

EX-GOVERNOR WATERMAN.

He Expires at San Diego After an Illness of Five Days.

PNEUMONIA THE CAUSE OF HIS SUDDEN DEATH.

San Francisco Contractors and Builders Organize for the Purpose of Combatting Action of Labor Unions in Boycotting the Non-Union Made Materials—The Shoemakers' Association Declares a Lockout.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN DIEGO, April 12.—Ex-Governor R. W. Waterman died at his residence, on Florence Heights, this evening at 7:30, of pneumonia, after an illness of only five days. He had been ill for twelve hours, and when the sick man breathed his last five members of the family—Mrs. Waterman, Waldo Waterman and three daughters—were assembled about the bedside, besides Miss Charlotte Waterman, sister of the deceased.

The Governor was in a semi-conscious state during the last three days of his life, and during his lucid intervals was informed of his extremely critical condition, and it finally came without a struggle and without pain.

The Governor's illness dates back to the time of Secretary Proctor's visit to San Diego. He took part in the reception accorded the Secretary, although suffering at the time from a severe cold, and for several days thereafter insisted on going down town as usual. Wednesday he was so ill that he had to summon medical assistance. He could not get upon his legs and soon developed into pneumonia.

Dr. Huntington and Edwards, his physicians, recognized the Governor's great danger, and immediately took heroic measures to break the disease. Saturday he improved somewhat, but toward sunset a relapse occurred and he became very restless and feverish. From that time on he sank rapidly.

Telegrams were sent to the Governor's daughter, Mrs. Rice of San Bernardino, and Dr. J. S. Waterman of New York, his son, summoning them to San Diego. The members of the family remained close to the dying man's bedside, to be present when the final moment came.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed as yet, but it has been decided that the services will take place on Tuesday, with interment at Mount Hope.

Mrs. Rice arrived on the evening train from San Bernardino, one hour too late to see her father, or the last time.

Waterman is now on his way from New York.



Robert Whitney Waterman, seventeenth Governor of California, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, December 15, 1826. His father died when the son was an year old, and in very moderate circumstances. Two years later the son removed to the West and located in Sycamore, Illinois, and later acted as clerk in a country store until his twentieth year, in Belleville, Illinois, where he engaged in business for himself as a general merchant in 1846. In 1848 Mr. Waterman removed to Genoa, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile business, and in 1849 became postmaster at Sycamore, Illinois, but, carried away with the early tide of the gold-seeking emigration, he crossed the plains in the following year to California.

During the years 1850 and 1851 Mr. Waterman engaged extensively in mining on the Feather River, and paid frequent visits to Sacramento to purchase goods, hauling them thence to the scene of his mining operations. In 1852 Mr. Waterman returned to Illinois, locating at Wilmington, and engaging in an extensive general mercantile business. In the following year he entered the fields of journalism, and published the Wilmington Independent. He was a delegate to the convention held at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1854, that gave form and name to the Republican party.

In 1855 he returned to California and established his home at San Bernardino the following year.

At the Republican State Convention held at Los Angeles August 27, 1858, Mr. Waterman was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and in the following November he was elected by a plurality of 2,500 votes, the Democratic State ticket being successful with but two other exceptions. Upon the death of Governor Washington Bartlett, September 12, 1857, Lieutenant-Governor Waterman was called to the duties of Chief Executive, and was inaugurated the following day in San Francisco, where the oath of office was administered by Justice McFarland, of the Supreme Court.

During recent years he engaged in numerous business enterprises in various parts of the State. He was owner of the famous Stonewall gold mine in San Diego County, and had extensive ranch properties in Southern California. He was President of the San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern Railway, and was prominently connected with many other enterprises tending to the development of the State.

Governor Waterman was married in 1847, at Belleville, Illinois, to Miss Jane Gardner, who being a native of that place. They have had seven children, of whom six are living, two being sons and four daughters.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR. Contractors at Builders Organizing to Combat Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Seventy-five contractors and builders met yesterday to consider what action should be taken in regard to the proposed boycotting of trades unions on iron work manufactured by non-union foundries. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the boycotts, and a committee was appointed to the effect that a permanent organization of the employers of labor to

resist the unreasonable demands of the trades unions be formed. Besides this association of employers, another combination of employers is being formed in this city. Last week a preliminary meeting was held at which over \$100,000 of capital was represented. This association is being formed for the purpose of protecting employers against the unjust demands of the trades unions, but will not touch the wage question.

A week ago the shoemakers in Buckley & Hecht's factory went on a strike because the firm had introduced the striking machine. As no settlement could be arrived at, the three other firms, Cohn, and the shoeing Co., Porter, Slessinger & Co. and Rothchild & Co., comprising the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, last night declared a lockout. One thousand men, women and children are thus thrown out of employment. These comprise two-thirds of all the shoemakers in the city. The factories will obtain the necessary supplies from the East during the lockout.

"FIFTY-FOUR-FORTY OR FIGHT." A Reminiscence of a Once Popular Political War Cry.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A Chronicle Seattle special says: The mistake which cost the British Government a piece of territory about as large as the State of Rhode Island has just come to light. Ensign Edward Moall, Jr., of the United States Navy, and connected with the Coast and Geodetic survey, is authority for the statement that the iron monuments at Blaine, Washington, and for many miles around, are not one hundred and sixty yards north of the 49th parallel, which should be the proper boundary. He says the mistake was discovered by the British while on the Coast Survey steamer, and has never been officially reported at Washington. He says the mistake was probably made in 1822 by the British astronomer, Montagu. It was trifling at first, but kept widening out until it covers 350 yards at the Straits of Georgia.

Boy Accidentally Killed. SIERRA CITY, April 12.—A fatal gunning accident happened here this evening whereby a lad named Charles Nelson lost his life. A number of boys were out in the brush, Louis Fischer leading with his gun on his shoulder. From some unknown cause the weapon was discharged, the lead tearing a frightful hole in little Nelson's side.

Fired Upon by Indians. OLYMPIA (A. T.), April 12.—Sheriff Olson, just in from Solomonville, reports Indians shooting into and driving away a party of sheepherders at the sheep tanks, about twenty-five miles from here, between Bonita and Solomonville. The herds were abandoned.

Killed by a Train. MARTINEZ, April 12.—Charles Landho was killed by a train near Pinole to-day. An inquest will be held to-morrow at San Francisco, in regard to the tragedy in Martinez, but beyond the man's name nothing further is known of him.

Good Crops in Shasta County. COTTSWOOD, April 12.—The rain over one and three-quarters inches fell, making twenty-five inches for the season to date. The prospects are good for big crops all over Shasta county.

STRONG EVIDENCE. Gibson's Alleged Attempt to Blow Up Chicago, April 12.—The investigation into the alleged plot to blow up with dynamite the distillery of H. H. Shufeldt by Secretary Gibson, of the whisky trust, was continued yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury. Government Gauger DeWar, who it is alleged, Gibson sought to bring into the plot, and several other persons, were examined.

It is said that the Government has evidence to show that the material for the explosive compound was bought at Colburn & Kirk's drug store, in Peoria, Illinois, and that the compound was made in the laboratory of Ashford & Co. in Peoria. The Government officials asserted that the firm has been using large amounts of money to buy off witnesses before the Grand Jury, and that the witnesses who have examined by the grand jury have been perjured.

This afternoon Wm. Barry, attorney for Gibson, entered the United States Marshal Hitecock and gave that officer a severe tongue-lashing for his alleged high-handed arrest of witnesses.

Barry's attorney's attack was without justification, and that the Government simply took precautions that Ashford, the colored janitor for the trust at Peoria, should not be brought before the Grand Jury without giving anyone connected with the defense a chance to coach him. This was done with valuable results, as it is said, testified to having gone into the trust laboratory one night and sent a bottle of the explosive to the shelf. The contents ignited, and Ashford was seriously burned in extinguishing the flames. This testimony was given by the Government personally purchased by the Government officials as tending heavily to fasten upon him the guilt of constructing the infernal machine, which said to have been designed to blow up the big anti-trust distillery.

FAST SWARMS OF LOCUSTS. Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli Devastated by Insects.

New York, April 12.—Advices from Europe state that Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli are devastated by locusts. The Bedouins, who brought the most recent confirmation of the imminence of the pest, declared that they rode for a distance of more than sixty miles through swarms of locusts so dense as to obscure the light of day.

Official report of the French authorities at Matruh, Algeria, describes one of the swarms near Heroula as almost ten miles in length and nearly a thousand feet in height, and as totally constructing the range of hills in the vicinity.

Another swarm of equal size is reported to have reached the Moorish city of Tripoli, and the French authorities assert that neither they nor their fathers have ever witnessed such a desolation as is being caused by these insects.

Charge followed charge, the advantage resting first with one side and then with the other. Several of the wounded lay on the ground, and were trampled upon. The combatants at last rested from sheer exhaustion. Many of the injured are in a serious condition.

Death of Dr. Eben Toungoe. Boston, April 12.—Dr. Eben Toungoe, who founded the New England Conservatory of Music, died to-day.

PIERCE FLAMES.

Chicago Visited by Another Disastrous Conflagration.

HEROIC WORK BY THE FIREMEN SAVES THE CITY.

The Timely Action of a Policeman Averts a Panic in the Lyceum Theater—Pitiful Scenes Among the Freaks on Exhibition in the Building in Their Endeavor to Escape From the Burning Structure.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Chicago this evening suffered one of the most destructive conflagrations that has occurred here since the big fire of 1871. The loss was fully \$1,000,000.

It was at almost the geographical center of the city that the flames started, and like the terrible disaster twenty years ago, began in a stable. In this case the stable was the property of a well-known furniture manufacturer and politician, John M. Smyth, and was located in the rear of his big house furnishing establishment, on West Madison street, near Halsted.

The flames speedily communicated to the furniture establishment, and a moment later to Kohl & Middleton's dime department was soon followed by special calls for extra engines, as the fire was seen to be gaining ground with extraordinary rapidity.

In less than five minutes smoke was pouring from every window in the museum and enveloping the huge six-story building occupied by Smyth, when it was marvellously short time both structures had been turned into a mass of flame. The great fiery tongues darted across the street and lodged in the upper stories of the buildings on the north side of Madison street. A moment later the firemen found themselves working between two towering walls of flames.

For a time it looked as though the conflagration would get beyond control, and, as in 1871, swept toward the lake. To add to the trouble, the wind was blowing a stiff gale from the west. Probably 20,000 people gathered in the neighboring streets, watching the progress of the possible pending calamity.

At this critical juncture, however, through the discipline of the fire department, it became a matter of minutes that the men were obeying orders. They stood steadily in the street, where the flames scorched them from either side, and after a fierce battle at length brought the fire, in a measure, under control.

An immense blaze, however, continued to rage in the buildings already partly destroyed. The fire ransacked a heap of ruins, and the walls of the Smyth buildings were falling one after another. Fortunately they all fell inward, and no person was injured.

Across the street also the walls soon succumbed to the furious onslaught. The upper story of the three-story building on the northwest corner of the Madison and Union streets caught fire. The flames lodged around the windows of the fifth story of the Haymarket theater, and were soon stretching along under a mansard roof. Just west of the Haymarket the five-story building of the People's Outfitting Company caught fire in front.

Despite all efforts, the buildings between Union street and the Haymarket block were falling one after another on the south side of the street. In Haymarket the fire was confined to the upper story, but the whole building was filled with smoke and water.

WILD PANIC. The first intimation the inmates of the Kohl & Middleton's Museum had of the close proximity of the fire was when a shriek was heard on the third floor, through which a volume of liquor poured. A wild panic followed among the 400 persons in the building, most of whom were attracted to the first floor, where they were watching a variety performance. They were apprised of the danger by the stampede upon the upper floors. As they arose to their feet and fled precipitately toward the front door, the fire appeared at the rear windows, increasing the terror.

HEROIC POLICEMAN. The emergency brought out a hero in the person of policeman George Sheehy. Forcing his way through the frightened people, who were madly retarding each other, he stationed himself at the head of the stairs, and before the fire reached his intention to kill the fire, by his coolness and determination he succeeded in quelling the panic and, with one exception, everybody reached the street in safety. The exception was C. S. Messenger, a young man who leaped from the window before the fire reached the stairs, and was frightfully injured. Several persons who followed him stopped in horror-stricken, long enough to be struck by the falling walls. One old lady fell when she was at the bottom of the stairs and broke her arm.

As soon as officer Sheehy cleared the people out he went up to the third floor where scores of monkeys were caged. He reached the iron bars of the cages so that the little animals could escape, but with innate perverseness and chagrin of Sheehy they scampered up stairs and were driven to death. The policeman nearly lost his own life getting down stairs.

PITIFUL SIGHTS. The excitement on the third floor was pitiful. They were practically unable to help themselves, and were with difficulty restrained from throwing themselves from the windows. Madam Carter, the 900-pound woman, seized her midget son, dragged herself to the rear window and was about to throw the child out, when she was restrained by Manager Belmont, who with difficulty escorted them downstairs.

A. D. Lafayette, father of the big-headed boy, who was so top heavy that he could not navigate alone, seized the boy, and while leading him out found the albino girl almost blind and groping about in the smoke. With the big-headed boy under his arm, he seized the albino, dragged her to the rear window, and she was restrained by Manager Belmont, who with difficulty escorted them downstairs.

AT THE HAYMARKET THEATER. The fire in the Haymarket Theater was discovered just twenty minutes before the close of the last act. The smoke was barely perceptible when the manager stepped out on the stage and endeavored to persuade the audience to file out in order. At this moment some one shouted fire, and a panic seemed imminent. It was partially subdued by the prompt action of the men on the ushers, and the theater was soon cleared without any casualties.

Just before the west wall of the Smyth building fell, a venturesome boy climbed up to the third floor of the building adjoining, and stood watching the flames. When the wall toppled over and the smoke hid the fire he could not be seen, and it is feared he went down in the mass of debris.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE. While the fire was at its height the sidewalk at Union and West Madison streets collapsed, precipitating forty people into an excavation beneath. Mrs. Bessie Higgins was fatally injured, and several others painfully hurt.

When the fire broke out Dr. J. Z. Bergeron was attending Mrs. Sarah Macks in a flat in one of the buildings subsequently burned. When the fire got close, Bergeron seized the suffering woman, and wrapping her in some blankets, descended three flights of stairs with his burden, and carried her to place of refuge near by. In less than five minutes a fine girl baby was born, amid the crash of the falling walls and the shouting of the firemen. The mother and child are doing well. Dr. Bergeron lost a valuable set of instruments and his overcoat and hat, but to-night was happy in having saved his patient.

The Episcopal Cathedral on the Washington boulevard caught fire from flying sparks, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done. The organ case, however, was suffocating, and became blocked, resulting in the organ being badly bruised and frightened before getting out. Charles Menger was the main building. While the fire under the organ case was burning, the organ case was blocked, resulting in the organ being badly bruised and frightened before getting out.

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The State did not use the confession because it had such direct proof of Politz's presence at the killing which he stoutly denied. Politz is said to have had a brother who closely resembled him, who had not been heard of since the killing. He is presumed to have been found the identification might have been transferred to him, and Politz's confession would be a hostile step as the ordering of Minister Porter from Rome would be.

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Since the founding of the school, until January 1, 1891, there have been 502 applications for admission, a fact that emphasizes the importance of the undertaking. Of this number 105 were admitted on probation and eighty-nine were finally accepted as nurses. Ninety-three of the former presented themselves a few weeks ago for graduation, and all but one were successful in establishing their rights to diplomas. A course of lectures are given to pupils during the year in surgery, practice, physiology and materia medica. The lectures are paid for by Ogden Mills.

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The labor leaders assert that money is all that is needed now to prolong the strike, as the only condition which will cause a return to work on the part of the men are starvation and sickness.

BALTIMORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY. Petition Filed Asking the Appointment of a Receiver. BALTIMORE, April 12.—A bill in equity has been filed against the Baltimore Equitable Society for insuring houses against loss by fire. It asks for the appointment of a receiver to distribute the surplus of the corporation, and if it shall be found that the corporate life of the society has ended, that the receiver be empowered to distribute all funds among its members.

The bill of complaint alleges that the corporation expired by limitation in 1885, and asks that a receiver be appointed to wind up its affairs, and to distribute the funds to those entitled to it under the policies. It alleges that there is \$1,000,000 over and above the amount surplus required by law in the treasury, and asks that, though it should not be dissolved, this amount be divided among the old policy holders.

"OUR ITALY." California's Climate Far Exceeds That of the Foreign Country. NEW YORK, April 12.—In a favorable notice of Charles Dudley Warner's book on Southern California, entitled "Our Italy," the Tribune says: "The fertility of California soil under irrigation far exceeds that of any part of Italy, and we doubt whether it is anywhere equalled. California's climate is not relaxing, but bracing. Its effects are quite unlike the summer weather in the Eastern States. It is not all tropical country, for one

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NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The Grand Jury is expected to report the coming week, and among other things it is said the confession of Politz will be used in the report. Politz confessed his own innocence, and said he joined the Mafia under the impression that it was a benevolent society. He was present at the meeting when Hennessey's death was decided upon, and was ordered to carry arms in a sacred Monasterio's shanty, but refused. He did not know of the killing until the Sunday following, but afterwards learned the details from Monasterio, and they were substantially the same as claimed by the State upon the trial implicating Scaffini, Marchesi, Bagnetto and Monasterio as Hennessey's slayers.

The State did not use the confession because it had such direct proof of Politz's presence at the killing which he stoutly denied. Politz is said to have had a brother who closely resembled him, who had not been heard of since the killing. He is presumed to have been found the identification might have been transferred to him, and Politz's confession would be a hostile step as the ordering of Minister Porter from Rome would be.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS'S OPINION. NEW HAVEN, April 12.—E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, when asked about the Italian incident, said: "I do not care to express any opinion about the diplomatic acts of the Government. I think that Italy's course has shown unbecomingly precipitate. The killing of those men in New Orleans was justified in my view of it by the circumstances leading up to it. The ordinary machinery of justice is the best that we have, and it rests with the people to see that justice is carried out. I think that the effect, on the whole, may be a good one."

BELLEVUE TRAINING-SCHOOL. Gratifying Results Shown Since the Date of Its Foundation. NEW YORK, April 12.—The first report of the Bellevue Hospital Training-school for male nurses, founded by D. O. Mills, shows gratifying results since the date of the school's foundation, on December 17, 1888. Its sphere of usefulness is constantly extending, and many people are indebted to its benevolence of the founder. Great care is taken to admit only applicants of good moral character, and they must be physically and mentally sound, and show fitness to become nurses.

Since the founding of the school, until January 1, 1891, there have been 502 applications for admission, a fact that emphasizes the importance of the undertaking. Of this number 105 were admitted on probation and eighty-nine were finally accepted as nurses. Ninety-three of the former presented themselves a few weeks ago for graduation, and all but one were successful in establishing their rights to diplomas. A course of lectures are given to pupils during the year in surgery, practice, physiology and materia medica. The lectures are paid for by Ogden Mills.

SITUATION IN THE COKE REGIONS. The Labor Leaders Spare No Efforts to Solidify Their Ranks. SCOTTSDALE (Pa.), April 12.—The coke region is alive with strikers' mass meetings to-day. The labor leaders are sparing no efforts to solidify their ranks and strengthen up the wavering points. They were out in full force, and have stationed their pickets in hope of checkmating the reported general movement of operators for resumption, which is to be inaugurated to-morrow.

With this end in view the companies had already had their records kindled in the engine boilers at a number of plants, where idleness reigned for nine long weeks. The foreign elements are holding meetings at a number of places this evening, but no outbreaks are feared, though it is a well-known fact that they were celebrating the withdrawal of the Eighteenth Regiment.

The labor leaders assert that money is all that is needed now to prolong the strike, as the only condition which