THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXI.--NO. 136. SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,534.

QUAY STEPS DOWN.

No Longer Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

TREASURER DUDLEY ALSO RESIGNS HIS POSITION.

The Collector of Customs of New York Resigns His Office Because, He Claims, the Department at Washington Allows Him to Exercise No Authority Over Matters Connected With the Office.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The National Republican Executive Committee met here this afternoon. Of the thirteen members, there were present but seven—Chairman M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Vice-Chairman J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, Secretary J. S. Fassett of New York, Treasurer W. W. Dudley of Indiana, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, and J. M. Haynes of Maine.

The first business was the consideration of accounts growing out of the last campaign, submitted by Treasurer Dudley.

Colonel Scott of Omaha made a speech in favor of holding the next Republican National Convention in that city. A large mass of correspondence was also laid before the committee.

Many active politicians in different parts of the country had suggestions to make and conclusions to draw from the outcome of the last Congressional election. Some pointed out the dangers of the Alliance in their States, and submitted ingenious plans to meet its threatened inroads on the party's strength. Others referred to various grievances and the cause of dissatisfaction among Republicans, which might be overcome by proper treatment.

Some discussion followed as to the time and place of meeting of the full National Republican Committee, and it was finally decided to intrust the selection of a place of meeting and the exact date to Chairman Quay and Secretary Fassett, with a proviso that the meeting shall take place in November. The time-honored custom of allowing six months' notice of the meeting of the nominating convention is to be observed. This action is an indication that the next National Republican Convention will be held not later than May next.

After electing W. J. Campbell of Illinois a member of the committee, in place of George Davis of the same State, the committee took a recess for two hours.

The evening session was held with closed doors. The first business was the consideration of the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, July 29th.

"*Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Secretary of the National Republican Committee*—DEAR SIR: This is to apprise you that I have to-day forwarded to Hon. William Andrews, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, my resignation as a member of the Republican National Committee from that State. Yours truly, M. S. QUAY."

Upon motion of Mr. Clarkson the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we accept, against our judgment, and with much doubt as to the wisdom and expediency of it for the party's interest, the action of Senator Quay in his resignation as Chairman and member of the National Committee. In submitting to it with so much reluctance and regret, we desire to express from our own knowledge of facts his prominent service to the party our sense of deep obligation, under which he has placed the Republican party, and the cause of good government and patriotism in the United States. He undertook the leadership of the doubtful cause in a time when the Republican party was disheartened and the Democratic party confident in power of the supreme control in the Government and Nation, and when the odds of the contest were against our party, and by his matchless power, unequalled skill in resources, and genius to command victory won for his party an unprecedented victory, in the face of expected defeat. We know, as no one else can know, that the contest which he waged was one of as much honor and fair methods as of invincible power and triumphant victory, and that it was largely won by the power of his supreme generalship and unfailing strength as a political leader. In the great contest of 1888, in months of severe effort and during years of close personal association with him, we have learned to know the nobility of the man, and we desire in this conspicuous manner to place on public record for the present and future, as an answer to the partisan assault of a defeated enemy our testimony in appreciation of his public services and personal worth."

The Auditing Committee reported that after a thorough inspection all money was found fully accounted for, and recommended that the Treasurer's accounts be approved and the committee express to him its sense of great obligation for this faithful and efficient services.

The Chairman then read the following letter, dated at Washington:

"*To the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee*—DEAR FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES: Inasmuch as you are about to reorganize the Executive Committee for the immediate preparatory work of the approaching Presidential election in 1892, and as my business engagements will demand all my time and attention during the coming year, I am compelled to sever the pleasant relations which have existed and still exist between us. I therefore tender my resignation as Treasurer of your committee and of the Republican National Committee. Respectfully yours,

"W. W. DUDLEY."

The committee immediately adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, While we are left by Mr. Dudley's own wish no other course than to consent to his retirement from the committee, we feel that his action deprives the committee and the party of the invaluable and loyal services of one who has proved himself one of the ablest and most faithful men of his time in every field of honorable contest and patriotic purpose—as a soldier, winning in his boyhood the stars of a General in the Union army, as a public official, serving with equal fidelity his country in prominent places, and in the political field with like ambition for the nation's good. He has proved himself always worthy the respect and admiration of his countrymen. In his whole public career in unselfish service and with generous nature he has given freely time and labor, never thinking of private profit or personal emolument. His whole life is generous proof of his manliness, purpose and patriotism as a citizen. Speaking from what we know of his rare abilities and unusual devotied to the party and country, we would express this grateful evidence of what we know the Republican party owes him for his services in so many of its contests, and especially in the memorable struggle in 1888. We part from him officially with sincere regret, and in doing so put on the records of the committee this expression of the party's gratitude and personal friendship in which we know he will so worthily be held."

The resignations of Chairman Quay and of Treasurer Dudley were then formally accepted and laid on the table, subject to approval by the full Republican National Committee at the next meeting.

Mr. Clarkson was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Hobart Vice-Chairman, in place of Mr. Clarkson. The Chairman was authorized to select a Treasurer to succeed Dudley. The Committee then adjourned.

COLLECTOR ERHARDT.

He Resigns His Office Because Power Was Taken From Him.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Collector Joel B. Erhardt this morning announced that he had tendered his resignation as Collector of the Port of New York. The Collector refused to give any reasons for his action. The resignation is to take effect August 1st. The resignation has been in the hands of the President for several weeks, but he has taken no official action on it.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Collector Erhardt has given out in reply to various questions put to him touching his resignation of the Collectorship, the following statement: "I resigned because the Collector has been reduced to a position where he is no longer an independent officer, with authority commensurate with his responsibility. I have given bonds for $200,000. I have received for the Government during the twenty months last past $322,697,135, and a small time was personally responsible for enormous values in money and merchandise. My duties are necessarily performed through about 1,500 employes. I am not willing to continue to be responsible for their conduct unless I can have proper authority over them. The recent policy of the Treasury Department has been to control the details of the customs administration at the port of New York from Washington at the dictation of a private individual, having no official responsibility. The Collector is practically deprived of power, while he is left subject to all responsibility. The office is no longer independent, and I am therefore obliged to take this action."

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

CAPE MAY, July 29.—The President has accepted the resignation of Joel D. Erhardt as Collector of the Port of New York, and has designated J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, N. Y., as his successor.

Mrs. Searles' Funeral.

LAWRENCE (Mass.), July 29. — The funeral services of Mrs. Mark Hopkins-Searles were held to-day at the mansion in Methuen. The funeral was strictly private, none but those having invitations being admited to the house or grounds. The services were conducted by Rev. Charles Sweet, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, assisted by Rev. Charles S. Oliphant. The remains were taken in the afternoon to the magnificent tomb just completed in the Methuen Cemetery, opposite the late residence of the deceased. Whether or not this will be the final resting place of the body, Searles declined to state.

Long Distance Conversation Machine.

BUFFALO, July 29.—C. V. Broughton, Secretary and Manager of the Buffalo Seal and Press Works, is working on an electrical machine for conversation at long distances. He is not yet prepared to give out the details of his plan, as the foreign patents have not yet been obtained. He has been at work on the scheme for a year, and has spent $4,600. The medium used is electricity. It is not a system of signals, he says, nor anything of the kind. The President's message or the contents of a newspaper may be transmitted to a vessel ten miles distant with ease. He will be ready very soon to show its operations to the world.

An Armory Badly Damaged by Fire.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Second Regiment Armory, on Lake Front, was badly damaged by fire this morning, and a large number of uniforms and arms were entirely ruined by fire and water. The Hibernian Rifles and A Troop of the First Cavalry also lose their accoutrements. The losses will exceed $25,000.

The firemen had a dangerous fight, as the regimental powder magazine is in the building, but by a plentiful use of water they succeeded in keeping the fire away from it.

Battery D Armory adjoining escaped uninjured.

Crackers Going Up.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A dispatch from Omaha says: It has been announced here that the New York Biscuit Company has sold and leased its factories at Omaha, Denver, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines to the National Cracker Company, which is composed of stockholders of the American Biscuit Company. The local managers have also been ordered to advance prices to the standard. It is further stated that in future the American Company will control the trade west of Chicago, and the New York Company east of there, thus avoiding competition.

Eastern Ball Games.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Good all-around playing made the visitors easy winners to-day. Score: Pittsburg 2, Cincinnati 8. Batteries—Baldwin and Mack; Mullane and Harrington.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Both clubs played well. Score: Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Lovett and Kinslow; Gleason and Clements.

BOSTON, July 29.—The Boston-New York game was postponed onjaccount of rain.

Bank Robbery.

SAG HARBOR (L. I.), July 29.—During a circus procession here to-day the Peconic Bank was robbed of $3,500. All the clerks but one were on the street watching the procession, and that one had left his desk to watch the procession through the front window. The thief entered by the back door, seized a package of money and ran out the same way he entered, being soon lost in the crowd. The robber has not been captured.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A *Republic* special from Seavey, Ark., says: At 1 o'clock today a passenger train on the Iron Mountain road was wrecked about a mile south of Judsonia. Wet weather made the roadbed soft, causing the rails to spread. The train left the track on a curve. Singular to relate, nobody was killed, and less than a dozen injured. It is thought the injuries of none will prove serious.

No Change Probable.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Kiernan's News Agency says to-day: Nobody here knows anything definite about the Hopkins-Searles stock. Huntington, who knows as much as anybody, asserts that "Mrs. Searles' death will cause no change in the management or the policy of the Southern Pacific. Much of the talk by the papers in their financial articles is only 'staff,' and has no substantial basis."

Sam Jones Rotten-Egged.

HOUSTON (Texas), July 29.—While preaching to a large audience here tonight, and when in the middle of his discourse, some people on the outside turned out the lights and rotten-egged Rev. Sam Jones and his audience, most of whom were ladies. There is great indignation felt, and trouble may ensue.

James Gordon Bennett Indicted.

NEW YORK, July 29.—James Gordon Bennett has been indicted for publishing an account of the Sing Sing electric execution.

TWENTY-NINE ROUNDS.

Needham Awarded the Purse in His Fight With Mahan.

THE LATTER GIVES UP ON ACCOUNT OF PAIN IN THE HEART.

An Engineer Killed in a Railroad Tunnel in the Siskiyou Mountains—The Last Spike Driven on the Electric Road Connecting San Francisco and San Mateo Counties—The Hot Wave at Auburn Broken.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Dany Needham of St. Louis and Billy Mahan of San Francisco met in a fight to a finish for a $1,500 purse at the Occidental Club tonight. This was their second meeting, Needham having defeated Mahan in forty-three rounds at Seattle last fall.

Mahan weighed 136 and Needham 138 pounds.

The men lost no time in getting to work, Mahan cutting the face, while Needham waited to get in a right-hand knock-out. The latter caught a corker on the nose in the first, but stopped a rush in the second with a right that nearly floored Mahan.

Mahan punished Needham with both hands in the succeeding rounds, landing on all portions of the St. Louis boy's anatomy, while the latter still waited with his right. Mahan was warned several times against punching too low, but claimed that Needham knocked his hand down.

Needham landed two hard rights in the ninth, bringing blood to Mahan's nose. The latter continued to lead, and the first good exchange came in the eighteenth. Mahan was then bleeding at the ear, and was exasperated at Needham's coolness.

The nineteenth was a hot round, and it looked as if Mahan would fight himself out.

In the twentieth Needham met him with a left and right, swelling the left eye, and bringing blood from the mouth. Mahan was apparently groggy when the round closed, while Needham seemed as fresh as at the beginning.

Needham refrained from pushing matters. Mahan was freshened, but his left-hand jolts did less damage than Needham's occasional counters, which seldom failed to raise a lump or draw blood. Mahan several times dropped, apparently to avoid punishment, and at the close of the twenty-ninth he came to the center of the ring and said he had a terrible pain under the heart, and it was impossible for him to stand punishment longer, and he would give up the fight.

He was cheered by many of the spectators on leaving the ring for the gameness he had shown during the fight. His face bore traces of considerable punishment, while Needham, save for a swelling on the left cheek and a slight puffiness of the rib flesh, was apparently unmarked.

FIGHT UP NORTH.

WALLA WALLA (Wash.), July 29.—Early this morning Billy Pool of St. Paul and Sack Bane, an unknown, fought eleven rounds with gloves just across the Oregon line. The first two rounds were in Bane's favor, but in the third round he began to weaken, and in the sixth he was almost knocked out by Pool. From that time on the fight was all in Pool's favor. At the end of the eleventh round the referee noticed Bane put something into his belt, and upon examination it was found that he had been using a piece of iron in his right glove. The fight was immediately awarded to Pool. Bane's face was badly disfigured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An Engineer Killed in a Tunnel in the Siskiyou Mountains.

ASHLAND (Or.), July 29.—The first serious accident that has occurred on the Southern Pacific Railroad line in the Siskiyou Mountains happened to-day, and resulted in the death of Engineer Jack Rochefoat, and the serious injury of Fireman Fitzpatrick. Just as the overland passenger train had entered the big tunnel the engine parted from the train, and the coupling chain broke when an attempt was made to recouple in the tunnel.

The train was pulled by two engines, and a dense smoke from the rear engine enveloped the occupants of the head engine, and they were not able to endure it for the fifteen or twenty minutes that the train was detained in the tunnel, and Engineer Rochefort and his fireman, Fitzpatick, attempted to climb down from the cab, but were so nearly suffocated that they fell in the darkness, Rochefort with his left arm across the rail. The rear engineer did not know the condition of the men in the head engine, and in backing out of the tunnel to remedy the coupling the drive-wheel of the engine ran over and cut off Rochefort's left arm. He was dead from loss of blood when found.

Fitzpatrick is doing well, and will come out all right. It was thought several other trainmen were nearly overcome in rescuing their comrades, but all come out safe.

A special engine took Company Surgeon Parson to the scene upon receipt of the news.

Rochefort has been running on this division for several years, and was well liked. He leaves a family.

STOCKTON BRIEFS.

A Constable Captured Maddux, the Negro, at Lodi.

STOCKTON, July 29.—Maddux, who escaped recently from the Sacramento jail, where he was held as a supposed accomplice in the murder of Ball at Marysville, was caught to-day by a Constable at Lodi.

Antonio Pararagna, the Italian gardener who has had a bullet in his brain for ten years, was to-day sent to the insane asylum, where he has been sent several times during the past ten years. He attempted to commit suicide ten years ago, when a young man. The bullet from the pistol entered his skull on the right, above and a little back of the ear. It ranged upward and lodged in the brain near the crown of the head. It produced no effect other than pain, and the blood soon ceased to flow from the hole in the skull. A few days afterward he was brought in from his father's gardens near this city and committed to the asylum. This is the fifth time he has been arrested for lunacy.

A SALOON QUARREL.

It Ends in One of the Participants Being Mortally Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—In a saloon quarrel this morning Tony Schrage and Richard Kenzel exchanged several shots. The latter was shot through the leg and Schrage was probably fatally wounded.

Schrage had just returned with Kenzel from an extended tour in Mendocino County and they were presumed to be the closest friends.

He states: "I was with a barkeeper, whose name I do not know, on California street, when Kenzel came up and deliberately knocked me down and beat me.

"Shortly after I was in the saloon, when Kenzel suddenly threw the door open and drawing a pistol shot me in the side, saying, with an oath, 'Take that; you have been talking about me.' I had a pistol, but did not have time to draw it, and if Kenzel is shot he shot himself."

The Last Spike Driven.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The ceremony of driving the last spike which connects the counties of San Mateo and San Francisco by the new electric railroad, took place near the Southern Pacific depot at Ocean View at 11:30 this morning. A large number of prominent citizens of this city were present, together with many from San Mateo County. The spike was driven in the rails which cross the county line by Behrend Joost, President of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railroad Company. Henry P. Bowie officiated as Master of Ceremonies, and made the opening remarks. Rev. E. B. Spaulding delivered a prayer and William M. Bunker an address, after which Mr. Joost drove the spike.

Christian Church Meeting.

SANTA CRUZ, July 29.—Each train today has brought new arrivals for the State meeting of the Christian Church at Garfield Park. The following programme of public services was carried out to-day: At 9:30 A. M.—"The Best Method of Evangelization and the Care of the Weak Churches," a paper by W. A. Gardner of Woodland; review, by J. E. Denton of Santa Cruz, and discussion by C. B. Ware, R. N. Davis and R. L. McHatten.

At 2 P. M.—"The Atonement," a paper by J. W. Kelsey of Willows; review, by W. H. Martin of Fresno; discussion, by W. Webb, E. R. Childers and F. F. Rowlins. A sermon was preached in the tabernacle this evening by C. B. Cone of Hollister.

Preparatory School for Girls.

MAYFIELD, July 29.—A preparatory school for girls will be opened on the grounds of the Leland Stanford Junior University on the 10th day of September under charge of two graduates of the Harvard Annex, who have also taken post-graduate studies in the University of Michigan. The school will prepare the girls for admission to the university. Students will have the benefit of attendance on the lectures in the university, and also have access to the university library.

Involuntary Manslaughter.

TRUCKEE, July 29.—At the close of the preliminrry examination of Malcolm McDougald for the murder of Michael Lanahan, Justice Liggett held the defendant for involuntary manslaughter, and fixed his bail at $5,000. McDougald was accused of killing Lanahan by beating him over the head with a pistol on the 6th of July, and the examination has been prolonged over three weeks.

The Hot Wave at An End.

AUBURN, July 29.—The hot wave that has been with us for about twenty days is broken. Yesterday the thermometer ranged from 70° to 96°, or 10° lower than it has been for three weeks. It is still cooler this morning, the thermometer being as low as 60°.

The Cloudburst at Austin.

AUSTIN (Nev.), July 29.—The inclement weather has passed. All available help is at work clearing the streets of debris. It is estimated the loss will be $6,000.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE ACT.

American Steamships to Run to River Platte Ports.

NEW YORK, July 29.—One of the first and most important results of the passage of the Ocean Mail Service Act will be the establishment of an American line with the River Platte ports. One of the proposals of the Postmaster-General calls for steamers of 5,000 tons from New York to Buenos Ayres, touching at Montevideo on the outward course, and arriving in eighteen days. These steamers are to sail once in three weeks, and make seventeen voyages a year. In returning from Buenos Ayres they are allowed to stop at Santos and Rio, at the contractors' option. The voyage from Rio is to be made in sixteen days.

Bids will be made by the New York and Cuba mail line. If the bids are accepted three ships exceeding 5,000 tons each, and capable of making sixteen knots, will be built for the service. These vessels will be superior in every respect to any steamships now under the American flag.

The European nations have monopolized the trade of the Platte countries, owing to the lack of direct steam communication with New York. American exporters have been compelled to ship their goods by sailing vessels, or else have them transhipped at Hamburg or Rio, with increased transportation charges and serious delay. The mail service has been very bad, requiring anywhere from thirty to forty days. With direct steam service by sixteen-knot ships the mails will go down in eighteen days, and there will be a rapid development of trade.

The New York and Cuba line has also offered a bid for the Mexican, Havana and South Cuban service, in accordance wiih the revised proposals of the Postmaster-General.

LOST HER WATCH.

A California Woman's Experience With a Boston Sharp.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A Boston special says: A young and giddy California woman is in town, who is ready to tear her hair out in her mortification at the publicity which her indiscretions have forced upon her. She has a husband, the Sheriff of one of the most important counties of California, who is doubtless wondering why his wife does not return. She is hanging around Boston, hoping to recover a valuable diamond-studded watch which was stolen from her under very peculiar circumstances.

On June 11th she stopped in Boston on her way home, and put up at a big West End hotel. During the evening she formed the acquaintance of an agreeable young man, and the friendship became so strong that the young man forgot to go home. When she awoke about 5 o'clock in the morning her companion was missing, and her diamond-studded watch and chain, which had been given to her by her husband, had gone with him. She did not dare to return home without the watch, and reported the fact to the proprietor of the hotel. He sent for the police. The fair owner of the missing watch has advertised a reward of $100 for its recovery.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

Fatal Ending of a Quarrel Between Two Negroes.

GLENCOVE (L. I.), July 29.—Richard Underhill, a farmer of Glenhead, a village three miles from here, recently employed two negroes, David Goncom and Thomas Channel, to work on his farm. They roomed together in the upper part of an outhouse. During last night they fought in their room, and Channel was choked to death by Goncom.

Goncom, who is covered with wounds, says because he refused to take a drink of whisky from a flask offered by Channel the latter attacked him with a razor. Finally Goncom succeeded in clinching his assailant, and was compelled to choke him to death.

A Wellington, Kas., man sold two prairie dogs last week to a New-York man for $70.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Lord Salisbury Reviews the Labors of the Present Session.

MUCH ACCOMPLISHED OF BENEFIT TO THE COUNTRY.

The Church Party in Mexico Believed to Have a Concealed Candidate Who Will be Put Forward to Defeat the Re-election of President Diaz—Letters From Guatemala Report Two Attempts to Assassinate President Barrillos.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet tonight, reviewed the labors of the present session of Parliament. He said hard and valuable work had been done, and the obstruction formerly hindering legislation had almost disappeared. He rejoiced at the passing of the education bill as calculated to support a system of religion which the people loved.

Regarding Ireland, Lord Salisbury said the Government had applied a successful remedy to the evils long suffered there and could look back on its policy with satisfaction. Five years ago he had expressed the belief that Ireland must be governed resolutely. Balfour's success was largely due to the fact that those serving under him were assured that they would be supported and not handed over to their enemies. Balfour's administration owed its success to persistence and resolution. [Cheers.] Respect for the law followed, the people feeling resistance to the law futile. "The Land Act," Lord Salisbury said, "will be found not to be a temporary palliative, but a permanent cure for the troubles of many generations. It would draw closee the bond uniting the two countries. England in the last election declared against the severance of the bond, and I believe the decision is irrevocable." [Cheers.]

Referring to the foreign powers, Lord Salisbury said he never knew a period when the people were more tranquil. In South America alone there was a weary quarrel and constant disorder. The English Government has been pressed to arbitrate in the Chilean dispute and in the adjustment of Argentine finances, but England could not undertake either task.

The Premier spoke of the value of the visits of Emperor William and the Prince of Naples in assuring the world of the peaceful bias of the great powers. He hoped in the course of a few weeks to welcome to England the fleet of the French Republic. [Cheers.] There had been talk, he continued, of certain treaties threatening the peace of the world, but he knew nothing of them.

CHILE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The Insurgents Deny His Right to be Seated.

PARIS, July 29.—The Chilean Congressional party has issued a statement to the effect that the election of Viscona as President of Chile is null and void for several reasons: Because as President of the Cabinet he organized a *coup de etat* in January last, thus violating the constitution, because the election was not carried out in conformation with the law relating to elections; because only part of the country voted, and because the election occurred during a suspension of the tribunals charged with the settlement of electoral disputes.

EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Chilean Congressional envoys deny emphatically the truth of the reports from Santiago to the effect that thousands of soldiers of the Congressional army at Iquique have refused to leave there when ordered to Atacama, because they had received no pay.

The Government of Balmaceda, they assert, has made no progress since the commencement of the revolution, and each month since it began has experienced a loss. These losses, the envoys say, have been as follows: In January, the navy; in February, the province of Tarapaca; in March, the province of Antafogasta; in April, the province of Tacna; in May, the province of Atacama; in June, Lobos Guano Islands, and during the present month, the Valley of Huasco.

MONEY SCARCE.

LOS ANGELES, July 29.—An officer of the Charleston gives it as his opinion that if Balmaceda succeds in getting his three ships from France the war will be practically ended. The prospect of their appearance on the Chilean Coast is regarded with horror by the insurgent party. The officer also stated that Balmaceda held all the southern part of Chile, which is the food-producing part of the country. The Congressional party have the northern part, where the nitrate fields lay, which are unyielding and profitless at present. Balmaceda has money, is feeding his troops and paying them, and can prolong the war. The Congressionalists have no money and little food and are having a very hard time.

The officer stated that there was no money in Iquique. Every firm issues its own currency. The currency of the country is paper and it has depreciated to 25 cents on the dollar from the gold standard. Pill-box lids are a medium of circulation in Iquique. A round lid is good for 25 cents, and an oval lid goes for 50 cents. A mercantile firm issuing these stamps its name upon them and is supposed to redeem them in gold coin some time in the future, and meanwhile honor them with their face value in goods.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT REMOVED.

COQUIMBO, July 29.—The Junta's seat of government has been removed from Iquique to Copiapo. A garrison has been left at Iquique with an intendente to collect nitrate duties.

A WAR CLOUD.

Belief That a Great Struggle is Soon to Take Place.

LONDON, July 29.—The opinion of the army is practically the opinion of every influential Russian, and when the officers of the army talk war, and are impatient of peace, even the Czar is obliged to listen, if not yield. All the correspondents agree that the demonstrations at Cronstadt were of a warlike character. No sentiment was breathed that did not signify an alliance of Russia and France for war, and, while no reflections were uttered on England, in any of the formal speeches or addresses, the utmost hostility, mixed with contempt, was expressed, more especially by the Russians, for Germany and the Kaiser. The general impression given to the correspondents was of a brilliant assemblage, who looked upon each other and acted and talked as allies in a grand struggle soon to come.

The grandeur of the dinner given by the Czar to the French officers may be judged from the fact that 650 pieces of gold plate figured on the imperial table. Both Moscow and St. Petersburg were drawn upon for means to make a display barbaric in its magnificence, and far exceeding the Queen's state dinner to the Kaiser. The scene was Oriental rather than European, and gave sufficient proof of the vast treasures accumulated by the Romanoff family in the course of the centuries of the empire.

THE CZAR'S TELEGRAM.

PARIS, July 29.—The text of the Czar's telegram to President Carnot, in regard to the visit of the French fleet at Cronstadt, is as follows: "The presence of the fleet is fresh testimony of the profound sympathy uniting France and Russia. I have at heart to express to you my warm satisfaction on this account."

OUR SISTER REPUBLICS.

Movement on Foot to Defeat Diaz for President of Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Late advices from the City of Mexico to the Associated Press say that two American papers, published in that city, are making considerable noise over the recent letter of so-called Prince Iturbide, which is now used as a banner cry by the Church party, who seem to have some concealed candidate against Diaz, and are using this foolish, ignorant boy and his backer, Verdugo, to cover up appearances.

The creation of three new archbishoprics and five new bishoprics by the Pope is considered significant. The Indians, who form nine-tenths of the population, are very loyal to the clergy.

President Diaz is again well enough to attend to executive business, but he bears traces of recent suffering. His wife wishes him to go to Europe for rest, but his ambition keeps him here, and will for some time yet.

The press is more restricted than ever. The Governors of the different States are coming here to consult with ex-President Gonzales. All this gives rise to many rumors. The President is known to have had a serious misunderstanding with the Minister of Finance.

Letters from Guatemala says two attempts have been made on the life of President Barrillos, and a revolution is inevitable.

DAY OF MOURNING.

Burial of the Victims of the St. Mande Disaster.

PARIS, July 29.—Crowds of people, estimated at 25,000, gathered this afternoon at St. Mande to witness the funerals of the victims of the railroad disaster of Sunday. The crowds were so great that it required the Prefect of the Department of the Seine and a strong detachment of troops to keep the route of the funeral procession clear.

There were twenty-four hearses in line from the town hall to the cemetery, and thousands of mourners followed the bodies to the grave. All the houses at St. Mande were draped with crape emblems, half-masted flags and other signs of general mourning. The air was filled with the wailing and crying of friends and relatives of the dead, many women reaching such a pitch of excitement that they went into hysterics, while others fainted.

Breach of Promise Case.

LONDON, July 29. — The sensational breach of promise case of Miss Valerie Wiedmann against Captain Robert Horace Walpole, in which the plaintiff asked $100,000 damages, and which has been in and out of the courts more than two years, resulted on June 17th in a verdict for $1,500 damages; but Captain Walpole took the case to the Court of Appeals, and to-day that court reversed the verdict of the lower court, holding that there was no corroboration of the statements that defendant promised to marry her.

Not a Political Mission.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The *Novo Vremya* to-day publishes an interview with Admiral Gervais, of the visiting French squadron, in which he declares that he has not been intrusted with a political mission to Russia, but only to convey the friendly sentiments of the French Government and its people. The ente between Russia and France, the Admiral declares, is analagous to that between members of the Dreibund, and purely defensive.

Deaths in the Alps.

VIENNA, July 29.—Albert Fessler, an opera-singer, aud Anton Mohr, a lace merchant, who ascended the lofty Solsteinhutre, in the Tyrolese Alps, refusing the services of guides, perished of cold and starvation, having lost their way.

An Italian banker named Anton Andres has been killed by falling over a precipice while ascending the Sagre Saumichele part of the Alps.

Conspirators Arrested.

LONDON, July 29.—A Geneva paper says that the St. Petersburg police recently arrested twenty-six officers connected with a conspiracy to kill the Czar and force the Czarowitz to establish a constitutional monarchy. The officers, all but two of whom were nihilists, offered desperate resistance to the police, and seven nihilsts were killed and seven more escaped.

Pritchard Challenges Mitchell.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Police Gazette* has a special cable from London saying that Ted Pritchard has challenged Charley Mitchell to fight for $5,000 and the championship of England. Pritchard says he is not going to the United States, but is willing to fight either Fitzsimmons or Hall for $5,000 a side and allow expenses.

Heavy Rains in India.

LONDON, July 29. — Dispatches from Bombay state that there have been heavy rains and serious floods in that presidency, and the roads have been damaged. Sixty miles of railroad have been injured by washouts. The rivers in the district of Poonah are swollen and thousands of acres of land submerged.

The Cahensly Incident.

ROME, July 29.—The letter of the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons, in which he condemns the suggestions of Herr Cahensly and the St. Raphael Societies in regard to appointing Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States of the same nationalities as the people to whose spiritual wants they minister, has been published here.

Sugar From Cuba.

HAVANA, July 29.—The amount of sugar exported from the island from December 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, to the United States, is 3,252,000 bags, 22,489 hogsheads and 465,131 tons.

Fourteen Persons Drowned.

ESSEN (Prussia), July 29.—Fourteen persons, employes of the water works here, were drowned to-day while crossing the river, by the capsizing of a boat.

Cholera Ravages.

LONDON, July 29. — Dispatches from Mecca state the death rate from cholera is 140 per day at that place and thirty daily at Djeddah.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Four Men Killed by the Collapse of a Building.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The puddling department of the Frankstown mill, on Second avenue, collapsed this morning, killing four men and injuring eight others. The men were engaged in erecting a building when the supports gave away and the entire structure came down with a crash.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

TOLEDO (O.), July 29.—A boiler exploded in a sash and door factory at Cummings. Will Moore was instantly killed. Three others were severely injured and may die. The building was demolished.

MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

Census Report of the Incumbrances on Homes and Farms.

OVER TWO MILLION FAMILIES LIVE ON PROPERTY UNDER LIEN.

The Navy Department Announces the Names of Successful Candidates for Positions at the Mare Island Navy Yard Under the Civil Service Rules Recently Adopted by Secretary Tracy.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The count of farm and home transcripts, made in accordance with the mortgage-collection clause of the Census Act, has been completed by the Census Office. There were returned by enumerators 2,491,930 farms and homes occupied by owners which were incumbered by mortgages. This includes some about which the enumerators made no report, and which belong partly to a class of hired and partly to a class owned free, as well as partly to a class owned and incumbered. Until this unknown quantity, due to the failure of enumerators, is eliminated, it may be regarded as approximately true that two and a quarter million of the twelve and a half million families of the United States occupy and own incumbered farms and homes, and that ten and a quarter million families occupy farms and homes either hired or owned free. The proportion of hired and owned free homes and farms will be known when the population division completes the count of returns pertaining to them.

The preliminary results indicate that the average debts for farms in Iowa is $719, and the average for farm and home $1,140. If these averages hold good for the Union the incumbrance on farms and homes of the United States occupied by owners is about $2,565,000,000.

The success of this investigation, Superintendent Porter says, has been far beyond the anticipations of the most experienced statisticians, and the result will be of immense interest and value to the nation. The first volume relating to the recorded indebtedness will probably go to press this year.

Incomplete returns from several Western States indicate that farms and houses are mortgaged for about one-third of the value put on them by the owners.

NAVY-YARD EMPLOYES.

Successful Candidates for Positions at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Navy Department has approved the report of the Board of Examiners for master mechanics at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and has filled all positions by the appointments of the candidates mentioned. In the case of N. C. Hilton, designated for the position of master shipwright; D. Harrington, for master ship-fitter; C. J. Phelps, for master shipsmith, and M. G. Winchell, for master plumber, the board said they were the best qualified of the applicants offered, but not having the special knowledge desirable for the positions, the department deferred action.

The board designated the following individuals as best qualified for the respective places:

Construction Department — Master Shipwright, N. C. Hilton of Vallejo; Master Joiner, Charles Daly of Vallejo, Master Shipfitter, Daniel Harrington of Oakland; Master Shipsmith, Charles J. Phelps of Vallejo; Master Plumber, M. C. Winchell of Vallejo; Master Boatbuilder, Thomas Vice of Vallejo; Quarterman, calker in charge, J. W. Jaimison of San Francisco; Quarterman, painter in charge, Matthew Carravan of Vallejo, Quarterman, in charge of laborers, J. W. Monroe of San Francisco.

Steam Fitting Department—Foreman Machinist, E. B. Hussey of Vallejo: Foreman Patternmaker, Aug M. Street of Vallejo; Foreman Molder, Henry Dimmick of San Francisco; Foreman Boilermaker, George J. Campbell of Vallejo; Foreman Blacksmith, Luke Burke of San Francisco: Loading Man, coppersmith, Charles B. Rand of Vallejo.

Equipment Department—Master sailmaker, William J. Wood of Vallejo; quarterman rigger in charge, John Shean of San Francisco.

Yards and Docks Department—Foreman mason, W. H. Dennis of Vallejo; foreman laborer, William J. Sargent of Vallejo; machinist in charge, George W. Morton of Vallejo.

With reference to certain trades involving special training in the building of hulls of modern steel warships, the board states that in its opinion none of the candidates presenting themselves possessed the special knowledge desirable. The trades referred to are as follows: Master shipwright, none of the candidates appearing before the board were fully qualified for the position, owing to their ignorance of iron and steel building; master ship fitter, none of the candidates appearing before the board evince that knowledge of machinery and machine tools that is desirable for this position, most of the candidates being plate-iron workmen; master shipsmith, none of the candidates appearing before the board evince that knowledge of modern smith work in steel ship construction that the board deems desirable; master plumber, none of the candidates appearing before the board evince that knowledge of plumbing and ventilation desirable in modern naval construction.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A. Mann has been appointed postmaster at Chinese Camp, Tulare County, vice C. F. Wade, removed; Peter Jones, at Durham, Butte County, vice J. H. Skinner, removed; E. P. Fuller, at San Antonio, San Bernardino County, vice J. B. Churchill, resigned.

John R. Murray has been commissioned postmaster at Greenville, and Jackson Dennis at Sutter Creek.

His Services Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of $5,000 to James McIntosh of San Francisco, as a reward for information which resulted in the seizure at San Francisco of opium valued at $15,602. This is the maximum of the informer's fee allowed by law.

Naval Academy Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following have been appointed to the Naval Academy: W. H. Stanley of California, J. R. Monoghan of Washington and D. W. Todd of California.

Customs Decision.

NEW YORK, July 29.—In the case of Kahn Brothers, Boone & Co. against the Collector of San Francisco for a wrongful assessment of duty on an importation of gray and black astrachans, the United States Board of General Appraisers to-day decided in favor of the protestants. The duty was assessed 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem, as woolen clothes, while the importer claimed assessments under paragraph 363 as manufactures of worsted. The decision is an important one and has long been looked for.