THE RECORD-UNION.

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UNDER AN INTENSE STRAIN.

Strikers at Homestead Worked Up to a High Pitch.

ANOTHER BATTLE BELIEVED TO BE INEVITABLE.

Rumors That a Pinkerton Force Eight Hundred Strong is to Move on the City—Should Such Prove to be the Case, It Will be Followed by a Battle More Terrible and More Decisive Than the First—Military Ordered Out for Service.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

HOMESTEAD, July 10.—The intense strain of excitement to which the strikers have been subjected the past week tells on the men, until the anxiety has reached such a tension that renewed hostilities would be a positive relief. Alarm after alarm has swept over the town, and the men so often responded that there is danger when the true alarm does come it may fall on unheeded ears, and the enemy be within the city limits before the call to battle is sounded. There are no doubts of the settled conviction among the strikers that another battle is inevitable. At least a dozen telegrams have been received stating that the Pinkertons are mobilizing detachments preparatory to moving on the city, and the leaders have concluded that a decisive struggle is not far distant. The strength of the Pinkerton army, by mysterious unanimity, is fixed at 800, and the strikers feel confident they can easily repulse this force.

One thing is certain, another invasion of the Pinkertons will be followed by a battle more sanguinary, more terrible, and more decisive than the first. The strikers were perfecting their organization to-day, and appear to be gaining strength in every way, except with the press, which are resentful of the espionage and restrictions imposed upon their representatives. But Hugh O'Donnell is protecting the newspaper men in every way from harassing interference, and it is safe to say that as long as he is a dominant spirit no more reporters will be ordered out of town.

The spirit of toleration evinced by O'Donnell is not shared by many of the rank and file. Half a dozen arrivals of newspaper men to-day were promptly approached by the self-constituted committee and marched off to headquarters where they were forced to remain an hour or two until they satisfied the men as to their identity. Indeed there are representatives of the press in the city who maintain a fear of subsequent visitations which impels them to an excess of caution, and their dispatches suffer from consciousness that the morrow may bring a reckoning from the irate committee who know no code of ethics.

This is the situation candidly expressed, and the Associated Press but fulfills its function when it says it is only when temerity outweighs discretion that correspondents in the city exercise perfect freedom with news, an expression which would characterize their dispatches from any other point, and which even the gravity of the situation at Homestead should not obscure.

The Advisory Committee is no longer in official existence, according to the statement of the strikers, but it is evident to any observer that directions are given by certain men. The reason for the failure to have official organization seems likely to be found in the caution and desire not to get involved in court proceedings.

O'Donnell this evening refused to admit that the Advisory Committee was still in force, and said they had not yet considered the advisability of its organization. He said if the Congressional Investigation Committee called upon them, he supposed they would respond and give the committee all information necessary.

Arrangements have begun, it is said by which there will be a temporary hospital for the care of wounded near the probable scene of battle in case another fight occurs. O'Donnell himself was very non-committal when interrogated upon the point this evening, and merely stated that Dr. Buchner of the Pittsburg Mercy Hospital called and proffered his assistance, and had also offered to relieve any wounded that might now be in the city.

All the churches were largely attended this morning, in anticipation of some radical expression from the pulpit, and the visitors were not disappointed. At the Methodist Church Rev. Mr. Thompson made some forcible allusions to the existing strife. The manifestations of approval which followed the expressions amounted almost to applause, and the sentiments of the prayer of Rev. Dr. McIllyar also received cordial approval.

In speaking about the matter, Father Bullion said: "This is a peaceable community, but a fearless one. They will submit to law, but they will not submit to what they deem illegal forces. If another attempt is made to force Pinkertons into Homestead I fear the very worst. The question cannot be settled that way. The firm and the men must arbitrate."

"But if the firm refuses to arbitrate?"

"Then I should doubt its honesty; but the opinion of the country can coerce them. Both sides must come together, or we will have a most shocking and demoralizing sequel to the wild work of last week."

That there are at least a dozen Pinkertons in town is conceded by the committee, who thus explain the stringency of their press regulations and stories told of the extreme vigilance with which everybody is watched.

One suspect last night was stripped to his underclothing, his papers closely examined, and, nothing being found, the money and other things were returned to him. But he was taken to the track and pointed out the way to Pittsburg. The fact is, Homestead is as much in a state of siege as though a public enemy was camped upon the hights around the town and gunboats lying in the river. No promising indication of arbitration is being invoked to settle the existing difficulties. It is stated that the Carnegie company received the suggestion with depressing chilliness, and the leaders of the strikers intimate that they consider the Amalgamated Association more competent than any outsider to preserve the interests of labor in the present difficulty.

O'Donnell has received a letter from Alfred Love, President of the Universal Peace Union, of Philadelphia, asking the men to submit their grievance to arbitration, and stating that the union has addressed Carnegie in the same spirit. O'Donnell stated that it is not customary to settle Amalgamated Association affairs in that way.

A letter was to-day received from Horace Stiles, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., urging the Advisory Committy to reorganize, legally incorporate and then, filing a bill in equity, claim legal lien upon the company's property. The letter was read with considerable interest, and it was stated that it will be referred to the Amalgamated Association's lawyer.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Eight Thousand Troops to Proceed to Homestead.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—An entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, about 8,000 men, has been ordered to Homestead to support Sheriff McCleary in suppressing the riots at that place. The action of the Governor was taken on the receipt of a dispatch from Sheriff McCleary stating that the situation at Homestead had not improved. While all is quiet, the strikers are in control, and openly express a determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. The Sheriff, after making all efforts in his power, says he failed to secure a posse strong enough to accomplish anything, and is satisfied that no posse raised by the civil authorities could do anything to change the condition of affairs, and any attempt by an inadequate force to restore law would only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life.

"Only a large military force will enable us to control matters," he telegraphed; "I believe if such force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed, and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance."

Governor Pattison, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, at once issued the following order:

George R. Snowden, Major-General, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania: Put a division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny County at Homestead. Maintain peace and protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State. Communicate with me.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

The following telegram was sent to Sheriff McCleary by Governor Pattison: "Have ordered Major-General Snowden with a division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him and communicate to me further particulars."

General Snowden, with the Adjutant General, gave orders for the mobilization of the guard. Some troops will be under way early in the morning.

Late to-night Major-General Snowden issued the following order to Brigadier-General Robert P. Dachert, Philadelphia, commanding the First Brigade: "In compliance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, you will concentrate your command at Mount Gretna by to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, and there await further orders, with battery horsed. Take with you three days' rations, and all the ammunition on hand. The First Troop, mounted, will move on the first train on the Pennsylvania Railway bound west."

An order is issued to the Second Brigade to concentrate at a point General Snowden declined to make public (probably Homestead) and await orders. The Third Brigade is ordered to concentrate at Lewiston, and move west. Telegrams were sent to all regimental commanders.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Brigadier-General Dachert, commanding the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, received orders to mobilize men at Mt. Gretna about midnight. Notices were sent to the different regimental commanders to assemble the men at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the armories and be ready to proceed to Mt. Gretna. General Dachert said to-night he could not tell what time he would be able to get the brigade away, as he had not yet had an opportunity to make arrangements for transportation.

THE ORDER FOR MILITIA.

It Creates Quite a Stir Among the Strikers.

HOMESTEAD July 10.—Intense excitement was created late to-night by the announcement that the Pennsylvania militia, 8,000 strong, had been ordered out, and would arrive at Homestead to-morrow. The news was flashed over the wires to the city at 11 P. M., and a few minutes later it came to the ears of the strikers. At first the report was received with incredibility, but a few inquiries among the press representatives convinced them that it was right.

Little groups gathered at the street corners and the situation was discussed in low but earnest tones. The hotheaded strikers were at first disposed to be a little defiant, and there was occasional declarations that even the militia would be opposed, but when it was learned that the division ordered out numbered 8,000 men, these declarations promptly gave way to "Oh, well, we have beat the Pinkerton's anyway."

The opinion was freely expressed by the rank and file that militia would be received by no hostile demonstration, and an armistice would be declared until after their departure.

"But they will have to go away sometime," said the leader of a little group near the depot, "and when they do we would like to see them run the mill non-union." This little sentence expresses as fully as could volumes the situation that will be ushered in by the advent of the militia.

The chief fear of the leaders now is that the Carnegie Company will hasten to install non-union workmen in the mills immediately upon the arrival of the militia. At midnight a horrible fear took possession of the strikers. The company might even sneak in Pinkerton men in the disguise of workmen.

Altogether the strikers were in a very uneasy frame of mind late to-night, and anxious faces give evidence of their excitement. The possible feeling of desperation over the prospects may cause the hotter-headed to counsel violence to the militia, but it is safe to say that such a suicidal act will not be approved by the leaders, and if indorsed by some ignorant workmen it will be carried out only in the face of determined opposition from the leaders.

Burgess McCluckie, who, with Hugh O'Donnell, is one of the leaders of the Homestead strikers, was seen late to-night, and asked: "How do you regard the calling out of the militia?"

"That's right in our line. It suits us first-rate. They will be received with open arms. There will be no hostility whatever. We have been expecting them, and are glad they are coming."

"Do you fear their presence will be taken advantage of by the company in an effort to install non-union men in the mill?"

"I do not think Governor Pattison said the militia were to be used as guards, and he is not sending them here for that purpose. They will be kept here a few days, and when it is seen how peaceable everything is, I predict they will be withdrawn. Our fight is against the Pinkertons—against the invasion of our homes by an armed, illegal and disreputable private army."

McCluckie's words were accepted by all as final, as indicating the tactics of the the strikers. But the strikers are religiously relying upon the Government to afford no assistance to the company in the installation of non-union labor, and trusting that the troops may be speedily withdrawn, leaving the situation practically the same as before their arrival.

In that event the strikers expect to be able to continue to bar out non-union workmen.

Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the strikers, was seen at midnight. "I cannot believe it, I cannot believe it," he repeated, when informed that Governor Pattison had ordered the militia.

NO RESISTANCE WILL BE OFFERED.

Shortly after midnight a hurried call was sent out for a meeting of the Advisory Committee to consider the attitude which should be assumed toward the militia. The intention is that the committee shall take definite action, and the great army of strikers shall be called upon to observe implicitly the recommendations of the committee. The meeting is being held behind closed doors. It is given out unofficially that the meeting of the Advisory Committee had decided to offer no resistance to the militia's occupancy of the town or the Carnegie property.

SYMPATHY FOR THE STRIKERS.

Labor Unions Enter a Protest Against the Pinkertons' Methods.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Laborers turned out en masse to-day to protest against the outrages of the Pinkerton's at Homestead. A series of resolutions was adopted denouncing the shooting down of striking workingmen by hired thugs at the command of capitalists as contrary to the spirit of American independence, protesting against the policy which places the lives and liberty of the wealth-producers in the hands of greedy, soulless corporations, rejoicing at the manner in which the Homestead strikers received the invaders, protesting and condemning the employment of Pinkertons or any other armed force, and demanding that William Robert Pinkerton, Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick be prosecuted and held criminally liable for the murders perpetrated at Homestead. A telegram was sent the Homestead strikers, tendering moral, financial and physical support.

Typographical Union, No. 16, at a meeting to-day, adopted resolutions tendering sympathy and indorsing the methods of the Homestead strikers. Tendering not only moral and financial support, but physical assistance, if necessary; declaring the Pinkertons an unlawfully armed body; and indorsing the recent suggestion of the workingmen to organize armed military companies to protect themselves against invasion by the Pinkertons. A telegram to the above effect was sent to Homestead.

EMPLOYES OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—A meeting of the Amalgamated Association employes in the mills of the Carnegie Steel Company was held in this city to-day to consider the situation at Homestead. A committee of five was appointed to call on H. C. Frick and intercede for the striking men, and endeavor to effect a settlement. It is said that should the efforts of the committee be fruitless, the workmen will consider the advisability of striking in the various other Carnegie mills.

SYMPATHY FROM TACOMA.

TACOMA (Wash.), July 10.—At a mass-meeting held here this afternoon resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the Homestead workers, denouncing the oppression of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. and demanding a pledge of all candidates of all political parties in favor of anti-Pinkerton laws, and pledging support at the polls of all thus pledging themselves.

No Pinkertons Wanted.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—H. C. Frick was informed yesterday by the city officials that should he bring any more Pinkerton or other armed men to this city they would be immediately arrested and held for trial, and their weapons seized. Frick told the Mayor it was not his intention to bring more Pinkertons.

The Carnegie Steel Company will endeavor to make the assault on the Little Bill an offense against the Government of the United States. They assert that the boat towing the barges carried the American flag and was engaged in the United States service in towing various Government barges. The object of the steel company is not known, unless it be to get United States troops ordered to the scene of the trouble.

RAVACHOL NO MORE.

Guillotined This Morning at Montisem Prison.

PARIS, July 11.—A. M.—Ravachol was awakened at 3:40 this (Monday) morning in the Montisem prison, where he had been confined, and informed that the day of execution had arrived. He assumed a cynical indifference and refused ministrations by the chaplain, breaking into strong invectives against religion.

The approaches to the scaffold held troops. Outside the lines a noisy and excited crowd gathered, as Ravachol was brought out in a closed van, uttering blasphemous cries.

As he was quickly placed under the deadly guillotine he shouted: "I have something to say."

M. Diebler ignored the request and immediately proceeded to his work. As the knife fell Ravachol shouted: "Vive Republique," and the crowd slowly dispersed without incident.

Street Railways.

The extent of the street railroad interest in the United States may be estimated from a recent report, which states that there are 5,783 miles of such roads in operation, having 32,595 cars, and employing 70,764 men. The total number of passengers carried last year was 2,023,010,202, being 349,820 per mile of road work, and 62,237 per car.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Astor Property.

Everybody knows, or ought to know, the meaning of the Astor will. The family keeps its money together and handles it as a whole, at the same time taking good care of all the branches. The combined property of the Astors is estimated at not less than $450,000,000.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Giant Powder Works at West Berkeley Blown Up.

SIX PEOPLE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

Many Others Injured, and Many Have Narrow Escapes—All the Property Laid in Ruins—Fire Follows the Explosion, Adding to the Great Destruction—Losses of Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars—The Shock Felt Miles Away.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A series of explosions, starting in the nitro-glycerine department of the Giant Powder Works, at Fleming's Point, West Berkeley, resulted, yesterday morning, in the utter destruction of those works, as well as those of the San Francisco Chemical Company, located on the same peninsula. Three white men and three Chinese were killed, and half a dozen Chinese were more or less injured. The amount of property destroyed at the immediate scene of the explosion is estimated at $350,000, but there is scarcely a whole pane of glass within a mile of the works, and considerable damage was done also in Oakland and San Francisco.

The fact that such a terrific explosion should result in so small a loss of life seems almost miraculous, but a still stranger feature of the calamity is the effect of the shocks on localities so far removed from the scene. It is fully ten miles from Fleming's Point to San Francisco, and yet five of the shocks were so distinctly felt in this city that hundreds of panes of heavy plate glass were broken, chandeliers and other pendants swayed as if shaken by an earthquake, horses became frightened and the people rushed out of their homes and places of business in terror.

One reason for the small loss of life was the fact that the first explosion took place in a small building where only three men were at work. These were all killed, but the second explosion did not occur until after an interval of about six minutes, so that nearly every one had a chance to take steps toward safety.

The time of the first shock at San Francisco was 9:21; the second 9:29½; the double shock, which produced the greatest effect, occurred at 9:31½, San Francisco time. The fifth and last shock was not timed. The clock at Baronita's Hotel, West Berkeley, within a mile of the works, stopped at 9:19 A. M. The first shock, as felt in San Francisco, produced exactly the sensation of an earthquake running from east to west.

The most terrific of the series of explosions were those caused by the blowing up of the powder magazines. These were situated at a considerable distance from the nitro-glycerine house, and were exploded by concussion. There were three of these repositories, and they went up one after another in quick succession. One contained 350 tons of giant powder, another 150 tons of black powder, and the third held a large quantity of dynamite. The side of the hill where these were located now bears not a vestige of their occupancy, and the place that knew them is represented by a great chasm which extends down below the line of the water in the bay.

The works of the company lie along the bay shore on the northern slope of the hill that forms Fleming Point. Near the outer edge, toward the Golden Gate, is the glycerine-house, where the process commences; then going inland comes the washing-house, then the mixing-houses in their order, and so on to the series of magazines for the storing of giant powder, black powder and dynamite. When the glycerine-house disappeared in fragments the fire and concussion sent the washing-houses into splinters, and so the explosions ran along the line just as if the buildings and magazines were so many mines connected by a fuse.

The first intimation of danger the survivors had was the explosion of the glycerine-house. Every employe at once made a rush for a point of safety, for they knew this was only preliminary.

Through the windows and doors of the washing-houses, mixing-house and out-buildings they poured, every one struggling to gain the top of the hill and beach, the shelter on the south side. That was furthest from the deadly magazines. It seemed as if they had hardly started when the washing-house blew into fragments. The shock flung men down and sent a number of men flying through the sashes of windows. Then came the five mixing-houses in rapid succession. Most of the injured Chinese were hurt here. One of them was blown into fragments.

Broken carboys of sulphuric and nitric acids were flowing in all directions. The air was heavy with fumes. Burning chemicals ignited the toppling frame structures and heavy clouds of stifling smoke enveloped the works. The men became blinded in it and almost overcome by the noxious gases. Then came the giant powder explosion, spreading devastation on every side. Men scrambling up the hill were thrown over it. Others were pitched fifty and sixty yards away.

All the buildings of the company along the bay front came down with a crash; not a vestige of one within 100 yards of the magazine can be found. The long acid building over the embankment came down as if hit by a gigantic pile-driver. Flying embers were sent in all directions and the conflagration spread. There were several hundred tons of sulphur on the wharf. It caught fire, and great yellow clouds of smoke rolled up, enveloping everything. Every chemical on the point that had a particle of explosive property in it went off with a bang and spread its little mite of havoc.

It was this shock that spread such devastation among the buildings of the Judson-Shepard Chemical Company on the southern side of the hill. Inflammable acids rained on every side and almost instantaneously almost every wooden building was a sheet of roaring fire. A high wind prevailed at the time and fanned the flames up fiercely. The explosion of the black powder was something terrific, but there was hardly a stick left standing on the point for it to throw down. It was almost as terrific as the explosion of giant powder, and tore a hole in the ground fully fifty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep.

When the explosion of the dynamite occurred there wasn't a man on his feet on the island. Many of them were knocked unconscious, others were helpless on the ground, stifled in the noxious fumes of the burning chemicals.

The explosion obliterated every building on the north side of the point; the concussions wrecked and the fire consumed the building on the south side, belonging to the Judson Chemical Company. A portion of the brick walls of one building remains there—the one used for storing niter—but the few bricks that still stand will have to be pulled down.

If the explosion of the giant powder left a sliver of the buildings that had stood on the north slope of the point the dynamite completely obliterated it. Not only did it raze everything to the ground, but it showered tons of earth and debris over a foot thick all about the place. There are great yawning holes where the magazines once stood, but it will require some digging to reach the spots on which the glycerine, washing and mixing houses stood.

The actual cause of the explosion will never be known. The only men who could give any information on the subject are stark, stiff and mutilated in the Morgue.

When some of the smoke blew away after the explosion of the dynamite the survivors began to pull themselves together.

Some of the bolder spirits at once examined the ripped and gouged-out earth in search of their unfortunate comrades. Streams of acid were running in every direction and rolling clouds of stifling smoke enveloped everything. Down the hill they went, peering eagerly at every clod of earth and into every hole, for there was nothing else to conceal anything. They found nothing till they reached the shore. In the wash of the waves, within a few yards of each other, they found the bodies of the three men. The clothes were torn off and they were mangled and blackened almost beyond recognition. They were the bodies of Wallace Dickinson, aged 26, single; Charles Gobesdey, aged 24, single; John Bowe, aged 23, recently married.

Several hours after the bodies of the white men had been found a workman digging in the ruins of the first house that blew up came across the charred fragments of a human being. He summoned help and a more careful search of the debris brought to light a number of human bones and particles of flesh. There were portions of two heads and the presence of a couple of long braids of hair denoted that the remains were those of the two missing Chinese, Fung Shan and Mock Loy. There were no coffins on the grounds so the remains were placed in two boxes very little larger than cigar boxes and delivered to Coroner Evers.

At 10 o'clock last night Coroner Evers of Oakland received a message from the scene of the explosion stating that the body of another Chinese was found in the ruins at 6 o'clock. Five bodies are now at the Morgue, and the one at the ruins makes six killed in all.

The Southern Pacific overland was late and passed the scene of the disaster only a few moments before the explosion. The Sacramento train was also late, and followed the overland. While at Port Costa the passengers heard the first explosion, and many claim that pieces of debris fell upon the tops of the coaches. The train pulled out almost immediately, and the other explosions were heard as it proceeded, the last and heaviest occuring as the train reached Stege, only two miles from the scene of the disaster.

The shock was felt for a distance of a hundred miles in almost every direction.

THOUSANDS LOOK UPON THE WRECK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Thousands of people flocked to the scene of yesterday's explosion at Berkeley to-day and gazed with wonder at the havoc wrought by the force of the explosion. No more bodies have been found and it is now thought six is the total of lives lost.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

The Trouble Grew Out of a Quarrel Over a Woman.

NEVADA, July 10.—At the town of Washington early yesterday morning William Searl was stabbed to death by a man whose name is not yet known here. Searl had the slayer down and was beating him when the cutting occurred. The trouble was about a woman of bad repute, known as Cornish Lou, who keeps a house of doubtful character on the South Yuba River, near Washington. At her place three years ago David Steele was killed by Peter Chappee, and the latter committed suicide in the County Jail, after being convicted of murder in the second degree.

LATER.—W. Hyndeman is the name of the man who killed William Searl. He was brought to the county seat this afternoon and lodged in jail, having been held for murder. The fight occurred in Kohler's store, and was begun by Cornish Lou striking Hyndeman. He was about to resent the woman's attack on him when Searl interfered, and throwing him to the floor beat him. Hyndeman, while down, stabbed Searl in the leg and each breast. Hyndeman, who is over 50 years old, and has hitherto had a good reputation, refuses to be interviewed, saying only that he acted in self-defense.

STOCKTON WINS HER SUIT.

She Will Get the Money Left By Dr. Heazelton.

STOCKTON, July 10.—The attorneys representing the city in New York have wired that the Heazleton will case had been tried there and resulted in a judgment for the city of Stockton, which will bring to this city $75,000 for a free public library, and $1,000 for medals for meritorious pupils of the Stockton public schools. In the early days of Stockton Dr. William P. Heazelton was a dentist here. He invested his savings and became a money lender, increasing his wealth very fast, until about 1862, when he went East, married and settled down in New York City. Nothing more was heard of him for many years, until he died in April, 1891, at Tarrytown, New York, leaving a will executed in December, 1872, in which he made the bequest to Stockton.

EX-CONSUL WEBB.

He Died of Paralysis at His Home in in San Diego County.

SAN DIEGO, July 10.—Captain Francis Ropes Webb, who was stricken with paralysis on July 2d, died this morning at Chula Vista, a suburb of this city. Captain Webb was in the naval service during the civil war, serving under Admiral Porter. From 1867 to 1874 he was located at Zanzibar as United States Consul. To his efforts was largely due the negotiation of the treaty in the latter year of his consulship for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Stanley was indebted to him for material assistance, when fitting out his first expedition of exploration of the dark continent. In 1881 Captain Webb was appointed Consul to New Zealand, and retained that place until last November, when he resigned and came to this country to locate. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1833. He leaves a wife, son and daughter.

BASEBALL.

Los Angeles and San Jose Win Two Games Each.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Los Angeles won the game this afternoon by a score of 6 to 3. The game was decided in the fourth inning, when the visitors lumped their hits, and, aided by costly Frisco errors, piled up five runs. The game was far above the average, and was interesting throughout. Roach was touched up lively at times, but the Friscos could not get hits when men were on bases.

AT SAN JOSE.

SAN JOSE, July 10.—San Jose beat Oakland to-day by a score of 5 to 2 in an eleven-inning game, which undoubtedly was one of the finest exhibitions of ball ever given in this city, but two of all the errors made being costly. The fielding at all times was brilliant, Whitehead at short making great plays.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

The Los Angeles team defeated the San Franciscos at the Haight-street grounds, on Saturday, by a score of 5 to 4.

At San Jose, on the same day, the Dukes won a finely-played game from the Oaklands, by a score of 5 to 4.

IN THE EAST.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The Browns batted out a victory in the ninth inning. St. Louis 4, Washington 3. Hits—St. Louis 6, Washington 8. Errors—St. Louis 3, Washington 2. Batteries—Gleason and Moran; Duryea and McGuire.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—It took eleven innings to finish an exciting game. Louisville 6, Baltimore 7. Hits—Louisville 5, Baltimore 15. Errors—Louisville 6, Baltimore 6. Batteries—Viau and Weaver; McMahon and Gunson.

Freight Train Partially Wrecked.

TEHACHAPI, July 10.—Freight train No. 22, Hoffman, conductor, was partially wrecked at the Summit this evening. Helper engine No. 1967, Engineer Strolin, left the train at the east end of the "Y" to turn, and ran on the track at the west end. The train had not left the main track opposite. The engineer lost control of his engine and ran into it, wrecking five cars and badly damaging his engine. No one was hurt. The track will be clear for the express.

Death of Ex-Consul Dawson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Thomas M. Dawson, who at one time was United States Consul at Apia, Samoa, died suddenly of hypertrophy of the heart to-day. Dawson was appointed consul to Apia when Garfield became President. He retired in 1882.

School-House Burned.

NAPA, July 10.—The Dry Creek district school-house, located six miles north of town, opposite Oak Knoll Station, was burned to the ground Saturday night. Loss, $1,000; origin, unknown.

CONFLAGRATION AT ST JOHNS.

Millions of Dollars in Loss—Fifteen Thousand People Homeless.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), July 10.—The fire which started on Friday evening was not gotten under control until last evening, and not until it had laid low square after square of property.

Probably 15,000 persons have been rendered homeless. The Govenment House was not burned, as at first stated. The following thoroughfares have been wiped out: Military road, Duckworth street, Prescott street, Queen's road, Cochrane street, Gower street, King's road, Cathedral Hill and Long's Hill.

The fire stopped at Water street West, at Browning's. From Water street west of Browning's, once thickly studded with dwellings, there is now nothing but a forest of chimneys. It is estimated that insurance on buildings destroyed, and on stock will amount to $4,000,000, which sum will cover about half the loss.

It is known positively that one man and six children perished, but it is thought when the terrible excitement now prevails subsides it will be found that the loss of life has been much greater. Many of the 600 buildings burned up to this morning were dwelling-houses, and their occupants have been compelled to seek refuge in the fields. The military authorities have furnished as many tents as possible. Many unfortunates lost everything they had in the world, and imperative calls will be made upon charity in their behalf.

LATER.—Two-thirds of the business part of the town and one-half of the entire town and three-fourths of the value of the town was obliterated by the great fire. Some ten thousand people are sheltered in the Parliament House, and under sheds and tents. To-day the town is enveloped in a dense smoke from the surrounding country, which seems to be all on fire. The wind continues westerly, and there is no appearance of rain, which is badly needed. H. M. S. Blake is due here Monday with tents, lumber and other necessaries.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Great Convention Concludes Its Work.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The last day of the great convention of Christian Endeavor began at 9 o'clock this morning with a prayer-meeting. After several prayers and much hymn-singing the meeting adjourned to enable the delegates to attend the regular services. In the afternoon session, after prayer and praise-meeting, brief reports were received from the Committee on Conferences. Fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed for the completion of the missionary church in Salt Lake City.

Ira P. Sankey spoke on the subject of Christian Endeavor in Great Britain. An address on Gospel Temperance was given by John G. Wooley of Minnesota, followed by singing and a paper entitled, "Among the Northwest Indians," by E. R. Young of Toronto, Ontario. Rev. John Harry Barrow, D. D., of Chicago, spoke on the possibilities of the World's Fair.

MOUNT ETNA.

The Eruption Assumes Alarming Proportions.

CANTANIA, July 10.—The eruption of Mount Etna assumed alarming proportions during the night. Huge quantities of lava were thrown out of the volcano and formed a double stream, which is advancing rapidly toward Nicolosi and Delpasso. The lava is already within six kilometres of Nicolosi. Great damage has been done to the surrounding country. A severe earthquake was felt in the immediate vicinity of the volcano during the night.

To-day the populace of Nicolosi assembled outside the cathedral and knelt on the ground in prayer, being afraid to enter on account of the continued shocks and subterranean rumblings, which are like the noise of a storm. Twelve houses and a portion of the church were destroyed. The eruption is still active.

TRUE SPORTSMEN.

How to Give the Boys a Chance in the Field.

The gun should not be used on birds of any kind that are not useful for food, and nothing will excuse the killing of feathered game between May and September. But the boy wants his fun afield, his woodland rambles and his share of sport. Very good. Take him afield and through the woods unarmed, and let him practice his observation and study the infinite variety of wild, happy life abounding everywhere. Let him find the cunningly hidden nests in grass or tree, and gaze on callow young and dainty eggs, and make him keep his hands off the treasures he may find. Teach him that it is manliest to search, find, look and learn without doing harm. Far too many well-meaning people encourage their boys in collecting eggs and nests, under the delusion that the boys are doing no harm and are imbibing useful scientific information. Not one boy in a thousand either derives any benefit from egg-collecting or half completes his collection. He simply robs a lot of nests, collects a few eggs, then wearies of the passing whim and tosses aside the useless spoils. If your boy wants sport in June, give him a rod and tackle and let him go to the hurrying trout-stream and fill his basket with toothsome beauties; or to where the river pools are broad and shadowy and game black bass await his skill. Never fear that his morals will be tainted by Nature's touch; there is nothing of evil in the forest; its influences are as wholesome as its atmosphere, and the teachings of the stream are as pure and sweet as its limpid current and tinkling fall.—Ed W. Sandys, in Outing.

Bishop Fitzgerald of the Southern Methodist Church defends the lynching of certain negroes on the ground that "the unspeakable crime for which they were lynched outlaws the perpetrator, whether white or black, in every part of the United States."

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Several Important Bills Ready for the President's Signature.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR THE HOUSE TARIFF MEASURES.

The Free Coinage Bill Will be the Principal Topic of Discussion in the House the Present Week, But There is Little Likelihood of It Passing—The Antis Assert That There Will be a Majority Against the Bill of From Four to Eight on a Direct Vote.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The agricultural, river and harbor, Indian, Postoffice and pension appropriation bills have received the signatures of the Speaker and Vice-President, and now only await the signature of the President to become laws. The army, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, Military Academy, naval and legislative appropriation bills are still in conference, or with the conference reports unacted upon.

The sundry civil bill, nearly disposed of by the Senate, will come up again to-morrow and an effort made to pass the bill before the Senate adjourns. The fortification bill will follow in the Senate, and after that the general deficiency bill. If all the annual appropriation bills are not in the hands of the President before Friday next (a very unlikely event) Congress will have to pass a joint resolution extending the appropriations for such branches as remain unprovided for.

There is no probability that the tariff measures which passed the House will get before the Senate at this session. The Finance Committee, to which they were all referred, is of the opinion that if one is reported others would be urged, and as that would prolong the session indefinitely, the committee is adverse to taking any action in the matter. The subject of tariff, however, will probably be heard from again in the Senate, either on Hale's resolution as to the comparison between the Republican policy, "tariff for revenue only," or on Vest's resolution directing the Finance Committee to report back the House bill putting wool on the free list.

The resolution for the investigation of the Homestead conflict will probably be reported to-morrow. The anti-option bill and the bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the Navy Department were both to be brought up on Monday. The real unfinished business, the bill for development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States, bids fair to remain "unfinished" when the Vice-President's gavel sounds the knell of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress.

The week in the House will be, in a political sense, cloudy, with a silver lining. The Committee on Rules will bring in Wednesday a resolution designating that day and the "next legislative day," if Wednesday is insufficient, to be devoted to the consideration of the free coinage bill. Filibustering motions will not be in order, and an opportunity, therefore, will be offered at the very outset to test the relative strength of the seconds and opponents of the silver bill by voting upon a resolution providing for its consideration by the House. A majority vote against the resolution, it is openly stated, will be accepted by the advocates of free coinage as the absolute defeat of the measure for the season, but they express confidence an adverse majority cannot be mustered on the question of consideration. The anti-silver members have not yet agreed upon a course of action, but a conference for the purpose will be held to-morrow.

The leading Republicans decline to state what position they will take, but there is talk of allowing the Democrats to make the fight among themselves, and when the combat slackens come in as a reserve to support the anti-silver faction.

It is asserted that there will be a majority of four to eight against the bill upon a direct vote, if it can be brought to one by means of the cloture (or majority's suspension) rule. But the silver men scout this assertion, and declare that the bill will go through the House if it reaches a direct vote upon its merits.

If the measure succeeds in getting before the House, and the opponents filibuster against a final vote, the Committee on Rules will be asked to report a cloture rule. But as all the members of the committee except the Republicans, who would see in it a justification of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, are opposed to this method of procedure unless asked by a majority of the total Democratic membership of the House, such request would be met with a refusal.

Action on the conference reports and debate on the Senate amendments to the appropriation bills may be expected to occupy Tuesday's sessions, and any succeeding part of the week not absorbed by the silver contest.

A NEW CITY.

Budapest Likened to Chicago on Account of Its Wonderful Progress.

Dr. Albert Shaw, an authority on municipal affairs, writes in the June *Century* of Budapest: "To the world at large Budapest, the Capital and metropolis of Hungary, is the least known of all the important cities of Europe. No other falls so short of receiving the appreciation it merits. Several reasons may be assigned for this comparative obscurity, among which are remoteness from the chief thoroughfares of travel and commerce, the isolation of the Magyar language in literature and the subordination of all things Hungarian to the Austrian name and fame. But the most important reason is the simplest of all; the Budapest of to-day is so new that the world has not had time to make its acquaintance. Its people justly claim for it the most rapid growth in recent years of all the European capitals, and are fond of likening its wonderful expansion to that of San Francisco, Chicago and other American cities.

"When Kossuth found refuge in America forty years ago, after Hungary's tragical struggle for independence, the sister towns of Buda and Pest, lying on opposite sides of the Danube, together had hardly more than 100,000 people. The consolidated municipality has now a population of fully half a million. But remarkable as is the increase of population it seems to me far less remarkable than the physical and architectural transformations that have accompanied the town's growth in numbers. Budapest is not merely three or more times as populous as it was in the middle of the current century, but it has blossomed out of primitive and forlorn conditions into the full magnificence of a splendidly appointed modern metropolis. Rapidly developing cities usually have the misfortune to grow wrongly, through lack of foresight and wise regulations on the part of the governing authorities. Budapest has not wholly escaped; but it would be hard to find another large town whose development has been kept so well in hand by the authorities and has been so symmetrical and scientific from the point of view of approved city-making. In many particulars of appointment, as well as in general plan and tout ensemble, American cities might learn not a little from Budapest."