THE RECORD-UNION.

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FORTIFICATION OF WINES.

New Rules Approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

COMMISSIONER MASON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTOR QUINN.

The Place at Which Fortification is to be Carried on Must be at the Vineyard of the Wine-Grower, the Fortifying Room to be Entirely Under Control of an Officer Detailed by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason said to-day: "The new regulations concerning the fortification of sweet wines are now ready for distribution. I have expedited the matter all I could, realizing how anxiously the wine-growers throughout California were awaiting the receipt of the new rules of the department, which concern one of the most important industries on the coast, or in the United States, for that matter."

Commissioner Mason was prevailed upon to give out the new regulations for publication by the California Associated Press. They will be found clearly set forth in the following letter to Collector Quinn:

"SIR—I have to inform you that the regulations concerning the fortification of pure sweet wines and the fortification of wine for export have been revised, and as revised approved by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. These revised regulations and revised forms will be printed and distributed as soon as possible, but as it is feared the distribution may not be completed before the 1st proximo it is thought advisable to give you an outline in this letter of the changes made in the regulations, and to specify what changes in said forms already printed are necessary to adopt them for use under the new regulations. The changes in the regulations are as follows:

"That provision is stricken out of the bond which requires the use of brandy within a certain number of hours of the arrival of the officer designated to supervise such use.

"Under the head of instructions as to the execution of bonds and qualification of sureties, the Collector is directed to satisfy himself that the principal is a person entitled to give bond, and that he intends to fortify a style for the purpose and a place described in the law and within the limitations specified in the law; also, that he has set apart a fortifying-room as provided in the regulations.

"Such portions of the law as define the person, article, purpose and place, and set forth in the limitations, are quoted and referred to, and the decision on these points heretofore made have been inserted in the regulations as a matter of special interest. The following is quoted from this part of the regulations: 'The place at which the fortification is to be begun and completed, is at the vineyard of the wine-grower whose grapes are crushed and the grape juice fermented.' In order to comply with this section, it is not necessary that all grapes shall be grown at the place where the winery is situated, but it is absolutely necessary that they shall be connected with every winery as a part of the premises of the vineyard, and while this office will not attempt, in these regulations, to determine the acreage, or number of grapevines necessary to constitute a vineyard, it will insist that it must be a bona fide vineyard.

"'A winemaker cannot fortify under bond any wine except that pressed from grapes at his own winery. As the wine must be made exclusively from juice only of grapes crushed at his vineyard, he cannot use in the preparation of wine to be fortified free of tax juice of grapes of another vineyard or place, nor can he so use any product of such grapes, such as wine concentrated, must or condensed must. He may, however, purchase fresh grapes from other parties and crush them at his vineyard.'

"The limitations require that in every winery where pure sweet wines are made and intended to be fortified with brandy, free of tax, a room to be known as a fortifying room will be set apart. This room will be securely built and partitioned, so as to be entirely separate from every other part of the winery, with all its windows and doors, or other openings to or from the same, so arranged and built as to be securely locked, bolted or barred from the inside. The entrance door to be locked with a Government seal lock, the key of which must be at all times in charge of a United States gauger. The Collectors will make requisitions for the necessary locks and seals, and the locks and seals will be supplied, used and accounted for as in the case of a distillery warehouse. The fortifying room may be a portion of any building or an entire building, but must be on the wine-grower's premises, at the vineyard where the grapes are crushes and fermented.

"The fortifying room must be entirely under the control of an officer detailed by the Collector of Internal revenue. This officer will attend for the purpose of gauging, taking samples and supervising the fortifying of wines in pursuance of the requests of the wine-maker.

"When the wines to be fortified are ready for fortification, they will be drawn into tanks or vessels in the room, and the officer will proceed to take samples and ascertain the quantity and saccharine and alcoholic strength. If the wine offered for fortification indicate zero and less by the saccharometer before evaporation, also if it contains more than 15 per cent. by the Sallarnon test of alcohol by volume, and four per cent. of sugar by weight, the gauger will take samples of such wines before fortification for an analysis, before he allows the wine-maker to add grape brandy. If the wine offered for fortification contains not less than four per cent. of saccharine matter and otherwise complies with the law, the officers will allow the wine-maker to add grape brandy, but not in excess of fourteen per cent. and the twenty-four per cent. limitations fixed by law. The wine-maker will thoroughly mix and blend the brandy with the wine, in order that the alcoholic and saccharine strength of the wine fortified may be uniform throughout the tank or other vessel. The gauger will then take a quart sample of each tank in triplicate, as provided.

"If it is impracticable for the wine-maker to add to the wine at the time o the arrival of the gaugers, pursuant to his notice, a sufficient quantity of grape brandy to preserve the saccharine matter in the wine, he must at some time during the season notify the gauger of his desire to complete the fortification at the second operation.

"Under the heading of stamping packages fortified in the fortifying room, it is provided that when a tank or other vessel of wine is fortified in the fortifying room the gauger will affix a stamp thereto, and such package so filled will be designated in all reports by it serial numbers, and the serial number of such stamp. Whenever the contents of one or more packages are transferred to one or more other packages, in the reports of such transfers the serial numbers of the original packages, and the serial numbers of the stamp on the original packages, together with the numbers of the new packages, will be given, as well as the contents in gallons of the new and old packages. Whenever the wine-maker desires to remove a vessel filled with fortified wines from the fortifying room to another portion of his winery the gauger will remove the stamp from such vessel. The contents of such vessel may not, however, be returned to the fortifying room or be liable for further fortification with brandy free of tax. If, however, the wine-maker so desires, the gauger may leave the stamp upon such package, and mark the package as hereinafter provided, so that the wine-maker may sell or dispose of such wine in the stamped package.

"All brandy wine withdrawn from the distillery or warehouse for fortifying wine must be accounted for by April 30th of each year either by use, payment of tax, or in case of warehouse withdrawals by re-warehousing. All fortified wine and brandy must be withdrawn from the fortifying room on or before April 30th of each year, and the Government lock will, upon such withdrawal, be removed by the gauger and returned to the Collector.

"Under the heading 'Instructions in regard to the time and manner of fortification,' it is provided that samples of not less than one quart each for the purposes of careful analysis will be taken in triplicate, also a stamp will be affixed to the head of the cork on the package, except in cases of standing tanks, when the stamp will be affixed to the bung stave, and the gauger is only required to cut upon the bung stave letters and figures indicating the saccharine and alcoholic strength when the wine-maker desires to have the wine shipped under the Government stamp.

"Under the heading of reports of wine makers, the requirements as to the kind of grapes is stricken out, and the wine maker is required to state the quantity of grapes received from his vineyard or vineyards, and the quantity purchased from other grape growers, giving the names and locations and quantity of grapes used by the wine-maker in the manufacture of sweet wines.

"Under the heading prohibition under section 45, as to the use of wine spirits, the portion of this section relating to this matter is quoted, and the following is added: 'Pursuant to this section the Collector will make a special report to the commission as to each case whenever he deems the distance limit necessary for the prevention of a violation of the law, stating what distance is necessary, with reasons for his recommendation.'

"The storing or having on storage in a fortifying room any wine or spirits other than these permitted by the regulations is forbidden. The use and fortification of wines or wine spirits on which the internal revenue tax is overdue is also prohibited.

"Under the heading 'Directions for sending samples for chemical analysis,' provision is made for taking samples in bottles in sets of three, each bottle to have a label affixed. There shall be stated on the label the date, name of producer and location and name of package, and when the sample was taken, and the per cent. of alcohol by volume and the per cent. of sugar by weight. The label will also be signed by the gauger and producer, and will contain a statement to the effect that each signer agrees that the wine in the bottle to which the label is affixed is a fair average sample of the wine in the package described therein. The gauger and wine-maker will see that the wine in the tank is thoroughly mixed and blended with spirits before samples are taken. The gauger is required to send a detailed report of the case to the Collector and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Two of the three samples taken, all carefully sealed, are to be forwarded to the Collector of the district, the third to be returned by the wine-maker. No antiseptics are allowed to be added to the samples taken after the brandy is added, but in a few cases of samples of wine taken before fortification the officer will add to each quart sample contracts of six grain package of salicylic acid. The wine-maker will retain one of the samples, and will send the other two to the Collector by express. The wine-maker will pay for boxing and expressing the samples to the Collector, and unless one of the samples is to be tested in the Collector's office, the Collector will send both to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the express charges for carrying the samples sent to the Commissioner to be paid by the Commissioner. If, however, one of the samples is to be tested by the deputy, as herein provided, the Collector will send to the Commissioner only one sample, and only in cases as herein provided. In the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the quantity of sweet wine produced and fortified in any collection district renders such a course necessary.

"The Collector of Internal Revenue for the district may detail one or more Deputy Collectors of sufficient technical skill, to whom all samples of sweet wine taken as herein provided shall be sent for analysis, under supervision of the Collector, and said Collector will be furnished, for the use of deputies, with suitable chemical apparatus for that purpose. The Deputy Collector will make tests of one of two samples in each case sent to the Collector, and if such tests show that alcohol is in excess of one or both of the limits fixed by law, or that the wine had before fortification less than four per cent. of saccharine matter, or is otherwise not of the kind and character which may be fortified under the law, he will report the fact to the Collector, who will take appropriate action. If, however, the wine-maker is of the opinion that the findings of fact by the Deputy Collector are incorrect, he may have the sample returned by him analyzed by any chemist whom he may select, and if the result of such analysis sustained the wine-maker's view of the matter, the Collector will forward a third sample to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for final analysis. The box containing the third sample will be addressed to the Laboratory Office of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and forwarded by express under the heading of method for determining alcohol.

"Instructions are given for the use of seals on stills in connection with tables 2, 3 and 4, which are furnished. Respectfully yours,

"JOHN W. MASON, Commissioner."

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

R. J. Creighton in Washington Looking After the Service.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Robert J. Creighton of San Francisco is at Chamberlain's. His business here is in relation to the Australian Mail Service, with which he has been prominently identified for many years. "Up to the close of 1889," said Mr. Creighton, "the Australian Mail line was supported by the colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales. Last year the latter Government withdrew absolutely, but New Zealand continued it for another year, hoping the United States Government would step in and contribute an adequate share to its support, as this country was the principal gainer by the service. The Shipping Act of last session may be regarded as a beginning in that direction, but it is by no means sufficient, nor does it appropriate nearly as much money for conveying our bulky Australian mail as the small colony of New Zealand paid American steamship companies for many years for carrying the English mail to and from San Francisco. Doubtless Congress would see the wisdom of extending this policy and building up American commerce with the British-Australian settlements, which are among the richest communities in the world."

Supposed Murder.

DENVER, July 14.—The badly decomposed remains of three men were found in Mosquito Pass, near Fairplay. Two of the bodies are thought to be those of St. Paul men, but the third is unknown. It is is supposed the men were murdered.

CAMPBELL THE MAN.

No Doubt of His Nomination by the Democrats of Ohio.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER TALKED OF FOR PRESIDENT.

Two Fiends Enter the Home of a Farmer Living Near Joshua, Tex., During His Absence, and On Their Demand for Money Being Refused, They Butcher the Farmer's Wife and Three Children and Pile the Bodies in a Heap.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Although the Democratic State Convention was announced to meet to-day and continue in session for two days, the programme provides that this day be devoted to committee meetings and outdoor demonstrations and that the convention is not to convene in formal session until to-morrow morning.

The discussion of politicians is still all directed to the Governorship. That Governor Campbell will be the nominee of the convention to-morrow is practically settled. The contest will be short and decisive, and will be concluded with the first ballot. Governor Campbell will receive far more than enough votes to nominate him, but the anti-Campbell delegates insist that they will go on record in opposition, in order to prevent a unanimous nomination. Thus, so far as the convention is concerned, harmony is deliberately relected as an unnecessary political commodity, and the only question now is, will the anti-Campbell faction carry their grievances to the polls?

There have been many wordy warfares in hotel lobbies to-day between the Campbell delegates and their demonstrative opponents, and in several cases the disputes went to such an extent that the admirers of the Governor answered the threats of the Hamilton County delegates by declaring that Campbell could be both nominated and elected without the help of Cincinnati. All these disputes are deprecated by both Campbell and Neal, but their ill-effect is none the less felt in the party ranks.

While an angry wrangle was in progress this evening in front of the *Plaindealer* office between Peter Nolan, a Campbell man, and an amateur prizefighter, and William and James Patterson, Neal delegates, all understood to be from Cincinnati, the lie was passed and in an instant revolvers were drawn. A lively fusillade followed, in which four or five shots were fired with mild results. An innocent bystander received one of the bullets, after which the weapons were used as clubs with more appreciable effect on the contestants. They all received numerous gashes over the head and were bleeding profusely when arrested.

This unfortunate incident tended to restore a more philosophical feeling all around. Party leaders of all factions immediately united in a vigorous protest against wrangles, and to-night petty disputes are discountenanced by all, and a strong attempt is being made to restore partial harmony.

The full strength of the Campbell following was not appreciated until the Governor reached the city this afternoon.

"There is no doubt of my nomination on the first ballot," he said this evening to an Associated Press representative. "It is a simple question of addition, as I already have the assurance from far more than enough delegates to insure my nomination. I think the result, whatever it may be, will be accepted philosophically by all my worthy competitors, and that the Democracy of the State will present an unbroken front to the enemy this fall."

The discussion over the platform still continues. Ex-Congressman Warner and other prominent free-coinage men are on the ground insisting that party success can only be insured by the convention declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but they are being vigorously opposed by Congressman Harter and other equally prominent Democrats.

"We certainly want to keep clear of a free-coinage silver plank," said Harter to-day. "In two months we now coin $9,000,000 in silver, and that is more than the entire amount coined between 1862 and 1865. Why, free coinage would be the ruin of the industries of the country. The Republicans have not made a silver issue and why should we do so? Would it not be better to devote our attention to the tariff exclusively? We can fight successfully on that issue, but it means national defeat for the party to advocate the free coinage of silver."

As a result of the division of sentiment several informal conferences of Democratic Congressmen and other party leaders have been held, and the money question was discussed with the view of reaching an understanding on the silver issue. A strenuous attempt will be made to settle all differences on the financial question in the Committee on Resolutions, and prevent the subject from being debated in the convention.

The committee has been in session all evening, and the platform is practically completed on the silver question. The tariff plank is founded on that of last year, and demands a reduction of the tariff, and denounces the so-called protective tariff, etc.

The platform pledges the Ohio Democrats to aid in every way to make an exhibit at the World's Fair.

It is possible that the plank favoring silver will be adopted, but if so, a minority report will be presented opposing it.

A mass meeting of anti-Campbell delegates was held this afternoon, at which it was discussed whether, in the event of Campbell's nomination, the opposition should permit him to be declared the unanimous nominee, or insist on a complete roll-call, and make the record show the opposing votes. A committee reported this evening in favor of opposing Campbell to the bitter end. This persistent opposition is the sensation of the town to-night, and has destroyed the last hope of a harmonious convention.

FIENDS IN HUMAN FORM.

They Butcher an Old Lady and Three Children.

JOSHUA (Tex.), July 14.—This morning, at an early hour, two men went to the home of George Newberry, living two miles west of here. Newberry was absent, and the men demanded from his mother some money they supposed they had received a few days previously. The old lady told them she had no money in the house, whereupon they took her into the yard, tied her to a gate-post, and slashed her throat with a knife.

One man went back into the house, seized a child 7 years old and asked where her father's money was. The child refused to tell him, whereupon the ruffian took her out into the yard and cut her throat with a knife.

Going back he took a five-year-old child and a two-year-old baby boy and killed both in the same manner and piled the bodies together.

The miscreants then went away.

The old lady is still living, but cannot recover. Officers are scouring the country for the murderers.

Behring Sea Expert Agents.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Acting Secretary Wharton of the Department of State has sent instructions to Professors Mendhall and Merriam, expert agents appointed to go to Alaska to learn all the facts respecting the seal fisheries. These instructions are to collect all possible information upon the subject of breeding places, the effect of pelagic sealing, diminution of the number of seals, proper lines of demarcation in event that a close season is regarded necessary, and the proper months to be included in such seasons. The United States steamer Marion, which will convey the agents to Alaska, is now at Port Townsend, Wash., and is expected to sail on the 17th inst.

Must First be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Judge Crounse of Nebraska, who succeeded General Batcheller of New York, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will receive no pay for his services unless the Senate confirms his appointment. This is in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General that a person appointed during a recess of Congress to an office which was vacant while that body was in session, is not entitled to any compensation until after confirmation.

A Jersey City Tragedy.

JERSEY CITY (N. J.), July 14.—William Brennan and his wife, Lizzie, were shot at their home in Jersey City Hights early this morning by Policeman Ryerson. Brennan was killed outright and his wife mortally wounded. Officer Ryerson claims he had to use his pistol to save his own life. The tragedy is the outcome of a murderous assault by Brennan upon the policeman, who killed him. Mrs. Brennan also took part in the assault upon Ryerson.

A Negro Lynched.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), July 14.—A lynching, without any apparent adequate cause, occurred last night at Love, a small station on the Illinois Central Railroad, in De Sota County, Miss. The victim was a negro named Samuel Gillispie, who was under arrest for rescuing another colored man who was in charge of an officer.

Booming Chief Justice Fuller.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The *Daily News* will say to-morrow: "There is a well formulated plan here to present the name of Chief Justice Fuller for the Presidency. The *News'* article argues that Hill and Gray may destroy Cleveland, but if so, the choice will fall to a man other than either the New York or Indiana Executive."

Foundered in the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Athos reports the foundering of the Helen Mead in the Gulf of Mexico. She was bound from New Orleans to Nicaragua, and is the third ship the Morgan line has sent on the same voyage with the same ill-fated result.

Fire at Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD (Mass.), July 14.—Bracken's new brick block was burned this morning. The building was occupied by a number of stores and carriage factories. The loss is about $100,000.

THE SITUATION IN CHILE.

REAL FACTS SAID TO BE SKILLFULLY CONCEALED.

Accounts Published in This Country Said to Be Doctored in Balmaceda's Behalf.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Antonio Varas, one of the Chilean insurgent representatives now here, has a very rabid communication in to-day's *Post*, in answer to the *Evening Star's* Santiago correspondent. He says in part: "The article in the *Star*, in defense of Balmaceda, so skillfully conceals the real facts and so adroitly emphasizes every possible point in Balmaceda's behalf that its evident intention of misleading the public mind is apparent. There are indications that the letter has been 'doctored' in this country. When the correspondent disculpates the crime of Balmaceda for the shooting in the public square of a group of soldiers as deserters, she is careful not to mention, what was so notoriously true, that these unfortunate men had been dragged from their homes and firesides by force and, against their will and their duty to their country, were ordered to bear arms in aid of their tyrant. Carried by brute force to ships, they were there penned up like cattle, in the belief that they would at last become tractable enough to serve the dictator's ambitious ends. Inspired by the loftiest sentiments of patriotism, they naturally embraced the first opportunity to escape. They were captured, and appealed to the courts. A decision was rendered, and by the decree of the highest tribunal in Chile it was declared that these men were under no obligation to serve in the army.

"Disregarding the decree of court, Balmaceda interposed his bloody hand, and the men who represented the foremost families of the republican wealth, station and intelligence, were brutally shot down, absolutely murdered in the public square. This is the deed which the writer of the letter endeavors to justify and excuse. In willful mendacity she avoids the truth, and seeks to palliate a crime which will forever be a stain upon the closing years of the nineteenth century. These martyrs to freedom and their country, on whom Balmaceda glutted his revenge, will live in the hearts of all true men, while the tyrant and his supporters will hide their heads in shame, and their names be handed down to posterity as curses to humanity.

"The *Post* will be solicited to publish various letters from a Chilean daughter to her father, giving a truthful and confidential statement of what she has witnessed. It would be very unsafe for the young lady if any one friendly to the dictator came in possession of the name, which would be wired through to Balmaceda, and the poor girl and her family would suffer the consequences. The vengeance of the tyrant would be fearful."

AN INSURGENT VICTORY.

SAN DIEGO, July 14.—Commander Janer of the Mexican man-of-war Democrata, in this harbor, has received a dispatch from the Navy Department of the Mexican Government to the effect that a naval engagement took place off the Chilean coast two days ago between the insurgent cruiser Magellanes and several Government vessels. The engagement resulted in a decisive victory for the insurgents, and two Government vessels were almost destroyed.

Bidwell, the American Forger.

LONDON, July 14.—In the Commons to-day Allison brought up the case of the American forger, Austin Bidwell, imprisoned in 1873 for life for forgeries on the Bank of England.

Home Secretary Matthews replied that he had repeatedly and carefully considered the memorials in favor of Bidwell, but his sense of public duty forbade him advising the Queen to release the prisoner.

ENDED IN BLOODSHED.

The Acts of Too Officious Officers Cause a Riot at San Diego.

ONE SAILOR KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED.

Loud Talk of Lynching if the Officers Put in an Appearance on the Streets—A Sheriff's Posse Captures the Chief Leader of the Hostile Navajos—More Trouble Looked For, and the Military Held in Readiness—Proceedings of the State Board of Trade.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN DIEGO, July 14.—A riot occurred here to-day in which one man was killed, another fatally injured and two Deputy United States Marshals wounded.

This afternoon Deputy United States Marshals Bredlove, Webb, Wilson and Grether attempted to arrest some sailors of the cruiser Charleston, who had overstayed their shore leave, and were carousing in a saloon. There were eleven sailors in the saloon, and as Marshal Bredlove arrested one the others surrounded him and prevented the officer from taking the sailor out. Clubs were drawn by the deputies, and a free fight eusued.

Constable Mitchell came to the assistance of the deputies, but the street became crowded with 'longshoremen, sailors and citizens, and the fights became general. It looked as if the officers would be killed, but a patrol wagon arrived with reinforcements, and the arrested sailor was taken to the jail.

When the patrol left, the crowd again attacked the officers with pick handles, gaspipes and other weapons. Officer Grether drew a pistol as the crowd was clamoring for his life. Another constable drove in a buggy and took Grether away just in time, before the crowd had grown desperate. The other officers finally got away and the wounded were picked up.

Robert Brown, a sailor on the Charleston, died in a few minutes from the effects of a blow on the head with a club, said to be inflicted by Deputy Wilson. Another Charleston sailor named Paddy Burns is dying with a fractured skull. Deputies Bredlove and Grether were badly bruised about the head, and a number of other persons injured.

There is great excitement on the streets, and threats of lynching all the deputies concerned in the trouble are being freely made, if the excited 'longshoremen and sailors can lay hands on them.

The sympathy of the community seems to be with the sailors, as it is said the officers were too officious, and for the sake of securing the reward offered for deserters they undertook to arrest the sailors, whose shore leave had not expired.

Wilson, Bredlove and Grether have disappeared and cannot be found. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of all deputies concerned.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE.

Proceedings of the Regular Monthly Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Trade was held this afternoon in the rooms of the State Board of Horticulture, 220 Sutter street. President E. J. Gregory presided. The following persons were present: W. Carr, E. B. Caldwell, Tyler Beach, C. C. Hutchinson, J. A. Morrisey, Captain Messenger, M. Rapp, A. A. Hibbard, J. S. Emery, W. H. Mills, A. B. Forbes, John P. Irish, A. T. Hatch and Secretary Maslin.

The Finance Committee reported that the sum of $2,022 42 is in bank to the credit of the board.

A communication was read from H. E. Badger of Utah asking that he be given the exclusive agency of a California fruit exhibit in Utah. The writer stated that he would be willing to bear part of the expense attached to the exhibit. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Badger informing him that he would be given the agency. A similar communication was received from a party in Seattle and he was also granted the agency for that city.

The board decided to make an exhibit of the products of the State at the Corn Carnival in Sioux City, Iowa, which will be held in that city within the next few months. C. C. Hutchinson was appointed as a committee to arrange matters for the exhibit.

Chairman Gregory decided that the State Board of Trade could not make use of its display of products for exhibition purposes outside of its own rooms. In consequence of this decision no exhibit of the State's products will be made at the coming Mechanics' Fair, under the auspices of the board.

Colonel J. P. Irish introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the California State Board of Trade hereby requests of the Secretary of Agriculture a report upon the irrigation districts of California, covering the utilities and prospective profits of irrigation, and the ability of the districts to guarantee the solvency of their bonds.

This resolution is said to have originated from the recent visit to this State of Colonel Hinton of the Agricultural Department at Washington.

Manager Maslin filed an interesting report concerning the exhibit in the rooms of the board. He also called attention to the desirability of placing an advertisement in a few prominent newspapers of Eastern States, setting forth that all information desired regarding the resources of California will be furnished by the Secretary of the board, upon inquiry.

W. H. Mills spoke long and earnestly on the idea, and claimed it to be the only means that would result beneficially.

The suggestion offered by Manager Maslin was adopted, and he was empowered to secure the services of a stenographer to assist in replying to all letters received from persons who were desirous of immigrating to the State.

The State Board to-day adopted the following resolution and telegraphed it to Director-General Davis of the World's Fair:

Resolved, By this board that we claim for California the headship of the Department of Horticulture of the World's Fair as a proper and due recognition of her position as the chief horticultural State of the Union and that, ignoring all past contention we respectfully present for appointment any of the following named horticulturists as eminently qualified to fill the position: J. DeBarth Shorb of Los Angeles, Frank Kimball of San Diego, Edward Cooper of Santa Barbara, and George A. Fleming of San Jose.

INSECT PESTS.

Shell-Back Grasshoppers Very Plentiful in Siskiyou County.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Ed. M. Ehrhorn, who was detailed by the State Board of Agriculture to investigate the insect pests of the northern part of the State, has just returned. He says that around Montague, Siskiyou County, an insect called thyreonotus or sheli-back grasshopper is very plentiful. It does much damage to pastures, but does not injure grain, except barley.

Mr. Ehrhorn says the common remedies used in such cases prove to be almost useless when applied to the grasshopper. The only way in which any good can be done is to find their hatching grounds, and to cultivate them thoroughly, exposing the eggs to the sun. After the hoppers have once grown the only one thing to be done is to turn a band of hogs or turkeys into the infected field.

Placer County was found to be infested with locusts, which are doing a great deal of damage at this time. The work of exterminating the pests is particularly hard, as their wings have grown and they migrate very rapidly. The most practical, and, in fact, the only way to deal with them is to take the same course as with thyreonotus—destroy the eggs. The worst infected places are between Rocklin and Newcastle, in Placer County.

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

The Chief Hostile Leader Captured by a Posse.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—A *Chronicle* Flagstaff (Ariz.) special says: Sheriff Flanis and part of the posse who went out with him on Sunday to arrest Indians at Reddin's cattle ranch returned to-night with the chief hostile leader of a band of Navajo renegades. The chief was surprised with only one buck, and was taken in haste to the railroad station. Some hundred Indians were in pursuit. The escape of the posse was a narrow one.

The remainder of the posse are surrounded by Indians at the ranch, and grave fears are entertained for their safety. Company C of the National Guard will leave for the scene to-night with the Sheriff and volunteers. Every weapon in town is in readiness, and additional arms will arrive to-morrow. Should the militia find any resistance, regulars will be sent on at once, as they are now ready and only waiting orders.

Chief Hostine is a very old, but dangerous warrior. A month ago he fired two shots at a man, and has threatened the lives of others.

Wm. Rodent, on whose stock range the trouble broke out, is in town, and says the Indians are very restless. He expresses fears for the safety of the men who are still there.

A third posse, consisting of thirty men, left here last night and hope to reach their comrades by morning. A fight is expected to occur at daylight.

CO-OPERATIVE DISTILLERIES.

Prospects of the New Plan for Benefitting Wine-Growers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—At the last meeting of the Viticultural Commission a plan was outlined whereby the vineyardists, by co-operating in various districts throughout the State, could turn their surplus grapes to profitable account by converting them into brandy in co-operative distilleries.

Since then Rutherford E. Wood has been engaged for several weeks in organizing the grape-growers of the State as preliminary to carrying the plan into execution.

It is proposed to establish in various portions of the State distilleries which are to be erected and maintained by combinations of grape-growers who will use distilleries in common to convert their grapes into brandy which cannot be done profitably by owners of small vineyards or by individual enterprise.

The distilleries to be erected will be substantial buildings, and will be owned and used from year to year by contributing vineyardists on a co-operative system. Mr. Wood has already organized the Napa Valley growers and will soon send a report of his work to the Commission. It is estimated by the advocates of the co-operative distillery system that it will net the wine-growers several million dollars annually.

COSTLY BLAZE.

The Principal Business Portion of a Washington Town Burned.

SEATTLE (Wash.), July 14.—The steamer Henry Bailey, which arrived here to-day from Mount Vernon, brings the first news of a disastrous fire, which occurred there yesterday morning early. The fire broke out in the Washington Hotel. The hotel was entirely consumed, with fifteen other business buildings and two residences, causing a total loss of $40,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in one of the upper rooms of the hotel, which contained nearly one hundred guests at the time, many of whom escaped with difficulty. Many lost their clothing. For a time a panic reigned. No fatalities occurred, however.

Released on Habeas Corpus.

PORTLAND (Or.), July 14.—Adam Cushing, who was recently acquitted of the charge of stealing freight from Union Pacific cars, and who was arrested on a telegraphic warrant from Tacoma on the same charge, was released to-day by United States Judge Deady on a writ of habeas corpus.

An Unknown Man Murdered.

SOLOMONVILLE (A. T.), July 14.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Gila River, near Thomas, on Sunday. The head was crushed in and the flesh cut from the face to prevent identification. There is no clue as to the perpetrator of the crime.

First Trial of the Australian Ballot.

OAKLAND, July 14.—The new Australian ballot law was tried for the first time in this State to-day. An election was held on the question of annexing Adam's Point to the city of Oakland. Everything worked smoothly, and the annexation was carried by a small majority.

Sawmill Burned.

CORVALIS (Or.), July 14.—A fire last night destroyed the sawmill of Max Friendly, together with a large amount of seasoned lumber. The loss is about $12,000; insurance $5,000.

Colonel Dickinson Dead.

SAN DIEGO, July 14.—Colonel William G. Dickinson, one of the best known citizens of Southern California, died at this place at 2 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

INCANDESCENT LIGHTS.

The Edison Company Wins Its Suit Against the United States Company.

NEW YORK, July 14.—In a suit of the Edison Electric Light Company against the United States Electric Light Company, for an infringement of the patent incandescent lights, Judge Wallace today rendered a decision in favor of Edison.

The decision broadly, squarely and fully sustains the Edison patent. Judge Wallace also orders an injunction against the defendant and an accounting of profits for past manufacture.

The present output of incandescent lamps in this country is about 50,000 a day, only half of which are now made by the Edison Company. That company asserts that the decision gives it a monopoly.

The patent was sustained by two appelate courts in England, and the decision of Judge Wallace apparently agrees with the English decisions.

It is thought that the Thompson-Houston and Westinghouse Companies will continue their business as much as before. The patent has only two or three years more to run. The United States Company, against whom the appeal was rendered, proposes to appeal at once.

ROYALLY ENTERTAINED.

Emperor William Pleased at His Treatment in England.

THE IMPERIAL YACHT SAILS FOR NORWAY.

The Fall of the Bastile Celebrated Throughout France with Appropriate Ceremonies and a General Holiday—Three Americans Decorated by President Carnot—Two Large Lumber Yards and a Number of Dwellings in Montreal Destroyed by Fire.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, July 14.—The Emperor of Germany reached Leith this morning. He was received by the Mayor and a number of other officials and was loudly cheered by the large crowd which had assembled.

Upon returning from Forth Bridge, the Hohenzolleren, having the Emperor on board, passed Leith on her way to Norway. The warships in Leith harbor fired a royal salute as the Imperial yacht passed out to sea.

THANKFUL FOR HIS TREATMENT.

LONDON, July 14.—The Duke of Connaught, while at Portsmouth to-day, read a telegram from Leith, from Emperor William, in which the Emperor said: "I cannot leave the hospitable shores of this country without thanking you and others for the very warm and cordial reception extended to myself and the Empress."

The Duke of Connaught added: "When I accompanied the Emperor to the station yesterday evening he said he felt that for a foreigner like himself it was difficult to imagine why he had been accorded such a hearty welcome. He knew it was not so much for himself as for the grandson of the Queen."

FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Two Large Lumber Yards and Several Buildings Destroyed.

MONTREAL, July 14.—The greatest conflagration Montreal has witnessed for years is in progress. It began shortly before midnight in the great lumber yard of Prefontaine, Brosseau & Co. and spread with wonderful rapidity. At the time of writing the whole square bounded by Papineau road, St. Catherine street, Shaw street, Kent street and Josephat lane is destroyed or was in flames and the fire still spreading. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property is already consumed. A number of firemen are reported to have been badly burned and some fatalities are feared.

The flames were finally got under control after two lumber yards and a number of small dwelling were burned. The loss will amount to $50,000.

EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the National Educational Association.

TORONTO (Ont.), July 14.—The National Council of Education resumed its sessions this morning with a large attendance, despite the wet weather. About 3,000 more teachers arrived this morning to attend the annual convention of the National Educational Association of the United States which opens here to-day.

The National Educational Association of the United States was formally opened this afternoon in the presence of about 6,000.

The National Council closed its proceedings by electing the following officers: President, J. H. Baker of Denver, Col.; Vice-President, E. W. Coy of Cincinnati, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, N. C. Schaefer of Kutztown, Pa.

Fall of the Bastile.

PARIS, July 14.—The 14th of July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, was observed in this city and throughout France with appropriate ceremonies and general holiday rejoicing. In this city there was an imposing procession of the Alsace-Lorraine societies. Enormous crowds of people saluted the men in line with cries of "Vive la France." The procession stopped at the Strasburg statue and laid memorial wreaths, bouquets and tri-colored flags upon it. President Carnot held a grand reception while reviewing the troops comprising the garrison of Paris.

AMERICANS DECORATED.

PARIS, July 14.—Among those decorated to-day by President Carnot, in commemoration of the fall of the Bastile, were three Americans. They were Mr. Schweitzer, a delegate from the New York Benevolent Society. The first two were appointed officers of the Legion of Honor, and Schweitzer was appointed Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Advised Not to Invest in That Locality.

LONDON, July 14.—The report of Mortimer, British Vice-Consul at Los Angeles, Cal., just issued says: "Great dangers beset investors in Southern California from promoters in London and from the mismanagement of English managers who are not familiar with the country and from the impositions of venders here." Mortimer adds that he is reluctantly compelled to advise English capitalists not to invest in that part of the country, and quotes San Francisco newspapers as declaring that companies floated in London for the past five years have been miserable failures, while many of them have been out-and-out swindles.

Gladstone's Religious Views.

LONDON, July 14.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter a few days ago, intimating that he would be unable to attend a Liberal meeting, says: "We, in our affliction are deeply sensible of the mercies of God. He gave us for fifty years a most precious son. He has now only hidden him for a very brief space from the sight of our eyes. It seems a violent transition from such thoughts to the arena of political contention, but the transition may be softened by the conviction we profoundly hold, that we, in the first and greatest of our present controversies, work for the honor, well-being and future peace of our opponents not less than for our own."

But the Emperor Is Happy.

BERLIN, July 14.—The *Vossische Zietung* says the destitution among the lower classes of Germany is becoming intense. Potatoes, the usual price of which is one and a half marks per bushel, now cost six marks per bushel, and bread is becoming dearer every week. Every branch of commerce is suffering and many bankruptcies are announced.

Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.

LONDON, July 14.—The trial of Duncan for a murderous assault upon his wife, in Wales, took place to-day. Duncan was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the Court ordered him detained in custody.