THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXI.--NO. 52. SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,450.

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OUR PRESIDENT.

California Extends Him an Enthusiastic Reception.

GOVERNOR MARKHAM'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Magnificent Demonstration Tendered the President on His Arrival at Los Angeles—The President Pays a Glowing Tribute to California—Nothing More Important Has Occurred in the Nation's History in Territorial Extension Than the Acquisition of the Golden State.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

INDIO (Cal.), April 22.—The Presidential party entered the State of California at Fort Yuma at 4:50 o'clock this morning, and was presented with a large quantity of beautiful flowers and fruits. The entire party was asleep at the time, so did not see the Presentation Committee. When the Presidential party reached Indio at 8:15 o'clock it was received by a large and influential delegation, including Governor Markham and staff, ex-Governor Perkins, Senator Felton, Judge Van Fleet, of Sacramento, S. M. White, of Los Angeles, Colonel C. F. Crocker, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific, and Irwin C. Stump, Chairman of the Republican Committee. Governor Markham made an address of welcome, as follows:

"*Mr. President:* As Governor of California, and in her name, and on behalf of her people, I greet you on the very threshold of her territory, and bid you a most hearty welcome to our State. This I do in behalf of all her people, irrespective of party affiliations; and, sir, as proof of this, I shall soon take pleasure in introducing to you the distinguished representatives of both political parties, who are with me, and who heartily join in welcoming you as the Executive of our great nation.

"Let me assure you that we fully appreciate the great effort you have been obliged to make in order to visit our coast; but I am confident that you and your party will feel repaid when you see the wonderful features so peculiar to our State, and of which every Californian is so justly proud, and of which so little is known or correctly understood by the people of the great East.

"California, Mr. President, is an empire of itself of seven hundred miles in length and three hundred miles in width, thus affording every gradation of climate and almost every production of any country under the sun, and, sir, permit me to say that though we are hundreds of miles from the National Capital, and separated from the people of the East and South by what may seem endless plains and impassable mountains, yet we are in close sympathy with them in all national affairs, and are exceedingly proud of the position we occupy in the great sisterhood of States over which you have been called to preside. You will be convinced of these facts, Mr. President, by the cordiality with which you, as the representative of the whole country, will be received in every portion of the State.

"I think it but just to the immediate portion of the State upon which you are entering, to say that almost the whole of the wonderful development which you will witness is the work of the last decade. Ten years ago, with few exceptions, what is termed Southern California was but a desert, barren and uninviting, but now a veritable garden, beautiful to behold and producing millions of dollars annually, bidding fair in time to control the markets of the world with her products. Ten years ago Los Angeles was but a back country village, with less than 12,000 inhabitants, but now a city with 60,000, with all the modern improvements for the comfort and convenience of man. What is true of her progress is also true of San Diego, San Bernardino and many other places. Pursuing your journey to the north, you will see the beauties of Santa Barbara, the immensity of the San Joaquin Valley, the natural granary of the world, developing like magic into orchards and vineyards, and so on to the magnificent city of San Francisco, and, Mr. President, when you reach that great city I want you to remember that all the evidence of prosperity you will see, and they are countless, are but evidences of the immense resources of this State, for that city has been created, built and sustained out of money flowing in from the sale of our own products, which can be said of few cities of her importance in the United States.

"It has been arranged for you to see the central portion of the State fairly well, and I need not dwell on what is in store for you, as I do not believe such a country exists outside of California. I regret that your visit is so arranged that you will not see in detail the northern counties, which I assure you are of themselves worth a trip across the continent. It is impossible to describe them, and I will not attempt it. In some of these counties lie millions and millions of dollars in gold awaiting the discovery of a process of development which will not injure other important interests, and for which we must be dependant upon the General Government. I am confident that did these mines lie in either France, England, Germany or Russia, those Governments would take immediate steps to work them. I regret exceedingly that the short time you will stay among us will not permit you to see the natural scenery for which our State is so famed, among which I need only mention the wonderful Yosemite Valley, the great redwood forests of the north and the mighty mountains with their wealth of beauty.

"Mr. President, before closing, I want you to take particular notice of our great lack of national public improvements, of our extensive shipping interests, our almost endless coast lines almost defenseless and absolutely without harbors of refuge, except at San Diego and San Francisco, either of which could accommodate the commerce of the world, but located nearly 500 miles apart."

In reply, the President said he would not undertake, while almost choked with the dust of the plains he had just left to say all that he hoped to say in the way of pleasant greetings to the citizens of California. Some time when he had been refreshed by their olive oil and their vineyards, he would endeavor to express his gratification at being able to visit California. He had long desired to visit California, and it was the objective point on this trip. He had seen the northern coast of Puget Sound, but had never before been able to see California. He remembered from boyhood the excitement of the discovery of gold, and had always distantly followed California's growth and progress. The acquisition of California was second only to that of Louisiana and the control of the Mississippi river. It secured us this great coast, and made impossible the ownership of a foreign power on any of our coast line. It has helped to perfect our magnificent isolation, which is our great protection against foreign aggression.

He thanked the Governor and committee for their kindly reception, and assured them that if he should have any complaint to make of his treatment in California, it would be because the people had been too hospitable.

The President shook hands with several Indians, including Chief Cabason, chief of the Indio tribe of Indians, who is over 100 years of age. They presented an address to the President, asking for justice and assistance.

The ceremonies took place on the platform of the station, and were very interesting. The Governor and party left here in company with the President at 8:50 A. M. for Los Angeles.

AT COLTON.

COLTON, April 22.—The run from Indio to Colton was through a beautiful valley, abounding with picturesque scenery, not the least interesting of which were the snow-capped peaks of the Grey Back and San Jacinto Mountains.

The President was welcomed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, nearly all of whom passed up to the platform of the train and shook hands with him.

The President was introduced by Governor Markham, and made a short patriotic address. He said:

"*My Fellow-Citizens:* We have traveled now something more that 3,500 miles. They have been 3,500 miles of cordial greeting from my fellow-citizens; they have been 3,500 miles of perpetual talk. It would require a brain more fertile in resources, more diversified in its operations than the State of California in its productions to say something original or interesting at each one of these stopping places, but I can say always with a warm heart to my fellow-citizens who greet me so cordially, who look to me out of such kindly faces, that I thank you. I am your servant in all things that will conduce to the general prosperity and happiness of the American people. Remote from us of the far east in distance, we are united to you not only by ties of common citizenship, by the reverence and honor we joyfully give to one flag, but by those interchanges of emigration which have brought so many of the people of older States to you.

"At every station where I have stopped since entering California some Hoosier has reached up his hand to greet me [laughter and cheers], and the omnipresent Ohio man, of course, I have found everywhere. I was assured by these gentlemen that they were making their full contributions to the development of your country, and that they had possessed themselves of their fair share of it. I have been greatly pleased this morning to come out of a land of desert and drifting sand and into this land of homes and smiling women and bright children. I have been glad to see these fertile fields, and know that you are now, by economical collections and the distribution of the waters of the hills, making all these valleys to smile like the garden of Eden. We do not come as spies to you, to look at your land with any view of dispossessing you, as the original spies went into Palestine; we come simply to exchange friendly greetings, and we shall hope to carry away nothing that does not belong to us. [Cheers.] If we shall leave your happy and prosperous State freighted with your good-will and love, as we shall leave ours with you, we will be happy with the exchange." [Cheers.]

Speeches were also made by Secretary Rusk and Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

The Mayor of Los Angeles and a committee of citizens, including several ladies, boarded the train at Colton and accompanied the party to Los Angeles.

AT POMONA.

POMONA, April 22.—The Presidential party reached here at 1 o'clock and stopped twenty minutes. Only two hours' notice of the stop had been given, but the whole town turned out, and a special train came in from Chino.

H. Z. Osborne introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

"You will surely excuse me from extended remarks. I have been subjected to such strain that my brain needs irrigation to put it in trim again. [Reference to irrigation cheered.] I am glad to look at the faces of American citizens. No such people gather in any other country as greet me at every station. They come from good homes, the safety of the commonwealth. I am pleased to see these children. Schools have everywhere followed the Western pioneers. You have New England education and homes. More than that, you have the New England idea of thrift—living on little and having much over."

Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk also spoke. The speakers were showered with roses and presented with mammoth navel oranges.

AT LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, April 22.—At no place visited by the President since his departure from Washington was he accorded a heartier or more hospitable welcome than at Los Angeles, at which place his flower-laden car arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon, promptly on schedule time. As the train rolled into the station a national salute was fired. The people cheered lustily, and all bells and whistles joined in the acclaim. The city was lavishly decorated in honor of the distinguished visitor. Every available point of vantage was covered with flowers, including the carriage provided for the visitors. Calla lilies seemed to be the favorite flower, and they were seen on every side.

The ceremonies opened with a street parade, in which all the United States troops, militia, Grand Army of the Republic Posts and civic organizations in this vicinity participated. They escorted the President and his party through the streets, crowded with enthusiastic people. Hundreds of children lined the sidewalks at one point of the route, and they showered the President with flowers as his carriage passed slowly by.

The parade ended at the City Hall, where a covered platform had been erected for the public ceremonies. This platform looked like a tropical garden. On either side reaching to the roof was a tapering floral column with a base of evergreens and calla lilies. Flag draperies were festooned from the center.

The addresses of welcome were made by Governor Markham and Mayor Hazard, and the President responded. The President spoke a follows:

"*My Fellow-Citizens:* My stay among you will not be long enough to form an individual judgment of the quality of your people, but it has been long enough already to get a large idea of the number of them. [Cheers.] I beg you to accept my most sincere thanks for this magnificent demonstration of your respect. I do not at all assume that these huzzas and flowers and streamers and banners with which you have greeted me to-day are a tribute to me individually. I receive them as a most assuring demonstration of the love of the people of California for American institutions. [Great and prolonged cheers.]

"And well are those institutions worthy of all honor. The flag that you have displayed to-day, the one flag, the banner of the free and the symbol of the indissoluble union of the States [great cheering], is worthy of the affections of our people. Men have died for it on the field of battle; women have consecrated it with their tears and prayers, as they placed the standard in the hands of brave men going to battle. It is historically full of tender interest and pride. It has a glorious story on the sea in those times when the American navy maintained our prestige and successfully beat the navies of our great antagonist. [Great cheering.] It has a proud record from the time of our great struggle for independence down to the last sad conflict between our own citizens. We bless God to-day and these brave men who, working out His purposes on the field of battle, made it again the symbol of a united people. [Cheers.] Our institutions, of which this flag is the emblem, are free institutions.

"These men and women into whose faces I look are free men and free women. I do not honor you by my presence here to-day. I hold my trust from you, and you honor me in this reception. [Great cheering.] This magnificent domain on the Pacific Coast, seized for the Union by the energy of courage and wise forethought of Fremont and his associates, is essential to our perfection. Nothing more important in territorial extension, unless it be the purchase of the territory of Louisiana and the control of the Mississippi River, has ever occurred in our national history. [Great cheering.] We touch two oceans, and on both we have built commonwealths and great cities, and are thus secured in that territorial individuality and isolation which gives us assurance of perpetual peace. [Cheers.]

"No great conflict of arms can ever take place on American territory if we are true to ourselves and have forever determined that no civil conflict shall again rend our country. [Cheers.] We are a peace-loving nation, and yet we cannot be sure that everybody else will be peaceful, and therefore I am glad that by the general consent of our people, by the liberal appropriations from Congress, we are putting on the sea some vessels of the best class afloat [cheers], and that we are now prepared to put upon their decks as good guns as are made in the world, and when we have completed our programme, ship by ship, we will put in their forecastles as brave 'Jack Tars' as serve under any flag. [Great cheering.] The provident care of our Government should be given to your sea-coast defenses, until all the great ports of the Atlantic and Pacific are made safe. [Cheers.]

"But, my countrymen, this audience overmatches a voice that has been in exercise from Roanoke, Virginia, to Los Angeles. I beg you, therefore, again to receive my most hearty thanks, and to excuse me from further speech." [Great and prolonged cheering.]

Brief speeches were also made by Secretary Rusk and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, after which the President and party proceeded to the Hollenbeck Hotel, where elegant flower-bedecked apartments had been reserved for them. Dinner was served at the hotel, during which the President was serenaded.

In the early evening he went to the pavilion and held a public reception, which was largely attended, and later the President, Secretary Rusk, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and the ladies were entertained at the Union League Club.

The President's invitation to the club was on solid silver and suitably inscribed.

The entire city was brilliantly illuminated at night. Hon. Luiz Torres, Governor of Lower California, and other foreign officials participated in to-day's ceremonies.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Large Crowds Witness the Opening of the National League Season.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Six thousand people witnessed the opening game of the league season to-day between Chicago and Pittsburg. Ten innings were required to settle the contest. Galvin was hit hard at critical points, although his support was not of the best. Chicago tied the score in the ninth, and won in the tenth by a three-bagger and single. Score—Pittsburg 6, Chicago 7. Batteries—Galvin and Mack; Luhy, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The opening game of the league season here was a poor one. Score—Brooklyn 14, Philadelphia 8. Batteries—Hemming and Daily; Gleason and Clements.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Seventeen thousand three hundred and thirty-five persons saw the opening league game at the Polo grounds to-day. Boston won through Gore's muff in the ninth inning. Score: New York, 3; Boston, 4. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley; Clarkson and Bennett.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—An enthusiastic crowd greeted the opening game of the league season to-day, and saw Cleveland defeat the home team in an interesting game. Score: Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Mullane and Harrington; Young and Zimmer.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 0.

BOSTON, April 22.—Boston, 2; Athletic, 1.

LABOR TROUBLES.

BATTLE BETWEEN OFFICERS AND STRIKERS AT UNIONTOWN.

A Young Woman Killed and Several Other Persons Seriously Injured.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.). April 22.—County officers went to Adelaide this morning, but after making two evictions were overpowered by the strikers and driven away. Reinforced by Sheriff McCormick and a large number of deputies, they returned, when a pitched battle took place between the posse and about 300 Hungarian men and women, in which a Hungarian girl was killed and others injured, among whom are several deputies.

The deputies were trying to keep the Huns from carrying back the household gooes thrown out of the houses in the morning. A big strong Hun was fighting with several deputies, and Sheriff McCormick came to their assistance. The Hun saw him coming, and tried to shoot. The girl who was killed was the lover of the Hun, and was fighting for him against the deputies. The latter say a pistol went off in the hands of the Hun and killed the girl.

Company C of the Eighteenth Regiment was quickly brought to the scene, and it is believed had they not been, every deputy would have been injured, if not killed.

Sheriff McCormack was slightly wounded in the hand by a stray bullet.

Evictions will take place at Leith to-morrow, and trouble is feared.

It was learned to-night that in the fight between the deputies and mob two women were fatally shot, one of whom died in a few minutes. The other cannot live.

AT SCOTTDALE.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), April 22.—Four thousand strikers gathered here to-night to listen to speeches by Alex. Jones, the Socialist, and August Dedaber, International Secretary of the Bakers' Union. Jones made a typical Anarchist speech, referring to the assassination in Chicago of Anarchists and the killing of the strikers at Morewood under the American flag. He denounced the capitalistic press in uncompromising language.

During the progress of the meeting one Hungarian voted to return to work, whereat he was sat upon, thrown out and badly beaten. More mass meetings will be held to-morrow.

DETROIT STREET-CAR STRIKE.

DETROIT (Mich.), April 22.—The street-car strike is unchanged. Traffic is almost totally suspended. In the morning strikers unhitched and drove off several teams and ditched the cars. One new driver was beaten.

STRIKE ORDERED AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The strike of mill hands not having been satisfactorily adjusted, the mill-owners refusing to discharge non-union men, a general strike of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and painters is ordered for Thursday. Two thousand men are involved.

REFUSE TO STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The miners in the upper Monongahela river region have thrown a bomb into the labor camp by refusing to go out for eight hours a day on May 1st. They have just gone back to work after a disastrous strike.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The National Convention Completes Its Business.

GEN. JOHN S. CLARKSON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The United States Made the Best Record of Any Country in the World Last Year in the Production of Iron and Steel—General Sherman's Family Annoyed at Recent Publications Concerning Their Fathers' Improvident Nature.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The League Convention was late in convening and many delegates were not in the hall when President Thurston called the convention to order. A big box of American tin plate, forwarded by Congressman Neidringhaus of St. Louis, was placed on the stage and a lively scramble for possession of the brilliant souvenirs followed.

The Secretary read a number of letters received.

The reading was punctuated with frequent applause, but when a letter was announced from the President of the United States, the delegates cheered again and again and finally they rose en masse, waving handkerchiefs and papers and cheering until the great hall reverberated with the enthusiastic outburst.

President Harrison regretted his inability to be present and said: "The conventions of the Republican party and the legislation of the last Congress have very clearly defined and very courageously presented the issues upon which the next contest must be waged. To these convention declarations I gave my assent of deep conviction and to the important legislation of last Congress my earnest support. If the people of the United States will now give the world to understand that protection and the enlargement of our domestic industries and the extension of our foreign trade by reciprocal arrangements are not inconsistent with the protective policy and the revival of our merchant marine by methods that all other nations use is our settled policy, we will speedily, I am sure, realize a marvelous development and renewed prosperity."

Hon. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa wrote: "The party at large looks to this convention to-day with eager interest. It will set up the standard of victory for 1892; it will be faithfully representative of the wants and ambitions of the people; it will represent not merely statesmanship, commerce and money, but also statesmanship and humanity. These questions are lying nearer the hearts of the American people to-day than the price of a tin cup, or whether the color of the money of the realm shall be yellow or white."

Among other letters read were those from Senator John Sherman, Senator Manderson, Secretary Foster and William M. Evarts.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Judge Webster of Nebraska, presented a report. The resolutions honor the memory of General Sherman, Admiral Porter, and Secretary Windom; indorse the course of Speaker Reed; favor protection and reciprocity; declare emphatically for a free ballot and fair count; remember the claims of soldiers and declare the aim of the league to be the dissemination of the principles and doctrines of the Republican party as furnished by the teachings of its greatest leaders. The following clauses are in full:

"We indorse the wise, statesmanlike, courageous and patriotic course of the administration of President Harrison. Its conduct of both domestic and foreign affairs has been such as to command the thorough respect and hearty administration of every true citizen. Its attitude in dealing with alien residents, and giving to them the protection accorded to American citizens, and no more, is just, and should commend itself to the civilized world.

"We oppose any attempt to debase the currency and coin of the country, but insist upon such legitimate increase of our circulating medium and such maintenance of the double standard as will fairly satisfy the increasing necessities of trade and commerce.

"Loyal and intelligent Republicans will not seek to destroy vested interests, nor to cripple any legitimate enterprise, but they demand that the best thought of such legislation as will protect the people from the exactions of the usurer, from the oppressions of monopolies, or from the extortionate demands of public carriers.

"Recent events have made more apparent than ever the necessity for exercising the sovereign right inherent in our nation, as in all others, to use discrimination in the admission of foreigners as residents in this country. We, therefore, recommend such changes in our law as will effectually prohibit the immigration of paupers and criminals, of people so alien from us in their ideas and habits of thought that the cannot be assimilated in the body politic.

"We recognize the Republican press of the country as a great and indispensable force in the advancement and promotion of Republican principles, and commend to every believer in Republicanism the duty of lending his influence and efforts to an extension of the benefits of this potent agency."

The first breeze was felt when a Wisconsin delegate, whose accent told that he was of foreign birth, begged, on behalf of many Republicans in the Northwestern States, that the proposed language restricting immigration be expunged. He said the meaning of the words might be all right, but they would be distorted by the enemy with telling effect on the foreign-born Republican vote of the Northwest. They had had an experience and wanted no more.

General Fairchild of Wisconsin said the delegates were all agreed on the point in question. It was right to look after immigration, but he begged the convention to listen to the warning of these earnest men of the Northwest. They knew what they were talking about.

A lengthy debate followed. Finally Judge Webster moved to strike out all after the word "criminals," and this was done and the resolution adopted.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. Judge Powers placed John S. Clarkson in nomination. Half a dozen delegates seconded the nomination. Senator Matthews of Illinois presented the name of W. W. Tracy, President of the Illinois League, and one or two delegates seconded, but President Thurston left the chair and made a brief and forcible speech, which seemed to settle the matter. Tracy's name was withdrawn, and Clarkson received the unanimous vote in an enthusiastic manner.

Being now out of office, President Thurston named Tracy for President pro tem. He was elected.

Secretary Humphrey and Treasurer Lounsberry were re-elected.

IRON AND STEEL.

America Led the World in Last Year's Production.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association says that in 1890 the United States made the best record in the production of iron and steel that has ever been made by any country. This is remarkable, in view of the fact that the product of 1888 and 1889 were both considered phenomenal. For 1890 the production was as follows, in net tons: Pig iron, including Spiegel, 10,307,028; Bessemer steel ingots, 4,131,535; open hearth ingots, 574,820; Bessemer steel rails, 2,091,973; open hearth rails, 4,018; crucible steel ingots, 79,716; rolled iron, except rails, 2,804,829; rolled steel, except rails, 1,828,247; iron rails 15,548; pig scrap and ore blooms, 30,788; kegs of iron cut nails, 1,806,130; kegs of steel cut nails, 3,824,816; kegs of wire nails, 3,135,911; iron and steel wire rods, 511,951.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S CHILDREN

They Are Greatly Annoyed at Publications Concerning Their Father.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Lieutenant Thackera says that while Miss Elizabeth Sherman and her sister would accept the $100,000 fund, because it was to be given as a token of the subscribers' love for General Sherman, the publication in the New York papers that General Sherman was an improvident man has caused his family much annoyance. He was just the reverse.

"At the lowest estimate," remarked Lieutenant Thackera, "Miss Elizabeth Sherman and her sister and brother, Tecumseh, have an income of $3,000 a year. This is sufficient to live comfortably on. Besides, General Sherman left a great mass of war correspondence of historical value. Many publishers have recently asked access to them. In this way the estate will be very valuable. Then, too, there will be a good income from the General's memoirs. Miss Elizabeth Sherman and sister are sorry that so large a fund as $100,000 should be raised."

Tobacco Firms Assign.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 22.—The Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse has sued C. L. Kirkpatrick, of H. P. Thompson & Company for $96,000, for advances alleged to have been made for the purchase of tobacco. In consequence H. P. Thomas & Co. and the members of the firm of H. P. Thompson, of Winchester, Ky., Judge Charles S. Peck, of St. Louis, and G. L. Kirkpatrick, of Winchester, have assigned. Liabilities $150,000, and assets about $100,000.

Tired of Poverty and Quarreling.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), April 22.—Mrs. Michael Sullivan, aged 65 years, arose from her bed last night and stabbed and seriously injured her husband, Michael Sullivan. She then cut her throat from ear to ear. The only reason assigned for the deed was that she was tired of poverty and quarreling.

Murder and Suicide.

NEWARK (N. J.), April 22.—Max Hunger shot and fatally wounded his sweetheart, Martha Marawsky, and killed himself this afternoon at the residence of her employer. The girl had discarded him because he drank.

German Immigrants.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The North German Lloyd steamship Weimar, has arrived from Bremen on her maiden trip. She made the run to the Capes in less than twelve days and brings 1,800 immigrants.

Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Early this morning Albert Stoll shot Kate Dunsmith, an actress in a concert saloon, and then himself. Both wounds are serious.

Women Eligible to Office.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—A dispatch says Chief Justice Green, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, has rendered a decision that women are eligible to public office.

Glove Fight in Colorado.

DENVER, April 22.—Cockney Sterling and Reddy Brunan fought for $300 near here to-day. Sterling was put to sleep in the twenty-first round.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SENOR GODOY EXPLAINS HIS MISSION TO BERLIN.

Fears Entertained That a Revolution Will Break Out in Portugal.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A *World* Paris special says: Senor Joachim Godoy, Chilean Minister at Washington from 1870 to 1873, and from 1882 to 1885, is staying here on his way to Berlin, where he has been appointed Minister by President Balmaceda. Godoy left Chile at the end of February, and spent several weeks at Buenos Ayres and Montevedio on a special mission from Balmaceda. He arrived at Plymouth last week.

The *World's* correspondent called today on Godoy, who said: "I have no special mission in Europe. The news given by the *Times* is mere supposition. I don't come to raise a loan nor purchase ships. I will go to Berlin to assume the duties of my post within three days. You may deny that Balmaceda is without resources. The Chilean finances were in order before the revolt, and the budget showed a surplus. Balmaceda has a perfect right to raise a loan, but he will not use it, as it is not necessary that he should do so."

The correspondent asked Godoy about the two ironclads which have been built in France for Chile. As is well known, the French Government does not prevent their starting, but it will not allow the engaging of sailors in France and the bringing of the ships to Chilean ports, and the British Government has expressed the same determination.

Godoy answered that these ironclads will leave Europe within a few days with the crews which are to bring them to the Brazilian port. The Chilean crews sent by Balmaceda will fetch them to Brazil and finally to Chile.

South Africa Affairs.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Cape Town says: The *Cape Argus* has received advices that Salisbury has decided not to take official action on the Beira incident, except to send a remonstrance to Lisbon. A mass meeting has been summoned to protest against the Government's inaction.

The *Cape Times* advises that the imperial flag be lowered unless colonial interests are protected.

The New Orleans Affair.

ROME, April 22.—Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, who recently left that city on leave of absence, has arrived here. Immediately after the Baron's arrival he had a prolonged conference with Di Rudini upon the New Orleans affair. The outcome of this conference has not been made public.

Fears of a Revolution.

LONDON, April 22.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Madrid says a grave anxiety is felt there over the state of affairs in Portugal. He expresses fears that a revolution is about to break out, in which event, he says, the lives of foreign subjects will be endangered.

There are 101 life prisoners in the Kentucky penitentiaries.

COAST CHRONICLES.

A Quarrel Between Brothers Results in a Fratricide.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Rinfax and Geraldine Matched for a Race at the Bay District Track—The Prosecution in the Olsen Murder Trial Rests Its Case—Astoria Offers Another Purse for a Fight Between Hall and Fitzsimmons.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SPOKANE (Wash.), April 22.—A report has reached this city of a brutal murder which occurred on the Rickey ranch, a few miles west of Colville, yesterday. John Abrahams, while drunk, became involved in a quarrel with his brother, Dolph Abrahams, resulting in the shooting and almost instant killing of the latter. The murderer secured a horse and fled. Late yesterday afternoon fully fifty men were on his trail. Sheriff Hayden left for Colville on the morning train to use his assistance in bringing the murderer to justice.

HOMICIDE AT LOS GATOS.

LOS GATOS, April 22.—At Saratoga, last night, John Hughes, while drunk, shot and killed Marshal Morse (colored) during a quarrel in a saloon. Hughes surrendered to the Constable and was taken to San Jose.

THE GRAND ARMY.

First Day's Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Annual Encampment.

SANTA CRUZ, April 22.—The twenty-fourth annual encampment of the Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, opened its session in the Young Men's Christian Association building in this city this afternoon, Department Commander A. J. Buckles presiding. The Department Commander and a portion of his staff arrived last evening and put up at the Sea Beach Hotel, where department headquarters are established. Department Council of Administration met at the headquarters last evening in parlor A of the Sea Beach Hotel, and outlined the work of the session. The trains arriving about noon brought the remainder of the staff and most of the representatives, though a few more are expected this evening and some have been detained until to-morrow.

The Committee on Credentials, consisting of Assistant Adjutant-General Masteller, J. L. Skinner, John P. Swift, Magnus Tait and J. T. Sullivan, met this morning, and found that 875 Past Post Commanders and representatives were entitled to seats in the encampment, half of whom are Past Post Commanders.

The majority of those spoken to thus far seem to favor General W. H. L. Barnes as a candidate for Department Commander for the ensuing year.

It is usual to compliment the city in which the encampment is held with the office of Senior Vice-Commander. There are two candidates for the office from Santa Cruz, and as a consequence several candidates from other places, but it is believed that one or other of the Santa Cruz candidates will give way and a Senior Vice-Commander elected from this place, in accordance with custom.

RINFAX AND GERALDINE.

The Crack Sprinters Matched for a Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—"A match well made is a match half won" is the style in which Porter Ashe sums up the race he has made between his fast mare Geraldine and Thomas Williams' three-year-old colt Rinfax.

The match grew out of the talk that has been going the rounds concerning the relative merits of Racine and Geraldine. Ashe was willing to wager $1,000 that Geraldine can beat the Palo Alto crack over half a mile or five furlongs of ground.

Williams was willing to match Racine against the mare for three-quarters of a mile, but refused to make a match at half a mile. Finally he offered to run the bay against the mare at five furlongs for $2,000 a side.

Ashe, however, refused to make the race for over $1,000 a corner, arguing that he would be able to get better than even money on the mare on the track the day of the race. The consequence was that the match fell through and then Williams offered to race Rinfax against Ashe's mare thirteen-sixteenths of a mile for $1,000 a side.

The owner of Geraldine was quick to accept the proposition, and the race has been made to come off at the Blood Horse meeting on Thursday, April 30th, provided that the association add sufficient money to the stakes and that the track is good. The articles of agreement provide that the judges shall decide as to the condition of the track.

It is more than likely if Ashe wins Williams will try to get even by arranging a race with the mare and Racine. It is to be hoped that the two horses will come together at the Blood Horse meeting, for they are considered the highest class racers on the coast.

According to the scale of weights adopted by the Blood Horse Association, Rainfax will carry 102 pounds and Geraldine 115. The latter has shown that weight does not stop her, for in her race for the Toboggan Slide last spring she carried 122 pounds and was beaten but by a nose, the three-quarters being covered by Fides, the winner, in 1:10.

THE OLSEN TRIAL.

Counsel for the Prosecution Rest Their Case.

MERCED, April 22.—This morning, in the Olsen case, the prosecution announced that they rested their case.

James Budd, for the defendant, then arose and in regard to the charges of jury-bribing said the defense wanted a full investigation made. Judge Law said he would see that such would be done as soon as the witnesses arrived.

The defense then examined a number of witnesses to try to discover the whereabouts of certain exhibits used at the preliminary examination, but failed to discover where they were or in whose care they were placed.

Four witnesses then swore that Olsen slept at his brother's ranch Wednesday night previous to the murder.

The valise containing the hat and clothing claimed to belong to Olsen was then produced, and James Warren swore they were the same ones worn by the defendant both the day before and the day after the murder.

This afternoon the court took up the matter of the alleged attempt at jury bribery, which was brought out yesterday. Richard Reynolds, a respected farmer near Snelling, started the report. He was placed on the stand and swore that he saw a man named William Cook take a seat near a juror, and saw his lips move as if speaking. The juror nodded as if saying yes. Cook then got up and left the court-room. The witness mentioned the matter to Bob McFarland, who also saw it, and as neither knew Cook, McFarland followed him, and is certain who he was.

The Court ordered Cook to appear and testify.

HALL-FITZSIMMONS.

The Astoria Club Offer a Purse of $13,000.

ASTORIA (Or.), April 22.—John Grant, President of the Astoria Athletic Club, received this morning a dispatch from Chicago signed by Charles E. Davis and George Clark, asking if the offer of a $17,000 purse for a contest to a finish to take place in July between Hall and Fitzsimmons was still held open by the Astoria Club. Grant sent the following reply:

"The $17,000 purse is withdrawn. The club will now give $13,000; $11,500 to the winner. The club will deposit, on the signing of the contract, $5,000 with Richard K. Fox as guarantee. Hall and Fitzsimmons must also deposit $1,500 with Fox."

THEY WILL FIGHT IN MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Parson Davies, for Jim Hall, and George R. Clark for Bob Fitzsimmons signed articles of agreement for a fight to a finish, with four ounce gloves, Queensberry rules, for a purse of $12,000, to take place at St. Paul or Minneapolis on July 22d, the winner to get $11,000, the loser $1,000, both contestants agreeing to weigh not over 156 pounds.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FUNDS.

They May be Deposited in Local Banks.

STOCKTON, April 22.—The District Attorney has made objection from time to time against the deposit of county money in local banks, and a few days ago called the attention of the Superior Judges to the fact, asking them to instruct the Grand Jury in the matter. To-day Judge Budd instructed the jury that in view of the fact that the county vaults may not be burglar-proof, if the County Treasurer deposits the public money in a solvent bank in accordance with the uniform usage, and receives a certified certificate of special deposit therefor, he violates no provisions of the statue of this State by so doing.

Santa Rosa's Street Railways.

SANTA ROSA, April 22.—The full subscription to the stock of $10,000 for the North Side Street Railway Line was completed to-day and work will be commenced immediately. The line runs from the North Pacific depot through the center of the city and out to the Pacific Methodist College, one mile and a half north of the Court-house. As soon as the new line is completed it is expected there will be a consolidation of three lines to be operated under one system.

President Huntington.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—C. P. Huntington is going for a trip up the Sacramento Valley to-day on the west side. He will return down the east side. As to his business on the Atlantic side, he said that if he closes certain matters which are on the eve of being settled, he will probably return to this coast permanently in September next.

Ripe Cherries in Solano.

SUISUN, April 22.—The first ripe cherries of the season were brought in town to-day from the orchard of F. S. Jones.

MISS PHŒBE COUZINS.

One of the National Commissioners Champions Her Cause.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Editor Jones of the St. Louis *Republic*, one of the National Commissioners from Missouri, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, has in an open letter to Secretary of the Treasury Foster taken sides with Phœbe Couzins, the deposed Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers. He strongly insists that her position is correct, and that she should be upheld. Miss Couzins is elated at this championship of her cause.

The Board of Control will take the matter up next week. If it decides against her, Miss Couzins says she will lay the matter before the full Board of Lady Managers and the full National Commission, and then, if necessary take it to Congress.

Secretary Tracy Attacked.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The *Post* bitterly attacks the management of the Navy Department in connection with Commander Reiter's appointment. It says: "From the beginning to the end Commander Reiter has been treated in the most insolent and brutal manner. He has been showered with 'newspaper abuse' in the guise of official letters, refused a hearing through a Court of Inquiry, refused, also, a statement of the law, for the alleged violation of which he was publicly denounced, and finally, when reinstated, the Secretary comes forward with a statement that it does not mean a vindication, since he is assigned to another kind of duty."

Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—The track was fast. Two-year-olds, half-mile, Lord Clifton won, Julius second, Dan Kurtz third. Time, :52¾.

Three-quarters of a mile, Ithica won, Katie J. second, Rose Howard third. Time, 1:18¾.

Peabody Hotel handicap, $1,000 added, mile and an eighth, Blarneystone, Jr., won, Adversary second, Joe Carter third. Time, 1:56½.

Two-year-olds, half-mile, Buckhound won, Tom Paxton second, Niantic third. Time, :51½.

One mile, Harde won, Lewan second, Insolence third. Time, 1:45½.

Land Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In the case of Francis M. Stovall vs. Morris J. Keenan, involving land in the San Francisco district, the decision of the Commissioner is affirmed. The decision suspends the proof of Stovall holding his homestead entry, subject to the right of Keenan to make proof on his pre-emption declaratory statement.

The application made for a writ of certiorari directing the Commissioner to send to the Department papers in the case of Paul McNamy vs. William Brown, involving land in the Humboldt district, was denied.

Workings of the Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate Finance Committee met this morning for the purpose of determining its course of procedure under the resolution directing the committee to make an investigation into the workings of the McKinley tariff law. The sub-committee, consisting of Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Carlisle and Harris, was appointed to prosecute the inquiry. It will first collect statistical information, and will not, until later in the year, at least, take any testimony. The sub-committee will meet next week.

A Canal to be Built.

OTTAWA (Ontario), April 22.—Sir John Macdonald has promised a deputation that the canal connecting the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario at Trenton shall be built and that an appropriation will be secured the coming session of Parliament to commence the undertaking.

J. W. Mackay Wins His Suit.

PARIS, April 22.—A judgment was rendered to-day in