THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXII.--NO. 76. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,629.

KING OF TROTTERS.

Palo Alto Breaks the World's Stallion Trotting Record.

HE COVERS A MILE WITHOUT A BREAK IN 2:08 3-4.

The Annual Convention of Fruit Growers of California Pronounced a Grand Success—Three Sailors Drowned by the Capsizing of a Boat—Officers Run Down a Man in Oregon Accused of Defrauding a Missouri Bank.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

STOCKTON, Nov. 17.—Palo Alto, the famous campaign stallion of Stanford's stable, was placed by Marvin to-day champion of the world of trotting stallions, going a strong and game mile in 2:08¾. The horse went a mile yesterday in 2:10½, which made him right for to-day's performance. Heretofore Marvin has tried to hold him down to the half and save him for the finish, but to-day he let him go away at his speed, holding him on his feet. He went along his usual track in the middle of the course with a runner close up and made the quarter in 31¾ seconds and the half mile in 1:03¼, a terrific gait. Marvin held him back on the next quarter to keep him strong for the finish, making the quarter in 33 seconds, and reaching the three-quarters post in 1:36¼, a second faster than he made the distance yesterday. On he went, making a wonderful finish, coming the last quarter in 32¼ seconds without a skip, going under the wire brave and strong, winner of the world's stallion trotting record in 2:08¾.

Palo Alto goes home in the morning to retire to the stud, having won the mark Marvin had set for him.

While Palo Alto goes to the head of the list, much honor must be given to the famous driver Marvin, who has persisted in working the great campaigner on to the championship. It has been insisted that the grand old trotter had seen his best days, and could never go a faster mile than his record of 2:12¼, which he had when he came to Stockton the 1st of October. Senator Stanford gave Marvin full authority to do as he pleased. October 14th the horse was started here against his record of 2:12¼, and trotted in 2:12¾. A week later he went in 2:11¼. Six days after he went in 2:10, and on the 3d of November he trotted his best mile in 2:09¾. Then it was said that the old horse had done his best, and should be retired, but Marvin kept on, driving him, a week later, two terrific heats, one in 2:10¼ and three hours later another in 2:09¾. Yesterday Marvin drove the stallion in 2:10¼, and but for breaking he would have had the record. To-day he seemed to understand what was wanted of him, and went out to win the race of his life. It was the grandest race and most creditable performance ever seen on any track, for the stallion is 9 years of age, and has been raced more and faster than any living horse, and has not been sound since he was 4 years old, having a lameness in one leg which always shows in his warming up, and undoubtedly causes pain.

Bell Bird, the Palo Alto yearling, went against her world's record of 2:26¼, but made a break, coming in in 2:28. She went to the half in 2:12.

C. A. Durfee's four-year-old stallion, McKinney, by Alcyon, trotted against his record of 2:17, and made a record of 2:12¼, beating the four-year-old stallion record. His quarters were 0:33¼, 1:03½, 1:40¼, 2:12¼. It was made without a skip.

The track was hard for McKinny, and he will go again Saturday, when Durfee hopes to drive him under 2:10.

The contest for the yearling record is still exciting. Yesterday Millard Sanders drove the yearling Fron Fron, by Sidney, in 2:28¾, and to-day he gave her the very fast record of 2:27 flat, made without a skip in the mile. She made a wonderful finish for a yearling, trotting the last quarter in 0:35. He went to the quarter in 0:39, to the half in 1:15, to the three-quarters in 1:52, and the mile in 2:27, only three-quarters of a second slower than Bell Bird's world's record of 2:26¼.

Athadon, a Fresno yearling, who trotted last week in 2:29¼, went again to-day, and equalled the time, not making a skip. Matt Dwyer, who is handling the colt, will stay to drive him again.

Marvin will stay to give Bell Bird a faster mile, so the yearling excitement will be kept up.

THE GUARANTEE HOLDS GOOD.

The Southern Pacific Company Will Stand by the $50 Rate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—J. C. Stubbs, Third Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Company, says as follows in reference to dispatches from St. Louis to the effect that the Transcontinental Association has refused to grant the $50 rate, should the national political conventions be held here:

"Our guarantee for a $50 rate holds good. That dispatch simply means that several members of the association have voted against the proposition as submitted by wire without further explanation than the fare proposition contained. It is a rule with railroad companies, as with all prudent business men when in doubt about a proposition and denied a reasonable time for consideration, to withhold assent if for no other reason than to secure proper consideration of the subject.

"Several months will necessarily intervene between the announcement of place where the conventions will convene and the day of assembling. In that time a great deal of work can be done in the matter of influencing the lines concerned to give us the desired rate. Enough companies to make sure of the result have already expressed themselves definitely on the subject. Meantime we have the guarantee of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, which is sufficient for all present purposes."

IN THE HANDS OF THE LAW.

A Chinese Embezzler Captured While Embarking for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Chief Crowley received a dispatch to-day from the Chief of Police of Victoria, saying that Wong Yuen, the Chinese embezzler, had been arrested there. He was a labor-contractor for the Alaska Commercial Company, and last season furnished laborers for the company's Alaskan canneries. He collected in all about $20,000 from the company, but failed to pay it over to the men. Last Saturday he received final payment of $9,080, and immediately disappeared. His description was telegraphed to Portland and Victoria, and he was arrested as he was boarding a China steamer. The sum of $5,570 of the stolen cash was found upon him. He was immediately extradited to answer to a charge of embezzlement.

BANK DEFRAUDER ARRESTED.

Run Down in Oregon After a Long Chase.

ASHLAND (Or.), Nov. 17.—Saturday's train brought to Ashland A. J. Buzzard, President of the Farmers' Bank of Jamesport, Mo., who had traced thus far one James H. Tantum, who he claimed had defrauded the Farmers' Bank out of several thousand dollars. Buzzard gave the case to officers here, and started on his return to Missouri. Yesterday Sheriff Birlsey and Deputy Robt. Taylor found Tantum at Medford, and will hold him until a requisition arrives from Missouri.

Tantum came to Southern Oregon about two weeks ago, deposited six thousand dollars in the Jacksonville Bank, and after looking over different portions of the valley, had almost consummated the purchase of a two thousand dollar place near Woodville. He has been going under the name of J. Horace Greely since coming here, but when arrested admitted that his real name was Tantum, and that he had large dealings with the bank which it is claimed that he defrauded.

FRUIT-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The Meeting at Marysville a Pronounced Success.

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 17.—The fifteenth annual Convention of the Fruit-Growers of California is a success beyond all predecessors in point of attendance and character of programme. Masonic Hall was filled all day to-day, and to-night the trains have brought in many more fruit-growers. Owing to the absence of Ellwood Cooper, President of the State Board of Horticulture, Vice-President Buck called the convention to order. Rev. L. J. Garver rendered a prayer, after which James O'Brien, Jr., delivered an address of welcome. As a courtesy to the locality, B. F. Walton of Sutter and Colonel J. B. Fuller of Yuba were chosen Vice-Presidents.

Acting President Buck then delivered the annual address, and competent fruitmen aver that it is the most thorough and comprehensive one ever presented to that body. Some minor features followed this address, and preceded the arrival of Governor Markham, who was accorded a hearty welcome, and in a happy vein spoke to those assembled on the subject of fruit-growing, which had caused them to assemble.

The Governor was entertained at lunch after his address, and then driven about the surrounding country, returning to Sacramento on a special train late in the afternoon.

The afternoon was taken up in discussing papers on the subject of handling green fruit for the Eastern markets.

This evening an informal reception was tendered to the visiting fruit-growers and their ladies.

RACING IN OAKLAND.

Four Good Events Given by the Oakland Jockey Club.

OAKLAND, Nov. 17.—Four good races were given by the Oakland Jockey Club to-day. The first event was a handicap, nine-sixteenths of a mile, won by Hercules, Elrayo second. Time, 0:54¼.

Second race, two-year-olds, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Jyrene won, Annie Lewis second. Time, 1:09¼.

Third race, all ages, three-eighths of a mile, Jew won, Ida Glenn second. Best time, 0:36¼.

Fourth race, all ages, one and one-eighth miles, John Treat won, Idaho Chief second. Time, 1:54.

Portland's Assessment Roll.

PORTLAND (Or.), Nov. 17.—City Assessor Flower, has completed the assessment roll. The roll shows that the total valuation of assessable property, excluding the indebtedness, is $46,000,000. The gross value is about $60,000,000. Last year's assessment of the three municipalities which now constitute Portland was a net total valuation of about $31,000,000. This year's valuation is made on a 40-cent basis.

Three Sailors Drowned.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Nov. 17.—Three of the crew of the barkentine North Bend, bound for the Fiji Islands, were drowned this afternoon. Five of the crew were in the ship's boat, which was capsized in a gale. Two of the sailors clung to the boat, and, after drifting for about an hour, were picked up by a passing vessel.

Land Deal Closed.

ONTARIO, Nov. 17.—Ohio parties closed a deal to-day for 640 acres of the Chino ranch, between Chino and Ontario. The price, with water, was $200 per acre. Fifty families are to settle on the land. It is expected that the colonists will lease considerable other land, planting beets for the Chino sugar factory.

Jurors for the Sullivan Trial.

SAN RAFAEL, Nov. 17.—This morning a venire of thirty-five jurors was drawn to try the case of S. W. Sullivan, charged with sending weapons into the State prison at San Quentin with intent to aid prisoners to escape. This will be the second trial for Sullivan. In the first trial the jury disagreed.

A Hospital Patient Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—James Gallingan, 67 years of age, a native of Ireland, an inmate of St. Mary's Hospital, jumped from a second-story window of the hospital this morning, and was instantly killed. Gallingan was partially blind, and is supposed to have been insane.

Insane.

MERCED, Nov. 17.—James Sullivan, the man who murdered M. Schelly, some six weeks ago, and who was adjudged not guilty on the ground of insanity last night, was committed to the Stockton Insane Asylum at noon to-day.

Death of a Los Angeles Citizen.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—L. C. Goodwin, an old and prominent resident and President of the Los Angeles Savings Bank, died to-day after a long illness of dropsy. He leaves a family and a large estate.

Rev. Gillingham Guilty.

MODESTO, Nov. 17.—The Presbytery today rendered a verdict in the case of Rev. A. C. Gillingham, charged with unministerial conduct. The Presbytery unanimously sustained the charges of indecent and vulgar language and lying.

Funeral of a County Official.

YUBA CITY, Nov. 17.—The funeral of County Surveyor John T. Pennington occurred here to-day. He was thrown from a buggy Saturday, receiving injuries resulting in his death the next day.

Dragged to Death.

NICOLAUS, Nov. 17. — A Chinaman named Wo Kee was dragged to death today by runaway horses.

Miners' Strike in France.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The miners' troubles continue to spread, and the men still remaining faithful to the employers are not in an enviable position. Patrols of strikers have caused rioting, and officers have been injured. At Lieven troops are on duty to preserve order. There are now only a thousand miners at work in Pas de Calais. The total number of strikers is 33,400.

Schooner Seized.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.—Internal revenue officers succeeded in capturing the schooner Marie Rose, having on board 140 large barrels of whisky, besides cases of brandy, wine, gin, and boxes of cigars. The whole is valued between $25,000 and $30,000.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Opening Session of the Supreme Council at Indianapolis.

THE MEETINGS SO FAR A DISAPPOINTMENT TO ALL.

Conflicts of Opinion on Important Subjects Seriously Interfere With the Work—The Third Party Issue Results in a Drawn Battle—President Polk Delivers His Annual Address.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance was called to order at 10:40 o'clock by President Force of the Indiana Alliance, with nearly all the 120 delegates and 500 spectators in attendance. Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan was introduced and was received with enthusiasm. In a short address he welcomed the delegates to Indianapolis.

J. F. Tillman, Secretary of the Alliance Executive Committee, responded. After thanking the people of Indianapolis for their warm welcome, and paying a tribute to President Harrison, he said: "It is farming and laboring people who feed the world, who fought the battles of this country, and to whose energy and patriotism this great and glorious land of ours is indebted for its richest blessings of liberty and peace. It is not our mission to tear down or disintegrate our honestly conducted industries, but to oppose all illegitimate combinations and monopolists that tend to destroy the very spirit and intent of the Constitution. We are not here as politicians, seeking to disrupt partisan political parties, or to promote the fortunes of any political aspirant. Nor are we here in the interest of any third party, for, by our very organic teachings, we have the right to vote with whatever political party we may think best will advance good government."

He called attention to the last "Billion-Dollar Congress," and criticised its expenditures, which, he said, were more than those spent by all the Congresses in the first seventy years of the history of this Government. This, he said, "was more than $8 for every man, woman and child in the United States to support the National Government, not including other taxes levied." He then said: "How long would they endure it if collected directly from them, instead of indirectly, as it is now collected? Now, about our tariff. Say what you please about the tariff, but it must and shall come down to a reasonable basis of taxation, and these reckless expenditures by Congress must be stopped, or we will continue to change the personnel of every Congress. Yet, this is not all; nor is it at the bottom of that which brought about the uprising of the people in all parts of this great country. I can best illustrate it by the use of three words—Transportation, Tariff and Trust. Here is the trouble, and there are three C's, which are the first letters of the three words, crush, change and control. There is the unwritten and iron-bound oath our friendly political newspapers abuse us so much about. I will now tell you what this oath is. It is to crush trusts, to change the tariff and control transportation."

He thanked God for the Farmers' Alliance and all kindred organizations, and then proceeded: "We are going to succeed in our efforts to obtain a large circulating medium. We must have more currency, and we will have it. The farmers North, who wore the blue, have reached the South and have taken the Southern farmer, who wore the gray, by the hand and said to him, 'We have never asked you to surrender to king monopoly and partial legislation, but only to preserve the Union alike good for all'; and no brave Southern farmer ever surrendered to such circumstances. Though defeated it was but to save the Union, and the chivalry of the entire South today is determined to preserve the Union and the Constitution at all hazards, and the result is that sectional strife and partisan prejudice are buried face downward. The Farmers' Alliance means the greatest good for the greatest number, and it is determined to have exact justice for all and especial favors for none. It numbers in corporation nearly 400,000, and it has come to stay and will be held intact as a non-partisan organization. The members of all political parties may join the organization and it will never become a third political party. There is big political significance in it, but not party or political significance, because that would mean hopeless ruin." Tillman's reference to the non-partisan nature of the Alliance caused something of a sensation, and was received with about equal evidence of approval and disapproval.

General J. B. Weaver of Iowa was called for and made a speech on the general situation, which was received with enthusiasm. He was followed by Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas in the same strain.

President Willets of the Kansas Alliance spoke briefly and the meeting adjourned.

At 2 o'clock the Alliance went into executive session at the Board of Trade and the National F. M. B. A. at the Courthouse. Both are discussing the third party movement.

The open meetings to-day were a disappointment to Alliance leaders, and particularly the third party men. The attendance has not been as large as expected, nor the enthusiasm so great. Conflicts of opinion have arisen on important subjects which created serious interference with the work. While the attendance was small, the fight for and against the third party movement was none the less bitter.

The session of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Association and Alliance this afternoon was secret, but it is understood that the issue was met squarely in each, and the result in each case a drawn battle. Nothing but a final vote can determine the relative strength of the factions.

At the opening meeting to-night the attendance was less than a thousand. President Polk delivered the annual address.

Mr. Polk reminded the representatives that upon no body has greater responsibilities rested than on this since the Continental Congress. The demand of the latter for equal rights were no more just than theirs to-day against the inequalities which threaten to undermine the liberties of the people. What are the alleged grievances of the farmers? From 1830 to 1860 farm values increased 101 per cent., and from 1870 to 1880 only 9 per cent. The aggregate wealth of the country increased from 1870 to 1880 over 45 per cent. The crops of 1886 brought less than 2 per cent. more than the crops in 1866. The crops of 1867, though less than half as large of those of 1887, brought the farmer $79,500,000 more.

Two-thirds of the country's wealth is not assessed for taxation, yet the farmer, possessing only 22 per cent. of it, pays 80 per cent. of the taxes. With modern facilities of transportation and improved machinery, the farmer finds himself compelled to sell his produce at prices barely covering cost. Farm mortgages are frightfully large. In Iowa the mortgage indebtedness is $104 per capita, in Kansas $155, in Illinois $100, and everywhere the farmer is overburdened with debt. Therefore the farmer, now appealing to the supreme tribunal of public opinion, asks a just decision through the ballot-box.

Polk then took up the demands of the farmers, on which he spoke at great length. "The Sub-Treasury idea," he said, "has grown until it is the sentiment of the order in thirty-four States. The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the States. Money, transportation and transmission of intelligence are essential elements in commerce. Does Congress regulate these? Organized capital has demanded of Congress and obtained control of the volume of currency. This has resulted in a fearful augmentation of the centralized money power to the impoverishment and robbery of honest industry. In 1865 the amount of currency was two billion dollars with thirty-seven million population. To-day, with sixty-three million people, the volume of currency is reduced to six hundred million, resulting in high-priced money and low-priced articles, entailing distress, poverty, suffering and ruin.

"The supreme question before the people is financial reform. The two great parties have evidently sounded a truce, and, as in the past, this question will be regarded as neutral ground between them. In this crisis it is the duty of every true member of the Alliance to stand firmly by our principles, and to demand of all aspirants of our suffrages an unequivocal definition of their position on this great principle."

Polk said the grounds of organization was very encouraging. A recommendation was made that a conference be had with the Reform Press Association to discuss the most available means of disseminating reform literature.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

ANNUAL DINNER OF NEW YORK'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster Delivers an Address on the Monetary Question.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A distinguished assemblage gathered to-night at the one hundred and twenty-third annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Among the many prominent guests were: Senator Hiscock, Chauncey Depew, Generals Schofield and Howard, Secretary Foster, Director of the Mint Leech, Hon. Carl Schurz, Rev. Dr. Briggs and the Earl of Aberdeen.

Less than one year ago Secretary Windom was struck down in the same banqueting hall, and before the feast was done he was dead. Many times the tragedy was referred to to-night. President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Proctor, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland were among the many who sent regrets.

Secretary Foster made the speech of the evening, the subject being "To Maintain Parity Between Gold and Silver is the Fixed Policy of This Government." In the course of his remarks he referred to the gloomy predictions made fifteen years ago by the people of the East over the proposed large coinage of silver dollars. "So now," said he, "men whose intelligence and patriotism cannot be questioned, and whose purposes are most exalted, are moved to indulge in gloomy forebodings over the present outlook and propose to repeal the Act of July 14, 1890, hoping thereby to preserve parity." He did not propose to indulge in any prophecy.

The Secretary told of an elaborate speech he prepared in 1878 upon silver and gold, but did not deliver in the House because of enlarged views between the finishing of the speech and the day set for its delivery. He added: "If the New York *Times* could have that speech to comment upon I think I should have to resign my office. I mention this merely to call to mind the fact that many other gentlemen have not been as prudent as I was."

The Secretary further said that in his opinion, with all our power, we could not maintain the parity of the two metals if the policy of free coinage of silver prevailed. He was firmly of the opinion that parity can be maintained under the present policy.

"We produce annually about thirty millions of gold. The present indications are that the balance of trade with foreign nations for the next two years, and for a longer period, if the present tariff law is maintained, will require gold shipments to us to pay the balances in our favor. Under the present policy we buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, paying for it in new treasury notes. Under such conditions the work of maintaining the parity will not be a strain upon the resources of the country. If, however, the balance of trade should turn to us to any great extent, which seems to me quite improbable, except in the event of extraordinary contingencies abroad, a strain would come, but then my faith in our resources is such as to compel me to believe that we would weather the storm and preserve the parity.

"The shipment of more than $70,000,000 of our gold to Europe without embarrassment to us is only an illustration of the marvelous financial strength of this country. Under free coinage silver would take the place of gold in setting the balances. If the price of silver were advanced from $1 to $1 29 per ounce, all the silver in the world for sale would be attracted to this country. To maintain parity under such condition would be a task requiring more than our immense resources, and the exercise of unusual power to the last degree could supply, but with 4,500,000 ounces of silver purchased at a gold value each month, the task would be easy."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The General Assembly Completes Its Work—Powderly's Acts Sustained.

TOLEDO (O.), Nov. 17.—The Knights of Labor General Assembly finally completed its work this evening. During the day a number of matters were discussed.

The Committee on Legislation recommended that the General Executive Board should use every effort in the agitation in favor of the enforcement of the laws under which, if carried out, the charter of the New York Central Railroad would be forfeited.

It was resolved to petition Congress to put finished morocco on the free list as one means of reaching the morocco manufacturers' trust, which it was said had combined to destroy the organization of workingmen in their employ.

A resolution was passed sustaining Powderly in all his dealings with the order, and "against the unwarranted attacks of Fred Turner of Philadelphia."

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Miss Frances E. Willard Re-Elected President.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—At to-day's session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union a number of reports were listened to. Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected President, receiving 393 votes out of 396. Mrs. Mary Woodbridge was elected Recording Secretary, Mrs. Caroline Buell of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Esther Pugh of Chicago, Treasurer. In the afternoon a number of interesting reports on different varieties of missionary work was listened to. The President's prize banner was presented to the State of Maine. The banner given to the banner State of the National Juvenile Association went to Iowa.

CONSUMED IN SMOKE.

St. Louis Suffers From a Disastrous Conflagration.

STORE AFTER STORE GOES DOWN IN THE FIERCE FLAMES.

A Million and a Half Dollars Worth of Property Burned Before the Fire Was Gotten Under Control—A Row of Tenement Houses Burned in Brooklyn—San Francisco Suffers to the Extent of $75,000.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The cold wave which reached this city last evening was the cause of one of the most disastrous fires which has visited St. Louis in many years. One person was probably killed, four men badly hurt and a million and a half dollars' worth of property went up in smoke. The flames spread with almost inconceivable rapidity, eating their way through brick blocks as though they were pine. A cold westerly gale was blowing during the time the fire was at its hight, rendering the work of the firemen extremely difficult, and for a time it almost seemed a hopeless task. The water poured on the flames seemed to act like oil instead of extinguishing them. Store after store went down before the fierce flames, and fears were entertained for a time that a second Chicago disaster was imminent. The fire raged from 4:30 A. M. until 10 o'clock before it could be said to be fairly under control, and to-night the engines are still pouring water on the smoking debris.

The fire started in the furnace-room of the large dry goods house of Penny & Gentle, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin avenue, about 4:30 o'clock this morning.

The watchman immediately turned in the alarm, and then a second and third within ten minutes, but the flames spread so rapidly that a general alarm was given, which brought out the entire department; but before the engines arrived Penny & Gentle's dry goods store, the Sonnenfeld Millinery Company's store and the mammoth establishment of the Famous Shoe and Clothing Company, occupying the entire block of four-story buildings on Broadway, between Franklin avenue and Morgan street, were in flames, and within two hours all the walls had fallen and nothing was left but ashes and bent and twisted iron girders.

Opposite is the immense dry goods store of D. C. Crawford & Co. The heat was so intense that the whole front of Crawford's store, including the display windows and all the show cases in the front part of the store, from top to bottom, are badly damaged by the heat, causing a loss of $50,000. On Franklin avenue, opposite Penny & Gentle's, the whole row, from Broadway to the alley, was badly damaged.

Adjoining Crawford's on Broadway the following business houses were burned out: McDonald Bros., hats; G. H. Clements, shoes; Charles Stix, gents' furnishing and cloaks; Mrs. Tobin, millinery; F. Wendell & Co., New York Millinery Company, the Square Dealing Clothing Company, and the Weiman House, the guests of which safely evacuated the building.

On Franklin avenue, just west of Penny & Gentle's, the general dry goods store of Thomas Hodson was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $30,000; insured.

The fire shortly after 10 o'clock burned itself out, and the fears that it would extend were relieved.

The fire throws about 1,500 people out of employment, the majority of them being in the service of the Famous Company, one of the largest boot and shoe houses in the West.

One life was probably lost, night watchman Jasper, employed by the Sonnenfield Millinery Company, not having been seen to-day. Fireman John Lynch and Alonzo Simon were badly injured by falling debris. Michael Conners, a roomer at the Weiman House, becoming alarmed at the sight of the fire, jumped from the window and broke his leg. A. S. Taylor, a newspaper man, received a severe shock from electric wires.

The losses are about as follows: Famous Shoe and Clothing Company, $700,000; Penny & Gentle, $240,000; Sonnenfelds, $245,000. The minor losses will aggregate $35,000. The insurance is about two-thirds of the losses.

During the time this fire was burning the handsome residence of Captain John A. Scudder, in the aristocratic portion of the city, was destroyed by fire, with a house full of costly furniture. The loss will exceed $75,000; fully insured.

BIG BLAZE IN BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 17.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning on the third floor of the four-story frame building, 120 Nostrand avenue. The buildings were occupied chiefly by the families of mechanics. The flames spread with great rapidity and in half an hour four or five buildings were blazing at once. Harry and Edward Ashworth were rescued by firemen from the top floor of 120. A butcher named Schnabel, who lived on the second floor of 120, rushed into the street with a child in his arms. He wildly shouted that his wife, one of his children, his mother-in-law and her two children were in the building and were burning to death. He ran up and down the street in an excited way, calling upon the firemen to save them. The fears of Schnabel were not realized.

The wildest excitement existed among the people in the neighborhood, and the streets were filled with half-dressed, crying women and frantic men. At 3 o'clock the whole row, consisting of several frame houses, was in flames, and every available engine in Brooklyn was fighting the fire. Wild rumors were circulated of whole families being lost, but they proved groundless. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $30,000; fully insured.

FIRE AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—A. M.—At midnight a fire broke out in Griggs, Cooper & Company's wholsale grocery establishment, on East Third street, in the heart of the wholesale district. The building is doomed, and all efforts of the firemen are being made to save the adjoining buildings. The fire was not gotten under control until 1:30 A. M. Griggs, Cooper & Company's stock, valued at over $300,000, is a total loss; fully insured.

The fire also attacked the wholesale hardware building of Farwell, Osemun, Kirk & Co., just east of Griggs, Cooper & Co.'s, and it will probably be a total loss.

WHOLESALE HOUSES BURNED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The wholesale houses of the Minneapolis Glass Company and Lindsay Bros., agricultural implements, were burned this morning. The total loss will be nearly $200,000; partially insured.

PLANING MILL BURNED.

NEWARK (N. J.), Nov. 17.—John Rindell & Sons' planing mill burned this morning. Loss, $100,000.

FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Yesterday afternoon at 3:50 o'clock the most dangerous fire with which the department has had to cope in some months broke out in the four-story frame building on the south side of Tehama street, near Fifth, owned and occupied by J. Spaulding & Co. as the Pioneer Carpet-beating Works and the Pacific Cleaning and Dyeing Works.

Once in flames the building burned like a tinder-box. There was some delay in turning in an alarm, and when the department reached the scene Chief Scannel promptly ordered a second alarm in order to summon the balance of the engines, and before it was under control the adjoining buildings were completely destroyed and a large amount of loss had been sustained.

There were three different versions given as to the cause of the fire. One was that it caught by spontaneous combustion among chemicals used in the dyeing and cleaning department, another that a match undetected in the pocket of a coat which was being cleaned ignited under pressure and set fire to the benzine which was used in the cleaning process, while a third account was that the benzine vapor ignited from a gas jet.

The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Head-end Collision in Michigan the Cause of Two Deaths.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), Nov. 17.—A head-end collision occurred at 7:40 this morning, about three miles south of Manton, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, between the freight and passenger trains. Fireman Pickle of the passenger train and Brakeman Howard of the freight were instantly killed, and James Smith, engineer of the passenger train, was probably fatally injured. A train bearing several of the company's officials and surgeons have gone to the scene. A wrecking apparatus has also been sent.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

FAIRMOUNT (Neb.), Nov. 17.—A collision occurred at 7 o'clock this morning between a freight and a passenger train. The conductor and brakeman of the passenger train were killed and several passengers were seriously injured. Edwin Hardy of Omaha, a traveling man, was badly burned by being thrown on a stove.

SIOUX INDIANS.

General Schofield Does Not Anticipate Any Trouble This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A telegram has been received at army headquarters from General Brooke, commanding the Department of Dakota, in response to one sent by General Schofield asking the truth about the rumor that Big Foot's band had left the reservation and started for Pine Ridge. General Brooke stated that he had been unable to learn anything definite about the movement, but would find out the scope and significance at once. There is no apprehension felt here that the movement will be followed by anything like last winter's outbreak.

General Schofield said this morning: "The state of things in the Indian country to-day is far better than a year ago. There is more content among the Sioux this winter than last. It is mainly due to the fact that the affairs of the Government, as far as they affect the Indians, are, I believe, being better administered. I do not think there is any discernible signs of trouble this winter, for as far as I can see the tribes are quiet."

KILLING OF CHRISTIE WARDEN.

Almy Breaks Down During the Testimony of the Dead Girl's Mother.

PLYMOUTH (N. H.), Nov. 17.—The trial of Almy, for the murder of Christie Warden, was begun here to-day. When the mother of the murdered girl took the stand, and told of the life at the farm, Almy broke completely down, covering his face with his hands and sobbing violently. Dr. Frost of Dartmouth College testified that his belief was that the girl was shot in the head, then shot in the vagina while lying down, as there was no external wound visible. He entered into a long description of the wound, and while many were visibly affected by the disclosures, Almy exhibited no emotion whatever. Almy was hanged in effigy last night.

Chilly Weather.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Reports from various portions of the country show the cold wave general and unusually severe for this season. St. Paul reports the mercury below zero to-night. Other reports are: Huron, S. D., 3° below; Bismarck, N. D., 10° below; Aberdeen, S. D., 12° below. Various points in Iowa report the mercury at zero, and some as low as 4° below. Wisconsin points report the mercury at zero.

Methodist Missionary Society.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—The Methodist General Missionary Committee decided this afternoon to increase the general appropriation for domestic purposes to half a million dollars. Baltimore was selected as the place of the next annual meeting. The members of the committee were given a grand banquet at Music Hall, this evening, by the Methodists of Cleveland.

A Blizzard in Wisconsin.

ASHLAND (Wis.), Nov. 17.—A heavy blizzard raged in Northern Wisconsin last night, the wind blowing a gale and the snow drifting. Apprehension is felt for some of the vessels which cleared yesterday morning with ore and lumber. If the storm continues at the present rate the railroads will be blockaded. The weather is getting colder.

The Omaha Lynching.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—"Uncle Jimmy" Cannon and Captain O'Donoghue, two of the leaders of the mob that lynched the negro on October 10th, were discharged from custody this afternoon, the hearing not developing enough evidence on which to hold them for trial. There are still eighteen men to be tried.

Tornado in New York and New Jersey.

NYACK (N. Y.), Nov. 17.—A severe tornado, which formed in New Jersey, swept across Palisade this afternoon and then up the river to Long Pier, where it did thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property of the Erie Railroad Company.

Fight Between Soldiers and Civilians.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), Nov. 17.—A man who arrived from Chandler this evening reports quite a serious fight between civilians and soldiers in a saloon and store, in which Sheriff Parker and Matt. Reeves were seriously wounded, and one of the soldiers shot.

Clement-Ripley Wedding.

RUTLAND (Vt.), Nov. 17. — Charlotte Howard Clements, daughter of W. C. Clements, and Thomas Emerson Ripley, of Tacoma, Wash., son of G. V. W. Ripley, were married this afternoon at Trinity Church. Mr. and Mrs. Ripley will reside in Tacoma.

Strike Settled.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—The strike at the American Iron Works was settled to-day, the Amalgamated Association ordering the engineers to accept the company's reduction of ten per cent. The plant is now in full operation.

Behring Sea Dispute.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A *Times* Washington special says: Secretary Blaine emphatically denies the report that the King of Sweden has been named as arbitrator of the Behring Sea dispute.

General Butler Ill.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—General Butler is seriously ill with an abcess of the ear.

REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

News of a Sensational Character From Rio Janeiro.

A STATE OF SEIGE EXISTS AT THE CAPITAL CITY.

The People at the Mercy of the Dictator's Soldiers—The Secession Party's Forces in the State of Rio Grande do Sul Already in the Field and Marching to Meet the Army of the Central Government — A Decisive Battle Expected in the Near Future.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company gives publicity to sensational news from Rio de Janeiro. No explanation is given as to how the news was allowed to be cabled, and as it is known that the Government has taken complete control of the cables, dispatches are not accepted here as certain to be accurate.

The Exchange Company's advices report a complete prostration of the postal service. It is supposed that this refers to the general postal service of the republic, though it may mean that of the capital. At the same time the Government has put a stop to the transmission of all press dispatches from the telegraph lines to the various cities of the country. This step is interpreted as meaning opposition to the dictator's rule growing in the provincial centers.

In Rio Janeiro it is declared that a practical state of siege exists. The city is in the hands of and at the mercy of the dictator's soldiers. The most stringent measures have been adopted to prevent disorder or an organized opposition to the present regime. If the report proves to be founded on fact, it would seem clear that a very large element in the capital is opposed to a dictatorship, and only prevented by the strong arm of the military from asserting itself. As all the papers which refused to support the dictator have been suppressed, the opposition has no public mouthpiece.

The news received at Rio Janeiro, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's advices, from the State of Rio Grande do Sul is of an important character. The dispatches report the forces of the party of secession already in the field, and marching to meet the army of the central Government. The armies are not far separated, and a decisive battle may be expected within a short period. Previous advices declare the army of the seceders to be 30,000 strong in number. How numerous the dictator's forces are is not known.

The Exchange Company's advices also give sensational news from Para. It is asserted that the principal navy and military officers stationed in the State of Para, after discussion, decided in favor of a declaration of independence from the Brazilian Union by that State. This movement in Para in favor of secession is considered so formidable at the capitol, according to the Exchange Company's dispatch, that it is believed the Government of the dictator will be unable to cope with it. With two of the most important States in the Union, one at the extreme south and the other on the Amazon, in secession and with threatening dissatisfaction in other States, and with even her capital in a state of siege, the outlook for Fonseca is not particularly alluring.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The news contained in the above dispatches finds something of confirmation in business dispatches received yesterday in New York by William E. Heck, an export merchant. The last mail from Rio Janeiro brought a large order for goods from one of his largest customers in Rio. In view of the alarming news since the steamer sailed, Mr. Peck thought it advisable to cable before filling the order. The cable company refused to accept the cipher dispatch, saying they could not guarantee its delivery. He was compelled to cable in English, and yesterday received an answer, also in English, saying simply "Cancel all orders." This shows clearly that the Brazilians are not allowing the use of the cipher, and Mr. Peck declares that in view of the circumstances nothing could be more significant than the terse reply of the customer.

FUNDS FOR WAR MATERIAL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 17.—Fonseca has issued a decree authorizing a special credit of 13,000,000 milreis to be expended for war material.

CRIME IN MINNESOTA.

Two Members of a Hunting Party Murdered by Their Companions.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Nov. 17. — A *Tribune* special from West Superior, Wis., says: C. B. Gear is here looking for relatives of James McBride, who lies in a critical condition at his home on a claim adjacent to Gear's, near Grand Rapid, Minn. Gear says a few weeks ago a party made up of men named Hahn, Redding, Bruce, McBride and two names unknown started on a hunting trip to the Rainy Lake country. Friday McBride came to the shack with his feet bare, his left arm broken, his hands and feet frost-bitten and in a delirious condition.

In lucid moments the following story was gleaned: After the party had been out several days Redding, who furnished the supplies, cut off the whisky rations. This enraged Hahn and his friends, and they tied Redding and McBride to trees. Afterward McBride was released and driven from camp without even a blanket. McBride hung around, out of reach of the men, who became wildly drunk. The next day he returned to camp and found Redding still tied to the tree, with his head blown off, and at his feet was Bruce, his body full of bullets. No trace of the others could be found.

Only Offered Indemnity.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 17.—The Chinese Government has made no explicit reply to