THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXIV.-NO. 56. SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1892. WHOLE NO. 15,921.

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MRS. HARRISON IS NO MORE.

The End Comes at Forty Minutes Past One This Morning.

SHE MET DEATH WITH PATIENCE AND RESIGNATION.

The Last Moments Peaceful, Quiet and Without Pain—Sad Scenes at the Bedside as the Devoted Husband and Family Watched Life Slowly Ebbing Away—All Present at the Deathbed Except Mrs. Harrison's Father and the Grandchildren,

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Harrison is no more. At 1:40 this (Tuesday) morning came the end. For the second time in the history of the White House a President's wife has died within its walls. Mrs. Harrison met her death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian, and her last days were comparatively free from pain. For twenty-four hours the President and family have been almost constantly at her bedside awaiting the end. Sunday night was without special incident, but late and early, so frequently, he could have slept but little, if at all—the President was in and out of the sick chamber, and was never easy for any length of time.

Yesterday was clear and crisp and cool, and perhaps the inspiring sunshine and dryness of the atmosphere somewhat helped the invalid, and acted as a stimulant. Whenever she awoke from her troubled and unsatisfactory sleep she was conscious. She could still recognize her surroundings, and a glance of recognition greeted the physician when he entered the sick room.

Dr. Gardner was at the patient's bedside nearly the entire forenoon. He went away two or three times to attend to other professional duties, but at no one time was he absent more than half an hour. When asked about her condition he frankly admitted that death was very near, and that remarkable as Mrs. Harrison's vitality was, he did not see how she could live more than a few hours.

Mrs. Harrison at noon was still conscious. A little before that the President, leaning over her, asked if she wished for anything. With an old-time smile, that the approach of her death only made the more tender and trustful, she answered low but very distinctly, "No, dear."

At 1 o'clock, as he left the house, Dr. Gardner said he did not think more than five or six hours of life remained for Mrs. Harrison. He said that most of the time she was in a sleepy, semi-unconscious condition, from which she occasionally rallied. During these spells of wakefulness she recognized those around her, and sometimes responded feebly, but clearly and intelligently, to inquiries made. The doctor said his efforts were devoted solely to making the patient as comfortable as possible in her dying hours. She could not take nourishment of any kind, and frequent applications of stimulating moisture to her parched lips was the only treatment that afforded any relief.

The doctor returned about noon, and found the patient even weaker than before, almost completely prostrate and unable longer to speak or cough. Apparently she was conscious. There was little change during the afternoon, but every change was for the worse, and the watchers were fearful death would ensue about sundown.

Many messages of condolence were received at the White House during the day. From 4 o'clock till well into the evening the President and all members remained constantly at Mrs. Harrison's bedside. As the day waned and the sun sank behind the western hills the anxiety of the watchers became more and more intense. The shadows deepened, the sun sank to rest, the night came, and yet the end was not. The telegraph instruments in the eastern part of the building were steadily ticking all day, bringing from far and near inquiries from friends of the family.

Just after 6 o'clock Mrs. Harrison suffered another sinking spell, and messages were sent by Halford to the Cabinet officers asking them to return to Washington immediately. But the sick woman had still sufficient reserve strength to rally once more and repulse the attack of the dread visitor who hovered at the threshold.

Soon after 9 o'clock the physician announced that the patient might be expected to live until midnight. Even this small grain of comfort was received with gratitude by the anxious and grief-stricken husband and family.

It could hardly be said that the patient was unconscious during the evening hours, for she betrayed some signs of understanding when attempts were made to relieve her last moments, by partially opening her parched lips to receive the stimulating fluid applied to them, from time to time. But not a drop could she swallow, and her power of speech had apparently left her frame forever. In addition, the physician's experienced eye noticed as the evening wore on an increase in the difficulty of her breathing, which he regarded as an ominous sign.

Hour after hour slipped away, each leaving the patient weaker in turn, yet so gradual was the decline that it could not be said positively at any minute she had materially failed. The measure of the ebbing tide was respiration, which slowly sunk from fifteen at nightfall to twelve at midnight. The physician had said if she tided over that hour she might survive until daylight, so there was a visible air of relief when the gong sounded 12.

The hope inspired, however, was only of short duration. About 12:30 o'clock the physician discerned a noticeable weakness of the heart's action, followed almost immediately by a slight decrease of respiration. He notified the grief-stricken family grouped around the couch that the end appeared very near. This intelligence had a most depressing effect upon the President, but he sustained himself with the greatest difficulty.

Dr. Gardner, after narrowly examining her countenance and feeling her pulse, sorrowfully announced that all indications justified the belief that the patient could not survive more than half an hour. This was a quarter to 1 o'clock. The minutes passed with frightful rapidity, and the half hour passed. The almost helpless form, however, still retained the sacred spark.

The resistance offered by the constitution of the patient was marvelous and surprising to the physician and all at the bedside. There was no struggle, no exhibition of pain, but a simple passive resistence that was baffling in its quiet intensity.

In a few minutes Dr. Gardner again took up the feeble hand and felt the wrist. Blood crept through the contracting arteries, but how slowly! He shook his head and said a brief fifteen minutes must surely finish the struggle. The agitation of the family could no longer be controlled, and realizing his utter helplessness to longer cope with the formidable foe, and from consideration for the sacredness of such grief as this, the devoted physician and friend bowed his head and passed out of the door. Outside of the threshold he took his station and waited. It was not long. The minutes flew like seconds, and suddenly there was an expression of heart-stricken woe, and the end had come.

The President was beside his dying wife, as he had been for nine hours continuously, and his was the last of the loved features her eyes had dwelt upon. Her breath was labored, and very slow. As the hands of the clock crept toward the next hour it grew fainter yet and less frequent, and as the time-piece marked the hour of 1:40 o'clock there was an interruption of the feeble breath—a resumption, and then a stop, this time to be eternal, and the life of Caroline Scott Harrison had gone out peacefully and quiet, and without pain.

All of the family in Washington were present at the death-bed except the three little grandchildren and the venerable Dr. Scott, father of Mrs. Harrison. They were: President Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Newcomer. In addition, Mrs. Harrison's faithful maid, Josephine, and Miss Davis, the trained nurse, were in the room.

The members of the family spent a few minutes around the lifeless clay and let the veil be drawn over their deep grief. When they emerged, the President retired immediately to his own room and closed his door. The other members of the family, respecting his evident wish, allowed him to remain unmolested to contemplate his great bereavement and commune with his Maker.

The last sad offices for the dead were performed by the nurse, Miss Davis, who composed the remains for the undertaker. The lights were dimmed and the quiet of the grave lay upon the great white mansion.

Mrs. Harrison's illness was the outcome of an attack of the grip during the winter of 1890-1891. While at Cape May in the summer of 1891 she contracted a cold, which caused a return of the cough, lasting the entire summer. During the winter she was well enough to attend to the exacting social duties of the White House, but in January, 1892, the cough, which had never entirely left her, commenced again to trouble her considerably. In the following March she had a second attack of the grip, followed by catarrhal pneumonia. The coughing spells then increased in severity, until they were accompanied by a bloody expectoration, and about the first of May she suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, which, though not severe, caused great prostration.

From this time until July 6th, the date of her removal to Loon Lake, the patient did not undergo much change. After her arrival at Loon Lake she commenced to improve, but the improvement was of short duration, and an examination September 1st showed the upper half of the right lung completely consolidated. Notwithstanding this, she was able to continue to drive till December 7th, when she was stricken with an attack of subacute pleurisy, accompanied by a fusion of fibroserous fluid, completely filling the cavity, pleura on the right side necessitating tapping three times.

During these complications a consultation was held by Drs. Gardner, Doughty and Trudeau, resulting in the issuance of a bulletin September 14th announcing that Mrs. Harrison was afflicted with pleurisy and nervous prostration, and that the result was uncertain.

At the time of Mrs. Harrison's removal to Washington, on September 20th, her right lung was entirely consolidated. The disease progressed steadily, resisting treatment, until eventually the left lung became evolved, and the condition of the patient became hopeless.

The case was complicated from the first by extreme nervous prostration, which persistently resisted every remedy. Certainly nothing within the knowledge of the medical profession that could possibly tend to alleviate her sufferings or lead to a cure was left untried, but to no avail.

About fifty-seven years ago, at the house of Rev. John B. Witherspoon, a Presbyterian divine and President of the Oxford (Ohio) Female College, there was born to the wife of Dr. John W. Scott a daughter, to whom was given the name of Carrie Lavinia. In the course of time there was at Oxford a student named Benjamin Harrison. He passed from the Farmers' College into Miami University, and graduated at the age of 18. The young student, in the midst of the pursuit of learning, found himself overtaken in love, and Dr. Scott's daughter was the object of his affection. On October 20, 1853, he there made Miss Carrie Scott his wife. The happiness of their lives commenced from that date, and has known no diminution or change until death came to separate them.

The prospects in life for the young couple were not bright, but the young people were full of hope. Their honeymoon was passed under the paternal roof at North Bend. In the following march the young couple moved to Indianapolis. The capital at the command of Benjamin Harrison when he began married life and the practice of his profession was $800, an advance on a lot in Cincinnati inherited through an aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison began their domestic responsibilities in rooms in an Indianapolis boarding-house. In the summer of 1854 Mrs. Harrison paid a visit to her parents, and there, on August 12th, Russell Harrison, the eldest child, was born. After this event the proud husband rented a small house in Indianapolis and began life in earnest, his faithful and industrious wife doing her own housework in the cottage of three rooms. Steady gains in fame, practice and pecuniary reward found Mrs. Harrison presiding over a larger and more pretentious house. In the course of two years her second and last child, Mary Scott Harrison, was born.

The couple steadily grew in the estimation of their neighbors, and Mr. Harrison achieved fame in politics. In 1881 General Harrison entered the United States Senate, and Mrs. Harrison became a member of the distinguished circle of wives of Senators. In her Washington residence for six years she extended the sphere of her usefulness.

When the family came to the White House, the first break in the circle was made by the death of Mrs. Russell Lloyd, Mrs. Harrison's sister. Before Mrs. Harrison was taken down with grip, which ultimately resulted fatally, she nursed all the rest of the family, even to the little grandchildren. Her present illness really began on April 6th, after a brilliant reception in the White House, and but few friends have seen her since.

Mrs. Harrison was distinctively a domestic woman. Her home and family were always first in her thoughts. It is said of her that she was never idle, occupying her spare moments with embroidery, water coloring and china decoration, and devoting considerable time to charities, in which she was always greatly interested. Her loyalty to old friends never wavered. In appearance Mrs. Harrison was the type of matronly feature. She showed the generosity of nature, and in mind nature's equal beneficence. A lavish growth of hair, silvered with the threads of little over a half century of life, and falling in curly waves over a well-shaped head, ending in a graceful coil. The regular and dark expressive eyes formed a picture of ripened womanhood. She had a voice softened by the instinct of a gentle nature, a gift of conversation, which, while animated, was thoughtful, while she shrank from notoriety. The calls of society with her were second in importance to the duties of a wife, mother and daughter, and it was in the domestic sphere that she had shown with the brighest light.

Corbett Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—Pugilist Jim Corbett was arrested here after the performance last night and taken to the Central Station, where he was charged with participating in a theatrical performance on Sunday. Bond was furnished and he was released. Corbett will be compelled to appear in the Police Court along with other actors arrested for the same offense.

The most costly of the metals is didymium, which sells at $4,500 a pound.

REID IN INDIANA.

He Receives a Genuine Hoosier Welcome All Along the Line.

GREAT RECEPTION ON ARRIVING AT LOGANSPORT.

Speaker Crisp Delivers an Address Before the Democratic Dry Goods Club of New York—Governor McKinley on the Stump in Missouri—Estimates by Both Parties as to How the Vote of New York City Will be Cast.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The home of President Harrison extended a royal greeting to his Presidential associate on the ticket, Whitelaw Reid, and the other eminent New Yorker, Chauncey M. Depew. Nearly every city and town in Indiana was represented by a delegation. They assembled with drum corps and brass bands at the Union depot and escorted the distinguished visitors to the Dennison Hotel. Here an enthusiastic crowd called Reid and Depew to the balcony, where both spoke a few words and bowed acknowledgments. To-night's meeting was under the auspices of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club of Indiana. The parade preceding the addresses moved at 8 o'clock. Two of the largest halls in the city were procured for the occasion. Both were packed and scores of people were turned away. Each distinguished gentleman spoke at both places of meeting. Depew spoke first at Tomlinson Hall. His appearance was greeted by tremendous cheering. The meeting at English's Opera-house was addressed by Mr. Reid. When he was introduced he received a great ovation. He spoke as follows:

"At this moment, in this city, the presence of one thought is uppermost with us all. One of your friends and neighbors, the great son of Indiana, whom she has loaned for a time to the republic, and who, therefore, belongs now not to you alone, but to sixty-five millions of people, is in deadly trouble. We make our public men more public than do any other people in the world, and so the White House is to America the cynosure of all eyes. We are not a people who talk much about such things, but from shore to shore of our continent there is no decent head of a family who is not glad in his soul that his children saw such a household in the executive mansion, and now the light of the house is going out. Into the holy circle of that grief none of us may venture. We can only say as the whole land says: 'May the God of their fathers and our fathers be with them both.'

"You will not blame me if at this time, in this city, and in the presence of this universal sympathy, you find me little inclined to partisan vehemence in discussing partisan disagreements. I am here to-night to say no word in discouragement of any Democrat as such. If he stands by the Constitution and laws of our common country, whatever our differences as partisans, I am proud to clasp hands with him as an American. If he does not stand by them, I'm his enemy now and forever, just as in 1861.

"Many of us are fresh from the wonderful spectacle which even our great grandchildren's children's children cannot see repeated. In a marvelous city, which sixty years ago was a wilderness, were gathered the official representatives of the republic, and most of the forty-four independent States that compose the great multitude of self-governing free men who have built up this mighty nation upon this continent, to comemmorate the four hundredth anniversary of its discovery.

"As I saw the noble procession wind through the streets and enter the largest assembly chamber yet reared by human hands; as I saw grouped there before me the largest audience ever gathered beneath a single roof, with all official forms of state and dignity that befitted the solemn National ceremonial of one of the greatest of earthly Governments; as I witnessed this pageant and strove to grasp an adequate conception of its significance, one unbidden thought recurred—how different would have been this celebration, how different this actual condition, how inexpressibly different the estimation of us by other nations of the globe, if the Republican party had been defeated in 1860, or even in 1864. It is a peculiar glory that the grand old party has so guided this country for thirty years to unparalleled prosperity and Union-tested supremacy, that even its enemies are forced to approve, if not to praise, its history."

Mr. Reid proceeded at some length to review the currency and tariff questions, and then spoke of the record of Harrison's administration, "the story of which," he said, "is known and read by all men. The first Indiana President has brought fresh distinction to a name conspicuous in his country's annals for more than a century, and has shed fresh honor upon the State, as proud in her past and as ambitious for her future as any in the whole bright galaxy. The story of his administration is well known, but everybody does not hear so often that the President himself has been the guiding mind and inspiring soul of its whole success. Whatever you do, he will be re-elected. We mean to see to that in New York. We did it last time, and shall do it again; but for the sake of this great State and her great and worthy son, I beg that no effort of yours shall be lacking to make sure that when the triumph for Indiana's President is won we may hear among the victors the voice of Indiana."

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—The Republican procession had not been moving more than two minutes from the eastern end of town before a Democratic parade started from the west end. Such a crowd of spectators was never before seen in Indianapolis. The best of good humor everywhere prevailed, and there was not the slightest disturbance at any point.

Bourke Cockran, who arrived from New York, held a reception at the hotel during the afternoon. At 7 o'clock he started for the Grand Opera-house, where he spoke to a large audience.

WELCOMED ALONG THE LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid and Chauncey M. Depew received a genuine Hoosier welcome all along the line in Indiana to-day. Logansport was the first stopping place of importance. As the distinguished visitors debarked they were roundly cheered by the crowd who had gathered at the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells which announced their arrival. Messrs. Reid and Depew were escorted to the rink by the Logan Republican Club and other organizations. The rink was packed, and a thousand or more people were unable to get inside. Reid was first introduced and talked of the calamity cry raised by the Democrats. He said he failed to see any signs of tribulation in his trip across the northern part of Indiana.

Chauncey M. Depew was introduced and spoke briefly.

After leaving Logansport the train stopped at Kokomo, where preparations for a reception were made on an elaborate scale. Some 6,000 people with gaily trimmed wagons had gathered, and stands were erected nearby from which brief speeches were made.

The distinguished travelers also spoke at Sharpsville, Tipton and Noblesville, where the people turned out by thousands.

SPEAKER CRISP IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives, made his first speech in New York during the present campaign today, when he addressed a large meeting of the Cleveland and Stevenson Wholesale Drygoods Club. In the course of his remarks Crisp said: "It is not a question in the present campaign of candidates, but of principles. We should determine our course without prejudice. No man should be so blind a follower of his party as to adhere to it when he firmly believes its policy detrimental to the country. Sugar is two cents a pound cheaper now than two years ago. Why? There is no more of it made, but two years ago the tax of two cents a pound was taken off and sugar went down that amount in price. This demonstrates that when you take the tax off an article the price goes down.

"The merchant takes wheat to Liverpool and there sells it at seventy cents, buys goods and starts back to this country. When he arrives, and before he can land, he must pay a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem. Major McKinley says the foreigner pays the tax. The foreigner has my wheat, go and tax him, not me. The Democrats are not advocating free trade. It is a question of a reasonable, modified tariff against the Republican extortionate one. They put a tariff on the farmer's wool, and say that will make him get a higher price for it. They put a tariff on other goods to make them cheaper. The Democrats do not say they will increase wages. They say if you give them an opportunity they will pass a bill which will increase the purchasing power of wages. The Springer wool bill, if passed, would greatly benefit the people."

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY IN MISSOURI.

MACON (Mo.), Oct. 24.—Governor McKinley of Ohio arrived here this morning on a short speech-making tour through the State. In response to calls from the crowd gathered at the depot, he spoke briefly on the tariff.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24.—The Governor reached Kansas City this afternoon. At Brookfield, Chillicothe, Breckinridge, Hamilton, Cameron and other stations, the Governor addressed large crowds. At St. Joe a tremendous crowd was gathered at the Union depot, where a large stand had been erected, and the Governor spoke for thirty minutes. Kansas City was reached at 3 o'clock, and McKinley was at once escorted to the Auditorium, where 6,000 people had gathered. He spoke for an hour on the issues of the campaign. From here the party went to Leavenworth, Kans., where another large crowd was addressed.

NEW YORK CITY'S VOTE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The *Herald* publishes calculations on the city's vote, based on two days' registration. It says: There have now been registered in round numbers 203,000 voters. This tremendous registration in two days foreshadows a total of 320,000 or 330,060 for the two more days, and it would be against all precedent if fewer than 60,000 registered each day. Some enthusiast would put the total as high as 340,000. About 8 per cent. of the voters who register do not go to the polls. If we take eight we may still be very sure the total vote of New York City would be more than 300,000. It may go up to 315,000. Up to this point it is a matter of cold mathematics, and both sides have to agree. But here they split as to a division of the vote. The Republicans say they will poll at least one hundred and twenty thousand. If we take a total vote of only 300,000 (and that seems to be the lowest possible figure), 180,000 would be left to be divided among all the other tickets. Not more than 5,000 will be polled by the Prohibitionists, the People's party and the Socialists, the Woman Suffragists and all the rest. Therefore the Democratic majority in New York City will be 55,000. Democratic prophets will not admit the vote to be less than 320,000. They say the Republicans cannot have more than 110,000. That would leave 210,000 for all the tickets, of which 205,000 would be for the Democrats, or a plurality of 95,000.

AMHERST COLLEGE FREE TRADERS.

AMHERST (Mass.), Oct. 24.—Of the thirty-three members of the Amherst College Faculty, twenty-three have come out for Grover Cleveland. Eighteen have signed the following: "With Cleveland's views on public questions we agree. We admire his courage, his constancy, his public spirit, and his studious neglect of his merely personal interests where they conflict with the calls of public duty. We remember his tariff message, his pension vetoes, and his letter against free silver as conspicuous instances of his disregarding personal considerations for the public good. We, therefore, urge all our fellow-citizens to give Cleveland their hearty support."

APPALLING ACCIDENT.

Resulting in the Loss of Seven Lives and Many Persons Injured.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), Oct. 24.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Spokane, Wash., says an appalling accident occurred on the construction line of the Great Northern road at 8 o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of seven men and the fatal injuring of five more and seriously injuring of six others. The dead are: John Leonard of St. Paul, John Johnson, James Wright, Daniel Wakhux, Nels Nelson, J. Brady, A. Olsen. The last six are laborers. Fatally injured: J. Gilmon, J. Robertson, G. Nelson, J. J. Campbell, J. Linville. Seriously injured: George Nelson, Charles Anderson, Robert Anderson, A. Maxwell, C. James, Henry Payne. All those mentioned are laborers, except Conductor Leonard.

The track-laying crew finished work up to Wenatchee River and this morning started to lay rails across the stream. The east approach and first span were crossed safely. When the middle of the second span was reached the false work under the bridge collapsed and the track machine, together with two carloads of ties and three cars loaded with rails, fell into the river, sixty feet below. Men were thrown in every direction, and some of them were buried under ties and rails, with the above result. Many of the injured cannot live.

THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.

One Thousand Dahomeyans Killed in the Different Encounters.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Colonel Dodds, commander of the French forces in Dahomey, estimates that 1,000 Dahomeyans have been killed in the different encounters thus far in the campaign. The army of King Behanzin, he says, has been half destroyed and the remainder is in a demoralized condition.

The manager of a factory in Dahomey asserts that a German firm supplied Behanzin with 4,000 quick-firing rifles and three field-pieces in exchange for slaves, the last batch of whom was delivered May 5th. The manager adds the shipment of these slaves occurred under the personal supervision of the German Consul.

FIERCE FLAMES.

Forest Fires Raging in the Mountains in Pennsylvania.

CARLISLE (Penn.), Oct. 24.—Four large mountain fires are raging in this vicinity. Two in the South Mountain have a front of forty miles sweeping southward. The warehouse of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Hunter's Run was destroyed last evening, and now all that is left there is one house and a stable.

TREMONT (Penn.), Oct. 24.—Forest fires are raging fiercely on the mountains hereabouts, destroying much valuable timber and placing in jeopardy different towns.

COLLIS TRAIN ROBBERY.

Trial of George Sontag in Progress at Fresno.

TESTIMONY OF AL. PHIPPS, ENGINEER OF THE TRAIN.

Outlook Very Promising for Another Outbreak at the Mines in the Cœur d'Alene District—Prospect of a Guerilla War That May Not Be Easily Stamped Out—Burglars at Woodland—The Bruner Case Given to the Jury.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

FRESNO, Oct. 24.—The examination of talesmen in the Sontag case occupied all the forenoon in Judge Holmes' court. The same monotonous examination which has characterized the former proceedings marked this morning's session, and it was long after the noon hour before the jury was completed. Thirteen talesmen were examined, the defendant exhausting all peremptories.

The afternoon proceedings were opened by the reading of the indictment charging John Contant, George C. Contant and Christopher Evans with robbery. The complaint does not charge train robbery, the punishment of which is death or life imprisonment.

Al Phipps, engineer of the train robbed, was the first witness. He testified that on the night of the robbery he took the engine at Mendota. The train stopped at Collis, and as it was pulling out of Collis, witness noticed a man's coat fluttering in the wind back of the tender. The next moment a masked man crawled over the tender and covered him with a shotgun. Phipps made an attempt to escape. As he was doing so the other masked man covered him with a shotgun and told him to stop at the next station, at the first switch nearest to Fresno. The other man then came in and stood beside the first man, and we were ordered to throw up our hands. He took my watch and some money in my pocket. As soon as we came to the switch he fired three shots in the air out of his revolver. Then he told me to stop quick, and I immediately began to apply the air. Witness added that he saw George C. Contant, the prisoner, in Mendota July 18th. The man who stood on the cab with him that night was about the same size as defendant.

The remainder of the testimony concerning the robbery was about the same as already published. Witness was ordered to put out the headlight and go ahead, while the fireman went with the robbers. A number of shots were fired, followed a few minutes later by an explosion of bombs.

"Do you identify this man as the one who talked with you on the engine that night?" asked the District Attorney.

"No, sir; I don't identify him," was the reply, "but I say that those clothes and that man's appearance, and more particularly that hat, compare exactly with the description of the man who stood on my engine with me that night."

Witness was undergoing cross-examination when the court adjourned.

THE BRUNER TRIAL.

Judge Wallace's Charge to the Jury—No Verdict Yet Reached.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—At 10 o'clock this morning Judge Wallace began his charge to the jury in the case of Elwood Bruner, charged with offering to take a bribe as a member of the State Legislature to vote against the so-called ticket scalpers' bill.

The court reviewed the history of the legal proceedings in the case, the trial having begun on the 26th of September. The first question was the nature of the crime charged and the law applicable thereto. On March 1, 1891, Bruner was a member of the Assembly of this State, and the question is if he offered to secure from Ottinger $1,000 to vote against Assembly Bill No. 706, entitled "An Act to Protect Travelers." Such a bill was introduced by Assemblyman Callahan, but no action was taken thereon. Said the court:

"If you are satisfied that Bruner agreed to take a bribe to smother the bill, then he is guilty of a felony. The presumption is that he is innocent until proven guilty. Before you can find him guilty you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt.

"The law does not require overwhelming proof of guilt for conviction, but sufficient evidence as to satisfy the jury the defendant committed the crime charged. Everything relating to human affairs is open to doubt. You are to consider all the circumstances of the case both for the prosecution and defense; you will put aside all prejudices and render a conscientious verdict upon the evidence you have heard. The testimony is made up partly of remote facts which are collateral, but you are entitled to consider all the testimony. If Bruner did offer to accept a bribe of $1,000 from Adolph Ottinger to vote against the scalpers' bill it must have been subsequent to February, 1891. If you believe beyond a reasonable doubt that at some day between February 17th and the month of March Bruner offered to take a bribe from Ottinger in San Francisco, then you will find him guilty, even if you differ as to the precise date. It makes no difference as to the precise date of the bribe offer. It is the offer to take the bribe in this city that constitutes the crime—offering to take a bribe for services rendered or to be rendered.

"Ottinger was not an accomplice of Bruner. He testified that he never agreed to give Bruner $1,000. The business in which Ottinger was engaged was attacked by the scalpers' bill, and he testified that Bruner approached him and offered to defeat the bill for money. He testified that he did not give Bruner the $1,000. Ex-Assemblyman Callahan testified that Ottinger approached him on the floor of the Assembly and he pointed out Bruner to him.

"There is no proof as to what became of the bill except that Ottinger testified that after the adjournment of the Legislature, Bruner exhibited the bill to him. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Bruner was Chairman, and was not afterwards heard of. What became of it? Callahan claimed to be the author of the bill, but on the witness-stand he could not recollect when or where he drafted it. A witness testified that Callahan told him that he drew the bill at the request of Bruner."

The alibi set up by Bruner in defense was referred to at length, that is, where Bruner was on Saturday, February 21, 1891. It appears from the Assembly roll-call that Bruner was present on that day. But there is evidence showing that Bruner was in this city on that day, noticeably the Grand Hotel register—Bruner's name appearing second on the list of names recorded that day.

The delivery of the charge occupied over an hour and a half and was listened to with marked attention by a large number of attorneys and other spectators. When he had concluded Attorney Reddy rose and said to the court that, seeing that he had analyzed much of the testimony for the prosecution, he would like him to explain to the jury that Ottinger's testimony had been contradicted by no less than five witnesses. The court, however, declined to do as Mr. Reddy requested.

At 11:30 o'clock the jury was locked up for deliberation.

The jury arrived at no conclusion this evening, and was locked up for the night.

STOCKTON BRIEFS.

A Wealthy Ranchman Mysteriously Disappears.

STOCKTON, Oct. 24.—William Massey, the railroad employe who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion that he knew something about the killing of Frank Murray last Tuesday night, was released to-day. A young man named Charles Lewis was also turned loose, as there never had been any suspicion against him. Two young men are yet in custody, one of whom is said to have made threats against the deceased.

John Hamaker, a ranchman of this county, aged 82 years, is missing from his home, and as he disappeared the day Dr. Tynan of Modesto was last seen it is thought by some of his friends that he may have gone East and that he was mistaken for the Madesto man as he closely resembled the doctor. Mr. Hamaker is wealthy and as he has been acting strangely of late his son was appointed guardian of the estate to preserve it. When served with papers in the guardianship matter the son said his father drove away from home, saying he was going to Ione and thence to Oregon. He sent the team back and has not been seen at Ione.

The total number of registrations in San Joaquin County was 8,300 to-night, but several outside deputies have a number to send in, which may add fifty or one hundred more. Two years ago the total vote of this county was 6,300, and at the Presidential election four years ago it was 5,980. Where to place the 2,000 new votes is what is troubling the politicians.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

It Condemns the Publication of Sunday Newspapers.

FRESNO, Oct. 24.—The Synod of California has adopted strong resolutions on Sabbath observance, including the stereotyped condemnation of the Sunday newspaper.

Rev. James S. McDonald and Rev. F. D. Seward were re-elected synodical missionaries for another year.

The selection of a place for the next annual meeting was left with the Moderator, the Stated Clerk and the Permanent Clerk.

Rev. W. J. Chichester was elected Alternate preacher.

The work of the American Tract Society was warmly indorsed.

The usual vote of thanks was taken and the synod adjourned finally at noon. In the afternoon the members were driven round the city and suburbs in carriages furnished by the citizens.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE

Causes the Loss of Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—A fire which started in Turn-Verein Hall on Mission street, early this morning, destroyed that building, together with several frame dwellings near by. The losses are not yet determined, but will exceed ten thousand dollars.

In all nine buildings were burned. The officers of the fire patrol roughly estimated the loss caused by damage to buildings at $8,000, and that to furniture, fixtures, etc., at $2,000 more.

The sufferers, however, do not think the estimates nearly high enough. It is thought the fire was incendiary, as threats have been made through the mails to burn or blow up Turn-Verein Hall if Sunday dances continued to be held there.

UNION WAR INAUGURATED.

One Non-Union Sailor Shot and Another Badly Beaten.

EUREKA (Cal.), Oct. 24.—Last night two non-union sailors on the schooner Puritan, anchored in the south bay, were set upon while in their bunks by armed men from boats. One of the men was shot in the right breast dangerously, and the other beat over the head with a club and badly hurt. The assaulting party got away in the darkness unidentified. Officers are now guarding three vessels—the schooners F. S. Redfield and Puritan and the barkentine William R. Hume. It is supposed another union war has been inaugurated.

Prospect of a Guerilla War.

MISSOULA (Mont.), Oct. 24.—In the Cœur d'Alene mining section, although the leaders of the Miners' Union have been imprisoned, there is a prospect of a guerilla war that may not be easily stamped out. The Gem mine promises to be again selected for firing the first shot. The union men as yet have confined themselves to writing threatening letters. George W. Thompson, a prominent non-union leader of the Gem, in reply to an inquiry said: "I fear the worst. It looks worse than it did before the last outbreak, and all that is needed to make war is some act on either side toward hostilities."

Burglary at Woodland.

WOODLAND, Oct. 24.—The hardware establishment of T. B. Gibson & Co. was broken into last night and five revolvers and six dozen razors stolen, besides a small amount of change in the cash-drawer. The robbers effected an entrance by smashing the plate-glass door, which they first covered with clay to deaden the noise. The value of the stolen property is $160. The tin can in which the clay was brought and a cold chisel and two heavy iron bolts were found near the open door. Officers think they have a clew to the robbers.

A Woman Suicides.

SONORA, Oct. 24.—Sunday morning Arvilla May committed suicide, the act being done in the house of a notorious woman named Annie West. The girl committed the rash deed by shooting herself in the breast. At the time she was in bed with her husband. Deceased came of a good family of Butte County. Her maiden name was Sawyer. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

His Injuries Were Fatal.

GRASS VALLEY, Oct. 24.—Thomas Rule, who was caved on in the Empire mine last Saturday, died to-day from his injuries. He was an old-time citizen, and one of the best of miners. He was 56 years of age, and a native of Cornwall, England. He leaves a wife and a number of grown children.

A Young Man Kills Himself.

AUBURN, Oct. 24.—Frank Albright, a young man of prominent parentage, committed suicide at Forest Hill, Saturday, by drowning in a reservoir. He was insane. He leaves a wife and two children.

Fire at Henleyville.

CORNING, Oct. 24.—Last night the large store, hall and postoffice belonging to S. H. Redfield, in Henleyville, was burned down. It was insured for $4,000.

One Body Taken From the Ruins.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—This afternoon a body supposed to be that of May, the watchman, was taken from the ruins of the oil works fire.

Declined the Offer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Mayor Grant today declined an offer of $40,000 a year for the Presidency of a distillery company.

DISASTROUS WRECK.

Collision Between Express and Coal Trains in Pennsylvania.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND MANY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The Negro Riot at Titusville, Florida, Assuming Alarming Proportions—Nearly Three Hundred, Armed With Winchesters, Camped Near the City—State Troops Ordered to the Scene—A Canadian Town Almost Destroyed by Fire.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Shamokin express, on the Philadelphia and Reading road, due in this city at 9:30 A. M., collided with a train of coal cars a short distance northwest of the West Manayunk tunnel, eight miles north of this city, this morning. Seven persons were killed outright and a large number injured. The dead are: Thomas Welsh, fireman of the express train; James Kilrain, brakeman of the coal train; Frank Stief, newsboy; Mrs. Margaret Devine, David Sherr, Harrisburg; James Boynton, Miss Smith, Phœnixville. The injured are: S. D. Rhodes, Phœnixville; M. D. Cowan, Harrisburg; M. J. Leppert and wife, Harrisburg; Ella Devine, Philadelphia; Annie Kemp, Hamburg, Pa.; Mary Tees, Valley Forge; Annie M. Sides, Reading; Mary C. Pretzman, Pottstown; William Hembre, Reading; James E. Burfield, Renevo; H. C. Printz, Reading; Thomas Fitch, engineer of the express; Hiram Gotschall, Reading; Joseph E. Wright, Phœnixville; W. H. Becker, Pottstown; James H. Chillson, Reading; John E. Wyncoop, Port Kennedy; Wm. Halsey, Allenton. All of these were seriously injured. Most of them are suffering from serious fractures and internal injuries. Several may die. A dozen or more besides these suffered painful injuries, but will probably recover.

The collision was caused by a disregard of orders on the part of those in charge of the coal train, which had been ordered to lay at West Falls until the express passed. The trains came together on a curve with an awful crash. The smoker telescoped with the passenger coach fully half its length. The baggage car was smashed to pieces and thrown in a heap with the broken up engines. It caught fire and was soon burned up.

The passengers in the rear coach and Pullman car, which remained on the track, escaped with a severe shaking up. The engineer and fireman of the coal train jumped and escaped with slight bruises, but the unfortunates on the express engine had no time and were buried in the ruins.

Immediately after the wreck word was sent in several directions for medical aid, and in a short time a staff of physicians was on hand attending to the injured. Clayton Ephler, baggageman of the express train, who was bruised in the wreck, was gotten out this afternoon, and is now in the hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and other serious injuries.

A MOB IN GEORGIA.

Masked Men Kill One Negro and Severely Beat Two Others.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Oct. 24.—The little city of Dalton, Ga., thirty miles from here, is in a tumult of excitement over the work of a mob of masked men. Shortly after midnight 150 mounted men approached the town from all directions and threw out a picket line. At a signal the circle closed in, capturing the policemen. The mob then rode to the cabins of two colored men, where Jack Wilson was killed by a bullet, his wife badly beaten, and Tom Moye severely pounded. On a promise from the City Marshal to warn other colored families to leave town in ten days, the mob departed, firing their guns and pistols as it went. The best people in town have raised $800 to ferret out and punish the ringleaders. A committee has been sent to interview Governor Northen.

Champion Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Bostonians won the last of the series easily. Cleveland made a great battle, and took the lead in the first of the third inning. The game was exceedingly interesting, replete with brilliant plays, but the Bostons' superior batting and base running carried the day. Cleveland batted Nichols hard throughout, but the support was so sharp that excepting in the third no Spider could find the home-plate. Boston 8, hits 11, errors 5; Nichols and Bennett. Cleveland 3, hits 10, errors 4; Young and Zimmer. Umpires—McQuaid and Gaffney.

Negro Riot in Florida.

TITUSVILLE (Fla.), Oct. 24.—The negro riot has assumed alarming proportions. There are nearly 300, well armed with Winchesters, camped one mile from the city. The whites have less than 100 guns and it is many miles to their base of supplies. In the absence of the Governor, the Adjutant-General, in response to a request, ordered the Gate City Guards of Sanford to the scene, and the Indian River Guards are under arms.

Revolution in the Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 21.—Fighting of a desultory character continues in the Province of Santiago Del Estero. Another revolt, involving three departments of Sorrientes, has broken out and the Government is sending forces there to quell the insurrection. Congress passed a resolution in favor of the Government reinstating Rojas as Governor of Santiago Del Estero.

Fenians to be Released.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Fenians Mullen and Dowling, serving sentences in Marlborough Jail, are about to be released. Mullen was convicted of complicity in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary of Ireland, and Burke, Under Secretary, in Phœnix Park, Dublin, in March, 1882. Dowling was convicted of killing Policeman Cox.

Death from Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—Since the outbreak of cholera in Russian dominions there have been in the lieutenantcy of Caucasus 125,000 cases of the disease and 65,000 deaths. In Saratoff there have been 31,000 cases and 11,000 deaths, and in St. Petersburg 3,300 cases and 1,500 deaths, making in the three districts alone a total of 159,300 cases and 77,000 deaths.

Fifteen Houses Burned.

QUEBEC, Oct. 24.—A large portion of the village of Saint Anne de Beaupre was burned last night. Fifteen houses were reduced to ashes. The church and the large new hotel were the only buildings left standing on the lowlands of the village.

Death of Franz, the Composer.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Rupert Franz, the well-known composer, died to-day.