SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Sitting Bull Bent on a War With the Whites.

FATAL FIRE ON A STEAMBOAT.

Startling Disclosure Make in the New York Census Returns.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

A Band Captures the Wives of Two Indian Policemen.

OMAHA (Neb.), November 28th—A special to the Omaha *Bee* from Pine Ridge says: The beef issue passed off yesterday without exciting features. Fve hundred and ninety steers were turned loose. Hawk Head and Big Horse, reliable Indian policemen, have reached the agency with news that their families have been stolen by a band of 200 Indians that had deserted from Rosebud a few hours before, and had rushed off to join 1,300 Indian deserters. They are now only fifteen miles northeast of the Pine Ridge Agency. When Hawk Head and Big Horse discovered their families were missing, they immediately set out in pursuit of the deserters. The latter refused to give up the families. The policemen begged and entreated the deserters to give them back their wives and children, but they only got curses and threats of their lives. Before they got away from the band the members of the latter said:

"Go tell the soldiers at Pine Ridge that we are part of 1,300 other Rosebud Indians now near Pine Ridge, and from now on we are going to kill every white person we meet, and if the soldiers come we are ready for them."

It is predicted by the correspondent that within thirty-six hours troops will be ordered to disarm or shoot down the marauders, and when the troops do start after them the end will be no Custer affair. A move will undoubtedly be made under cover of darkness and by a forced march. The attack and finish will both occur between the rising and setting of the moon. The scene of the action will be some fifteen or twenty miles northeast of the agency.

NO DANCING AT CROW CREEK.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—Acting Indian Commissioner Belt to-day received a telegram from Agent Dixon, at the Crow Creek Agency, South Dakota, saying that none of his Indians have yet been dancing. A small band of Lower Brules, near the Rosebud Reservation, have been dancing, and he has dispatched a force of police and scouts to stop it. He has also called home all the Indians having passes to leave the Reservation, and says he considers it impossible to be surprised in any outbreak Lower Brules may make.

REPORT DISCREDITED.

BRISTOL (S. D.), November 28th.—Much excitement was created here this morning by a report brought in by a stranger that Indians were at Pierpont and Langford, and that the town of Pierpont had been burned. Later in the afternoon it was learned that the whole thing was a scare, and the reported burning of Pierpont is discredited.

BREAKING UP THE DANCES.

CHAMBERLAIN (S. D.), November 28th.—The Lower Brule Indian police last night started in to break up the ghost dances, and to-day eight of the leading dancers are in jail at the agency. Another dance is reported as organizing for to-night, and the police are ready for it. Affairs were lively for a time, but the police are too much for the new adherents of the Messiah craze. No danger of an outbreak is feared.

INDIANS NOT YET UNDER CONTROL.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, November 28th.—Little Wound is in, and reports his inability to control his band in the interest of peace. The cavalry expects an order to march to-night on the Rosebud camp on the Porcupine, although General Brooke is reported to be in favor of waiting until the Sixth Cavalry reaches Fort Meade and troops can be placed at Forest City, above Pierre.

SITTING BULL DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

MANDAN, November 28th.—Word comes from Sitting Bull's camp from different sources that he is dancing his men more vigorously than ever, and he is compelling the children to join in the dance. He is reported to be more hostile and determined to fight than ever. This afternoon two cavalry regiments arrived from Fort Custer and proceeded to Fort Yates.

ASSIGNMENT.

Jamison & Co. Unable to Realize on Their Assets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28th.—The failure of R. K. Jamison & Co., bankers and brokers, was announced on the Stock Exchange this afternoon. The firm closed its doors and made an assignment to Samuel Justine Thomson. No statement of the liabilities or assets is yet made. The suspension resulted from the failure of the firm to realize upon its assets. It has been known for the past few days that the firm was in a shaky condition through the stringency of the money market, coupled with the failure of Barker Brothers & Co., but there were hopes that financial relief would come in time to avoid suspension. Wednesday, at the close of business, it was said this assistance would be available this morning, and, as business was resumed as usual, it was believed the trouble had been passed.

Two thousand shares were sold on the Stock Exchange this afternoon for the account of Jamison & Co. The firm always had a high reputation, and the opinion is general this afternoon the failure will not be a bad one, or that other moneyed institutions will be seriously affected. The firm was the Philadelphia correspondent of a large number of country banks, and it is said failure was hastened in some degree by these institutions calling in loans to the firm and closing accounts in consequence of the present stress in financial circles.

It is reported this afternoon that Jamison lost considerable in the St. Paul and Minneapolis Mortgage and Trust Company, which was organized last year. The firm has really been in trouble several months, and has been trying to extricate itself from the difficulty. During the money squeeze in August it came very near going under, but it was helped out and enabled to go on. For some time past conservative brokers have avoided transactions with Jamison & Co., believing the firm had too much money tied up in outside enterprises.

The head of the firm said this evening that he could not now make a statement, but if pushed by their creditors they would probably not be able to resume. By outside people the liabilities are variously estimated from half a million to a million.

FATAL FIRE.

Five Men Lose Their Lives on a Burning Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28th.—A telephone from Bayou Sara gives the following particulars of the loss of the steamer T. P. Leathers yesterday, near Fort Adams, Miss. The fire was first discovered amidships on the starboard side, in a pile of sacks of cotton seed, surrounded by tiers of cotton in bales. The boat was in the mid-stream and underway.

The fire had gotten such hold upon the inflammable material that to extinguish it was out of the question, so the Captain ordered the boat to be headed for the landing. The passengers and crew ran about the burning vessel crazed with terror.

The people gathered on the front deck, to be as near the shore as possible, and waited as long as they could with safety while the steamer was being driven in under full steam. As the boat neared the bank, those of the roustabouts who could swim began to drop into the river, and before the boat was within one hundred yards of the bank, the water around her was black with struggling men.

The officers of the boat stood at their posts and did all they could to prevent the frightened passengers from jumping into the river.

When the boat got within a few hundred feet of the bank, even the fore-deck became so hot that it was impossible to stay there, and all on board were compelled to jump for their lives. Most of them were provided with life-preservers, and it is believed all those who waited until the last minute to jump got safely to shore.

Lucy Hill, the first chambermaid, jumped from the cabin deck, and broke a leg.

Those known to have been drowned are: Ike McMorris, steward; the first cook, named Walker; the texas tender, Hamilton James, and a roustabout named Wright, all colored, and a white deck passenger, whose name is not known.

FREE COINAGE.

An Endeavor Will be Made to Pass a Bill.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—The *Commercial Bulletin's* Washington special says: Free coinage advocates are determined to win if they can. It would not be surprising to see Senator Stewart or Senator Teller offer a provision for free coinage as an amendment to one of the regular appropriation bills. It would lead to a sharp contest and possibly an extra session, but the attempt is more than likely to be made. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency both admit in their reports the strength of the free-coinage movement. The Secretary admits it by silence, lest his protest against it would embarrass the Administration and party. The Comptroller admits it by interpreting the silver legislation of Congress as a declaration that the National banks will not be called upon to furnish a circulating medium. If free coinage is voted it will doubtless be with some provision for the issue of paper certificates.

Eastern Turf Events.

GUTTENBERG, November 28th.—The races resulted as follows:

Seven-eighths of a mile, Ben. Harrison won, Gannymede second, Kyrle B. third. Time, 1:30½.

Five-eighths of a mile, Planter won, Young Duke second, Cora Tanner third. Time, 1:02¾.

Three-quarters of a mile, Lizzie won, Zender second, Young Grace third. Time, 1:17.

One and one-sixteenth miles, Prince James won, Blue Jeans second, Badge third. Time, 1:49½.

Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, Vardee won, Mamie B. second, Autocrat third. Time, 1:23.

One mile, Masterlode won, St. James second, Jack Rose third. Time, 1:42½.

The New York Census.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28th. — A special from Washington to the *Telegraph* says: The Census Office is now engaged in adding up the returns for New York, and an astonishing result will be produced. The correspondent asserts that the final calculation will show 125,000 more people in New York city than announced in Superintendent Porter's "unofficial" circular.

The correspondent adds: "In other words, the announcement upon which the apportionment is expected to be made is 125,000 short of what the count of the census enumerators showed."

New York Street Railroads.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—The surface and elevated roads of New York city carried 408,963,266 passengers, who paid five-cent fares, during the year ended last June. Of these nearly 190,000,000 were carried by the elevated roads. The gross earnings of all the roads were $20,448,164, and the expenses $12,718,678. The dividends were $7,282,948, of which over a million and a half were paid by the elevated roads. Only one road reports a deficit. Eighteen persons were killed and 121 injured.

Serious Accident.

PARKERSBURG (W. Va.), November 28th. A gang of men were Wednesday engaged in repairing a dam on the Muskingum river, and in order to reach a certain part of the dam which needed attention, a temporary trestle was erected and twelve men mounted it, when it gave way and the men fell a distance of thirty feet. All were hurt, but none killed. James Harris was injured fatally. Frank Ramsey had his back broken and will probably die. The other men escaped with slight injuries.

Four Hunters Drowned.

OSWEGO (N. J.), November 28th.—William Blythe and Harry Benet of Wolcott, with James Ferguson and Calvin F. Campbell of Oswego, went to Sodus Bay yesterday, duck hunting. They went out in a boat and have not been seen since. The boat was found on the beach with a hole in the bottom this morning. The men have undoubtedly been drowned.

Pugh Re-elected Senator.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), November 28th.—On the official joint ballot in the Assembly to-day at noon, two candidates, Watts and Kolb, were withdrawn, and the contest was narrowed down between Senator Pugh and Governor Seay. The result was: Pugh received 90 votes and Seay 35.

Sentenced to Death.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—Martin D. Loppy, convicted of murder for killing his wife Esther on July 4th, was sentenced to death to-day. The time set for his execution is within the week beginning January 3d at Sing Sing.

Passenger Agent Resigns.

CHICAGO, November 28th.—A. V. H. Carpenter, for thirty years General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, to-day retired at his own request. George H. Heafford was appointed as Carpenter's successor.

California Prunes.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—Local commission houses report an improvement the past few days in out-of-town orders for California prunes. Local buyers are still indifferent.

Death on the Rail.

HACKENSACK (N. J.), November 28th.—John Gebhard, his wife and two children were instantly killed by a train on the Northern Railroad at Closter last night.

Billiard Contest.

DENVER, November 28th.—In a balk-line game of 1,500 points, the final 500 points were played last night. Carter won by 37 points, with an average of 9 53-60.

Henry Villard Arrives.

NEW YORK, November 28th.—Henry Villard arrived on the steamship Allen to-night.

THE IVETT MURDER.

August Olsen on Trial for the Crime.

MERCED, November 28th.—Justice of the Peace Robertson called his Court to order this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of giving August Olsen, the man arrested for the killing of John Ivett, the wealthy rancher, on November 9th, a preliminary hearing. The defendant was accompanied by his attorney, W. H. Hatton of Modesto. District Attorney Breckenridge asked that the Court reporter, Ostrander, be appointed to serve as reporter in this case, and that B. F. Fowler, the District Attorney-elect, be recognized as associate counsel for the prosecution.

The defense then asked for an order to be made excluding all witnesses from the Court-room. At his request this was granted and the trial of the case began by about thirty-five witnesses being sworn.

The first two witnesses were Mrs. J. W. Gibbons and Miss Vacaro, who testified that they knew August Olsen and that they met a man on the road, near the Mugler ranch, on the Sunday evening of the murder. Miss Vacaro was positive it was Olsen.

Charles Wench was the first witness placed on the stand after the noon recess. He testified as follows: "I have resided at Ivett's and have been in his employ for about thirty years, off and on. I was with Olsen all day Saturday previous to the murder of Ivett. I helped him dig a grave for a man who died on the ranch Friday. He stayed Saturday night and Sunday until about 4 o'clock, when he left for Snelling. Ivett ate supper with the men at the lower house, and about 6 o'clock started for the upper house, where he slept. I left then for my cabin, which is between the upper and lower house. On Monday morning, in going to the upper house, I found Ivett lying on the porch on the north side of the house, in a pool of blood, and there was blood all over the wall and gate. He was lying on his side with one foot caught in the cellar door. His head was smashed in. I went into the house and found a letter to his wife half-finished. There were specks on the letter, and the lamp was still burning. I found bloody tracks on the porch and ground near the body. I heard no disturbance at the house that night. I found a small lamp and the cellar key lying near Ivett. His hat was near him in the blood. I remained with the body till the Coroner came. I covered the body up with a sack but did not touch it. I allowed nothing to be disturbed until the Coroner came. I left everything as we found it, except blowing out the lamp. I did not notice a piece of whip lying under Ivett."

Cindentro Porteo, a Mexican, was then sworn. Porteo said: "I reside at New Year's Diggings. I started for Hornitos Sunday, and stopped over at Ivett's all night Sunday night. I arrived there at about 2 P. M. and staid until Monday morning. I got up early and went to Merced Falls. I stopped there awhile, and the news came that Ivett was dead. I did not know he was dead until told so at the Falls. I didn't go to Hornitos, but returned to Ivett's. I saw Olsen at the ranch Sunday. He wore a large slouch, broad-brim hat, brown overcoat and light woolen pants. I saw him with his horse. He had a bundle about six inches thick and fifteen inches long tied to the saddle. I could not tell what it contained. The saddle had a broken horn. Olsen went to the cellar and got a drink of wine. He had not been at Ivett's for a month before."

Witness then described the mysterious bundle. He gave the dimensions as above, and said it looked like a pair of overalls wrapped up.

Thomas C. Adams was then sworn. He said he had been at the ranch two days when Olsen came on Friday. "Olsen came to see me and stayed with Ivett at the upper house. Was in Olsen's company nearly all day Saturday. He wore a large, broad-brimmed white cowboy hat. At the inquest he were a different hat. He also wore a long overcoat and brown pants. He left Sunday evening, and said he was going to Snelling, then home. Ivett told him to tell mother that he got a letter from Sophie (Ivett's wife), and if she got better would be back soon. Ivett and Olsen then left. Olsen went away and Ivett went to his house. We were all having a jolly time drinking wine, playing cards, music and dancing. I saw a Frenchman at the ranch Sunday morning."

Thomas Search, another old-timer on the ranch, was sworn, and testified to about the same facts as Adams had.

H. M. Lanley was sworn, and testified that he saw Olsen Sunday evening, and that he had a similar bundle on his saddle to the one heretofore described.

Henry Latour was sworn, and said: "I am a blacksmith in Snelling. Know Olsen. Saw him in Snelling on the 9th instant. I found a miner's drilling hammer, and he said it was his. I gave it to him, and looked and found a pair of pincers he had lost."

R. A. McCam testified as to Olsen's dress, horse and bundle.

F. T. Griffith, one of the men who was sent by the Sheriff to search Olsen's house, said that on November 10th, under the directions of Sheriff Warfiel, in company with John Gibbons and R. Bullard, he went and searched Olsen's mother's house, near La Grange, and found a pair of overalls in a room occupied by Frank Peterson, a Swede. He gave them to Bullard.

Sheriff Warfiel was sworn and identified the overalls shown in Court.

Frank Peterson was sworn: "Saw Bullard, Griffith and Gibbons on the 10th or 11th at the ranch. Did not see the overalls. Did not tell Griffith or anybody that they were Olsen's. Did not show them around."

As this testimony was just opposite from what the prosecution expected, they had to impeach the witness and a long argument ensued.

Witness then said that he did go to the room with the officers. He saw them take a pair of pants and shoes, but no overalls. He also denied telling them that the overalls were Olsen's.

The District Attorney explained why he was so particular in identifying the overalls. He said he described what appeared to be blood on them and that Dr. Sherman had made a chemical analysis of these stains and they proved to be human blood.

Witness then said he slept in the room where the overalls were found. He kept his in this room. He said he was at the ranch the night of the 9th inst., but didn't know when Olsen came home.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

How Old Is the Wheelbarrow?

The history of the wheelbarrow is of no great importance in itself, but it happens to illustrate well the sources of historical knowledge, and how they yield the facts men desire to know.

The invention of the wheelbarrow has been credited commonly to Pascal, a French philosopher and writer of about the middle of the seventeenth century. According to Littre's dictionary of the French language, however, the wheelbarrow was invented by a Mr. Dupin in 1669. One or the other of these two accounts has been accepted generally—in France, at least, where every useful invention is believed to be of French origin.

Now a writer in the French scientific journal, *La Nature*, calls attention to an old book printed in 1555, in which is a curious wood engraving that represents a single-wheeled barrow pushed along by a laborer. Another plate of the same book shows a tramway car running upon rails. This puts the wheelbarrow back more than a hundred years earlier than the time of Pascal.

Last year at the exhibition in Paris of carriages of all kinds it was reported that the origin of the wheelbarrow was to be found in the thirteenth century. In the margin of a manuscript belonging to that time there is a drawing of a man wheeling another person in a single-wheeled barrow precisely like those in use at the present day.

In a manuscript of the fourteenth century may be seen a wheelbarrow used for the carriage of a load which looks like bags of grain. Another miniature painting upon a manuscript of the fifteenth century represents a hospital where nuns are attending to the lame and wounded. There is one wounded person who is being brought in on a wheelbarrow. This indicates that the vehicle was used to carry the infirm or disabled.

Still another fifteenth century manuscript shows a wheel-barrow used for moving building materials. As the picture is intended to illustrate the history of Rome, the artist of course saw no want of consistency in representing this vehicle as in use at that early period—and who can say that it was not? The laborer made the work all the easier by the use of a strap which passed over his shoulders.

At present, then, the wheelbarrow is known to be at least 600 years old, and not two centuries, as was at one time supposed. The next step is to show that William the Conqueror carried wheelbarrows with him when he moved his quarters across the Channel from Normandy to England in the eleventh century.—*Youth's Companion.*

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

Gold Medal Presented to President Harrison by the Brazilian Government.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

POSTAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—The Postmaster-General, in his annual report, shows that during the past year over $200,000 was saved on postal card contracts. The cards, though inferior at first, were quickly brought up to the required standard. Four hundred thousand dollars was saved in the stamped envelopes contract, and $200,000 in certain mail-carrying. At the same time mail routes have been extended over almost 2,000,000 miles of railway, steamboat and stage lines. The gross revenue is nearly $5,000 000 larger than ever before.

Almost 5,000 new postoffices more than any one year before have been established upon the petitions of communities. The sub-station and stamp agencies service, railway postoffice service, the free delivery and other matters have been greatly extended during the year. The star route mileage has increased over 5,000,000 miles, and the railroad mileage over 11,000,000.

The work of the dead-letter office has been greatly reduced during the year.

Touching the postal telegraph scheme, the Postmaster-General says: "The swiftest mail is not fast enough in these days for all the needs of commerce and social correspondence. In one form or another the public imperatively demands cheaper telegraph, and the Postoffice Department can supply it at a less cost than any corporation unless the latter has rent, light, fuel, carriers and clerks free. The plan proposed for a postal telegraph involves no outlay of money, no appointment of clerks, no financial liability. It is surely entitled to a fair consideration."

Under the head of a new plan for postal savings banks, the report recommends that the Postoffice Department be authorized to establish postal savings banks under regulations formulated by the Postmaster-General, these to be located in States having no laws regulating savings banks. In any other States, upon a petition of a considerable number of residents in any one locality, and not more numerously than one for every ten miles of area. The interest rate is to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of each year, and be one-half of one per cent. less than the average rate paid depositors by private bankers. All the postal savings received within a State will be placed on deposit with the National Banks of that State on application, in such amount and at such interest as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, such deposits to be declared preferred claims.

Touching the Anti-Lottery Act, he says: "The press has aided the Department by its very general approval, and the public at large has seconded its efforts to make the new law effective."

The report shows that 14,072 Postmasters were removed during the past two years, and 26,680 appointed in the same time.

The Postmaster-General hopes the way will soon be clear to connect the Executive Departments and the Senate and House with the Washington Postoffice by a pneumatic system, and that it may then be extended to the sub-stations and Postoffices of large cities. He would especially like to see the pneumatic system working perfectly in Chicago when the World's Fair is in progress, so that the postal system there would really show this high development of the service.

He favors, wherever practicable, one-story, inexpensive buildings for Postoffices, and says that to move out of a $600 rented room, safe and ample for postal business, into a $100,000 building, where the janitor alone gets more salary than the rent of the former place, cannot be justified on any business principle.

Regarding reduced postage, the Postmaster-General says, in part: "In point of fact there is a gain of nearly thirty million dollars from letter postage. This large profit, with an annual deficit (which last year amounted to $5,786,300) is all swallowed up by losses on other classes of mail matter carried at less than the cost of distribution and handling. The amount received from letter postage last year was about thirty-eight millions. A reduction to a one-cent rate would bring this down to $19,000,000. The deficiency for the current year is about $4,500,000. This deficiency would be reduced by the natural increase of business due to the stimulus of low rate, and by the completion of legislation to collect the proper postage from it. In the sample copy business alone over one million is annually lost to the revenue, and in the transportation of paper-covered books considerably more than one million dollars is kept out of the postal income for the benefit of certain book publishers. The deficiency under a one-cent rate might be still further reduced by the adoption of improved devices from time to time, which would save time and money. The most formidable item, however, is eight million dollars worth of work performed annually, without pay, for the Executive Departments. If they had paid postage the revenue would have been $8,000,000 more annually than now.

The revenues of the Department for the fiscal year were $50,858,783; expenditures and liabilities, $66,645,083. The deficiency for the year, therefore, was $5,786,300.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Admiral da Silveira Delivers His Message to the President.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—The formal presentation to the President of the officers of the Brazilian Squadron took place at the White House this afternoon. All the rooms were illuminated and decorated, electric lights being used in the blue parlor where the reception occurred for the first time. At noon the distinguished visitors met at Secretary Blaine's home. At 1 o'clock the party started for the Executive mansion. The visitors numbered twenty-five. Secretary Blaine and Admiral da Silveira led the party, Admiral Walker and Captain Noronka coming next. Arriving at the Executive mansion the party were shown into the blue room, where were gathered a number of prominent officials of the Government, including all the Cabinet officers, Speaker Reed, General Schofield, Colonel Vincent, Admiral J. C. Walker and the Brazilian Minister and suite. In a few minutes the President appeared escorted by Secretary Blaine, who introduced to him Admiral da Silveira. The Admiral, holding in his hand a package, said:

Mr. President: It affords me great pleasure, as the representative of the Government of Brazil, to present to you this letter, expressive of the sentiments of the United States and their feelings of appreciation for the early recognition by you of the independence of the republic of Brazil, and for the visit of the magnificent squadron under command of Admiral Walker. I am also charged to present to you this medal, struck to commemorate these events, and I trust it will prove a fitting symbol of the relations that will exist between the peoples of the two countries.

The President responded as follows:

Admiral: It gives me profound satisfaction to hear from your lips and receive from your hand these evidences of friendly regard of the President and people of the United States of Brazil. We have welcomed her to the family of American Commonwealths with profound interest and with the strongest hopes that her Government and people may realize that order and prosperity which come, as we believe, in the highest degree from representative civil institutions which our people enjoy, and which you have now adopted. We are glad to receive you and your squadron into our hospitable ports, and I am glad to welcome you and your officers to the hospitality of the Executive Mansion. We trust the friendly relations so early and auspiciously begun between these sister republics, may be unbroken and may lead to their mutual advantage.

After these ceremonies, the visitors were escorted to an informal luncheon in the state dining-room, where an elaborate menu was served, including terrapin, oysters, fish salads and jellies, with champagne, claret and sherries. It was served standing until after 3 o'clock, when the party separated.

WINDOM ANNOYED.

He is Tired of the San Francisco Post-office Site Subject.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—Secretary Windom has been very much annoyed about the selection of the site for a Post-office at San Francisco and has expressed himself as being tired and worn out with the subject, as have also the other members of the Commission, and they have decided to allow the two California Senators to settle it. Senator Stanford is expected here in a very few days, but it is doubtful if he knows of any site that would be acceptable under the conditions imposed with the appropriation's limit. If after the next meeting, which will be held some time next month, no suitable site in a central location has been offered, they will decide upon one of the old sites and waive all objections thereto. Possibly the total cost would exceed the limit, but there is no practical solution of the matter otherwise. If Congress should refuse to sanction an extension of the limit, the size of the building must be reduced.

THAT LETTER.

Colonel Acres Says Cleveland Gave Him Permission to Publish It.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—Cleveland's letter to Colonel Acres, of Kansas City, in which he spoke in very uncomplimentary terms of Ingalls, and hoped he would be defeated in his race for Senator, continues to be a topic of conversation in Washington. It will be remembered that Cleveland denounced Colonel Acres as a fool for publishing a letter of that character. The following statement of Acres renders the situation extremely interesting. It is evident that either Cleveland or Acres have lied, or else they have poor memories:

"Dr. Munford, editor of the Kansas City *Times*, urged me to permit the publication of Cleveland's letter in the columns of the *Times*, and finally I wired Cleveland for permission to make his communication public. Cleveland was away from home at the time attending the Thurman banquet, and not until several days after, or last Friday, in fact, did he answer my telegram, stating that he saw no reason why the contents of his letter could not be give to the public."

Colonel Acres is a warm and stanch supporter of Cleveland, and was Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Kansay, under Cleveland's administration, and at all times has expressed great friendship for the ex-President.

MONEY CIRCULATION.

Large Increase During the Past Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—Figures taken from the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury show that during the twenty years, from 1870 to the present time, the total increase in circulation has been over $727,000, making an average per capita of $4 99 in that time. During the last ten years the average monthly increase was $3,966,992, and the increase per capita $3 57. For the nineteen months, from March, 1889, to October, 1890, the aggregate increase in circulation among the people was $93,866,813 an increase per capita of about $1 50, while for the corresponding period, from March, 1885, to October, 1886, there was a decrease of $21,859,493, making a difference in favor of the last nineteen months of over $6,000,000 per month.

The large increase since March, 1889, was mainly due to the present policy of keeping the surplus as low as possible, by the purchase and redemption of bonds, while the decrease from 1885 to 1886 was due to the opposite policy.

Congressmen Arriving at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—Members of Congress are coming in lively to-day. Between 80 and 100 have arrived, and the Capital begins to show the busy signs of the opening of Congress. The Democrats are coming in with joyous smiles spread over their faces, and the Republicans hold their heads very well, considering. The result of the elections has got to be an old story, but one which the Democrats do not tire of repeating. Every member newly elected has some experience to relate. The subjects talked of with much interest, and occasionally with some indication of anxiety, are the policy of the opening session, the Farmers' Alliance movement and the ever-present topic of 1892.

Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, November 28th. — The clearing condition remained nearly stationary in the middle plateau, and another clearing condition moved southward to West Virginia. Light snows have fallen in the lower lake region and Southern New England. The temperature has risen slightly in the lake region, the Mississippi valley and the extreme Northwest.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, November 28th.—The temperature at 8 o'clock this morning was reported as follows: Chicago 28°, New York 18°, St. Louis 32°, Cincinnati 28°, Winnipeg 26°.

Pension Awards.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—California pensions: Original—William Laws, San Diego. Restoration and increase—Nathaniel Malson, San Diego. Increased—George B. Tolman, San Francisco; James M. Davis, San Francisco.

Postmaster Appointed.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.—L. D. Zimmerman has been appointed Postmaster at Bagdad, San Bernardino county, Cal., vice A. B. Brodi, resigned.

DISPOSING OF ICEBERGS.

It is Recommended that Cruisers of All Nations Use Them as Targets.

[From the Chicago Herald.]

Apparently icebergs are increasing in the North Atlantic ocean. If they are not increasing, from some unknown cause, many more are reported as the result of the additional number of vessels that ply between American ports and those of Great Britain and Germany. It is generally believed that the crop of icebergs this year was uncommonly large, as they have generally been seen by every steamer that has published an account of its trips. The danger of icebergs is not limited to the liability of collision with steamers and sailing vessels. They are almost certain to produce very dense fogs. In these fogs vessels are likely to collide. In a dense fog the crew of one vessel cannot give assistance to the sailors or passengers of another. They cannot see signals of distress even in the daytime. The air in the vicinity of an iceberg is always severely cold, and produces an unfavorable effect on the officers and crew of a vessel.

It is suggested by a London paper that the Captain of each ocean vessel be obliged to report the location of every iceberg he encounters or sees, with a view of ascertaining if there are places where they are more likely to be found than others. It is thought that at the end of a few years maps may be made that will show with tolerable accuracy the portions of the ocean where a close lookout for icebergs should be kept. This paper expresses the opinion that icebergs are more common in certain localities during certain months than in others.

The recommendation is made that cruisers of all nations use icebergs for targets. It is thought that they may in this way break up many of them. If it is practical to do this, it would seem to be the proper way to employ vessels specially for that purpose. These vessels would carry on their operations north of the line where most ocean vessels pass. By so doing they would destroy the icebergs before they reached the place where they are most likely to do damage. A crew would gain experience and acquire great skill after it had been in practice for some time.

Maritime nations could combine in the building and support of these vessels. An equitable arrangement would be for nations to pay for the support of these iceberg-destroyers sums proportionate to the number of vessels they have registered. If there were no icebergs to endanger navigation the rate of marine insurance would be less. If icebergs can be destroyed by the use of explosives, ocean transportation companies may find it expedient to maintain the service, as fire insurance companies support a fire patrol in all large cities.

AN ANCIENT CITY.

It is Located in Southeast Africa—Something About It.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Some members of the British South Africa Company have just confirmed the story of Mauch, a well-known German explorer, of the existence of the ruins of what must have been an extensive city on the Mashonaland plateau, some twelve or fourteen miles southeast of the company's camp. When Mauch reported his discovery, and had drawings made of the ruins from his description of them, it was believed that he had a good deal exaggerated what he had seen and had drawn considerably upon his imagination for his facts. It turns out now, from the report made to the London *Times*, that Mauch's description of these marvelous remains was not exaggerated at all. One of the members of the expedition to Zinbabye from the South Africa Company's camp gives a brief but accurate description of what they had actually seen. The ruins themselves, he says, lie at the base of a precipitous granite "kopje," or hill. The first feature noticed on approaching the hill was the existence of an outer wall, about four feet high, running apparently right around the entire hill, but which, owing to the dense jungle, could not be traced more than half a mile. Next came traces of an inner wall, which it was impossible to follow on account of the jungle. Then, amid a perfect labyrinth of remains of small circular buildings, they came to a third wall of circular shape from thirty to thirty-five feet high, forming a complete inclosure of an area eighty yards in diameter.

The remarkable thing about this wall, which is ten feet thick at the base, tapering off to seven feet at the top, is that it is "built of granite blocks about twice the size of an ordinary brick, beautifully hewn and dressed, laid in perfectly even courses, and put together without the use of either mortar or cement. Inside the inclosure, which is entered by a narrow slit in the wall, were quantities of trees, hundreds of years old, springing out of the jungle, which conceal traces of other circular walls, and close to the entrance and outer wall, at a point where it is still thirty feet high, stands a conical-shaped tower thirty-five feet high and eighteen feet in diameter, built solidly throughout of the same dressed granite masonry. On the hill and the hillside itself are numerous traces of remains of a similar character, circular buildings wedged in among bowlders or rock, and at least nine walled terraces, while on the very summit of the hill was an enormous mass of granite blocks, intended, apparently, to be used as a fort."

By whom this fortified city in Southeast Africa was built is altogether a matter of speculation. The writer describing it seems inclined to ascribe it to prehistoric times, but the dressed and perfectly-fitted granite blocks and the hight and solidity of the walls preclude the entertaining of such an idea. Most of the remains of prehistoric walls that have come down to us are of rough, massive, unhewn blocks, to which the name Cyclopean has been given. Whether prehistoric or not, says the writer, "it is certain that the area covered by the numerous walls and circular buildings points clearly to the existence at some time of a large and semi-civilized population at the time when slave labor was procurable to an unlimited extent." All this, however, is mere conjecture, and the story of this city buried in the jungle of an African wilderness may admit of another explanation, of which we are already getting glimpses. From the natives nothing can be learned of these ruins of Zinbabye.

A remote native tradition gives the interpretation of Zinbabye as meaning a royal residence, and the Portuguese have suggested "that these ruins form portions of the remains of the city and palace of the Queen of Sheba in the land of Ophir." That they are in the rich gold beds of Southeastern Africa has been demonstrated, and at the time when the earlier explorations of this portion of Africa were made by Portuguese adventurers ancient Portuguese records refer to people whom they found to be established there, and whom they represent to be working for gold in the far interior. That the Portuguese should thus have been incited to prospect for gold in that region follows naturally, and a matter-of-fact Englishman, Major Erskine, formerly Colonial Secretary of Natal, points out that the Portuguese did go there and extracted from the mines in Manica four millions of gold annually until they were driven out by the natives. His theory is that Zinbabye was one of the places fortified by the Portuguese to protect them while working for gold from the more warlike tribes by whom they were ultimately driven out, and that in the lapse of centuries the memory of these things has been lost.

Nutmegs and Mace.

Nutmegs and mace, two of the principal spices of commerce, grow in the same pod. The tiny tree upon which they grow is almost identical with a pear tree two or three years old. The nutmeg is the center or seed of the fruit, which is about the size of a ordinary hen's egg. The best comparison of the fruit would be with the hickory-nut. In ripening, the outside cracks open, showing the nutmeg inclosed in a thin lacy covering, which is the mace. It is found in all the tropical islands of America and Asia, the most fruitful trees growing in Jamaica, some of them yielding as many as 5,000 nutmegs in a year.

Sunol to Winter in California.

SAN JOSE, November 28th.—Charles Marvin left Palo Alto to-day with Sunol, with the intention of taking her East to deliver her to her purchaser, Robert Bonner. When he arrived at San Jose he got a message from Bonner saying to keep the filly in California this winter, and he returned with her to Palo Alto.

The Shot Proved Fatal.

FRESNO, November 28th.—William Canfield, who was shot in the back three weeks ago by Deputy Constable Lane, died this afternoon.

Austria has not only a high school of agriculture, but fifteen intermediate and eighty-three primary agricultural schools, besides nine chairs of agriculture in polytechnic establishments and agricultural experiment stations. There are also 162 courses of agricultural lectures, attended by about ten thousand persons a year.

CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

An Increase Made in Eastern Fruit Rate Shipments.

AN EX-PRIEST COMMITS SUICIDE.

A Government Agent Robbed by Highwaymen — Blood-Horse Entries.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

FREIGHT RATES.

An Increase Made in Shipments of Oranges and Beans.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28th.—Just as the season for orange shipments is about to open, the overland railroads have decided to make a rate for them that will be the same from this State to all Eastern points. This rate is to be $1 25 per 100 pounds, which is an increase of 12½ cents over the old rate on shipments made to the Missouri river. To other Eastern points there is no change.

This change will go into effect in a few days, as will also an advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds on bean shipments. No change, however, is to be made in the existing tariff on greased and scoured wool. Other changes, in the way of an increase, are to be made next week, until the east and west-bound tariffs are completely overhauled.

The railroad officials say that the changes made, and those to be made, are the outcome of an agreement among the overland companies, headed by the Gould and Huntington interests.

THE BASEBALL PENNANT.

Only One Club Makes Its Appearance at Stockton.

STOCKTON, November 25th.—The San Francisco baseball club arrived here at noon to-day to play a series of games with Sacramento, but as the latter club did not come over, the game was declared forfeited to Finn's men, and San Francisco claims the pennant. Finn and his men will go on the diamond to-morrow, and if the Sacramentos do not appear after waiting five minutes, the umpire will give the game to San Francisco.

Finn says he had an understanding with Enright to play the games, both managers joining in a telegram to have the grounds ready. This morning, when Finn was going aboard the ferryboat to come to Stockton he received a telegram from Enright saying that his club would not play. Finn says he will carry out the instructions of the league and take the pennant.

TIRED OF LIFE.

An Ex-Catholic Priest Commits Suicide.

SEATTLE (Wash.), November 28th.—In a wretched cabin in the woods, near Earl Station, on the Lake Shore road, north of this city, R. McKittrick, once a Roman Catholic priest of Burlington, Iowa, was found dead from the effects of a self-administered dose of morphine. Seven years ago he came to Seattle, and soon after took up the pre-emption claim where he died. He gave up his holy calling without offering any reason, and became a recluse, never leaving the place.

According to his neighbors, he was very handsome, but after a year of his solitary life his face became drawn with care and his eyes were bloodshot, as from dissipation. Then it became known that he was a morphine eater, and had taken to hard drink.

This morning a neighbor passing the cabin saw the dead body of the ex-priest upon the bed. He had evidently been dead but a few hours, and at the side of the bed was an empty morphine bottle, holding down a note dated November 27th, which read:

"Nothing to live for. No friends, no money, no clothes. I hope the the drug I take will prove fatal. R. H. McKittrick."

One of his neighbors says he heard him say that he had been driven away from his congregation because he had fallen in love with a member of his church and proposed an elopement.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Preliminary Examination of a Man Charged with Murder in Nevada.

WELLS (Nev.), November 28th.—The murderer Morris had a preliminary examination to-day, and was held over for action of the Grand Jury. He exhibited considerable nervousness when the evidence was being taken, and particularly so when John Reed, a tramp, testified that he gave him a $5 bill, with the remark that he had just killed a man. The clothes that Morris wore when arrested were stained with blood, which he had been trying to wash out on the cars.

An autopsy was held on Loscaster's body, which showed that the windpipe, jugular vein and carotid artery were completely severed, and that he had been horribly beaten on the head with a blunt instrument, presumably a stone, but sufficiently sharp to cut the scalp.

The testimony at the inquest tends to prove that John Reed is an accessory before and after, if not a participant, in the murder. Reed came here a few days prior to the murder from California. He is an inveterate drinker, and was held under $1,000 bonds to appear as a witness, in default of which he is in jail at Elko.

Blood-Horse Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28th.—Following are the weights and entries for to-morrow's Blood-Horse Association races:

First race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, Conrad (115), Cheerful (100), Power (90), Nero (108), Rosalind (107), Sir Walter (90).

Second race, one and one-fourth miles, Adelade (115), Muta (115), Mabel F. (115).

Third race, one and one-fourth miles, handicap, Hotspur (108), Revolver (105), Rico (115), Odette (120), Raindrop (100), Alfaretta (116), Marigold (106), Sinfax (90), Jackson (110), Pinic (105), Nabeau (110).

Railroad Work.

NEWMAN, November 28th.—Work is rapidly moving along on the extension of the San Joaquin division of the Southern Pacific toward Armona. Last Monday 86 men passed through Newman to commence the work. Twenty cars of rails and ties on an average are shipped to the front daily. It is expected to build half a mile per day.

The Count Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28th.—The Election Commissioners completed their count of the vote cast in this city at the election on November 4th, and adjourned until Monday, when a final report will be made. The returns from this city will complete the official returns of the State.

Robbed by Highwaymen.

REDDING, November 28th.—Frank D. Lewis, a Government agent sent here to locate the Indians on lands, hired a team today to go into the country. About six miles from Redding he was stopped by highwaymen and robbed of his money.

Stamboul to Go Against His Record.

STOCKTON, November 28th.—Orrin Hickok came up this evening to drive Stamboul against his record to-morrow, as Goldsmith was hurt at Corbitt's ranch by a runaway. Hobart sent Hickok to drive the stallion, believing him fit to break his record.

Ten Years at San Quentin.

SANTA ROSA, November 28th.—Jos. Whitlock, charged with killing Miles with a fence picket, and who pleaded guilty to manslaughter, was sentenced this afternoon to ten years in San Quentin.

Died from the Injuries.

LATHROP, November 28th.—A. Litchfield, a prominent farmer, died at his home near here this forenoon from injuries received from falling from a wagon nearly a month ago.