ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXI.--NO. 51. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,449.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Republican League Convention Convened at Cincinnati.

SPIRITED ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

Secretary Blaine's Course in Relation to the Difficulty With Italy Resulting From the New Orleans Tragedy Comes in for a Goodly Share of Praise—A Little Breeze Created by a Delegate From Indiana.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Delegates to the Republican League Convention arrived in great numbers on the morning trains, and at headquarters everybody is busy with the preliminary arrangements. Music Hall, where the convention is to be held, is beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

Soon after 1 o'clock President Thurston called the convention to order. After prayer, W. S. Squires, President of the Ohio League, spoke.

Mayor Mosby made the opening address of welcome and was followed by ex-Governor Foraker, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the State.

Ex-Governor Foraker said the Republicans of Ohio were simply Republicans. They sometimes had contests which they regarded as purely their own, but in national issues they never falter. No Republican candidate for the Presidency had ever failed to get Ohio's electoral vote.

Continuing, he said: "The Republicans of Ohio cherish with grateful recollection and appreciation the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] They have a just pride in the stalwart loyalty of Grant [applause], and enthusiastic admiration and devotion for the greatest living American—James G. Blaine. [Prolonged cheering.] You seem to be affected the same way [more cheering], and well you may, for Mr. Blaine has given us a magnificent administration." [Applause.]

After reply to the speeches of welcome, President Thurston delivered his address. He described at considerable length the objects of the league, and said it had no desire to assume control of the party machinery or usurp the functions of any committee intrusted with campaign management. It addressed itself to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, and proposed by honest methods and fair means to commend Republican principles to their judgment. The membership of the league, he said, was already 1,000,000, made up of men from every walk in life. Speaking of the Farmers' Alliance movement, he said its importance must not be underestimated by the Republican party. The hope of the Democratic party to-day, he declared, was based on its ability to combine with the Alliance on the electoral tickets in the Western States and thereby throw the election of President into the House of Representatives. He said if the Republicans expected to hold the allegiance of the Western people they must see to it that Western interests are recognized, and Western demands given a fair consideration in legislative and administrative affairs. The result of the late Congressional elections, the phenomenal growth of the Farmers' Alliance has been heralded by the Democracy as the fore-runner of Republican defeat and the abandonment of the protective system. True, the enactment of the McKinley bill so near election day that its practical effects could not be determined, or the falsehoods concerning it refuted, cost the Republican party thousands of votes. But before the next Presidential election its beneficial effects will have become apparent, and if any of its schedules prove excessive or unjust, the Republican party stands ready to correct its own mistakes, without destroying the foundation of the principle of American protection. The Farmers' Alliance was undoubtedly an important factor in the last election. It was first organized in the Southern States, where it has declared and proven itself a faithful ally and supporter of the Democracy. Its organization in the West has also been encouraged by the Democratic party, as its membership must be drawn largely from the homesteaders and veterans whose votes have heretofore made the prairie States certainly and reliably Republican. The low prices of 1889, and the short crops of 1890, brought great hardships and financial distress to the agricultural West, and the farmers naturally turned toward a movement which at once enlisted their sympathies and seemed to promise almost immediate relief. The time was also most opportune for political demagogues, outcasts from both parties.

Judge Thurston said the secrecy of the Alliance was in opposition to the spirit of American liberty, which rejoices in free speech and an honest exchange of sentiment. The speaker touched up the Mugwumps in a vigorous manner, and gave some attention to affairs of the South, saying, that the shot-gun, bummer, vote-buyer and demijohn must be banished from every polling place.

Referring to the New Orleans lynching, Judge Thurston said: "Of one thing let all Christendom take notice. If other nations rid themselves of Anarchists, cutthroats, assassins and lazaroni at our expense, the American people will protect themselves. Our Government stands ready to make ample reparation for every wrong done to real citizens of any foreign power, but, so long as we have a Republican administration, with James G. Blaine as Secretary of State, no apology will ever be offered, and not a dollar ever be paid for the killing of any red-handed outlaw, though the navies of all Europe should thunder at our harbors and the flag of the Republic should once more need a million muskets for its defense. The New Orleans incident has aroused public opinion on the subject of immigration and the naturalization laws."

In conclusion, Judge Thurston declared that now was the time to begin the campaign of 1892, and that the old guard of the party must give place to the younger leaders.

Judge Powers of Vermont in responding to the address of welcome, said this was not a body to nominate men, but to provide a way to elect them after they were properly nominated by the party's established method. But it was fair to consider principles, and he went on to name some that should animate the party. He believed in the rulings of Tom Reed, who had found a way to make the dumb speak. Referring to the New Orleans incident, he said it was time Castle Garden should be closed until the applicant for admission should show an honest purpose, and that he would become a useful and honest citizen.

At the conclusion of the speeches committees were appointed and an adjournment taken until to-morrow.

Just before adjournment delegate Cole, of Shelbyville, Ind., created a breeze by declaring that he would call a meeting to denounce the treatment accorded to President Harrison. He was quickly surrounded by other delegates and quieted. The complaint arose from the allusion of Foraker to Blaine as having "given us a magnificent Administration," Cole, however, subsequently called a meeting of the Indiana delegation, and proposed that formal action be taken in the matter. It was decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Resolutions, inasmuch as it was thought likely that Foraker did not intend to convey the meaning that Blaine was the ruling spirit of the Administration, but that he meant to compliment the administration of the State Department.

CLEVELAND AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *Telegram* this afternoon printed a statement that State Treasurer Stephens, of Missouri, called on ex-President Cleveland with letters from Governor Francis and other leading Missouri Democrats, in order to secure from Cleveland a more thorough exposition of his views on the silver question than was given in the letter recently widely circulated.

Replying to questions, Cleveland said, according to Stephens, that the question should be thoroughly discussed before 1892, that there may be no danger of a divided party.

Stephens reminded him that the Western Democrats wanted to know, if Cleveland was elected in 1892 and the free-coinage bill passed, would he veto it, no matter if he knew the majority of the party favored it?

Cleveland replied: "If I should be elected President in 1892 the bill would not reach me until 1894, as Congress would not meet until December, 1893, so that is a bridge that we had better not cross till we come to it. What would be bad for the country to-day might be necessary in 1894. As the volume of business increases it is necessary to increase the currency. When the law passed providing for the coinage of $2,000,000 monthly, I feared the result, for I thought it would prove an injury to the business interests of the country, for a time at least. However, the laws proved a benefit for the country. In my opinion, the country was ready for the change. When the present law providing for $4,500,000 per month passed I thought the measure too radical, and that it might have the effect of driving gold out of the country, but in this I was mistaken, and both those opposed to, as well as those who favor free coinage, believe the present law a wise one, in so far the country has benefited by it. With the rapid strides the country is making, it is impossible to say what financial measures we may be ready for in 1892. In forming my views upon the subject I did not alone consider the interests of any one section of the country. I have been unable to see how free coinage could fail of being an injury to every section of the country, believing that it would drive gold out of circulation. As we are in a great measure dependent upon the European markets for our products, we are obliged to take them into consideration. When I have suggested a monetary conference of representatives of other Governments with our own which could agree upon a new standard of values, my suggestions have been scoffed at by Europeans. I am delighted that the people are now engaged in such a thoughtful consideration of the subject, and that by 1892 they will have decided whether or not we are ready to handle all the silver of the world."

Stephens gave the above account of his visit to a reporter this afternoon.

A representative of the Associated Press called at Cleveland's office to ascertain if the interview was accurate. Cleveland said he had not talked with any one on the silver question for publication. He had not read the article, and could not, therefore, say whether the statements credited to him were accurate in the expression of his views or not.

MONTANA ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A Helena, Mont., special says full reports from Montana municipal elections show that the Republicans have captured every city in which party lines were drawn except Butte, where the Democrats elected the Mayor and a majority of the Council.

THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

TALLAHASSEE, April 21.—After the twenty-fifth ballot, which resulted: Call 56, Speer 39, Blexam 2, last night, the Democratic Senatorial caucus adjourned.

BRIEF NOTES.

Henrietta Lane has commenced suit for divorce against O. Lane.

Contracts for supplying the County Hospital with meat, bread and groceries, and for certain repairs, will be let by the Supervisors on the 5th of May.

The Grangers' Picnic Committee advertises for proposals for the bar, ice-cream and refreshment privileges at the picnic to be held at Graham's Grove on May 2d.

Deputy Sheriff McClure of Los Angeles came up yesterday with a prisoner named William Thompson, sentenced to the Folsom Prison for two years for grand larceny.

A committee consisting of C. M. Campbell, Walter Wylie and E. E. Avery has been appointed to select a place for the annual union picnic of the Sunday Schools of the city.

This evening being the eve of the Jewish Passover, a short service of song will be held at 7 o'clock. The Passover sermon will be delivered by the Rabbi on Friday evening at 8 o'clock during the regular service.

A couple of L street courtesans are mourning the loss of their male partners and considerable of their jewelry and coin. Such things are of too common occurrence, however, to excite more than passing comment.

D. J. Simmons sold at auction yesterday the following properiy: Lot at Fifteenth and E streets, with three small houses, to S. Dwyer, $2,500; lot at Sixteenth and G streets, 40x160, with small house, to Mrs. Catherine Carroll, $1,800; lot at Fifteenth and G streets, and twenty feet at Fifteenth and F streets, to S. C. Olsen, $2,000.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The twenty-four-page edition of the *County Review*, published at Madera, Fresno County, by John M. McClure, is an excellent illustration of what a live newspaper man may do for his neighborhood. It is handsomely illustrated, and the descriptive matter is of such a character that it is bound to attract home-seekers to Madera and Fresno County.

The Oakland *Enquirer* says: "The fastest and best newspaper printing press to be found on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, with the single exception of the new press of the Sacramento RECORD-UNION, has just been received from Chicago and is now being set up in the basement of the *Enquirer* building." The *Enquirer* will not be disappointed in its new press, for it was made by the Goss Printing Press Company, of Chicago, the builders of the RECORD-UNION press, whose work is not excelled by any press builders in the country.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Grant, Presiding.

TUESDAY, April 21st.

Stroup vs. Wood & Co.—Continued.

Elizabeth Ray vs. J. A. Parker et al.—Decree of foreclosure granted.

J. H. McKune vs. A. T. J. Reynolds—Cause dismissed and costs taxed to plaintiff.

People vs. Frank Dolan, abduction—Verdict of guilty.

Manufacturer vs. Agent.

L. Lanaz languisheth in the city prison, whither he was landed by officer Higgins on a charge of embezzlement.

An ancient Mexican dame named Angel King is his accuser. She is a tamale builder, and Lanaz was employed to work them off among the denizens of the beer saloons. Angel alleges that he squandered some of the proceeds in drink and failed to make good his delinquency. Hence the wherefore.

In its half century of business not a single passenger of the millions who have crossed the Atlantic in the Cunarders has been lost.

THE HONORED GUESTS.

A Perfect Ovation Tendered the Party at El Paso.

MEXICO PARTICIPATES IN THE RECEPTION.

Four Carloads of Heavily Armed Pinkerton Guards En Route to the Scenes of the Strikes in the Coke Regions—Trouble Certain to Follow Their Arrival—Street Railway Lines Tied Up in Detroit.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

EL PASO (Texas), April 21.—The Presidential party arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. The reception here was a perfect ovation, Americans and Mexican representatives of President Diaz vieing with each other in their efforts to honor President Harrison. The city was elaborately decorated with American and Mexican colors, and the troops of both countries were drawn up at the station to receive the distinguished visitors. When the party alighted from the train a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

Governor Carillo of Chihuahua and his staff, and General Rangel with a battery of artillery and a military band participated in the reception as representatives of President Diaz of Mexico, who was unable to be present.

The Chief Magistrate was received by the committee and escorted to his carriage—an open barouche drawn by four gray horses. Seated with him were Governor Carillo, General Rangel of Mexico, and General McCook. Other members of the party occupied carriages with prominent local and Mexican officials. A procession was formed, including United States and Mexican troops, Grand Army posts, Confederate Veterans, Fire Department, civic organizations and colored citizens. The distinguished visitors were escorted to the Court-house, where formal addresses were made.

The Court-house, Mexican Consulate and other places were literally covered with brilliant decorations.

As the President mounted the platform the Mexican military band played "Hail to the Chief," while the Mexican battery, stationed on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande, fired a salute of 21 guns.

The address of welcome was delivered by General Malloy, after which Governor Carillo of Chihuahua, Colonel Villaneuva, representing President Diaz, and General Rangel of the Mexican army also spoke.

President Harrison, in response, said he received with great satisfaction the tributes of respect which had been brought by the Governor of Chihuahua and representatives of the army of Mexico. He desired to return to them, and through them to the people of Mexico, and to that illustrious and progressive statesman who presides over her destinies, not only a sincere personal regard, but the assurance of the friendliness and respect of the American Government and people. "I look forward," said he, "with interest to the larger development of our trade; to the opening of new lines of commerce and new avenues of friendship. We have passed that year in our history, I hope, when we were aggressive and unpleasant neighbors. We do not covet the territory of any other people, but we do covet their friendship and those trade exchanges which are mutually profitable."

General Stanley and his aids, who had escorted the Presidential party from Galveston, left them here, being relieved by General McCook and aids, of the Department of Arizona, who will accompany them to Arizona. Governor Prince, of New Mexico, joined the party at this point.

After a visit of two hours here the Presidential party left for Tucson, A. T.

AT TUCSON.

TUCSON (Ariz.), April 21.—The elegant special train bearing the Presidential party arrived at Tucson at 8:20 o'clock, Pacific time, promptly on schedule time. The principal incidents of the run from El Paso were short stops made at Deming, N. M., Bowie, Wilcox and Benson, Arizona. The President was received at each of these places by a military salute, and was heartily cheered by the people. The national colors were conspicuous everywhere.

The President made a short speech at Deming in which he said: "My fellow-citizens, it gives me pleasure to tarry for a moment here, and receive, out on these broad and sandy plains the same evidence of friendliness that has greeted me in the States."

The Presidential party had a royal reception at Tucson, which was brilliantly illuminated in his honor. A salute was fired and bells were rung, and a large and enthusiastic crowd gathered at the station. The President made a speech from the rear platform, and afterwards shook hands with all within reach.

The train left at 8:30 P. M. for Los Angeles.

SAN DIEGO IN HOLIDAY APPEARANCE.

SAN DIEGO, April 21.—The city presents a gala-day appearance, and grand preparations are being made for the President's reception here on Thursday. General Eli H. Murray left for Los Angeles this evening to escort the Presidential party from that city to San Diego, which on its arrival will be immediately taken to the Hotel Del Coronado.

NEARING CALIFORNIA.

CLIFTON (A. T.), April 21.—Advices from Lordsburg, state that the Presidential train arrived at 3:20 P. M., and was met at the depot by the entire town. Postmaster Keasie, on behalf of the citizens, handed President Harrison a case of elegant specimens of silver ore, mined in the vicinity, and inscribed: "Protection to the Chief Industry of Our Territories; Give us Free Coinage of Silver."

The President responded: "I thank you very much for this elegant souvenir, and assure you that due care will be taken of your best interests."

The speech was received with three cheers. Other members of the party were introduced and greeted with cheers.

THE GOVERNOR AT COLTON.

COLTON, April 21.—Governor Markham arrived here this evening en route to Yuma, to meet the President. Great preparations are being made for the President's reception here to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS CHANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—President Harrison has definitely setted the question of his movements in this city and elsewhere from Saturday night, April 25th, to Monday morning, May 4th. The committee appointed on Saturday night last to get an hour or two additional for Sacramento sent a strong telegram to the President to-day, and received his answer. He maps out the programme which he says he wants "strictly adhered to."

The programme is as follows: Arrive here on the night of April 25th; a public reception will be held for two hours at the pavilion; April 26th, rest; April 27th, drive to the park, review of school children at the park, lunch at the Cliff House, return via the Presidio, and at night an official reception; April 28th, excursion on the bay and launch of the Monterey at 4:30 o'clock P. M; night, dinner with Senator Stanford; April 29th and 30th, Palo Alto, Monterey and Santa Cruz; return Friday morning, May 1st, at 10:15. Review of the children's May-day festival at the pavilion, and reception to the Grand Army of the Republic; night, banquet. Leave for Sacramento at 12:15 Saturday morning, May 2d, and remain in Sacramento from 8 to 10 o'clock. Return to Oakland at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive in this city at 4:15 o'clock. Rest Saturday night and Sunday, and on Monday morning depart for Portland.

The programme changes the grand banquet from Saturday night, May 2d, to Friday night, May 1st; does away with the Grand Army reception on Friday night, may 1st, and divides Saturday, May 2d, originally given entirely to Oakland, between that city and Sacramento.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Five Hundred Pinkerton Men Sent to the Coke Regions.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—Four carloads of heavily armed Pinkerton guards arrived at the coke regions to-day. It is thought these men are to take the place of the militia as the Governor will not allow the National Guard to be used to evict strikers.

THE STRIKERS ANGRY.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), April 21.—The strikers are very angry over the news that 500 Pinkerton men will be placed on guard in this region to-morrow. Their coming means further trouble, which will certainly follow, owing to the hatred in which they are held.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Mine-Workers this evening made preparation in financial and other ways to prolong the fight.

Five hundred or six hundred Italians are also on the way here to take the places of the strikers, and this causes more bitterness.

A dispatch from Uniontown says a noted Socialist named Jones is coming into the region to-morrow to hold mass meetings. The labor leaders say they are not in sympathy with him, but it is known that the Socialists are the most determined of the strikers.

DETROIT STREET-RAILWAY STRIKE.

DETROIT, April 21.—Some of the lines of the Detroit street railway are completely tied up this morning, and others are running under police protection, as the retult of the strike of 150 conductors and drivers.

The trouble was caused by the railway officials refusing to reconsider their decision in regard to the discharge of several employes and in regard to a change in the method of the payment of wages. It is thought the trouble will be short-lived and will end in the total rout of the men whese action is considered ill-advised.

No cars are running to-night, but the company asserts that the back-bone of the strike is broken, and that they will be all right to-morrow.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

A Gold Medal to be Presented to the Most Efficient Clerk.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service will present a gold medal to the clerk in the whole service who makes, during the year ending December 31, 1891, the best examination record.

The rules are: First—The examination will be upon those States for which the clerk competing distributes mail when on regular duty. Second—Clerks below class five, after having passed upon the States regularly distributed by them will take up such other States as are distributed by the clerks in higher grades upon their own lines, after which they can make their own selection from such other States as may be distributed in their own division, and after that may make a selection from adjoining divisions. Third—Only the last examination upon any scheme or State will be placed to the credit of the clerk competing. Fourth—The knowledge of connections and obedience of orders will be its prime considerations in making the award. Fifth—None but a clerk regularly employed in the railway postoffices can compete for this medal.

The Situation Becoming Critical.

MOUNT PLEASANT (Pa.), April 21.—During the evictions at Morewood this afternoon, many exciting scenes occurred. At the house of Martin Wergenski, the deputies were attacked by a woman mob of three hundred people on the outside and had to be dispersed by the militia. Affairs at Morewood are somewhat critical at this hour (midnight.) Early in the evening crowds of strikers broke in the windows of the houses from which the people were evicted and began dancing. The dance will likely end with a fight.

Train Wrecked.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), April 21.—Somebody removed the fish-plates and caused the rails to spread, wrecking the passenger train on the Alabama and Great Northern Railroad early this morning, near Springville. The engineer and fireman were scalded to death, but none of the passengers were injured. It is not known who the miscreants are.

Poisonous Centipede.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), April 21.—A family moving from Tennessee to Texas were poisoned while in camp in Boone County by a centepede being accidentally boiled in their coffee. The mother and two small children are dead, and the father and two other children are seriously ill.

Six Men Frightfully Burned.

BRADDOCK (Pa.), April 21.—By an explosion of gas in the Edgar Thompson Steel Works to-day, six men were frightfully burned. Three will die.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

D. Hipman, of Winters, is spending a few days in the city.

The many friends of Mr. A. S. Hopkins will be pained to learn that he is seriously ill. He has not been in good health for a year or more, but on Sunday night last he had a severe hemorrhage of the stomach, which has left him very weak. Last evening he was resting easily, but his family feel much anxiety about him.

The Boy Soprano.

By permission of the Vicar Choral of Wistminster Abbey, the London soprano-solo boy, Master Frederick Williams, will give concerts in St. Paul's Church Monday afternoon and evening next, assisted by Mr. Harris, organist, and others. His success in San Francisco has been very great and in musical and choir circles he has been all the rage. He is England's representative boy soprano soloist. He is but 10 years of age, but interprets the most difficult arias in the great oratorios with marvelous sweetness, power and brilliancy. He is indorsed by Dr. Martin, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Pearce, the composer, of Cambridge, and Turpin, editor of the London *Musical Standard*, all high authorities, as a singer of beauty and purity of voice, artistic phrasing, clear articulation, and a treble of great beauty in the quality of its tone.

In a Bad Fix.

"Why is that you treat me with such disdain?" asked a young society beau of a married lady.

"As long as you are not on good terms with my husband I cannot possibly treat you kindly."

"This is a horrible dilemma," responded the gilded youth. "If you show me any attention your husband refuses to speak to me, and unless he is friendly you give me the cold shoulder. I never was in such a fix."

THE GRAND ARMY.

Preparations Completed for the Encampment at Santa Cruz.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF TRADE.

Excitement on 'Change Over a Rise in Wheat—A Partner of Shinn and Dorsey Sentenced to San Quentin for Twenty Years—The Blood Horse Association Races Resumed—Terrible Accident to a Domestic in Oregon.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SANTA CRUZ, April 21.—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convenes in this city to-morrow, conjointly with a meeting and annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps. The city is profusely and beautifully decorated in honor of the event. All arrangements are complete for the entertainment of the delegates, a large number of whom arrived this evening. There will be a reception at the pavilion to-morrow evening, a grand parade on Thursday, and a camp-fire on Friday evening, in addition to the business meetings of the order.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE.

Proceedings of the Meeting Held at San Francisco Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—At the regular meeting of the State Board of Trade to-day, Vice-President W. H. Mills presided.

In relation to exhibits it was said that as the season advances and the State gathers her harvast in all its diversity, the board will be able to present a finer and a more beautiful exhibit than ever before.

J. A. Morrissey of Stockton of the Special Standing Committee reported that half the basement of the new Crocker building may be secured for an exhibition room.

Incidentally the World's Fair exhibit was discussed. Mr. Mills asserted confidently that unless a collective display be made at Chicago, that the appropriation cannot be used legally, for the display cannot otherwise be classed as a California display.

On motion of W. H. Mills, Messrs. Irish, Chipman, Beach, Hutchinson, Davis, Mills and Boggs were appointed a committee to report on the value of irrigation-district bonds, the report to be such that it may be of information to capitalists.

The Executive Committee proceeded to elect a General Manager. John Q. Brown (present incumbent), E. B. Smith and E. W. Maslin were proposed. Eighteen votes were cast, of which Maslin received nine, Brown six and Smith three. Maslin was declared elected, thus unseating Brown, who has held the position for three and a half years.

WHEAT MARKET.

Heavy Transactions and a Heavy Rise in Price.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The local wheat market rose to $1 93¾ this morning but the feeling was easier later in the day. Some heavy transactions took place on 'Change, and the shorts seemed quite as active as the longs. A rumor on the street to the effect that a broker had failed developed the fact that S. W. Sears, a member of the board, had been caught short, and that some of his contracts have been bought in. It could not be termed a failure, all his engagements having been filled to date. Under existing arrangements, it is almost impossible for a broker to fail for any great amount. He is compelled to cover his margins by a cash payment as the market advances or declines, and if the rule of the exchange were carried out the money would be deposited in bank subject to a call on settlement accounts.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The Grand Chapter Convenes in Annual Session.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons met this morning. In the opening meeting of the annual session representatives were present from sixty-five subordinate chapters. The steady growth of the Order during the year was reported, and the finances are in a gratifying condition.

The afternoon session was devoted to balloting for the ensuing year, with the following result: Milton Hills Myrick of San Francisco, Grand High Priest; William B. Davis of Sacramento, Deputy Grand High Priest; Charles R. Gritman of Napa, Grand King; Ellison L. Crawford of Georgetown, Grand Scribe; H. T. Graves of San Francisco, Grand Treasurer; Thomas H. Caswell of San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

BLOOD HORSE RACES.

A Large Crowd Attends the Meeting at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Blood Horse Association races were resumed to-day, with a fast track and a large attendance.

The first race, the Stanford purse, three-year-olds and upward, one and one-eighth miles, Rinfax won, Kylo second. Time, 1:56¼.

Second race, Simpson purse, two-year-olds, five furlongs, Yo Tambeau won, Dolly McCone second. Time, 1:02¼.

Third race, purse of $400, three-year-olds, seven-eighths of a mile, Rosebud won, Acclaim second. Time, 1:29½.

Fourth race, Racine stakes, two-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile, Centella won, Harold second. Time, 1:16.

FATAL DUEL.

Two Ranchers Settle a Dispute With Pistols.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A *Chronicle's* Fresno special says: Sylvester Tirado and Francisco Olives fought a duel yesterday at Cantua Canyon, eighty miles from Fresno. Olives was killed, and Tirado has been arrested and taken to Fresno.

The men owned adjoining sections of land, and had had numerous disputes about trespassing cattle, and finally agreed that the next time they met they would fight it out. Both were armed with revolvers, and commenced firing at each other at a distance of forty yards. They closed in, and at twenty yards Tirado sent a bullet through Olives' neck.

Humboldt Bay.

EUREKA (Cal.), April 21.—Much concern is expressed at the present condition of Humboldt Bay. The mail and Government supply steamers have been detained for several days on account of the shoal channel. The Chamber of Commerce last night considered a memorial asking the Secretary of War to immediately use the available residue of the appropriation to protect the north slip. The matter was held over till Major Heur is consulted. The pilots and steamer Captains united in urging immediate measures to relieve the threatened commerce of the port.

Olsen Murder Trial.

MERCED, April 21.—In the Olsen case to-day the time was occupied in the cross-examination of Dr. Sherman, microscopical expert. A sensation was caused by the statement of Richard Reynolds that he saw a man pass a package to one of the jurors while the attention of the court was occupied by the lawyers. The juror hastily concealed the package. Reynolds has been summoned to appear before the court to-morrow, and the matter will be investigated.

Shinn and Dorsey's Partner.

PLACERVILLE, April 21.—John Woods has been sent to San Quentin for twenty years for burglary. He entered Shepherd's store at Georgetown in February last, and also had a prior conviction in Alameda in 1879 agaist him. He was formerly associated with Shinn and Dorsey, the stage robbers, and prevailed upon the Judge to send him to San Quentin as Shinn and Dorsey were at Folsom, and he feared trouble if sent there.

General Ruger at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER (Wash.), April 21.—General Ruger arrived this morning and assumed command of the Department of the Columbia. A salute was fired in accordance with the custom upon his arrival, after which the officers of the post and department staff were received by the General. It is considered probable that General Kautz will be put in command of this department until his retirement next January.

Terrible Accident.

PORTLAND (Or.), April 21. — Helen Christen, a domestic employed at the residence of Joseph Holder, in Sunnyside, met with a terrible accident last night which will doubtless prove fatal. She was engaged in ironing clothes and accidentally upset a lighted lamp, which exploded, setting fire to her clothes and completely enveloping her in flames. Before the flames could be smothered her clothing was entirely consumed and her flesh was fearfully burned.

Marysville Notes.

MARYSVILLE, April 21.—A barn belonging to T. A. Galbraith of Sutter County was burned this morning. Loss, $1,500; no insurance.

A Deputy United States Marshal is in town to-day serving subpenaes on several witnesses to appear before the United States Grand Jury at San Francisco on Friday, when T. J. Riley will be examined for embezzlement while Deputy Postmaster of Marysville two years ago.

Southern California Editors.

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—The Southern California Editorial Association have elected their President, Scipio Craig, and H. Z. Osborne, editor of the Los Angeles *Evening Express*, delegates to the National Press Convention at St. Paul, July 14th. They will co-operate with the Northern California Editorial Association to bring the session of the National Association to California next year.

Fourth of July.

REDWOOD CITY, April 21.—Extensive efforts are being undertaken in Redwood City for the celebration of the Fourth of July. At a meeting last night over $500 was subscribed. It is intended to make it a county affair. State Senator Frank McGowan, of Humboldt County, will deliver the oration.

Barn and Horses Burned.

TRACY, April 21.—John Chrisma's barn was burned this afternoon. Four horses were burned to death and about ten tons of hay lost. No insurance.

Chrysanthemums in Japan.

Of all the blooming plants that adorn Japanese gardens, the chrysanthemum is the one most carefully cultivated. Its blossoms are regarded as symbols of longevity, and the ninth month, according to the old lunary calendar, was called "the month of chrysanthemums," and special festivals were kept for the purpose of seeing the beautiful national flower. In fact the Japanese imperial coat of arms is nothing else than a chrysanthemum of sixteen petals.

The rich employ special gardeners to cultivate the plants in their parks, and the poor delight themselves by purchasing some in pots for a few cents. In "the month of chrysanthemums there is not a house in the whole empire where the dwellers do not have some species of this this flower. But the Tokio populace have peculiar tastes. They resort to a street called Dangozaka, where it has become a custom from ancient days to have the chrysanthemum flowers arranged in the shapes of human beings and of the lower animals. The street is situated on the slope of a hill. As you approach it flags and banners of various colors beckon you to come, and as you enter the street the show-keepers invite you to see their skill. You pay the admission fee of a few cents, and are led by a man who explains to you the scenes exhibited, which represent some acts of a drama. The costumes of the personages are made of chrysanthemums, and their faces, which are carved in wood and plastered, represent the faces of the most celebrated actors of the time. The illustrations represent the street scenes, the sign-boards of the shows being made of flowers; the first scene of the forty-seven *ronins*, *Ogiya-Kumagaye*, which is exhibited on a revolving stage—that is to say, the stage rests on a pivot, and is turned by men under the floor to change the scenes; Miyamoto Musashi killing a devil with his sword; and Kikujido, the nymph of chrysanthemums.

These figures are first made of bamboo frames, and then the chrysanthemums, in pots, are fastened to the frames in such a manner that the stems and pots cannot be seen by the visitors. The flowers forming the figures therefore, having roots, last about a month. Some showmen went so far last year as to introduce phonographic reproductions of the voices of the actors whom the figures represent. On clear days the street is crowded by old and young, who regard the shows as one of the important events of the year.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Modern Conveniences.

Sir Christopher Wren could never have dreamed of the amount of money that in future generations would be expended on churches to afford the conveniences which, in these days, are considered necessary for ordinary comfort. It is said that $25,000 is the cost of introducing the new system of heating in Trinity Church in this city. To afford opportunity for the introduction of the improved system of heating, by means of indirect radiation, it was required that every piece of tiling in the church should be removed. When this was accomplished trenches four feet deep, and nearly as many in width, were dug in the several aisles, in front of the chancel, and at the rear of the church. In these trenches conduits were built, by means of which hot air will be conveyed to all parts of the edifice. Beneath each pew a small iron pipe is inserted, connected with the conduit, through which the heat will be distributed to a radiator, concealed from view by a molding of galvanized iron, painted to correspond with the woodwork, at the base of the pews fronting upon the aisles. Instead of obtaining the power required for operating the new system from the Steam-Heating Company, the Trinity Corporation will put in a plant of its own.—*Architecture and Building.*

About the only farm work that cannot now successfully be done by machinery is husking corn. It is still done about the same old way.

THE DARK CONTINENT.

British Settlers Preparing for a Fight With the Portuguese.

GUNGUNHAMA ASKS FOR ENGLISH PROTECTION.

Military Circles in London Excited Over the Refusal of a Battalion of the Grenadier Guards to Obey an Order to Parade in Full Marching Order—Influenza Raging in London—A Majority of the Inmates of a Large Hotel Down With the Disease.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, April 21.—Advices from Cape Town confirm the statement previously cabled that the British settlers in Mashonaland and Minacaland are everywhere preparing for a fight with the Portuguese. Gungunhama has sent messages repudiating allegiance to Portugal and asking to be taken under the protection of the English. The chief is said to be deeply enraged at the abduction by the Portuguese of two of his sons and one daughter as hostages. The sons were taken to Portugal to be educated and the daughter is detained at Mozambique. Gungunhama was frightened into submission at first, but a British trader has informed him that the Portuguese would not dare to injure the children, and now he wants to fight.

The young Chief Umbati of Gungunhama's kraal, to whom the daughter was to have been married shortly, has already started with a band of warriors to fight the Portuguese. The British South African Company's leading representatives in London have held a meeting to discuss the South African question. Opinion was freely expressed that unless Portugal promptly ceased her high-handed measures the company would have to take action in defense of its charter rights.

THE NATIVES REVOLT.

LONDON, April 21.—The natives of Portuguese Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, revolted and hoisted the French flag. In battles with the Portuguese the rebels routed them, killing 400 native levies and four Portuguese officers.

IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

LONDON, April 21.—The Press Association announces that Lord Salisbury has directed Sir George Glynn Petre, British Minister at Lisbon, to demand from the Portuguese Government an immediate explanation of the seizure of British vessels at Beisa, and if respose is not satisfactry, Lord Salisbury will insist upon reparation.

MILITARY CIRCLES EXCITED.

The Grenadier Guards Refuse to Obey an Order to Parade.

LONDON, April 21.—There was great excitement in military circles this morning, when the men of the Third battalion, Grenadier Guards, quartered at Chelsea Barracks in this city, refused to obey an order to parade in full marching order. The oldest members are the more discontented portion of the battalion. The men having the longest terms of service were placed under arrest and an investigation into the cause of the mutiny was commenced. The men declare that they have been long subjected to a series of excessively annoying drills, for which there is no cause or reason. They say the drills are not ordered with a view of perfecting the battalion in military maneuvers or in the manual of arms, but solely for the convenience of their officers.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Belief That the Conference Has Come to an Understanding.

LONDON, April 21.—It is currently reported that the conference between the Newfoundland delegates and Lords Salisbury and Knutsford has been of a satisfactory character, and promises a practical and definite agreement—both sides making concessions.

RIOTING FISHERMEN.

ST. JOHN'S (N. F.), April 21.—On Saturday many Newfoundlanders in schooners assembled in the bay of Deste, determined to sell herring to the fishermen of St. Pierre. The bait cruiser interfered, and the fishermen resisted some of the cruiser's crew being injured. The fishermen are rioting and threatening. The trouble was evidently instigated by St. St. Pierre influence. The Government has despatched more steamers.

Killed His Family and Suicided.

LONDON, April 21.—A farmer named Donn, in a province of Austria, to-day killed his wife and four children with a hatchet, and then hanged himself, becaused of financial troubles.

Learning to Walk.

People sometimes ask: At what age can we seat a child in a chair; when put him on his legs; how old must he be before we teach him to walk? The answers are easy. He must not be made to sit up till he has spontaneously sat up in his bed and has been able to hold his seat. This sometimes happens in the sixth or seventh month, sometimes later. This sitting position is not without danger, even when he takes it himself; imposed prematurely upon him, it tires the backbone and may interfere with the growth, so the child should never be taught to stand or to walk. This is his affair, not ours. Place him on a carpet in a healthy room or in the open air, and let him play in freedom, roll, try to go ahead on his hands and feet, or go backward, which he will do more successfully at first—it all gradually strengthens and hardens him. Some day he will manage to get upon his knees, another day go forward upon them, and then to raise himself up against the chairs. He thus learns to do all he can, as fast as he can, and no more.

But, they say, he will be longer in learning to walk if he is left to go on his knees or his hands and feet indefinitely. What difference does it make if, exploring the world in this way, he becomes acquainted with things, learns to estimate distances, strengthens his legs and back, prepares himself, in short, to walk better when he gets to walking? The important thing is, not whether he walks now or then, but that he learns to guide himself, to help himself and to have confidence in himself. I hold, without exaggeration, that education of the character is going on at the same time with training in locomotion, and that the way one learns to walk is not without moral importance.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Salaries Increased.

Mr. Dana's salary as editor of the New York *Sun* has been increased from $25,000 to $50,000 a year; that of his son Paul from $150 a week to $15,000 yearly; and a similar increase from a like sum was made for Chester Lord, the managing editor. Business Manager Laffan's stipend was increased to $25,000 a year. The *S