about $110,000,000.

"The above statement is not a theoretical exposition of the condition of the Treasury, as it is an actual fact that there was in circulation on the 1st day of September over $45,000,000 more than there was on September 1, 1889."

Secretary Windom said he would probably take steps at once to purchase some 4 per cent. bonds, but how many he declined to state. He intends to remain in New York several days, and will take all necessary steps to relieve the stringency in the money market.

ADVANCE INTEREST ON BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th.—J. P. Jackson, of the United States Sub-Treasury of this city, has been notified by the authorities at Washington to prepay interest on 4 per cent. bonds for one year, registered and unregistered. The bonds must be presented, in order that one year's interest received may be stamped upon them.

RECIPROCITY.

Views of Pacific Coast Representatives on the Subject.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13th.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Press*, which had a large number of Congressmen interviewed on the subject of reciprocity, gives the views of several Pacific coast Representatives as follows:

W. W. Morrow said: "I am not in favor of the wholesale scheme of reciprocity, but I do not regard unfavorably any advantageous plan based upon our relations with countries which produce articles of general consumption not produced generally in this country. I think the Hale amendment, properly revised, would be very acceptable."

William Vandever said: "I think reciprocity is a delusion and a snare; it is a humbug, all romance and no reality. Germany, England and France are ahead of us in their commercial relations with the South American nations, and they will keep ahead of us and circumvent us all the time, and we will play second fiddle. Along the Mexican border is what is called the Zona Libre. Thieving European importers ship their goods into the United States at New York. They are not dutiable, as they are in transit to Mexico. They go on through to the free zone between this country and Mexico, where they are unloaded, and by a regular system of fraud and smuggling, are passed back across our border duty free. This is known in the State Department. The Pan-Americans knew this, but Mexico wouldn't listen to any discussion of it. Talk about reciprocity with Mexico with such a condition of affairs existing as the well-known importers' frauds on the revenues of the United States! Bah! I don't favor any plan of reciprocity, for I think it is all a glittering humbug."

McKenna is understood to be opposed on principal to any reciprocity provision that will let in foreign sugar on an equality with that grown in the United States.

Hermann of Oregon said: "I am under the impression that reciprocity opens the door too widely, in some respects, to free trade. If extended too far, it will not only endanger the interests of my State, but of the entire Pacific slope. I mention wool as one article which should be protected. I shall favor reciprocity if properly brought about, and we of the West are properly protected. To accept it wholesale would be a practical repudiation of our position on Chinese cheap labor. Why should we exclude coolie labor if ships come back filled with products of equally cheap labor from other countries to compete with the labor of our States."

Bartine of Nevada said: "On general principles, I am opposed to reciprocity. I think it is the first break in the bulwark of the protective tariff. If carried out generally, it will affect my constituents seriously. The only competition we have on lead in our silver ores is from Mexico. You can see how reciprocity with Mexico in this regard would affect us. I would want some very strong showing of advantages to be derived before I would indorse it."

The *Press* finds Reed, McKinley and Cannon non-committal.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee Considering Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, September 13th. — The House Ways and Means Committee this morning began a formal consideration of the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, and made excellent progress. By noon, when an adjournment was had, all dutiable schedules had been acted upon, leaving the free list yet to be considered. In the case of each amendment, non-concurrence was recommended where a reduction in the existing duties was proposed in the amendment.

The Democratic members moved a concurrence, but otherwise they contented themselves with a simple negative viva voce vote on each proposition.

The Louisiana delegation— Representatives Coleman, Blanchard, Boatner and Wilkinson—were admitted to the room when the sugar schedule was under consideration, and united in a strong objection to the date (March 1st, next), when it is proposed that the changes made in that schedule shall take effect. They proposed an extension to July 1st, next, or, failing in that, asked that the new rates take effect immediately upon the approval of the bill.

The committee took the appeal under advisement, and meanwhile agreed to recommend a non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the sugar schedule.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Procedure to be Adopted Regarding Discussion on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, September 13th.—The Republicans held a caucus to-night to discuss the procedure to be adopted respecting the disposition of the Senate amendments to the tariff bill. The main proposition was one coming from the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, and embodied in a resolution introduced to-day in the House by McKinley, looking to the consideration of the amendments in the House, instead of in the Committee of the Whole, and vote upon non-concurrence in them in gross after a reasonable debate.

McKinley explained that he had communicated with the minority members of the Ways and Means Committee, and they had promised to consult their party colleagues and inform the majority on Monday what amount of time they desired for debate.

Speaker Reed pointed out the necessity for the course proposed in the interest of an early adjournment and harmony.

Finally, upon a viva voce vote, McKinley's plans were adopted, and the Committee on Rules instructed to fix the time to be allowed for debate after the minority is heard from, and bring in a special rule early in the week.

BONDED MERCHANDISE.

The Date of Withdrawal to be Extended to February 1st.

WASHINGTON, September 13th. — The Treasury Department caused a careful inquiry to be made to-day as to the probability of Congress fixing a later date than November 1st in the pending tariff bill for the withdrawal of bonded merchandise under the existing schedules, and Assistant Secretary Nettleton has given the Associated Press the following statement as to what conclusions were reached:

"The information obtained renders it as sure as any future legislative event can be foreseen, that the date for the withdrawal of the goods will be fixed at February 1, 1891. Indeed, owing to well nigh universal requests from the business community the latter date will be fixed. The Senate Committee have held no formal conference as to the matter, but I have seen Aldrich, Allison and Hessick, of the Senate Committee, and Chairman Mc