THE RECORD-UNION.

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THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

Deputy Sheriffs to be Placed in Control of the City.

THE CARNEGIE COMPANY RECRUITING ITS WORKING FORCE.

An Address Issued to the Public by the Strikers' Advisory Board—The Pinkertons Relate Their Side of the Story of the Battle, Defending the Action of Their Men—Men in the Braddock Mills to Strike To-Day.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

HOMESTEAD, July 22.—Owing to the increasing friction between the soldiers and the strikers, the Governor, before leaving to-day, made arrangements which it is hoped will settle the trouble. A force of Deputy Sheriffs will be brought in from Pittsburg, and, together with the borough officers, will be placed in control, the only duty of the militia being to aid them when called upon. The soldiers the last two days had been more vigorous than usual in clearing the streets, and much bitter feeling was developed among the strikers. The women were more bitter than the men in their language about the troops in camp. The hostile feeling was continually returned warmly. The prospect for an indefinite stay in camp here is not an inviting one, and the militiamen are eagerly looking for orders which will permit them to return home.

A committee from Braddock reported to the strikers to-night that the men in those mills would strike to-morrow.

ENCOURAGING TO THE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—The Carnegie Company this morning began to carry out its expressed intention to put non-union men in the Homestead mills. The steamers Tide and Little Bill left with loads of new men this morning and will continue to make trips all day. From the number of men coming and going at the offices of the company it looks as if the claim that the company has all the men necessary to start the mills is true.

A high official of the company says everything is very encouraging at Homestead. A number of new men have gone to work and some of the strikers went back. The company has more workmen than it can easily handle. The applications for work are plenty, but only good men are engaged. He says the 119-inch plate mill and the 32-inch slab department are running in full. The other branches are being put in readiness for immediate resumption. The steamer Tide arrived at Homestead this afternoon with fifty-two carpenters and mill-workers. They were landed without incident. There is no change at the Union or Beaver Falls mills.

Advices from Philadelphia and Boston state that Carnegie's agents are actively recruiting men to go to Homestead.

OFFERING HIGHER WAGES.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Some days ago an advertisement appeared in a local paper for puddlers, heaters and iron-workers to go East. A union iron-worker who applied says the advertiser is an agent of the Carnegie Company from Homestead, hunting men to take places in the mills there. The wages offered are fifteen to forty cents a day higher than the strikers were receiving at the time of the lockout.

TROOPS ORDERED IN READINESS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The First Brigade, State troops, has been ordered to be in readiness to go to Homestead. This brigade was ordered home only a few days ago. It is not known what this order portends, but it is believed it is merely to relieve the troops there.

STRIKE AT THE DUQUENSE MILLS.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—The skilled workmen at the Duquesne Steel Mills of the Carnegie Steel Company, to the number of 300, went on a strike to-night in sympathy with the Homestead men. The men announced that they will not go to work until the Homestead men are settled and the Amalgamated Association recognized by Carnegie. The strike was a surprise. The Duquesne mill was supposed to be non-union, but it seems the strikers organized a lodge there within the past two weeks.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE STRIKERS.

HOMESTEAD, July 22.—The Strikers' Advisory Board issued an address to the men and the public generally this morning. The address calls attention to the tendency to concentrate business in the hands of a few men, giving them despotic power over their employes, who constitute the great mass of the people. Instead of it being the "right of employers to manage their own business," it is coming to mean the "right to manage the country." The employes of the Carnegie Company at Homestead have built up the town, worked faithfully with the company many years in the business of the mill, and invested thousands of dollars of their savings in the mill in expectation of working there as long as they are able to work. The Government taxes the country to foster this business, and the State of Pennsylvania is spending large sums to protect the mills. Therefore the belief is expressed that the employes and the public have equitable rights in these mills; that the employes have the right to continuous employment without regard to religion, politics or trades union affiliations; that the position of the company is unconstitutional, anarchistic, revolutionary, and in contempt of public and private interests, and adds: "The committee wishes it known that we will prosecute the said public and private interests in the courts of law and equity, and we demand of Congress and the State Legislature the distinct assertion of the principle that the public has an interest in such concerns as that at Homestead, and that the State has a duty to judge the affairs of such concerns when occasion may require." The address closes with a pledge to abstain from all violence and rest on the courts for remedy.

All old employes occupying houses owned by the company were served with eviction notices this morning. Under the contract with the company they are obliged to deliver possession in ten days.

PINKERTON TELLS HIS STORY.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The special committee inquiring into the Homestead troubles heard the Pinkerton side this morning. Robert Pinkerton presented a statement covering the history of his agency since its organization in 1870, stating that for twenty years he has furnished men to protect property during strikes. These men are carefully selected and seldom permitted to carry arms, except under public authority. They have never wantonly fired a shot in any strike. The men were sent to Homestead only on the assurance that the Sheriff would swear them in as deputies if necessary. Many of these men were regular employes, thoroughly tried and trustworthy. The others were vouched for. They did not go into Pennsylvania as an armed force. The arms were shipped from Chicago and ordered not to be given to the men unless deputized by the Sheriff. As a matter of fact the boxes were not opened until the strikers opened fire, and it became a matter of life and death. Klein had been killed and five others wounded before the Pinkertons returned fire. The Pinkertons were handicapped in the fight by the fact that the strikers made a breastwork by placing the women and children in front. Not a single woman or child was injured.

The statement declares the acts of the strikers after the surrender of the watchmen "a disgrace to savages," yet because done in the name of American labor, it is upheld by some newspapers and political demagogues. It declares that on the trials for murder it will be shown the Pinkertons' acts were lawful. The statement then reviews the history of strikes, and says it shows that organized labor everywhere will murder and destroy property out of sheer wantonness and revenge, and it is morally certain from the threats of the men themselves, the Homestead strikers would have done likewise if the company had tried to supply their places. The employment all over the country by banks and private people as watchmen is referred to, and then the subscribers to the statement affirm their counsel assure them they have violated no law, Federal or State; that they had a right to employ and send men to Homestead to act as watchmen; that if they were attacked, they had the right to kill, if absolutely necessary for self-defense; that they had the right to bear arms on the premises of the Carnegie Company, in order to protect life and property, whether or not they were deputized by the Sheriff of Alleghany County; that "we had the right to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men after they were deputized by the Sheriff; that in view of the attack on the barges our men had the right to bear arms and defend themselves, and that all their acts in firing in self-defense from the barges after the attack on them were fully justifiable under the laws of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania."

Robert Pinkerton was called to the stand, and required to answer a long list of questions which were prepared by representatives of the Knights of Labor. The replies in substance were:

The Pinkerton agency owned about 250 rifles, 400 pistols, and an equal number of clubs, all deposited in Chicago. In all the various branches the firm has never had at any time more than 800 persons in its employ. The employed were advised exactly what they were to do, and were perfectly at liberty to refuse employment to which they objected.

All the men sent to Homestead knew the nature of the employment. The barges were not constructed for purposes of protection, nor lined with iron or steel, and could not resist small arms. The men would never have been allowed to start on the expedition if it had been known that they were to be attacked before landing. Barges were employed because it was believed the men would be enabled to land, and the landing was made at night for the reason that a Sheriff's force had been resisted in the daytime, and it was expected the strikers would be in bed. The sole desire was by all means to avoid a breach of the peace, otherwise the men would not have been permitted to go unless authorized by the Governor or deputized by the Sheriff.

The only purpose was to put the men upon private property and then protect it from an attack. The men would not have fired except as a matter of self-defense. It was understood that the Carnegie Company had applied to the proper legal authorities, and that the men were going to Homestead with the approval of the Sheriff.

Pinkerton thought if his men had fired to kill many more lives would have been lost and the works could have been taken at that time, but not without great loss of life.

Chairman Oates asked witness what he had to say of the statement that fifty good soldiers could have scattered the Homestead mob, and that cowardice was shown by the Pinkertons.

Witness replied that he had talked with his men. They said they could have taken possession of the works almost any time before 10 o'clock, but would have had to kill men, women and children, and they would not do anything of the kind. The first firing they did was over the heads of the crowd.

Boatner having asked how it was the trouble occurred when the strikers claimed they did not encourage violence, and the Pinkertons were instructed not to use violence.

Pinkerton made a reply that hit squarely at the Knights of Labor representatives present. He said he had never seen a strike when labor organizations or their men had not abused non-union men. He had seen men knocked off trains; he had seen them beaten to jelly. He had known members of this very Knights of Labor, whose representatives were here, to put obstructions on the tracks and dynamite under the cars. He had seen men who wanted to work treated worse than savages could have treated them by representatives of secret labor organizations.

William A. Pinkerton corroborated all his brother had said

A RISKY RAID.

Police Captain Bradley Makes an Ascent on a Game.

At 1 o'clock this morning Police Captain Bradley, Officer Talbot and Special Isham went upon the Union Hotel porch, on Second street, the end of which is four feet from the window of the house next south. They put a plank from the porch to the window, and along this Bradley crawled and suddenly dashed in the window and fell headlong into a faro game.

The other officers came up the stairway and were admitted at the door by the Captain. The layout and money were seized.

Ed. Shunk and George Martin, dealers, were arrested.

That it was a surprise, goes without saying, and that Captain Bradley by his method of entrance took dangerous chances of falling, or injury by dashing in the window, is undoubted.

Not only that, but an attache of the Union Hotel is said to have come near shooting Bradley under the belief that he was a burglar. It was dangerous, too, because the lookout, not knowing what was coming, sprang at the Captain as he clung to the outside of the window, and came near pushing him off, not knowing it was an officer entering. It was a very risky venture at best.

Officer Talbot guarded the stairway, and as the stampeded players came rushing down he turned them back and for a time there was great excitement, but the "visitors" were finally allowed to depart after being identified for witnesses when wanted.

HEAVY RAINS IN MEXICO.

A River Changes Its Course and Does Much Damage.

GUADALAJARA (Mexico), July 22.—The rainy season has opened in this section with the greatest deluge of water ever known. The Pueblitos River, which had been almost dry for three years, was swollen into a raging torrent in a few hours' time, and suddenly changed its course and flooded two-thirds of the city, including nearly all the business district. The flood came so unexpectedly that the residents of the inundated sections barely had time to escape to higher ground. A large number of small houses were washed away and thousands of dollars worth of damage done. The waters are rapidly subsiding, but the river is still flowing strongly in the new bed through the center of the city.

Four large business blocks near the Garita de Leal were invaded by the water to the second story, and the damage to merchandise is heavy. The aqueduct which supplies water to the residents was destroyed by the flood. Great difficulty in obtaining water for drinking purposes has resulted.

Pritchard and Hall.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Coney Island Athletic Club has offered a $10,000 purse for a fight between Pritchard and Hall.

MILITIA DISCONTENTED.

They Were All Ready to Return From Cœur d'Alene,

WHEN THE GOVERNOR REVOKES THE ORDER OF RECALL.

Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed by Fire at Yreka—The Dead Bodies of the Elder Breedlove and Fish, the Gold Prospectors Who Had Been Reported Missing in Arizona, Found in the Cocepah Mountains.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WALLACE (Idaho), July 22.—Governor Willey has received so many appeals from members of the Idaho National Guard now in the field for furloughs, and requests from members of the Legislature for the return of local companies, based on business interests, that orders were issued to-day for the return home of the State troops.

In relieving the battalion from duty at Wardner, General Carlin says, in the order: "The Colonel commanding the troops in the Cœur d'Alene country takes occasion to thank the Idaho troops for their good conduct at all times while under his command."

General Carlin and staff left Wardner this afternoon, en route to Wallace, to confer with General Curtis on a number of matters pertaining to the prisoners under arrest.

The retention here of United States troops is believed to be a foregone conclusion, and already Wardner and Wallace are fighting for the location of the post.

The departure of the State troops will necessitate a guard being furnished from the United States troops to convey the prisoners to Boise.

THE ORDER REVOKED.

LATER.—The order directing the withdrawal of the National Guard from Coeur d'Alene has been revoked, and there is great discontent in their camp to-night, as they were packed up and at the station ready to take the train. General Carlin's visit to Wallace to-day is believed to be associated with the issuance of the order recalling the guards. Rumors are current that the National Guard will remain, and the United States troops be relieved.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

WALLACE (Idaho), July 22.—About thirty prisoners were discharged to-day from the military prison, on parole. The most prominent among them were William Dillon, Robert Neill and J. E. Parker.

STORIES CONTRADICTED.

WARDNER, July 22.—Governor Willey is advised that the startling story of Lieutenant Smith, that he had discovered a pyre upon which he thought the victims of the alleged Fourth of July Canyon massacre had been incinerated, has no foundation; that the fire had been kindled in that particular spot is not questioned, but that human bodies were cremated is untrue. Several days ago Lieutenant Helmick and a detachment of the Fourth Cavalry passed over the same ground, and they found no corpses, no traces of murder and detected none of the effluvium which certainly would have been exhaled by the bodies had they been concealed in the underbrush.

DEAD IN A CANYON.

Remains of Breedlove and Fish Found in Arizona.

SAN DIEGO, July 22.—Information was received this morning by telephone from Campo stating that the remains of S. J. Breedlove and the Pennsylvania capitalist Fish have been found in a canyon of the Cocepah Mountains. No trace could be found of Breedlove's son, who started out with the party. It will be remembered that these gentlemen left Campo July 4th in search of a gold mine on the desert.

The bodies were found close together. From their appearance it was judged that the men had been dead at least two weeks. Under the scorching sun of the desert the bodies had decomposed rapidly, and the searching party found that it was impossible to bring them in.

Two of the mules were discovered a short distance further on, but no trace of C. W. Breedlove and the third mule could be found.

The bodies of Fish and Breedlove were found some forty miles east from Campo, and A. W. Jewell, who was the leader of the searching party, telephoned that the only way the bodies can be brought in is to make up a party of five or six strong men who are used to hardships, and provide them with good wagons. Such a party will probably start from here soon.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Names by Which Passenger Trains Will Hereafter be Known.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Hereafter Southern Pacific passenger trains will be both officially and popularly known by the following names:

On the Ogden route, train No. 1, leaving here at 8 A. M. daily for Ogden, will be known as the Atlantic Express; train No. 2, leaving Ogden at 12:01 P. M. for this city, as the Pacific Express; train No. 3, leaving here at 8 P. M. for Ogden, as the European Mail, and train No. 4, leaving Ogden at 12:45 A. M. for this city, as the Oriental Mail.

On the Shasta route, train No. 15, leaving here at 7 P. M. for Portland, will be known as the Oregon Express, and train No. 16, leaving Portland at 7 P. M. for this city, as the California Express.

On the Sunset route train 17, leaving here at 5:30 P. M. for Los Angeles, will be known as the Los Angeles express; train 18, leaving Los Angeles at 2 P. M. for this city, as the San Francisco express; train 19, leaving here at 9 A. M. for El Paso, as the New Orleans express, and train 20, leaving El Paso at 3:45 for this city, as the Sunset express.

HOME AGAIN.

Mail-Carrier Gray Found in the Salmon Creek Country.

WEAVERVILLE (Cal.), July 22.—D. B. Gray, mail-carrier and contractor, who wandered away from home at Burnt Ranch about ten days ago, has been found in the Salmon River country. His mind suddenly cleared, and he was not a little surprised to find that he had traveled fifty or a hundred miles through an uninhabited country without being conscious of the fact. He is now well and at his home, but looks as if he had seen a hard time. His wanderings are an entire blank to him.

Indictments Dismissed.

SAN DIEGO, July 22.—Judge Torrance to-day, on motion of District Attorney Jones, dismissed the indictments for kidnaping Charles Oberlander, recently found against J. Harvey McCarthy and A. W. Marsh. The indictments were based on the same charge as in the case of Thomas Weller. The jury in the latter case having returned a verdict of acquittal, it was deemed unnecessary to bring the other cases to trial. This does not affect the case of Marsh and Smallcomb, who were bound over to the Superior Court on a charge of kidnaping Edward Crosthwaite.

A Lady Accidentally Killed.

MARSHFIELD (Or.), July 22.—News has just reached this city of a fatal accident near Bandon last Monday afternoon, whereby Mrs. Louis Turner lost her life. She and her husband were driving across a bridge and the horse became frightened and backed through the guard rail and off the bridge, falling about fifteen feet, breaking Mrs. Turner's neck and killing her instantly; also killing one horse. Mr. Turner came out without any serious injury.

Costly Blaze at Yreka.

YREKA, July 22.—A fire, which originated in Wadsworth's butcher shop today, destroyed the shop, Cleland's warehouse and contents, part of Rayne's store and the postoffice, together with Pashburg's warehouse, a bedspring factory and a number of other buildings. Loss, $30,000; partially insured. During the excitement a case containing jewels valued at $1,000 was stolen from J. H. Wadsworth.

Horse-Thief Arrested.

SAN RAFAEL, July 22.—This morning Constable Fitzgerald arrived here from Livermore with a warrant for the arrest of Eddie McGlynn on a charge of horse-stealing. As soon as Fitzgerald stepped from the local train McGlynn boarded a train bound north. The telegraph was resorted to, and McGlynn was stopped at Petaluma, where Constable Fitzgerald arrested him this afternoon and took him to San Francisco.

Coal Station in the Samoan Group.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Among the passengers on the steamer Alameda, which sailed to-day for Australia via Honolulu, Samoa and New Zealand, was Lieutenant J. H. C. Coffin of the United States navy, who is going to Pago Pago Harbor, in the Samoan group, to locate coal wharves on the coaling station ceded to the United States by the Samoan Government.

Oregon and Washington Wheat Crop.

PORTLAND (Or.), July 22.—Dunn's Commercial Agency has advices from every wheat-growing county in the State, showing that Oregon's wheat for 1892 will be 2,800,000 bushels less than in 1891. The yield in the State of Washington will, it is stated, be considerably diminished.

Serious Wreck in Utah.

SALT LAKE, July 22.—A serious wreck was caused on the Rio Grande Western to-day, a freight train breaking in two on a steep grade. Brakeman Thomas Wing was killed and Conductor Harper badly injured. The damage was considerable.

THE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT

STEPS BEING TAKEN TO MAKE IT A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

Call Issued for a Meeting of Native Sons and Daughters in San Francisco on Monday Next.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A meeting of representatives of the State Agricultural Society and of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West has been called for next Monday evening in the Mayor's office. The meeting will be held to arrange for a California historical exhibit at Chicago. The call was issued by the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, and notification of the meeting was sent to Secretary Lunstedt of the Native Sons of this city yesterday afternoon. Arrangements for the meeting were immediately commenced, and the following circular was issued from the headquarters of the Native Sons:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21, 1892.

To Whom It May Concern: The Presidents of the parlors of San Francisco in particular, and all members of the order in general, are requested to attend the meeting of the World's Fair Committee on Monday evening at the Mayor's office, New City Hall, San Francisco.

THOMAS FLINT, JR.,
Grand President.

In addition to this general invitation a special invitation was sent to the parlors of the order in the bay cities, and the Native Daughters were asked to send representatives.

It is expected that good results will follow from this movement, and that the collection of historical relics will not stop with the exhibit sent to the fair. There is a lamentable lack of historical relics in California, and some of the leading Native Sons think that should the order be aroused to the necessity of getting up a collection it would continue the work and have a museum of California historical curiosities that posterity would cherish. At present the most pretentious collection is in the Pioneers' museum, but that is small. There are but a few real relics associated with the early days of the State.

The following correspondence on the subject of the meeting shows how thoroughly interested the friends of the movement are:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21, 1892.

To Henry Lunstedt, Esq., Grand Secretary, N. S. G. W.—DEAR SIR: The State Agricultural Society are making a supreme effort to make an exhaustive historical exhibit of California at their approaching fair. To that end they have appointed a committee of thirty-four leading citizens, known as the "Historical Section," of which D. Lubin of Sacramento is President and J. A. Woodson, editor of the Sacramento RECORD-UNION, is Secretary. They have done me the honor of appointing me Advisory Secretary for San Francisco. They have deeply interested the Native Sons and Daughters of Sacramento in their movement, for which see their proceedings in the RECORD-UNION of the 19th inst. I have just received from President Lubin the following dispatch:

"Arrange for meeting of Native Sons and Daughters for Monday night, July 25th, represented by five members of each parlor. A committee from all the Sacramento parlors will be down to meet them on the historical exhibit. D. LUBIN, President."

Will you be good enough to notify your Grand President immediately (for he has no time to lose) of this request, and ask him, in the name of a cause that I am sure will touch a responsive chord in the breast of every Native Son and Daughter, to appoint a committee of five members from each parlor—Daughters as well as Sons—to meet the delegation from Sacramento, naming time and place, and to see that notice reaches the appointees in time. If he will kindly let me know, I will at earliest moment notify Mr. Lubin by telegraph. This historical exhibit has been taken hold of with enthusiasm by a large number of the best citizens in the State. We have never had anything of the kind before, and we have already received promises of such ample and deeply interesting material that we can promise you a magnificent display. We especially want the co-operation of the Native Sons and Daughters, who I am sure will not fail us. Will you see your Grand President at once? I am, yours truly,

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Advisory Secretary of historical section of S. A. Society.

Owing to the short notice given the attendance of representatives of Native Sons' parlors outside the city will not be large. But the officers of the order expect to have a meeting later at which the N. S. G. W. all over the State will be represented. Though the Agricultural Society has called this meeting, it is not the originator of the movement. The Native Sons have a committee on California historical exhibit for the World's Fair, and the idea of making such an exhibit worthy of the State has for a long time been prominently before their minds.

BEFORE CONGRESS.

Peffer Addresses the Senate on the Labor Resolution.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN ON THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Caminetti's Hydraulic Mining Bill Not Likely to be Acted Upon in the Senate at This Session of Congress—The New England States Experience Heavy Wind and Thunder-Storms—Hot Wave in the Northwest.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—After unimportant business Peffer addressed the Senate on his resolution to inquire into the relation of employers and employes. He said there were three ways to meet the labor troubles; one was for the Government to keep its hands off; another, for the Government to establish and regulate wages, and the third the Government to take possession of private establishments and conduct them. At the close of his remarks the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ball addressed the Senate in support of Voorhees' resolution for the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration in labor contests, and then White resumed his speech against the anti-option bill.

White called attention to the anomaly that if a bill has not specially excepted the Government of the United States, the Government would have been amendable to the penalties of the bill. Were not all bills for supplies tendered to the Government made by parties who did not, at the time the contracts were made, own supplies? he asked.

Referring to the fact that retail dealers were excepted, White said there were so many exceptions in the bill that it might well be called an exceptional bill, so entirely so that he thought it ought to be beaten. He went on to declare the bill pernicious and vicious. It would strike a blow at the commerce of the country, and there was a concensus of opinion on the part of commercial bodies of the country against the measure, and in this line he had read protests from various commercial associations.

Speaking of "futures," White said before that system came into existence the cotton business was confined to men of large capital, whereas now under the "future delivery" system, all men were on a footing of equality, and men with small capital were equals with those of large capital.

He had telegrams read from many cotton factories in New Orleans, as to the effect of the future system on wheat. White quoted Pillsbury's testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture, to the effect that for the last ten years the millers paid more for wheat than they got for flour made from it. White would like to know what became of the argument that under the "future" system farmers didn't receive for their wheat as much as they otherwise would have done.

Speaking on cotton again he said he had seen lately a letter from a German merchant in Hamburg stating that he noticed there was an intention to strike down the exchange business here, and he hoped it would come over there. White spoke nearly three hours, and the bill went over without action.

The House bill to enforce reciprocal commercial arrangements between the United States and Canada passed without division.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The House at once proceeded to a call of the committees.

The Postoffice and Public Lands Committees' calls produced nothing of general interest. The House then took up the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill.

Discussion of the conference report on the deficiency bill was not ended when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Caminetti's Hydraulic Mining Bill in a Bad Way.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Senate Committee on Mines and Mining held a meeting to-day to consider Representative Caminetti's hydraulic mining bill. It was opposed in committee, especially by Senator Bate. Another meeting will be held to-morrow. It is not probable the bill will be acted upon by the Senate at this session.

The Treasury now holds $112,000,000 in free gold, and is gradually accumulating gold coin in commercial centers for the purpose of meeting the demand for small notes in the West for the movement of crops. Secretary Foster says he has had no conference with the President on the subject of checking gold exports by refusing to pay gold for all coin notes presented for redemption at the sub-Treasury at New York. "We propose to pay gold for all the coin notes presented," said he. "We have now the gold to do it with, and more than that, the Treasury gold balance is increasing rapidly."

An attempt was made to call up the bill refunding to California and other States money for swamp lands. Strong opposition was manifested, and the bill went over until December 6th.

The nomination of John Birmingham of California as Inspector of Boilers and Hulls has been confirmed by the Senate.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Conferees Making Slow Work Considering Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The conferees on the sundry civil bill are making very slow progress with the work of considering the Senate amendments, and unless a strong impetus is given the World's Fair amendments will not be reached this week. The conferees were in session several hours this morning, and less than half the amendments were considered at time of adjournment. The World's Fair managers assert they will make a straight fight for an appropriation, without any loan or other modification. It is also their purpose to endeavor to cut the Sunday-closing string attached to the appropriation. The feeling is not quite so sanguine as yesterday, though the belief is still general that in some way or other a sufficient number of votes will be secured. The pairs of absent members are largely relied upon to secure a slight majority for the appropriation. The Southern men are the most determined antagonists to the appropriation. Many express fear of the loss of the New York allies when the next vote comes.

CLEVELAND'S MANAGERS.

Probable Members of the Democratic Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The membership of the National Democratic Executive Committee will not be announced before the latter part of next week. The conferences between Chairman Harrity, Cleveland, Stevenson and Whitney are believed to have pretty definitely settled on the members. It is understood they will be selected as nearly as possible from representatives of the doubtful States. This will not be rigidly applied in the South, as there is some uneasiness over the vote of the People's party in that section.

It is believed the following, in addition to Chairman Harrity, will be among the members of the committee: Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan of New York, S. P. Sherrin of Indiana, Senator Ransom of North Carolina, Congressman Cable of Illinois, Senator Gorman of Maryland, D. J. Campau of Michigan, Carlos French of Connecticut, Clark Howell of Georgia, Carlos Thomas of Colorado, J. J. Richardson of Iowa, Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, Michael Doran of Minnesota, M. L. Donaldson of South Carolina, E. C. Wall of Wisconsin, John Sheridan of West Virginia, Miles Ross of New Jersey, Charles W. Blair of Kansas, O. T. Holt of Texas and Basil B. Gordon of Virginia. It is believed that ex-Secretary Whitney will be Chairman of the Campaign Committee, unless he prefers the Chairmanship of the Advisory Board.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

Severe Storms in New England—Hot Wave in the Northwest.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Severe thunderstorms, with wind and rain, visited this State and portions of New England and Pennsylvania this evening. So continuous were the flashes of lightning that the heavens were illuminated almost to the brightness of day. Almost the total prostration of telegraphic communication followed in the wake of the furious elements and at midnight the wires were but slowly regaining a normal condition. No casualties have yet been reported.

REDGROWN (Ont.), July 22.—This section was visited this afternoon by a cyclone, accompanied by thunder, lightning and hail. Much minor damage was done. Mrs. Jeremiah Rushton, of Rushton's Corners, was killed by lightning while telephoning a neighbor as to the safety of her children.

HOT WAVE.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), July 22.—A hot wave covers nearly the entire Northwest, the temperature ranging at different points from 90° to 101°. Hot weather is helping grain greatly and another immense crop is assured.

ALICE MITCHELL CASE.

The Defendant Flirted With Every Man She Met.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—The feature of interest in the Alice Mitchell case to-day was the testimony of W. H. Volkmar, brother-in-law of Freda Ward, who lives at Gold Dust, Ark. He told how Alice Mitchell and Lillie Johnston, while on a visit to Freda at his home last year, flirted with every man in the neighborhood, without regard to whether he was single or married. Their actions became such finally that he told his wife they should be sent home. He learned of Freda's plan to elope with Alice, and was instrumental in having them separated.

The Fastest Yet.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which left Southampton at 2:30 P. M. on July 16th, reached Fire Island at 9 o'clock to-night, making the voyage in six days, eleven hours and thirty minutes. Allowing two hours to reach Sandy Hook, she made the entire voyage, more than 3,100 miles, in six days, thirteen hours and thirty minutes. This breaks all records from Southampton, if not from Queenstown.

Judge and Jury With the Prisoners.

SPRINGFIELD (Mo.), July 22.—The cases of the Taney County lynchers came to a sudden termination in the Criminal Court at Forsythe to-day. The Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the Judge ordered all the defendants released. The prosecuting attorney says the trial was developing into a farce, the jury being evidently prejudiced in the prisoner's favor, and the Judge ruling invariably against the prosecution.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Confirmations: Andrew D. White of New York, Minister to Russia; A. L. Snowden of Pennsylvania, Minister to Spain; Truxton Beale of California, Minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia; John C. Hotchkiss of Iowa, Surveyor of Customs at Des Moines, Iowa; John A. Barnes of Illinois, Consul at Chemnitz; Darley H. Brush of South Dakota, Consul at Messina.

Tragedy in Nebraska.

OMAHA (Neb.), July 22.—John St. German, a farmer near Chadron, suspecting a neighboring farmer, an old man named McDougall, of intimacy with Mrs. St. German, assaulted and left him for dead. John King and another farmer started in pursuit of St. German, and when he made a motion to draw a revolver King killed him.

Tornado in Iowa.

OTTUMWA (Iowa), July 22.—The mining town of Hiteman was struck by a tornado yesterday. The mammoth store of the Hiteman Supply Company, the Wapello Coal Company's big hay barns, the Welsh Union Church and twenty dwellings were wrecked and as many more unroofed. Several persons were hurt by flying missiles.

Death Record.

BELOIT (Wis.), July 22.—Dr. A. L. Chapin, ex-President of Beloit College, died to-day, aged 76.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Mother Caroline, Mother Superior of the Notre Dame and Commissary-General of the order in America, died to-day.

Two Men Fatally Wounded.

OSWEGO (N. Y.), July 22.—Officers attempted last night to serve an attachment on Downie & Gallagher's circus at Phœnix, this county. A fight followed, and a circus man and one officer were fatally wounded. The villagers came to the rescue, and lodged twelve of the circus people in jail.

Killed Two Men.

SEEDVILLE (Ark.), July 22.—J. J. Bowles, a merchant, had dealings with a couple of lumbermen, named Wilcox and Ace. They quarreled over a settlement, and Wilcox and Ace entered Bowles' store armed to kill him, when Bowles shot and killed both.

BASEBALL.

Oakland and San Jose Continue Their Winning Gait.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Oakland team again defeated the San Franciscos to-day by a score of 9 to 4. Errors and bunch hitting gave the Colonels six runs in the sixth inning, and that virtually settled the game. Batteries—Fanning and Spies; German and Wilson. Base-hits—San Francisco 13, Oakland 10. Errors—San Francisco 6, Oakland 7.

AT SAN JOSE.

SAN JOSE, July 22.—San Jose won another game from Los Angeles to-day by timely hitting in the first, fourth, fifth, and Harper's great work in the box, by a score of 6 to 5.

Fire Near Petaluma.

PETALUMA, July 22.—A grass fire, which started on Kniffington's ranch, caused a loss of $10,000.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Government to Act in Accordance With Precedent.

IT WILL NOT TRY TO GOVERN WITH A MINORITY.

The Reports of the Destruction of Sangir Island by a Volcanic Eruption Confirmed—Two Thousand Inhabitants Killed—Thousands Leaving Baku, Russia, Packed With Panic-Stricken People Fleeing From the Cholera-Infected Districts.

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LONDON, July 22.—To inquiries addressed to Douglas, the Chief Conservative whip, to-day, as to whether the Government, if defeated on a vote of "no confidence," would persist in remaining in office, he responded: "The Government will act in accordance with precedent and the constitution."

As the balance of precedents is distinctly toward immediate resignation on defeat, the whip's reply can be taken as opposed to the reports that Salisbury will challenge the validity of Gladstone's majority and try to govern with a minority. An article in the *Post* adopting such a suggestion does not carry much weight. The *Post* is an inspired organ, and the result of the researches made to-day in official quarters by a representative of the Associated Press confirm the previous statement, both of Conservative and Liberal-Unionist leaders, that the Ministry had decided to resign on the first vote in which the majority is against them.

The result of a meeting of a small group of Radicals at the house of Harcourt yesterday has been the introduction of the first note of discord in the party. After the meeting several members of the Commons who were present appeared at the National Liberal Club, where they announced that a memorial would be sent Gladstone urging him to put the leading planks of the Newcastle programme to the front and home rule in the background. Although the general feeling at the club was distinctly in favor of this course, yet the desire to leave Gladstone's programme unfettered is stronger, and the proposed Radical protest, as likely to embarrass him, is disapproved. The movement is causing an internal row. The reserved attitude of the Irish leaders is in contrast with this premature activity of the Radicals. Dillon and O'Brien and other McCarthyite chiefs will not be interviewed for the present.

An analysis of the personnel of the new House shows that the lawyers hold 164 seats, merchants 55, army and navy officers 53, officers of auxiliary forces 25, journalists 35, manufacturers 75, peers' sons and brothers 35, gentry and landowners 83, ship-owners 19, brewers 18, farmers 10, labor representatives 15, railway directors 30, while the remaining seats are occupied by men of various other vocations or classes.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Panic-Stricken People Aid in Spreading the Scourge.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The *Novoe Vrelya*, describing the scenes in the cholera-infected districts, says: "The Baku railroad station is filled with a tumultuous crowd of fugitives. When the doors were opened the crowd rushed to the platform and so overcrowded the trains that many sat on the floor. The stench was suffocating. Prudent passengers sprinkled their clothes with carbolic acid. The doctor looks at the tongue and feels the passenger's pulse; everybody protests that he or she is in perfect health, and the train starts. Often within a few minutes a passenger is taken ill with the cholera, the inmates of the patient's compartment become panic-stricken, the patient is removed and the place where he sat is sprinkled with carbolic acid, and a passenger immediately refills the place. Similar scenes occur frequently. At each station the same perfunctory examination is made. No wonder the cholera is spreading in Tiflis and other places."

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, July 22.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says, fearing cholera riots, the Government has proclaimed a state of siege at Nijni-Novgorod.

A CASE IN THE PROVINCE OF POSEN.

BERLIN, July 22.—German officials on the Russian frontier are taking stringent measures to prevent the invasion of cholera. A Bromberg paper reports a workman stricken with cholera in the province of Posen.

TWO THOUSAND KILLED.

Reports of the Destruction of Sangir Island Confirmed.

THE HAGUE, July 22.—Official telegrams received here to-day from Batavia confirm the recent accounts of the awful destruction caused on Great Sangir Island, belonging to Holland, by a volcanic eruption on June 17th. The advices are to the effect that the whole northwestern portion of the island was destroyed, and two thousand inhabitants were killed. No Europeans were among the victims.

The New Cabinet.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Graphic* says a meeting of Liberal leaders on Thursday provisionally agreed on part of the composition of the new Government. Lord Herschel will be Lord Chancellor; Lord Rosebery, Foreign Secretary; Labouchere, Postmaster-General. The Queen will be asked to confer a Dukedom on Lord Spencer and a Barony on Arnold Morley. The first measure introduced will be the "one man one vote" bill, and next, the home rule bill. The *Times* asserts that the Government will resign immediately after the vote of "no confidence."

Why Ryder Was Arrested.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—The arrest of Henry B. Ryder, American Consul here, announced last night, was due to a complaint made against him by members of a family which inherited 1,000 kroners from a relative who died in the United States, and assert that they received only 600 from Ryder. He is further suspected of embezzling sums of money forwarded by the United States Government to Danish police officers for certain services they had rendered.

Appalling Situation in Morocco.

MADRID, July 22.—*El Liberal* publishes appalling accounts of the situation in Morocco. The Imperial troops, according to these accounts, are unable to cope with the rebels, who are plundering and maltreating indiscriminately. The Spanish press is pleased at the failure of the English mission.

**Treaty Neg