THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXI.--NO. 56. SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,454.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Ineffectual Attempt to Rob a Bank in Nebraska.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

Several More Arrests Made in Connection With the "Jack the Ripper" Case in New York—Man Shot and Instantly Killed While Entering the Court-House at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, by the Brother of the Woman Whom He was Accused of Murdering.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

OMAHA, April 27.—Three men, evidently amateurs, attempted to rob the Oak Valley Bank at Valparaiso to-day. They entered the bank when Cashier Chamberlain and C. K. Johnson were engaged in conversation. One of the robbers drew a revolver, but before he could cover either, Chamberlain had secured what cash was in sight and Johnson was snapping a revolver at the intruders. One of the robbers then shot at Johnson, making a slight wound in the neck. The three men then ran out, two escaping in a buggy, while the third was captured.

SHOT AND KILLED.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 27.—As Wm. Showers walked into the court-house at Elizabethtown this morning he was shot and killed by Charles Moore. Showers' wife was found dead some time ago, and Moore, a brother of the woman, charged him with murdering her. Showers was tried and acquitted, but the dead woman's brother nid not agree with the verdict.

NEW YORK'S "JACK THE RIPPER."

NEW YORK, April 27.—Several more arrests were made in the "Jack the Ripper" case, including one man who resembled the description of the murderer.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A *Republic* Hot Springs (Ark.) special says: A couple registered yesterday at the Grand View Hotel as Mr. and Mrs. Weldon, of Texas. This morning they did not appear. The room door was forced and the couple found dead in bed. The man had chloroformed the woman and then shot himself. From a letter he left it appears that he was from Vernon, Texas, where he left a wife and family, because of love for the woman he killed, who was Mrs. Mary Kinzie, of Fort Worth.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Detroit Street-Car Strikers Win a Victory.

DETROIT, April 27.—The result of the meeting of the Board of Arbitration, appointed to settle the differences between the City Railway Company and its employes, is a complete victory for the latter, the company promising to take back all the strikers and give them employment during good behavior. Hereafter all grievances are to be arbitrated.

CAR WORKS STRIKE.

To-day about 200 employes in the Michigan Car Works reported for work, but the remaining 2,000 men drove them away. The strikers presented a demand for the advance of 10 per cent. in wages. The company promised a reply this afternoon.

The company this afternoon returned an answer to the men that they were paying as high wages as any other similar concern in the country, and could concede no advance. They also notified the men that the works would now be closed indefinitely.

The strikers will endeavor to get the men in the other car works here to join them, but it is not likely to be successful. The strikers are nearly all Poles.

GREAT SUFFERING AMONG STRIKERS.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), April 27.—A number of coke companies resumed to-day, but the forces are meager. The labor officials assert that two large companies will make a settlement to-morrow. More money is badly needed, as there is great suffering among many of the strikers.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Results of Yesterday's Baseball Games in the East.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—Galvin was too much for Cleveland to-day. Score: Pittsburg 7, Cleveland 1. Batteries—Galvin and Mack; Young and Zimmer.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The league game to-day was a splendid one. Lucky hitting by the home team in the fourth brought in the only run scored. Cincinnati 1, Chicago 0. Batteries—Mullane, Rhines and Harrington; Luby and Nagle.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Eighteen thousand people in Brooklyn to-day saw the giants defeat the home team, through errors of Kinslow and Daly in the last inning. Score: Brooklyn 5, New York 6. Batteries—Lovett and Kinslow; Rusie and Buckley.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 27.—To-day was the opening of the League season here. Nichols' pitching and the perfect fielding of the Bean-eaters were too much for the Quakers. Score—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 0. Batteries — Nichols and Bennett; Thornton and Clements.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—St. Louis, 13; Louisville, 3.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Cincinnati, 4, Columbus, 5.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Baltimore, 8; Washington, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Athletic, 4; Boston, 8.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

OMAHA, April 27.—Omaha, 1; Sioux City, 2.

DENVER, April 27.—Denver, 0, Milwaukee, 1.

LINCOLN, April 27.—Lincoln, 15; St. Paul, 11.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 10.

Dishonest Bank Cashier.

MONTGOMERY CITY (Mo.), April 27.—The Farmers' and Traders' Bank is closed, owing to uncertainty as to its condition. Captain Covington, cashier, has disappeared, and the people are at a loss to know whether he is responsible for the mysterious shortage of $9,300 in the bank's accounts, or whether the loss of the money so preyed upon him that it has unbalanced his mind. The money is thought to have been taken by burglars, who entered the bank in the absence of the cashier.

The Barnaby Poisoning Case.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), April 27.—Henry B. Winship, financial head of Barnaby & Co., in speaking of Mrs. Barnaby's death in Denver by poison, said: "There was murder. In my judgment the motive of gain inspired it. The crime lies between people whom I could count on the fingers of my hand. We will spend every dollar in our hands to punish the dastardly perpetrators of that crime."

Negroes in Oklahoma.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A dispatch says that people arriving at Paris, Texas, from points along the Canadian River, in Indian Territory, say negroes are coming over from Oklahoma beggidg for something to eat. Their condition is said to be pitiable. Many are now trying to make their way back to their former homes in the Southern States.

California Raisins.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says a sale is reported of a carload of choice Fresno loose Muscatel raisins, packed in an artistic style, at $1 35 per box. The price would seem to represent the top of the market for California loose at present.

Municipal Election Frauds.

WACO (Texas), April 27.—The Grand Jury adjourned after investigating the alleged municipal election frauds. Thirty-four indictments were returned against prominent citizens and a sensation is the result.

TWO DIMPLES FOR TEN CENTS.

Delightful Result of a Recent Whimsical Purchase.

A young Brooklyn Benedict sauntered down Nassau street several months ago in a reverie. He was thinking of his home across the bridge. An interesting event was soon to happen there, and he was on his way to a fruit store to buy some dainties for his young wife. His face beamed with happy anticipation of the thanks of the little woman who awaited his return. He pushed through the crowd of pedestrians without heeding anything or having the train of pleasant fancies diverted until he passed a young Italian image peddler. The Italian's stock of plaster work was displayed in a high doorway out of the way of the busy throng. The sunbeam lighted up the statuettes. The Benedict looked down at them, walked on a few steps, then turned back. Two tiny busts had attracted his attention. One represented a boy crying, with his cap pulled away over his right eye. The other was a dimple-cheeked girl, laughing. They captivated the young Benedict's fancy.

"How much are they?" he asked the Italian.

"Ten a centa," replied the peddler, his face lighting up gayly at the prospect of a purchase.

"All right, I'll take 'em," the Brooklynite said, and when the peddler had wrapped them in an old newspaper he tucked them in his overcoat pocket and continued on his way to the fruit store. He hid the images when he got home, and without his wife's knowledge placed them upon the mantel in the dining-room, where she would see them the first thing in the morning. "It will be a little surprise," he thought. The plan worked to perfection. The mistress of the household gave a little cry of delight as she caught sight of the girl's head.

"What pretty dimples," she said, when the young Benedict came down to breakfast.

"Yes; rather pretty for the price. I thought you'd like 'em," the husband replied.

In two months' time the happy event that the household had been looking forward to anxiously had happened. A good-natured girl baby had come to further distract the Benedict's mind from the dry details of business. He had weeks before forgotten the trifling purchase from the humble Nassau-street art purveyor.

A week later the healthy infant looked up at the ceiling and smiled. Her fat cheeks creased into two unmistakable dimples. The Benedict laughed. He was immensely tickled. The dimples looked as pretty as could be, and he was proud of the fact.

"But where on earth did the dimples come from?" he said. "There haven't been any in our families."

"A happy whim of nature, I suppose," said the young mother, and she kissed each dimple several times.

The Benedict went down to dinner alone half an hour later. His eye chanced to scan the mantel and rested on the five-cent bust of the laughing girl.

"By George!" he fairly shouted, "there are those dimples now—the very ones. Well, I call that about the best investment of a dime I ever made."

It was another illustration of the whims of nature. The dimples had captivated the young wife. She saw them daily. They had made a lasting and pleasing impression upon her mind, and, as often happens, what the mother most admired had been reproduced in her child.

"It's lucky it wasn't a boy," said the Benedict philosophically. "It might have been a crier of the worst description."—*New York Sun.*

An Old Toy.

There is an old-fashioned toy that is quite easily made at home which yields a good deal of amusement at family parties. To make it you take a base of firm wood, round by preference, but any firm piece will do. From the back you drive a long, sharp-pointed nail or screw right through it into the feet of a little figure—a doll dressed in a red cloak like an old witch. Then you take a circular piece of cardboard, and, ruling lines like the spokes of a wheel, fill in the space with mottoes such as "Beware, your pride will have a fall," "You are loved again," "You will marry in leisure and repent in haste," and such like sentences. The figure has a wand fixed at its hand. The disc of cardboard is placed so as to balance, free to revolve with a touch, and the answer is of course found by the direction of the wand pointing to the sentence at which the disc has stopped. It is a very old "novelty," but things half-forgotten are often more popular on their revival than quite fresh and original ideas.

Light Without Fire.

To obtain a light instantly, without the use of matches and without the danger of setting things on fire is, according to the *Mining and Scientific Press*, easy. Take a long vial of the clearest glass, put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea. Upon this pour some pure olive oil heated to the boiling point, the bottle to be filled one-third full; then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter and then re-cork. The whole empty space in the bottle will become luminous and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last all winter. This ingenious contrivance can be carried in the pocket and is used by watchmen of Paris in magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

A Silk Carpet.

On view at the carpet exhibition at the Commercial Museum in Vienna is a large silk carpet, the property of the imperial court, of considerable historical and artistic interest. The carpet, a marvel of its kind, was presented to the Emperor Charles VI. by Czar Peter the Great, and is a magnificent specimen of old oriental carpet weaving. It is unequaled for the richness and purity of its colors, and the hues and tints of its silken fleece change kaleidoscopically according to the position in which it is exposed to the light. This remarkable piece of tapestry represents in brilliant colors a picture of the chase at the Persian Court, while the border is adorned with strange representations of feathered genii and flying dragons.

The only onyx polishing works in this country, located at Rutland, Vt., will be removed to Missouri and engage in preparing for market the vast quantities of onyx mined in Crawford and Pulaski Counties.

GENERAL GRANT.

Ground Broken for a Monument to the Dead General.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

Three Hundred Children from the Sheltering Arms' Institution in New York Cast Bouquets Upon His Tomb—Many Notables Attend a Banquet in Commemoration of the Birthday of the Dead Soldier.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Amidst the plaudits of thousands of citizens, the blare of trumpets, beating drums, booming cannon, the melody of children's voices and eloquent orators, ground was broken to-day for the monument which is to be raised at the tomb at Riverside Park, where rests all that is mortal of General Grant. The members of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., and other societies participated, and the United States steamship Yantic anchored near by on the Hudson fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Before the regular ceremonies commenced three hundred children from the Sheltering Arms' Institution and a drum and fife corps, playing "America," marched past the tomb with flags drooped. Each child carried a bouquet of forget-me-nots, which it cast upon the tomb. The Marine Band played an overture, after which Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, Chaplain of Department Commander Freeman's staff, offered a prayer, and the chorus sang "Star-spangled Banner." Commander Freeman presided. He introduced General Horace Porter as Orator of the Day.

General Porter said: "Sixty-nine years ago to-day there issued into the world a being who was destined to stand pre-eminent in the history of his country, and whose fame was to reach into the uttermost parts of the earth. The most conspicuous characters in history have risen to prominence by gradual advances, but Ulysses S. Grant came before the people with a sudden bound. Almost the first sight caught of him was in the blaze of his camp-fires and the flashes of his guns those wintry days and nights in front of Donelson. From that time until the crowning triumph at Appomattox, he was the leader whose name was the harbinger of victory. From the final sheathing of his sword till his ashes were laid to rest in yonder tomb he was the chief citizen of the Republic and the great central figure of the world."

General Porter then, in an epigrammatic way, contrasted the obscurity of Grant's early life with his fame in later years; touched upon the salient features of his character as a soldier and Chief Magistrate, and sketched the prominent acts of his Presidential career. The speaker then said that "his unbounded generosity to his friends and his magnanimity to his foes will be remembered as long as his manly qualities. He never tired of giving unstinted praise to worthy subordinates for the work that they did. Like those chief artists who weave Gobelin tapestries, he was content with his work behind the cloth, leaving those in front to appear to be the principal contributors to the beauty of the fabric."

The orator said that "one word which more characterized General Grant than another was loyalty; loyalty to his country, to his friends, to his God. For this reason, chiefly, they were loyal to him. He was created for great emergencies. In ordinary matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he towered as a giant."

The speaker closed by saying: "No effort of human hands can add a single laurel to his brow; all the honors that earth can give have been bestowed upon him. But the people whom he served have resolved to fashion a tomb worthy of his ashes and rear a monument fitting tribute to his fame."

After General Potter's address the chorus sang "America," when Commander Freeman arose to initiate the particular ceremony of the day, breaking ground for the monument. The spade which he used is a fine specimen of American handicraft, bearing inscriptions giving the chief events of General Grant's career. Before turning up the sod Commander Freeman said:

"We gather to-day, not simply representatives of hundreds of thousands of the living and dead whom he led to victory, but of the entire nation—men who wore the gray as well as the men who wore the blue. Now, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, we, representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, break the sod preparatory to laying the foundation of a monument which shall stand as a slight expression of the love of this nation for its great chieftain, and shall tell to all the world that the United States of America does not forget her heroic dead."

At the close of his remarks Commander Freeman took the spade in his hands and with it tossed up the earth. This ended the ceremonies and the crowd dispersed.

GENERAL GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

NEW YORK, April 27.—An annual dinner in commeration of the birthday of General Grant was held at Delmonica's to-night, and attended by many notables. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated. After a toast to the memory of General Grant was drank in silver, the gentlemen present all stood up and greeted Mrs. Grant, who was in the gallery with applause. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Sartons, and other ladies. Hon. Joseph H. Choate presided.

Among the other prominet gentlemen present were Senator Evarts, Chauncey M. Depew, Minister Romero of Mexico, Senator Brice, George M. Pullman and General Swayne.

Senator Evarts spoke to the toast of the "Day We Celebrate," briefly reviewing Grant's career and closing with an elequent tribute to his works.

Colonel Douglass, of Baltimore, an ex-Confederate, made an address, in which he said: "Let us have peace," and thanked God that we have peace, and South and North are united in more ways than one. The speaker referred to the death of all the great leaders of the late strife, but said there were still a few old Confederates left. He would raise enough to make a regiment to lead against Italy, or any other foe. There is not a Confederate soldier to-day who would not contribute his mite to help the erection of a monument to the memory of the departed hero.

The first annual dinner of the Harlem Republican Club was given to-night in honor of the birthday of General Grant. Among the prominent guests were General Bussey, Senator Spooner and General George Sheridan.

THE LOTTERY FIGHT.

A Vote to be Taken on the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—At the last session of the Legislature John A. Morris and associates made application for a renewal of the Louisiana State Lottery charter for twenty-five years, offering to pay the State more than $1,000,000 per annum for the privilege. A bill embodying the requisite amendments to the Constition to permit a renewal of the charter was adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and by courtesy a copy of the Act was sent to Governor Nichols, who vetoed it, although the friends of the measure argued he had no right to do so under the Constitution.

The Secretary of State having refused to promulgate the Act, Morris and company applied for a mandamus compelling him to promulgate the proposed constitutional amendments to be voted on by the people at the next general election. The District Court to-day rendered a decision in favor of the lottery company, Judge Watkins reading the opinion as the organ of the court, Chief Bermudez and Associate Justice McEnery concurring. Each read his opinion, while Associate Justices Fenner and Breaux read dissenting opinions.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: English wheats are quiet, but firm, at an average price of 39s, the highest since 1883. Foreign is steady. All other grains show an advance. Supplies continue to decrease. At to-day's market wheats were firm. English was held at 40s, and the best California from 46 to 47s.

Free-Trade Meeting.

PARIS, April 27.—At a free-trade meeting yesterday resolutions were adopted urging the Government to revert to old commercial treaties, and reject the new tariff proposals of the Customs Commission.

Franklin's Practicality.

In his new discovery Franklin immediately saw the means for producing something "of use to mankind," which, as he had written to Collinson in April, 1749, he was "chagrined a little" that he had hitherto been unable to do. His speedy invention of the lightning-rod gave to the world the only apparatus directly applicable to the service of man that has ever yet been devised for utilizing or controlling any of the forms of electricity known to Franklin and his contemporaries. In this haste of the philosopher to make his discovery serve a practical end, we recognize the man, Franklin—the man who exhibited in so many ways the characteristics of a later time—the nineteenth century American. Scientist and engineer, literary man and journalist, philosopher and man of affairs, Franklin was by nature what society and the growth of the great newspapers, and the stimulating rewards of the patent system, make so many of his successors. Franklin's discussions of the single fluid theory of electricity and his whole writing upon the subject of his electrical labors show that he possessed in a large degree the scientific mind. But he also had the inventive faculty and the will to exercise it. The natural union of these attributes is not so common as might seem to one of our generation. The modern way of life tempts every scientific searcher to turn his laboratory into a workshop, just as the allurements of journalism tempt the majority of the poets and historians away from their natural callings.—From "The Early History of Electricity in America," by George Herbert Stockbridge in *New England* for March.

NATIVE SONS.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND PARLOR.

An Elaborate Programme Arranged for the Entertainment of the Delegates at Santa Rosa.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SANTA ROSA, April 27.—The eleventh annual session of the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W., opened in this city at 12 o'clock to-day. Out of 268 delegates 250 are here, beside as many more visitors. The city is handsomely decorated and ample preparations are made for the entertainment of visitors. Most of the delegates arrived last evening, and with the hundred that got here this morning came the Park Band of San Francisco. An elaborate programme has been arranged for the week, including concerts in the open air every afternoon and evening, a grand ball, receptions, banquet, etc.

The Grand Parlor convened at 12 o'clock and organized, after which a recess was taken.

The parlor reconvened at 2:30 P. M., Grand President William H. Miller presiding. The following Grand officers were present: Past Presidents, F. H. Greeley, Charles W. Becker, M. A. Dorn, F. D. Ryan, R. M. Fitzgerald; Grand Vice-President, Henry Lunstedt; Grand Secretary, H. S. Martin; Treasurer, W. W. Greer; Grand Lecturer, Charles L. Tilden; Grand Marshal, H. G. W. Dinkelspiel; Grand Inside Sentinel, Bertrand Phine; Grand Outside Sentinel, John T. Greany; Grand Trustees, J. D. Sproule, D. E. Morgan and Frank H. Dunne.

W. W. Shannon, of California Parlor, No. 1, was appointed Assistant Secretary for the session. E. W. Levy was appointed Grand Orator, in the absence of J. I. Borland.

On motion of F. L. Coombs, the following were appointed a committee to draft resolutions welcoming the President of the United States: Coombs, Dorn, Bert, Ellert and Freer.

Past Grand President Ryan offered a resolution to the effect that the next session of the Grand Parlor be held in Sacramento. The same was made a special order for 2 P. M. to-morrow.

The following committees were appointed by the Chair: Finance—W. H. McLaughlin, J. P. Dockery, I. R. Elliott. Appeals and Grievances—F. L. Coombs, J. W. Ahern, William Connolly, George W. Ficks. Petitions—A. D. Wash, D. T. Donnovan, D. G. Govin. Returns—Thos. Flint, F. Mathison, M. C. Randolph. State of Order—George Radcliffe, W. E. Bidwell, George D. Clark, W. H. Porterfield. Legislation—E. F. Bert, C. R. Vann, William H. Melson, E. E. Katz, P. V. Long. Ritual—C. L. Tilden, A. T. McCreary, A. J. Johnston, W. B. Josselyn, Louis Fuller. Printing and Supplies—George W. Harpers, J. W. Barry, F. A. Tibbetts. Laws and Supervision—W. W. Shannon, J. W. Davis, C. L. St. Clair. Literature—A. W. Furlong, J. E. McDougal, E. W. Levy, R. P. Doolan, D. A. Huntman. Transportation—E. W. Williams, J. F. Finn, F. Staude. Sutter's Fort—C. E. Grunsky, F. D. Ryan, E. E. Gaddis, C. E. Holliser, E. J. Gregory. Committee on Districting the State into Trustee Districts—C. C. Higgins, W. J. Shultze, W. Leo Park. World's Fair—F. L. Coombs, E. J. Gregory, C. L. Tilden.

A number of amendments to the constitution were introduced, among the most important being the following: To amend Article 5, Section 3, by striking out the words: "The election of Grand Trustees shall be by districts;" to amend Section 1 of Article 4, "This Grand Parlor shall hold its annual meeting on the second Monday in April of each year, and shall continue to meet at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and continue in session until the business of the session is concluded;" to amend Section 4, Article 4, of the subordinate parlors, "that a brother suspended for non-payment of dues shall not be eligible to office until six months after reinstatement."

A Chattanooga dentist lost a valuable diamond ring the other day in a curious manner. He was examining the back teeth of a patient, when the ring slipped down the latter's throat. The ring has not yet been recovered.

THE PRESIDENT.

Thousands of School Children Extend Him a Greeting.

THE PARTY VISIT THE PARK AND CLIFF HOUSE.

A Burglar Killed at Portland While in the Act of Robbing a Store—A Fight at Verdi, Nev., Ends in One of the Participants Being Seriously Stabbed—Man Killed While Stealing a Ride on a Train Near Modesto.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—President and Mrs. Harrison and party, accompanied by Mayor Sanderson and members of the Reception Committee left the Palace Hotel this morning in carriages for a drive to Golden Gate Park.

It had also been arranged that a review of school children should take place on Van Ness avenue, and as the day was bright and clear they gathered in full force, dressed in their best, many bearing flowers or small American flags.

The children were with their parents or friends, and extended for fourteen blocks. As the carriages containing the distinguished guests passed between the lines they were greeted with cheers from hundreds of small throats and the air was filled with flying bouquets and waving flags. It is estimated that there were fully 50,000 people on the avenue.

Some time was spent by the President in reviewing the long lines of children, but the carriages were eventually turned in the direction of the park.

The Postmaster-General left the party at Van Ness avenue and returned to inspect the postoffice and the proposed sites for a new building.

At the park, which was well-filled with people, many of whom had come from towns across the bay, the President was received with cheers and waving handkerchiefs to which he responded by bowing. A stop was made at the conservatory where the Park Commissioners pointed out to Mrs. Harrison and other interested members the most noteworthy exhibits.

Other points of interest in the park were also visited, after which the Presidential party proceeded to the residence of Adolph Sutro, at the heights overlooking the ocean, where they sat down to lunch.

After lunch the Presidential party drove to the military reservation at the Presidio, where a great crowd of people were in attendance. The President reviewed the troops stationed at the post, and witnessed the artillery and cavalry drill.

The party then returned to the hotel for dinner, and this evening there was a reception at the Palace Hotel. The President and Mrs. Harrison received representatives of the army and navy first, and then a large number of invited guests. Several bands of music were in attendance during the reception.

The President and party will made a tour of the bay to-morrow, and in the afternoon will attend the launching of the armored coast defense vessel Monterey.

President Harrison received a telegram from his sister, Mrs. Eaton, this afternoon, saying that she was much better, and expressing the wish that he would not allow her recent accident to interfere with his trip as originally outlined.

MRS. EATON'S INJURIES.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Colonel McClang, Collector of Internal Revenue, who returned to-day from North Bend, says the first reports of the condition of the President's sister, Mrs. Eaton, were exaggerated. The horse was not going rapidly at the time the buggy overturned. Mrs. Eaton's forehead was cut, the chin abraded, and, striking on her head, rendered her unconscious for half an hour. No bones were broken, and there were no serious contusions, and the physicians say it will take time to determine whether the shock to her nervous system was serious. Her friends do not feel apprehensive.

Dr. Hughes, attending Mrs. Eaton at North Bend, to-night telegraphed the President that she was out of danger. Miss Moore will also recover.

AN IMPERFECT STATEMENT.

PORTLAND (Or.), April 27.—Governor Pennoyer to-day handed the Associated Press the following: "The interview relative to my reception of President Harrison in Oregon, as published in the press reports, was an imperfect statement of a private conversation with a member and ex-member of the Oregon Legislature, and was not intended for publication. While I insist, with all deference to the opinion of others, that my proper place to receive the President is at the State Capitol, and not at the State line, where he will be met by a legislative committee, yet I concede that if I had authorized the interview as published I would be liable to censure, which, under the true state of facts, is unmerited."

THE WALLA WALLA EPISODE.

A Rigid Investigation to be Made of the Affair.

WALLA WALLA, April 27.—Inspector-General S. S. Sumner is in the city for the purpose of investigating the action of the soldiers of the Fourth Cavalry in the lynching of A. J. Hunt Friday night for the shooting of private Miller of Troop D.

Sumner called on Prosecuting Attorney Blanford and Superior Judge Upton, and informed them that he had come to thoroughly investigate the trouble, and to assure them that it would be no whitewash, but a rigid investigation.

During the day he has been interviewing many citizens to gather an idea of the prevailing sentiment. He states that he will remain until the Grand Jury, which assembles to-morrow, has completed its labors, and will be prepared to assist them in their investigations.

Atttorney Blandford to-day received a reply to his dispatch to the Secretary of War. That official announced that orders for a strict investigation had been given.

At 4:15 this afternoon private E. Miller, who was shot by Hunt, died, after lying totally paralyzed from the breast down for four days. On request of the military authorities Coroner Blalock decided to hold an inquest over the remains at the Garrison in the morning.

Hunt, the victim of Friday night's mob, was burried to-day and was followed to the grave by a few friends.

A Burglar Killed.

PORTLAND (Or.), April 27.—About 5 o'clock this morning a man, whose name is at present unknown, entered Strowbridge's gun store by breaking the front window. Alfred Strowbridge, an employe, who, owing to previous burglaries was sleeping in the store, was awakened by the noise, and reaching for his pistol he shot and instantly killed the burglar. An accomplice, who was on the watch outside, escaped. Strowbridge gave himself up at once to the authorities.

Killed by the Cars.

MODESTO, April 27.—A laboring man named Henry M. Drummond was run over by the freight train at 11 o'clock last night, three miles south of Modesto, while stealing a ride between two freight cars. The man was intoxicated and fell off. His left side and leg were horribly mangled. The man was not found till this morning early. He had been working at the Rotterdam Colony, Merced County. In his pocket were letters from his father and mother from New York entreating him to come home. Coroner Phelps is holding an inquest this afternoon.

Stabbed With a Pocket-Knife.

RENO (Nev.), April 27.—A Verdi special to the *Gazette* says: Last evening John Ramsey and D. Thompson had a difficulty over two other men who were engaged in a fight, when Ramsey drew a pocket-knife and plunged it into Thompson's neck, shoulder and side several times. One wound penetrated the chest between the sixth and seventh ribs, injuring the lung. The other wounds are not serious, being all flesh wounds. Ramsey was arrested.

Hall Arrested for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Dr. Samuel H. Hall was arrested by detective Rogers to-day for the murder of Ida Shaddock, the Colusa girl, who died on the 31st of March on the train at Benicia. Hall admitted that he delivered her, while she was at his house, of a still-born child. The police have been at work on the case ever since, and claim that they can establish a good case against him.

"CUT IT"—"DON'T CUT IT."

Conflicting Opinions as to the Secret of Keeping the Hair.

"You'd better have your hair trimmed, sir."

So said the barber in the shop at Church and Cortlandt streets.

"Why?" he was asked. "I had it cut only a week ago."

"Yes, but I see it is very thin on top," said the barber, "and I think that it should be cut very frequently in order to save it."

On the next afternoon the barber in the Park Avenue Hotel was making his last excursion with a razor over the same man's face. "You are getting bald," said he. "Now, what a gigantic mystery it is—this subject of the hair. I am bald; you are getting bald. Neither of us would try to save a thousand dollars if that would have kept us a full head of hair, but neither money nor skill nor wisdom will save any man a single hair of his head. For my part, the only knowledge I have, after being in the barber business twenty years, is purely negative. I think that if you don't have your hair cut it will not fall out."

"What? Never have it cut?"

"Stop a minute. Did you ever see a bald-headed woman? You never did. Well, such a thing as a bald-headed woman exists, but they are very rare. Now, why are women practically never bald, and why are men growing bald in greater numbers every year? You naturally reply—or you would if you had thought about it as much as I—that the reason lies in the hats women wear. Their hats amount to nothing. The average bonnet does not weigh two ounces. Their hats are open, and there is more or less ventilation under and through them, whereas men's hats are heavy boxes that inclose and weigh down and stifle the hair."

"Never thought of that."

"Well, that amounts to nothing," said the barber. "It sounds important, but whatever we say in favor of women's hats is offset by the fact that they wear them twice as many hours at a time as men wear theirs. Women often put a hat on in the morning and don't remove it till dinner. They wear their bonnets in church, at the theater, during their calls, everywhere and all the time. The important difference between the sexes is, after all, that boys and men have their hair cut and girls and women don't. A little girl's hair is nursed after she passes early childhood. Some fathers who are obliged to keep their families in the hot city insist that their babies' hair shall be cut, and the mothers yield in the cases of the girls with great reluctance, but after the little girls are 4 or 5 years old the women fight to have their hair uncut thenceforward, and such is the rule with most girls. After thinking it all over for twenty years I am of the opinion that hair-cutting produces baldness.

"See," continued the barber, "what wonderful heads of hair the Indians have. How thick it is—how splendid are the braids they wear down their backs. It is so with all savages—all have plenty of hair and none ever cut it. The white men who live in wild countries or on our border exemplify the same thing. They wear their hair down on their shoulders, and it is thick and luxuriant; but it has not been cut in all the time they have lived the life of the rude people around them. My calm decision is that if you want to escape baldness you must keep the scissors away from your head. No medicine will remedy baldness. To find a physic that will do so is the surest road to a giant fortune, and men have been experimenting for more than a century without finding a remedy."—*New York Sun.*

EARLY ENGLISH DOCTORS.

They Had to Attend Three Dissections at Which a Body Was Opened.

The earlist record of a school of physics at Cambridge University is in 1421, but the first definite provision for anatomical teaching was made by John Caius somewhat later in the same century. He was followed by W. Hardy in the sixteenth and by a brilliant galaxy of anatomists in the seventeenth centuries, of which one instructed Newton and another tried his hand at writing plays. From the time of Caius we were intimately connected with the Corporation of Surgeons in London, who sent us a scholar receiving £40 a year for his maintenance and £3 a year to provide himself with books. In order to qualify as a practitioner in those days it was necessary to have attended three dissections at which a body was opened and "the physicians present discoursed at random concerning the interior."

The first separate professorship of anatomy was founded at Cambridge in the year 1707, but the immediate effect of the endowment appears to have been a cessation of all interest in the subject. It was the time of the resurrectionists, however, and we read of the watchmen being allowed to search in Emmanuel for a missing body. This was illegal, be it remarked, and really an act of coercion, as may be seen from the following tale: A giant once died in Dublin, thereby exciting the desires of an anatomical professor and his students, to whom he said:

"Gentlemen, I understand that your feelings are excited towards the seizure of this body, against which I must certainly counsel you. But in case your zeal should overcome your discretion, I will tell you the exact case of the law, which is, that you may take the body, but that for the removal of the last rag or shred of covering thereon you may be hanged. Therefore, if you should remove the body, be careful that it is utterly unclothed." Needless to say, that the Professor was given the opportunity of experimenting upon that giant.

A more melancholy anecdote is associated with the memory of our Professor Collignon, who once invited two friends to the dissection of a body, in which one of them recognized the features of an acquaintance. It was the body of Lawrence Sterne, "whose final return to his university formed a tragic ending to the sentimental journey of his life."

Professor Haviland made the first collection of anatomical specimens, while the first museum was founded by his successor, Professor Clark, who raised it to be the first in the world. We have entered upon a goodly heritage, and, in the stimulating presence of Sir George Paget and Sir George Humphrey, may we not learn to penetrate yet farther into those regions of knowledge where the unknown still far exceeds the known?—*Knowledge.*

CHILEAN ADVICES.

President Balmaceda in Dread of Being Poisoned.

A DEATH BLOW STRUCK TO THE REBELLION.

Papal Views on the School Question in the United States—San Salvador and Honduras Arrange a Treaty of Neutrality—Seven Men Killed by an Explosion in an Iron Works in a Village in Bohemia—The British in India.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, April 27.—Chilean advices received here say that the insurgents have occupied Carrizal and Caldera and are now advancing upon Copiapo.

Advices received via Buenos Ayres state during the battle at Caldera, the monitor Huascar was sunk as well as the Blanco Encalada by the Chilean fleet. The war-ship Florence, which until recently has been loyal to President Balmaceda, has now gone over to the insurgents.

It is said the President is much in dread of being poisoned and his mother prepares all his meals.

DEATH BLOW TO THE REBELLION.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Chilean Legation and Flint have cable advices regarding the naval battle, stating that on the 22d the Government cruisers Lynch and Condell attacked in the bay of Caldera the iron-clads Blanco Encalada and Huascar and destroyed them with Whitehead torpedoes. The attacking cruisers received no damage and returned to Valparaiso, where they are preparing a cruise after the remaining vessel of the revolting squadron. This is considered a death-blow to the rebellion.

THE INSURGENTS MARCHING SOUTH.

PARIS, April 27.—The Congress party in Chile telegraphs that the loss of their warships will not impede military operations, and that their army continues to march south.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Papal Views on the Question in the United States.

ROME, April 27.—A correspondent of the Associated Press to-day had a talk with a high ecclesiastical personage acquainted with the Papal views on the school question in the United States.

He said, in part: "What seems necessary here, from a Catholic point of view, is moderation and not precipitation. The general course to be pursued, however, is quite manifest. The Catholics in America should have parochial schools in all parishes where it is possible, and where there is sufficient means to render them equal to the public schools. Where it is impossible to do this, schools should be established in which a catechism may be taught, or the State should be persuaded to permit instruction in the catechism outside of the hours regularly appointed for ordinary school subjects, as is done in Germany.

"One thing is absolutely obligatory. That is, to found no parochial schools unless they can be put on a level with those of the State. At present the Catholic schools in the United States cannot rival the State schools, as they have not sufficient resources. The Vatican has confidence in the zeal and tact of the hierarchy in America."

Woman Murdered.

BERLIN, April 27.—The body of a woman, identified as the wife of a tailor named Imielaw, was found this morning behind the Military Hospital at Bentham, on the Polish frontier. The body was horribly mutilated, after the manner of "Jack the Ripper." Some of the wounds had evidently been inflicted with a view of destroying the identity of the victim. Her husband was arrested, but was released on proofs of his innocence. A surgeon of the hospital, with whom it is alleged the woman was criminally intimate, has also been arrested on suspicion.

Treaty of Neutrality.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27.—It is announced that San Salvador and Honduras have arranged a treaty of neutrality; also, arbitration in case of difficulties, and in case of war with other Powers, each is to admit the products of the other free. The projected interocean railroad of Honduras is to be available to Salvador in case of war, and Salvador is to build a branch from Puerto Union to the main line, to be free to Honduras under like circumstances. It is believed that the object of Salvador is to isolate Guatemala in the event of war, which seems not far distant.

A Woman Attempts Suicide.

MONTE CARLO, April 27.—Great excitement has been caused here by a sensational attempt at suicide, which took place last night. An English lady, of fashionable appearance, who is presumed to have lost large sums recently at the gaming tables, suddenly plunged headforemost into the sea from the top of the seawall. A sailor sprang in after her and succeeded in bringing her safely to land. The lady's name and the name of the gallant sailor who rescued her have not as yet been made public.

The British in India.

SIMLA, April 27.—Dispatches received here from the commanders of the British troops state that they are within ten miles of Imphal, the capitol of Manipur, and will attempt to take the city by assault to-morrow morning, unless they surrender before. It is reported that the Marajah has fled from Manipur, and previous to his departure fired the town, which was destroyed.

Killed by an Explosion.

VIENNA, April 27.—A dispatch from Witkowitz, a village of Bohemia, says the manager and six men employed at the iron works belonging to the Rothschilds at that place have been killed by an explosion, and many other employes were seriously injured.

The Hurlbert-Evelyn Case.

LONDON, April 27.—Gladys Evelyn, plaintiff in the Hurlbert case, to-day filed a motion for a new trial in the Court of Appeals, to be argued May 15th. It is probable that Miss Evelyn will plead her own case, as she has no money to pay counsel.

Argentine Finances.

LONDON, April 27.—Buenos Ayres advices say that the charter of the new Banca Republica has been drawn. The Chamber of Deputies proposes to issue metal notes and withdraw the paper outstanding on the basis of one dollar new for two of gold.

Gone to the Pungwe River.

ZANZIBAR, April 27.—The British warships Pigeon and Brisk have left the harbor with sealed orders. It is believed their destination is the Pungwe River.