THE RECORD-UNION.

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ON THE FIELD OF HONOR.

Chicago Treated to a Genuine Romance in High Life.

DUEL WITH SWORDS AT JACKSON PARK.

One of the Participants an Austrian Baron and the Other a Southerner—The Former Receives the Point of His Adversary's Sword in His Neck, While the Latter is Only Slightly Scratched—The Whole Affair Surrounded in Mystery.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Chicago to-day was the scene of a denouement in genuine romance, with all the essential features—a wealthy nobleman, a disinherited son, a beautiful woman, a duel and a mystery.

Baron Rudolf Kalnoky de Koraspatak, nephew of Count Kalnoky of Vienna, made his first visit to Chicago about a month ago, registering at the Richelieu merely as "Rudolph Kalnoky" of New York. He was handsome and distinguished, and appeared to be the possesser of unlimited means. The object of his stay in Chicago was a mystery to all except the manager of the Richelieu, Carlson, to whom he partially told his story.

Kalnoky, according to his own confession, was at one time the stanch defendant and admirer of Queen Natalie. He had also been chosen a companion in the revels of a gay young Crown Prince, whose suicide shocked all Europe. Seeking a change in America, he accidentally met Miss Mittie Atherton, a member of the Duff Company during its last Chicago engagement. She led the Baron a doleful life, both here and in other cities. She constantly kept before him that she could never become his wife, as her heart had already been given to one for whose sake she would shortly quit the stage.

Kalnoky finally became convinced of the truth of this, and remained in Chicago when the company left. Weakening, however, he went to Louisville in one last effort to conquer the pretty actress. While there he seemed to have met one of his numerous rivals, though not the successful one.

Last Friday he returned to the Richelieu, having given up the idea of following the actress. The same night a man whom he met in the South dined with him. A too free indulgence in wine quickly ended the friendly character of the meeting. A cry of rage was heard, and a heavy fall. Kalnoky had knocked his companion down for speaking disrespectfully of the woman he loved.

An hour afterward a friend of the Southerner appeared with a respectful note demanding a meeting. Kalnoky accepted. With exception of the rash act which gave the excuse for the challenge, the affair was carried out with regard to every nice distinction of the code. Saturday night the Baron was informed that all the details had been arranged and that the meeting would take place at Jackson Park at daybreak Sunday. Rapiers were the weapons selected.

At 4 o'clock this morning Kalnoky entered a waiting carriage, and was immediately joined by his second, stopping on the way to take in a physician. At Jackson Park they found the opposite party. Shortly after 6 o'clock the men were facing each other, and a moment later the word was given, and like a flash the Southerner commenced the attack.

After some sharp fighting the Southerner inflicted a slight wound in the right leg of the Baron. A little later, the Baron, by a clever lunge, pricked the skin on the right shoulder of his adversary. Later, however, he parried admirably, and at this moment, to the sorrow and horror of his seconds, the Baron appeared to slip and literally fall on the point of his adversary's sword, which entered his neck. A stream of blood gushed from the wound. The seconds stopped the combat immediately, and the Baron's wound was hastily dressed.

After ascertaining that the result would not necessarily prove fatal, the Southerner and his friend left the field. Every effort to identify this man has failed. It is thought, however, that he is the son of a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., famous in the south as authority on the code duello, and who, though quite young, has taken an active part in several affairs of honor.

Baron Kalnoky's exact whereabouts is kept secret. From a conversation with Manager Carlson, he fears the Baron's misplay was not a mere accident, but that, finding himself facing one not his equal in swordsmanship, he took that means of honorably ending his life. If this was the case, Carlson fears that Kalnoky may follow the failure by a suicidal attempt upon his own life.

RELIGIOUS.

Sermon Preached by Rev. Dr. Newton, of New York.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, of All Saint's Church, preached a sermon this morning which is calculated to evoke much discussion in relgious circles. He made succinct statements of his much-mooted views. His text was, "Hold fast to the form of sacred words."

The reverend gentleman said in substance: "It has been said of the Nicene creed that it was fit only to be sung. On the other hand, it would be hard to set the Westminster faith to music. The Nicene creed is the amplification of the apostles' creed. Scarcely a doctrine which is in dispute in the circles round about us furnish a proper ground for dispute in our roomy church. The only affirmation in the Nicene creed is the large elastic declaration. I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic church. We can thus judge of the Catholicism which would rule out the foremost man in the church for the Bishopric, because of his opinion concerning the episcopate.

"What must we believe concerning the Bible? Nothing beyond the simple declaration of the Nicene creed. Who spoke by the prophets? You may hold to the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures and believe every word dictated by the Almighty, or you may hold that large and reasonable view which is spreading through our church so rapidly with equal loyalty to our only authority, the creed. What does the church bid us believe concerning the story of the creation? You are equally free to read the story in Genesis as history or parable. What does the church command us to believe concerning the origin of evil, the fall of man? Nothing whatever. Concerning the atonement, nothing except the language of the creed, 'Who for us men and for our salvation came down from Heaven.' Concerning future punishment, nothing not contained in the language of the creed, 'He shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead.' All theories of the character and duration of the punishment are extra creedals. The first form of the articles contained an article on future punishment, and that article was afterward withdrawn.

"What of the resurrection, that the dead are to rise into life immortal clothed in bodily form? I understand it to be the teaching of our great creeds that the nature of the resurrected body is not affirmed. You are free to believe this in the illiteral sense of the body laid in the grave, or in the larger sense in which most men read it.

"Concerning the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, we are free to believe almost anything that commends itself to Christian consciousness. On all these themes on which the creeds are silent it is natural that men should think. Opinions must be found and held, and the Christian, be he layman or clergyman, is left free to form his own opinion. The Nicene creed is a charter of liberty. It frees us from nine-tenths of the burning questions with which Prostantism is on fire to-day.

"Our great creed," concluded the speaker, "is the reconciliation of Christianity with itself. Christendom is torn and dismembered before our eyes. It is paralyzed with doubt. The strife of creeds is seen on every hand. Man cannot find a shelter under the reformation confessions of faith, with their long-drawn metaphysics. He who reads the signs of the times sees the alternative to throw overboard the creeds or to simplyfy them. To-day could our Protestant churches be content to part with their reformation confessions of faith and adopt that great Catholic creed which has come down through the centuries, there would be an end to strife and contention. Dr. Bridgeman would not have to leave his church for his views on the questions of future punishment, and Dr. Briggs could excite no contention in his church on the question of inspiration. Our great creed is the reconciliation of Christian faith and modern thought of theology and science."

ACCEPTED THE EPISCOPAL CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Rev. Dr. C. De-Witt Bridgeman, who resigned the pastorate of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church last month because the minority of his church did not approve of a sermon in which he expressed a conviction that "God's punishments were remedial," to-day accepted the Protestant Episcopal confession in the Little Seamen's Chapel. It was an ordinary confirmation service. Owing to the prominence of the doctor's former place, Bishop Potter wished to hold a special service and receive him into the Episcopal Church. To this, however, he would not consent. In accordance with his own desire, therefore, he was confirmed yesterday with more than a score of little girls, daughters of people who attend the Seamen's Chapel.

Mrs. Bridgeman, her children, and Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, the well-known physician, were also members of the confirmation class.

Dr. Loomis was an officer in Dr. Bridgeman's church, and determined to follow his pastor into the Protestant Episcopal Church. He said to-day: "For many years I have felt attracted by the order and liturgy of the Episcopal Church, but was unwilling to yield and drop away from the denominations with which I am still closely connected by ties of friendship for more than twenty-five years. My views have been very well known as to the matter of denominational communion. Close communion, it has seemed to me, is inconsistent with that courtesy of Christian charity which ought to be exercised between the Christian churches. It cannot be justified by one and the direct command of our Lord, nor by one injunction of any apostle. It is based simply on inference.

"The question of duration of punishment has little place in any man's preaching. Still, I felt it my duty to declare my belief, that those who from the natural instincts of their hearts had renounced the old doctrine might not be disposed to discredit any record of our Lord. Notwithstanding this utterance, my church wished me to remain as their minister, and were the Baptist doctrine, as to the right of private judgment and independence in each church anything more than mere theory, I would have kept my other views in reserve, as I had done for years, and lived and died as their pastor. I felt, however, that a violent hostility would be aroused in those who assume to act as our ecclesiastical guardians, and in order that my people might not suffer from the reproach and hostility and isolation their loyalty would involve, I forced my resignation upon them."

JUMPED HIS BAIL.

A United States Marshal Looking for the Ex-President of a Bank.

NORFOLK (Va.), May 24.—United States Commissioner R. G. Beckford, of Newport News, has telegraphed to this city for the United States Marshal to come to that place at once for the purpose of arresting President Marsh, of the broken Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia, who was said to be there attempting to get passage out of the United States on a Brazillian mail steamer from there yesterday afternoon. To expedite matters a search warrant was drawn up by United States Commissioner Ackiss, in this city, and Deputy Marshal Cross went to Newport News with the papers in the afternoon to make the arrest.

The fugitive was to have been in court in Philadelphia, on Friday, being under a bond of twenty thousand dollars, with W. H. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, as surety, but he failed to appear, and Wanamaker has offered a reward of a thousand dollars for the capture of Marsh.

A telegram from Newport News received here at 9:12 o'clock last night, says that the United States officer reached Newport News just about the time the steamer bound for Brazil sailed. The defaulter and bail-jumper is thought to have concealed himself on the steamer. The Marshal boarded the vessel, and will make a thorough search of her. She sailed with him aboard, and he will come ashore this side of the Cape, probably landing here.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The Convention Votes for Free Coinage and Adjourns.

DENVER, May 24.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress voted for the coinage of American silver and then adjourned, to meet in Omaha next October. The extreme Western delegates carried the convention by storm, and the agricultural States had only a feeble hearing, hence the result of the Omaha meeting remains problematical. The resolutions are to be submitted to the National Congress, and with the possibility of a more complete representation from the delegation who were this week in Cincinnati. The silver resolutions may be amended to provide for the coinage of American silver only. The closeness of the vote before adjournment demonstrates that the silver men over-estimated their strength, although Iowa, Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas were not in the convention. The vote was 55 to 58 in favor of unlimited free coinage.

Senator Stewart's New Amendment.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Senator Stewart of Nevada says in an interview: "No President should be eligible for more than one term. I have prepared a constitutional amendment which I will introduce at the next session of Congress. It will have no application to the campaign of 1892, and will be wholly unpersonal, because it cannot possibly affect the present incumbent or any person who has held the office of President. Its operation will look to the future, and provides against the evils growing out of Presidential campaigns in the White House."

Two Lumbermen Drowned.

SANDSTONE (Minn.), May 24.—Thomas Barney of Chippewa Falls, Wis., and Charles A. McGraw, two well-known lumbermen, were drowned in the river Friday night by their boat capsizing. McGraw leaves a wife and two children in Clarkesville, Iowa.

WHERE IS THE CHARLESTON?

No Tidings Received From Her for Seven Days.

THE ITATA SIGHTED OFF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST.

The Officers of the Esmeralda Growing Desperate Over Their Shortage of Coal, Resort to Trickery to Gain Their Desired Ends, Claiming That the Itata Matter Had Been Satisfactorily Settled—But the Ruse Fails to Work.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A Washington dispatch says: The coal bunkers of the Esmeralda are still empty. Official advices received at the State Department show, however, that her officers still have designs upon the Pacific Mail Steamship coal pile. They are growing desperate, and are not above trickery to accomplish their object. A dispatch from the Vice-Consul at Acapulco states that they came ashore Saturday morning and represented that they had just received word from Iquique that the Itata matter had been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In the light of this information they begged that they might be allowed to receive coal, in order that they might immediately return to Chile. They did not get the coal. The Consul did not bite, and he is probably glad he did not, for he soon learned from Washington that the Itata matter was not settled, and that great care must be exercised to prevent further complications which might ensue should the Esmeralda succeed in getting coal from the American company. The pursuit of the Itata is still on. At least that is the inference of department officials in the absence of any information.

NO NEWS FROM THE CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Tracy said to-night that the Navy Department had not received any news to-day of the cruiser Charleston, which is in pursuit of the Itata. This is the seventh day since any word has been received by the department direct from the commander of the Charleston. The Secretary is of the opinion that the vessel will be heard of next at Callao, Peru, for he believes that had she intended to put in at Panama, the place at which it was expected she would touch, she would have been heard of before this time.

Secretary Tracy's attention was called to-night to the dispatches from San Francisco reiterating the statements heretofore made that an agreement had been entered into between the insurgent party and the United States Government for the peaceful surrender of the Itata. The Secretary, however, refused to discuss the question, merely saying that he had nothing to say about the matter.

Inquiries at the State Department to-night regarding the alleged arrangement above referred to elicits the reply that so far as they are aware no such agreement has been entered into.

THE ITATA SEEN.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 24.—Advices from Central America say that Wednesday last a steamer resembling the Itata had been seen by a coasting schooner. The coaster attempted to approach the steamer, when the latter, which was running south, sheered off from her course. This was about thirty miles from the shore.

The reports published in the United States that the insurgent warship Esmeralda was short of funds are denied by the captain, who showed a newspaper correspondent letters of credit and cash amounting to more than $50,000.

The Mexican Government states that no reinforcements were sent to Acapulco, as the garrison is sufficiently strong to prevent the Esmeralda from landing or taking coal forcibly.

THE ROBERT AND MINNIE.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—United States District Attorney Cole yesterday afternoon filed a libel in the United States District Court against the Robert and Minnie, praying her seizure and condemnation on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, in said vessel fitting out and arming itself to go to the assistance of certain rebels in Chile known as the Congressional party. The Marshal took the necessary warrants to seize the vessel. The writs are returnable June 16th.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Final Decision in a Land Suit in the Marysville Land District.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the case of Lorenzo D. Parker vs. John M. Blair, involving land in the Marysville (California) District, the decision of the Commissioner is affirmed.

Senator Stewart expects to remain in Washington several weeks yet. Mrs. Stewart and daughter will spend the summer at resorts in close neighborhood to this city, going for a lengthy spell to the White Sulphur Springs.

Senator Dolph and family will start on Monday for Portland, Or., and will not return here until the fall.

Private Alexander Schneider, who deserted and surrendered May 5, 1891, at Angel Island, California, is restored to duty without trial, upon condition that he make good the time lost by desertion, and refund to the United States any expenses incurred by his surrender. He is transferred to the bands of the First Infantry, stationed at that post, and will be assigned to a company by the regimental commander.

THE HISTORIC MULBERRY TREE.

Monument Erected on the Site to be Unveiled on June 3d.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The unveiling of the monument erected on the site of the mulberry tree beneath which Calvert and the first colonists of Maryland assembled after their landing in St. Marys County will take place on June 3d.

On a little knoll at St. Marys City, overlooking the broad Chesapeake Bay, there stood until a few years ago the tree under which, March 27, 1634, the pilgrims made a compact to found a government, with civil and religious liberty as its basis. A party of relic-hunters undertook to chop it down, but they were discovered and driven from the county.

The people of St. Marys County then made preparations to protect the old tree, and after cutting it down placed it as a pillar in a pretty little church that is now one of the principal buildings in the place.

The monument is a plain shaft, twenty-seven feet high, of the best American granite.

Threatened by White Caps.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—A *Republic*, Mason City (Iowa) special says: The saloon element of this city is resorting to any and every means to intimidate officers of the law. To-day Judge Sherman and State's Attorney Clark received a White Cap notice that "if either of you longer meddle with the liquor cases or secure indictments against us, we'll burn you out of house and home."

HAD TO RUN FOR THEIR LIVES.

Grave Predicament of Several Thousand Excursionists.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Between four and five thousand excursionists from this city, who went to Calumet Heights in a special train this afternoon to look at suburban lots were compelled to run for their lives before a prairie fire which formed a sheet of flames half a mile wide.

Men, women and children jostled each other in their wild flight. Fortunately the grass had been cut in the northern tract, and the fire, running out of fuel, abated before it reached the neighboring houses. Two policemen were severely burned fighting the flames. Boys throwing matches into the dead prairie grass caused the fire.

Four Men Fatally Wounded.

CALERA (Ala.), May 24.—In a free fight last night with knives and pistols, Fred. Ingram, Henry Alexander, Joe Allen and Bob Allen were fatally wounded.

The trouble grew out of intimacy between Sam Ingram and Joe Allen's wife. When the two men met in the street they commenced firing at each other. The men are all prominent farmers.

Secretary Blaine's Health.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Secretary Blaine arose this morning, ate a hearty breakfast, and sat up during the morning. His feet have almost recovered their normal condition, and his appetite is unimpaired. He is convalescing rapidly.

WOMEN OF FRANCE.

The Most Powerful Trade Corporation in Paris.

It is estimated that Paris expends 120,000 francs per day on laundry work; a quarter of a century ago the daily bill was only one-half of that sum. Linen warehouses are the best money-making concerns in Paris. The humblest family in France, if it has not every day a tablecloth, every member of the family will possess at least a meal-napkin. And to think that Marie d'Anjou, in the fifteenth century, possessed as an exceptional luxury only two chemises. Romorantin, near Blois, 120 miles from Paris, was forty years ago one of the most backward villages in France. In its vicinity a Paris needle-woman sought a refuge to die; her health improved; the firm for which she worked when in the city sent her down work embroidering handkerchiefs and making under-linen of every description. She engaged and taught a few girls to assist her, and this only brought her more orders. The neighboring Mayors established workshops, and nuns opened industrial schools; instead of herding cattle, barn-door fowls, and working in the fields and vineyards, every girl for miles round became duly a seamstress.

A Paris firm has a workshop to-day in Romorantin which employs 400 girls, besides 1,000 who are given employment in their own homes. They make chemises, collars and *camisoles*, from the lowest to the highest priced. The localities had to refuse the army contract for sheeting for the soldiers' beds because of lack of hands. With all the ability of the female population in and around Romorantin they have never been able to make up gentlemen's chemises to suit the Paris shops, although the best laundry maids of Paris have been sent down to give instruction. The firms have thus been obliged to give their laundry work out to the city and suburban *blanchisseuses*, where many of the best "ironers" are men, as the ablest house maids in Paris belong to the male sex. The average wages of work girls in Romorantin is from 2 francs to 2½ francs per day; many do not draw their wages only every three months. A co-operative store secures them the necessaries of life of good quality and at a minimum profit. Schools have been established to teach young girls sewing and the making up of linen. At 13 years of age they are examined for their diploma, which they have only to present to obtain permanent employment.

The high rate of mortality among the shop girls in the monster shops of Paris—six per cent—is largely due to premature vital exhaustion from being unable to sit down throughout the day. One firm accords the female assistants permission to sit, instead of leaning against the shelves behind the counter. Sympathizing ladies appeal to their sisters when shopping not to take up the assistants' time examining and pricing goods they have not the slightest intention of purchasing, but prompted solely by curiosity to give this unconscious trouble. The majority of shop female assistants are worn out at forty years of age. Then they are transferred to the sedentary department of needlework, where the wives of the shop men are chiefly employed. The shop assistants are now nearly all enrolled in a syndicate of their own, called the Employes of Commerce. Its benefit fund is swelling rapidly, and firms send handsome donations to it from time to time. It is the most powerful trade corporation to-day in Paris.

Seventy years ago shopmen—females were not then employed—were the Turk's head for all the ridicules and jokes. They laid themselves open to satirical attack. Although Waterloo had been fought and won, the shopmen concluded that the military spirit of the nation was incarnated in them; hence their swash-buckler dress, spurs, troopers' boots, white trousers, embroidered yellow vest and milk and coffee swallow-tailed coat. Scribe mercilessly ridiculed them and baptized them *Calicots*—from their handling calicoes, and a sobriquet that still sticks. Dreadful rows took place at the Vaudeville Theater, but Louis XVIII. connived at the satire, so the play was allowed to proceed, and every night two policemen with loaded muskets had to be placed at each side of the stage to shoot down any rioters who attempted to mount there.

Rebuke to Americans.

A man, just back from a winter in Germany, said: "The only way of stopping the dangerous practice of carrying canes and umbrellas horizontally has long been known to the people of Berlin. There a man no sooner tucks his walking stick under his arm than he feels a quick blow on it from behind. It either drops to the pavement or assumes the only proper and safe position in which a stick can be carried. There is no use in his getting angry with the person who struck the blow, or in his trying to do him up, for public opinion is with the regulator of the barbarous and indefensible practice of which I speak. I have seen dozens of Americans treated to this discipline in Unter den Linden, while they were endangering the eyes and discommoding the bodies of the crowds there. Most of them whirled about with fight bristling all over them, but a glance or two at the angry faces around them generally sufficed to calm them down."

Well Qualified.

The following is vouched for as a fact: A Hibernian domestic asked leave of absence the other day of her mistress to "meet me brother on the Cephelony." When Bridget returned the lady asked:

"Did you find your brother?" And the girl replied:

"Faix, I did, ma'am, an' glad I was to see him."

Somewhat interested the employer asked:

"What does he think of doing here?"

To which Bridget replied: "Well, madam, he's a wakely chap, an' niver was strong at all, an' he do thinkin' he'll go on the perlice"—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Mr. Chilton, the new Texas Senator, has not received a letter of congratulation from Mr. Mills. In fact, Mr. Mills hasn't said a word about the matter in language that would do for publication.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Attempt to Murder Virgilio Bellnomino Near Jackson.

A SHERIFF'S POSSE IN PURSUIT OF THE SHOOTER.

A Dispute Over the Corbett-Jackson Fight Results in a Serious Stabbing Affray at San Quentin Prison—David Meeker, at One Time a Prominent Merchant of Sacramento, Dies Suddenly in San Francisco.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

JACKSON, May 24.—Virgilio Bellnomino was riding to town this morning, when he was shot from ambush about half a mile from town, the shooter being concealed by brush along the road. The weapon was loaded with coarse bird shot. Several shots struck Bellnomino in the head and leg, producing flesh wounds. Most of the charge took effect in the horse's shoulder and neck.

The affair is supposed to be the outgrowth of a quarrel on the baseball grounds between Bellnomino and Badarraca, when the latter was struck over the head with a baseball bat. Badarraca is believed to be the shooter in this case.

A Sheriff's posse is out after him. He is a desperate young fellow, and has changed his shotgun for a Winchester rifle.

SENATOR AND MRS. STANFORD.

They Are Spending a Few Days at Vina, Cal.

VINA (Cal.), May 24.—Senator and Mrs. Stanford arrived this morning in their private car. Your correspondent met both, and found them in excellent health. The purpose of the Senator's visit is to make an inspection of the different interests centered here, previous to the change in the local management, which goes into effect on the 1st of June. W. H. Smith, on account of ill-health, retires, Captain McIntyre assuming the position of General Manager of Senator Stanford's Vina and Palo Alto interests.

The day was spent among 400 blooded horses and colts which are kept here, a large number of which will be sent East for sale; also in examining the wine now being put upon the market. The foreign and home demand is so important that agencies have been established in New York and Chicago.

The Senator told your correspondent that he had in contemplation the opening of agencies in San Francisco and London. He added that the English demand for California wines was very encouraging. The Earl of Rosebery, he said, had just ordered fifty barrels to be shipped to England. To-morrow five hundred and fifty barrels will leave this place for the New York agency.

Senator Stanford and wife leave here Tuesday night, and will spend Wednesday in Sacramento.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

A Convict Stabbed by a Fellow-Prisoner at San Quentin.

SAN RAFAEL, May 24.—In a quarrel at San Quentin prison yesterday, one Vernon, a negro convict, was seriously stabbed by a white prisoner named Ed. Williams. At the time of the affray the two men were in the yard before going in the jute mill to work on the night shift. They were disputing as to the different merits of the pugilists, Corbett and Jackson, when, as the words waxed hot, Williams drew a case-knife which he had obtained from the dining-room, having previously sharpened it, and plunged the blade in the left side of the negro, piercing his body just below the ribs. The combatents were then separated, and the wounded man conveyed to the prison hospital, where he is resting quietly at present.

The attending physician cannot say anything definitely as to the result of the wound, but considers it dangerous and the man's recovery doubtful. The prison officials were very reticent concerning the affray and rather reluctant in giving information.

Williams is said to have been before this a very quiet person, and his action has occasioned considerable surprise, he having only eleven days more to serve. He was convicted of burglary in the second degree at San Francisco and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

JUNIPERO SERRA MONUMENT.

Arrangements Completed for Its Unveiling in June.

MONTEREY, May 24.—The Junipero Serra monument is now completed. Mrs. Leland Stanford personally inspected it last Thursday and expressed herself as being perfectly satisfied with the monument, and with a couple of slight alterations it will be accepted. The ground is being cleared and stands erected for the day of the unveiling. A park, inclosed by a granite fence, is to be laid out around the monument. Monterey Parlor, No. 75, Native Sons of the Golden West, are perfecting arrangements for the unveiling. One thousand invitations have been issued to various organizations and fraternal societies, and a large concourse of people is expected to be in attendance on the day of unveiling. Excursions will be run from San Francisco and neighboring towns. The Society of California Pioneers will arrive on June 2d, 1,000 strong, including their families, and will remain until the 8th.

DAVID MEEKER.

A Former Sacramentan Dies Suddenly in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—David Meeker, a pioneer of California, died at his residence here to-day from apoplexy. Mr. Meeker came to California in 1850. On September 1st of that year he arrived in Sacramento, and at once engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1857-58 he was a junior member of the firm of Stanford Brothers & Meeker, then engaged in general merchandising business in Sacramento, and of which Senator Leland Stanford was a member. In 1862 Mr. Meeker removed to this city, and entered the hardwood lumber trade, and built up a large and extensive business.

During the war period, when the political sympathies of many of the leaders of the State were with the Confederacy, Mr. Meeker was a stanch and outspoken Union man. He took an active part in public affairs at that time, and liberally supported with money and his influence the Union cause. In 1871-2 he served in the State Assembly.

Deceased was at one time President of the Society of Territorial Pioneers, and he was a prominent Odd Fellow.

The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church Tuesday afternoon.

The deceased leaves an aged and invalid wife, a daughter, Mrs. C. N. Oakley, now visiting in British Columbia, and two sons, Henry H., in business in Seattle, and David, a clerk in the United States Mint in this city.

SLOOP HALCYON.

Her Owners Refuse to Talk Concerning Her Movements.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—W. W. Whaley, one of the owners of the famous sloop Halcyon, reported to be now lying off the coast of British Columbia, arrived in this city a week ago. Whaley was with the Halcyon on its trip to China and Japan. He left the Halcyon at Honolulu recently, and came here on the Australia. He was seen by a reporter, but positively refused to answer any questions as to the movements of the Halcyon or to the disposition made of the opium which it has been reported that she was carrying.

A dispatch recently received from Port Townsend stated that the Halcyon had landed the opium which she brought from Hongkong at Honolulu, but from the fact that she is known to be hovering on the coast of British Columbia, it is surmised that she discharged a portion of the opium only at the islands, and is waiting a favorable opportunity to smuggle the remainder into the United States.

CORBETT AND HIS BACKER.

Rumor Says They Have Had a Falling Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Jim Corbett has quarreled with his manager, Charlie Stenzel, and will not travel with him any more. Corbett rejected Stenzel's advice, and accepts the $2,500 offered by the California club, instead of half of the purse for his fight with Jackson. Stenzel, who backed Corbett, and paid all his expenses, was much displeased at Corbett's action. Corbett denies that he has quarreled with Stenzel, but says he will not go on the road with him. He is considering an offer from the Olympic Club to act as instructor, and also an offer to travel with a minstrel company.

Supposed Murderers Arrested.

PORTLAND, May 24.—The police still maintain reticence regarding the arrest at Butte, Mont., of two men suspected of the murder of William Barbour, a Lebanon merchant, whose body was found in the Willamette River, in this city, May 3d. They will not give the names of the men arrested for fear that a third accomplice, not yet arrested, will escape. Two men have been under arrest at Butte for one week, and were arrested for vagrancy. An officer arrived there yesterday with requisition papers. The police claim to have a completed chain of evidence against them. It is also thought that the parties arrested are the murderers of Mrs. Greenwood, near Napa, Cal., last fall.

A Marysville Mystery.

MARYSVILLE, May 24.—A little light was yesterday thrown on the river mystery. It appears that a laborer named Jacob B. Smith, formerly in the employ of J. H. Kimball, has not been seen since Wednesday evening, the night of the supposed drowning. He had been on a protracted spree, and had the jimjams that day. It is believed by some that he tried to cut his throat and then threw himself into the river. The blood spots on the railing appear to have been made by a man with a bloody hand.

Search for the missing man is being continued.

Favorable Looking Rock.

DOWNIEVILLE (Cal.), May 24.—The Young America Company yesterday struck some favorable looking rock in No. 4 tunnel.

PEPYS' DIARY IN 1667.

He Didn't Think Much of Shakspeare's Plays.

To say anything in favor of "Pepys' Diary" would, observes the London *Graphic*, be to gild refined gold or paint the lily. Its merits are so universally recognized by readers, and its value as a truthful picture of the time of Charles II. by historians, that it is needless to add anything by way of commendation. Pepys was not, however, merely an exact and pleasing chronicler, but a writer of more or less serious works, and a book lover as well. He wrote the "Memoirs Relating to the Royal Navy of England," and a book entitled "A Relation of the Troubles in the Court of Portugal in 1667 and 1668, by S. P.," is generally ascribed to him. A romance written in his youthful days, called "Love a Cheate," he, with his accustomed modesty, destroyed without publishing. He left to Magdalen College a collection of MS., naval memoirs, prints, and ancient English poetry, which has often been overhauled with considerable profit by students and writers. The most valuable part is, perhaps, a collection of English ballads, in five large folio volumes, begun by the learned Selden, to which Bishop Percy is indebted for many of his "reliques." Sir Walter Scott says of him: "He was a man of business; a man of information, if not of learning; a man of taste; a man of whim; and, to a certain degree, a man of pleasure. He was a statesman, a bel-esprit, a virtuoso and a connoisseur. His curiosity made him an unwearied as well as a universal learner, and whatever he saw found its way into his tables."

December 10, 1693, there is the following entry: "To St. Paul's Churchyard, to my bookseller's, and could not tell whether to lay out my money for books of pleasure, as plays, which my nature was most earnest in; but, at last, after seeing Chaucer, Dugdale's 'History of St. Paul's,' Stow's 'London,' Gesner's 'History of Trent,' besides Shakespeare, Johnson and Beaumont's plays, I at last chose Dr. Fuller's 'Worth's,' the 'Cabbala, or Collection of Letters of State,' and a little book, 'Delices de Hollande,' with another little book or two, all of good use or serious pleasure; and 'Hudibras,' both parts, the book now in greatest fashion for drollery, though I cannot, I confess, see enough where the wit lies." Just twelve months before this date he had bought a copy of "Hudibras," and he says: "It cost me 2s 6d. But when I came to read it, it is so silly and abuse of the Presbyter Knight going to the wars that I am ashamed of it, and by and by, meeting a friend at Mr. Townsend's at dinner, I sold it to him for 18d."

August 12, 1667, there is an entry of the purchase of Reginald Scott's "Discourses of Witches"—one of the first books written to oppose the absurd notions then prevalent as to witchcraft. While waiting in the shop for it Pepys saw the Bishop of Winchester, who lamented the recent death of Crowley, and considered him the best poet of "our nation and as good a man." This was the year of the publication of "Paradise Lost," and it might be said that the contemporary opinion was on the side of Waller, who used the famous, or rather infamous, words: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the 'Fall of Man;' if its length be not considered as its merit, it has no other."

Neither was Shakespeare considered so superior to all other poets as he is to-day. Pepys went so far as to say that Macbeth is a "pretty good play" and a "most excellent play for variety," and with Hamlet he was "mightily pleased," but the Midsummer Night's Dream he considered a "most insipid, ridiculous play," and The Taming of the Shrew "a silly play and an old one."

While going to Deptford he read Othello, which, he says: "I heretofore considered a mighty good play, but having so recently read the Adventures of Five Houres, it seems a mean thing." The latter play, which Pepys also saw acted, was a translation by Sir George Tuke from the Spanish of Calderon.

There are about 1,200,000 men now living who participated in the late war on the Union side.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

European Diplomats Watching the Pursuit of the Itata.

PRESIDENT CARNOT TOURING THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

It is Said That One Hundred Thousand Italians Will Emigrate to America the Coming Year—Lord Romilly and Two of His Servants Lose Their Lives by the Upsetting of a Paraffine Lamp at the Former's Residence in London.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Smalley, in his letter to the *Tribune*, says: European diplomatists have watched with interest the pursuit of the Itata by the Charleston, considering the legal questions involved in the American action of no little intricacy. They hold that the neutrality laws have been openly violated by the Chileau insurgents with the active help of certain American citizens and firms, and that the American Government has done something to prevent this traffic, but whether it has done all it could, or has used due diligence in preventing a violation of its own laws and the public law is thought doubtful.

America is reminded that she set up a high standard in the Alabama case. As one writer says: "The United States has contracted distinct and peculiar obligations in regard to neutrality." Chile may, according to one view, call on the United States to accept the obligations which she compelled England to acknowledge in the treaty of Washington.

"If we were lax in enforcing on land our pursuit of the Itata at sea may not relieve us from the liability," says the same critic. But it is admitted on all hands that the questions at issue are too difficult to allow of dogmatizing.

President Carnot's tour through the south of France proves not less successful than his last, nor in one important respect less significant. Once more the Roman Catholic Church rallies to the President of that republic, which she used to denounce as her persecutor. Cardinal Desprese, at Tuolouse, indeed, used language both of loyalty and entreaty, assuring the President of the patriotism of the clergy, and beseeching his influence in behalf of Catholicism. The President's reply is not reported.

Conservatives, not less than Catholics, seize the occasion of Carnot's visit to declare their content with his Government, because it is a stable Government, of which Toulouse is the chief city, having 142 Conservative Mayors out of 525 in all. Only two of the 142 declined to attend a banquet. Limoges was, in a political point of view, more striking than Toulouse. This city of enamels was at one moment Boulangist, but received with enthusiasm the President who trampled Boulangism into the dust, and cheered him when he denounced it as a system of selfish violence. Limoges is Carnot's birthplace, and saluted him with cries of "Long live Carnot."

"No," said the President, "Your acclamation should be long live the republic, never long live any man, for a man may be dangerous, the republic never."

Reports are that 100,000 Italians are going this year to America in spite of New Orleans. What shall we do with them? is a question the English think us perfectly entitled to put. They, perhaps, rather hope that our commission to Italy will come to something, and that a rigid immigration law in America may supply a convenient precedent for England, where need of restriction is perhaps more imperative.

CHILEAN ADVICES.

The Government Claiming Continued Successes on Land and Sea.

PARIS, May 24.—The Chilean Legation has Santiago advices claiming continued successes for the Government party on land and sea. According to these dispatches the warship Almirante Condell on the 17th attacked Iquique and discharged a torpedo against the insurgent transports. The crew of the insurgent vessels mutinied after sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The disaffected insurgents at Tacna also mutinied and were disarmed.

On the night of the 9th the armed transport Imperial bombarded the Iquique, while the Almirante Condell waited for the insurgent vessels to leave the bay in order to attack them, but subsequently found they had escaped. The Almirante Condell afterwards captured Taltal, routing the garrison and taking many prisoners.

The position of the insurgents, according to the same authority, is everywhere critical, while the army of the Government is loyal and well disciplined.

PARAFFINE LAMP UPSET.

Lord Romilly and Two Female Servants Suffocated.

LONDON, May 24.—Midnight Saturday Lord Romilly upset a paraffine lamp in the drawing-room of his London residence. He attempted to extinguish the fire unassisted. Shortly after a butler smelled smoke, and on investigating found Lord Romilly lying senseless in the burning room, the nobleman having been overcome by the smoke. Lord Romilly was removed to the hospital, where all attempts to revive him failed.

The firemen, on entering, found Blanche Griffin and Emma Lovell, servants, insensible. They were also removed to the hospital, where it was found that both were dead. Byrne, a fireman, received serious injuries while rescuing the inmates.

The fire was soon extinguished.

The Czar to Visit Moscow.

PARIS, May 24.—Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, excited over contretemps which imperilled the Czar's visit to the French exhibition at Moscow, wired to the St. Petersburg Embassy insisting upon an immediate disposal of the difficulty at any cost.

A response was received at the Foreign Office to-day that the matter had been settled, and that the Czar and family would start for Moscow.

Fight Between British and Portuguese.

LONDON, May 24.—Government advices confirm the report of a serious conflict between the Portuguese troops on the Pungwe River and the British South African Company's expedition.

Women are said to be easy subjects for hypnotism, especially those past 40 years of age. Little women with black eyes, abundant black hair and thick eyebrows are more favorable subjects than pale or lymphatic ones, and nervous women are seldom brought under the hypnotic influence.

The people of Louisiana will, in April next, vote on the question of the extension of the Lottery Company's charter.