

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

Tragic Suicide of a Santa Cruz Tanner at San Francisco.

LEAPED FROM THE THIRD-STORY WINDOW OF A HOTEL.

Southern California's World's Fair Exhibit Wrecked Near Albuquerque, New Mexico, and a Goodly Portion of It Ruined—The Counter-fetters Ackers and Moody Taken to San Francisco.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Henry Stein, a tanner, ended his life by jumping from the third-story window of the Valencia Hotel at 3 o'clock this morning...

The body was removed to the morgue and an examination showed that the deceased had sustained a fracture of the skull. His ribs were stove in and the bones of his arms and thighs dislocated and fractured.

A search was made of the room, but no note was found to indicate why Stein had taken the awful leap. That he committed suicide in this way is no doubt, for he could not have fallen from the window accidentally.

He was well known in Santa Cruz, where he had worked for quite awhile at his trade. He was a German by birth and about 32 years of age.

THE DONAHUE ESTATE. Partial Distribution in the Shape of Paying Legacies.

SAN RAFAEL, April 10.—The respective attorneys, relatives and friends in connection with the estate of James M. Donahue, deceased, met in the court here this morning before Judge F. Angellotti to await the result in relation to the final distribution of the estate in the shape of paying off legacies, etc.

J. F. Bergin was placed on the stand and responded to the questions of Attorney C. Hanlon in regard to the finances and the amount of money at present paid out to the creditors. The witness stated that the majority of the creditors were paid, with the exception of a few minor claims, which have not yet been presented.

In reply to the amount of ready cash on hand, he stated there were upwards of \$200,000, not including the \$100,000 yet to be paid by the Smith-Foster syndicate.

Several of the disallowed claimants have expressed their desire of renewing their suits.

ARIZONA LEGISLATURE. Resolution Asking a Readjustment of the Mexican Boundary.

PHOENIX (A. T.), April 10.—The Legislature of Arizona to-day passed a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to open friendly negotiations with the Republic of Mexico looking to such readjustment of the international boundary as will give Arizona a safe and commodious harbor near the head of the Gulf of California, and secure to citizens of the United States participation in the vast and valuable fishing privileges of the gulf.

There are great harbor facilities in Pinate Bay, the point in view. The straightening of the line from Nogales westward would give Pinate Bay to Arizona. The original Gadsden treaty provided that the line terminate twenty miles south of the mouth of the Colorado River, but this was inadvertently changed in the original copy to twenty miles south of the mouth of the Colorado River. That mistake has robbed Arizona of a deep water harbor.

The bill which offered the Capital of the Territory for sale to the town bidding \$50,000 and ten acres of land came up this morning after three days of discussion to keep it in the committee. Hunt, Chairman of the Printing Committee, was brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with a requisition from the Assembly. He reported the bill lost, but a printed copy was substituted. The opponents of the bill succeeded this morning in securing two more members. This gave them two majority, and a vote was called for.

CAUGHT IN A WRECK. Southern California's World's Fair Exhibit Badly Damaged.

SAN BERNARDINO, April 10.—Word reached this city to-day that the train containing the Southern California World's Fair exhibit was wrecked this side of Albuquerque on Wednesday night. The oranges were dumped in a pile, the larger part of the fruit being

badly bruised. The Indians in a village in the vicinity raided the wreck and carried off a large quantity of the fruit.

The cases containing hundreds of jars of fruit of all kinds are intact, but fears are entertained lest the jars were broken, practically ruining that part of the exhibit, upon which a month's valuable time and thousands of dollars had been expended.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Exciting Contest at Fresno—San Jose's New Officials.

FRESNO, April 10.—An exciting municipal election was held in Fresno, and the foresight of the authorities alone prevented a scene of violence at the polls. A very large vote was polled, and what is known here as the "City Triangle" was defeated. The triangle consisted of three City Trustees—Bart Alford, William Fahay and S. H. Cole. The first two were candidates for re-election, but were defeated by the Republican candidates, Joseph Spitzer and E. C. Adams. The latter were also supported by the People's party. The rest of the Democratic ticket, excepting a School Trustee or two, was elected.

ELECTION AT SAN JOSE. SAN JOSE, April 10.—At the city election to-day a light vote was polled. There were four tickets in the field, Republican, Democrat, Prohibition and Citizens.

The result was the election of J. W. Cook (Rep.) for City Clerk, the only salaried office at stake. For Councilmen, T. C. Hogan (Dem.), A. S. Mangrum (Rep.), Charles Boer (Dem.) and Louis J. Pian (Rep.) were elected. The School Trustees elected are: Tim O'Neill (Dem.), Frank V. Wright (Rep.), A. H. Randall (Rep.) and T. W. Moore (Dem.). The five Library Trustees agreed upon by the Republicans and Democrats were elected.

WOODLAND MUNICIPAL ELECTION. WOODLAND, April 10.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the election of three Democratic trustees. The remainder of the ticket is about equally divided between the two parties.

STOCKTON REPUBLICANS. STOCKTON, April 10.—A Republican City Convention was held to-night to nominate officers to be voted for May 10th.

The following were nominated: Mayor, W. C. Clark; Superintendent of Streets, Samuel Henry; Assessor, W. C. Roesch; Clerk, C. A. Campbell.

ROBBED THE MAILS. A Railroad Brakeman Confesses to the Crime.

STOCKTON, April 10.—A young man named Frank W. Breaty, a brakeman employed on the Stockton and Milton Railroad, was arrested here this afternoon for robbing the mails. He admitted his guilt, and said he was in hard circumstances, and had been virtually forced to do it. He was caught with decoy letters in his pocket, which were mailed by Inspector Thrall of the Postoffice Department. The mail agent does not run to Milton, but leaves the mail at Peters, a junction half-way between this city and Milton. Breaty had a key to the mail car, and operated between the points named. The young man has a wife and child in this city. A warrant was sworn out here to hold him, and he will be turned over to the United States Marshal to-morrow.

CHARGED WITH ARSON. Trial of J. D. Snyder, Accused of Burning a Hotel.

SANTA BARBARA, April 10.—The preliminary examination of J. D. Snyder, charged with arson, began to-day before Justice Grammill. Snyder was proprietor of the Alamo Hotel at Los Alamos, which was burned February 14th with the adjoining buildings. It is claimed that he set the fire, and the prosecuting witness, Sam Serine, claims to have seen Snyder in the act. The examination will be long drawn out. Seventy witnesses have been subpoenaed in the case. No evidence of importance has been drawn out yet. Snyder is defended by four well-known attorneys and the people are represented by the District Attorney and two associates.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. Elaborate Preparations Being Made for the Meeting at Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA, April 10.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the Teachers' Institute to be held in Santa Rosa, which meets here in May. County Superintendent Martin announces the following instructors as engaged, and more will be added: David Starr Jordan, Dr. S. D. Wood, Will S. Monroe, Stanford University; Elmer E. Brown, Charles Mills Galle, State University; and Margaret Schellenberger, State Normal School. State Superintendent Anderson and others have been invited and are expected to attend. The public lectures will be delivered at the Athenaeum Opera-house, May 2d, by Dr. Jordan, and May 3d by Professor E. E. Brown.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ILLEGAL VOTING. PASO ROBLES, April 10.—C. A. Barlow, Republican Assemblyman of San Luis Obispo County, was arrested Saturday for illegal voting at a school election in 1891.

He is out on \$1,000 bond to appear for trial May 17th. The warrant was issued for Barlow's arrest before he left to attend the Legislature, but he succeeded in evading the officer by leaving the day previous to his intended departure. Barlow claims that it is the work of political persecutors, whom he defeated during the late election.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY'S MAP. SAN DIEGO, April 10.—Twenty-seven school districts of 150 outside of the city are represented in the World's Fair exhibit now being passed on by the committee. National City leads, with Fallbrook second. The county map to be forwarded has a red schoolhouse stamped on it just where the 141 schoolhouses stand.

MOODY AND ACKERS. WILLOWS, April 10.—Detective Harris, United States Secret Service, investigated the evidence against the counter-fetters, and they were turned over to him by Sheriff Clark, and Harris left at noon for San Francisco with the prisoners, Charles Ackers and Robert Moody, the latter accessory to the murder of young Toddhunter.

A Candidate's Expenses. SAN DIEGO, April 10.—The first candidate to file his list of election expenses is T. J. Dowell (Dem.), chosen for City Treasurer. It shows a total of \$95.60. All went for advertising cards and assessments, except \$40 expended for beer and cigars of colored citizens.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Gladstone's Measure Attacked by Joseph Chamberlain.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND DEFENDS THE BILL.

Great Excitement Caused at Vienna by an Attempt to Assassinate Cardinal Vassary. Primate of Hungary—Minister Lincoln Departs for America on the Twenty-second Instant—Three More Deaths From Cholera in Loriet, France.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, April 10.—There was but a thin attendance in the House of Commons to-day, when the discussion was resumed on the motion for a second reading of the Irish home rule bill. It was not until Joseph Chamberlain arose that the House assumed an aspect of interest and attention. Chamberlain said the bill proposed to establish a brand-new Constitution for Ireland. "The Prime Minister asked them," continued Chamberlain, "when the controversy would be settled, if the measure should be rejected. The whole question really was, Would the bill settle the controversy? Was not Gladstone in too great a hurry, and was he not too impatient to deal with the Irish difficulty? A new era had opened for Ireland with the disestablishment of the Irish church. Then the agrarian question had been partly settled. Time ought to be given to allow for the beneficial operation of these other measures, but the Prime Minister said Ireland is still discontented, that no progress toward conciliation had been made. If such was the case, then the predictions of the Prime Minister regarding the measures he had already promoted for Ireland had proved fallacious and threw discredit on similar predictions in regard to the present measure giving Ireland a separate Legislature. Probably," added Chamberlain, "the people of England would accept the bill if they believed it would enable them to get rid of the Irish question. [Hear, hear.] But he feared it would do nothing of the kind. Gladstone had disregarded the rights of the minority, and treated the most influential and prosperous section of the Irish people with contempt."

Chamberlain quoted various utterances in the past of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster and Secretary of Scotland of an unkind nature concerning some of the Irish leaders, and added that these were the utterances of four ministers who now lead the way in proposing to establish such a Parliament. He would not say that Ireland, if England should be engaged in war, would take side against her, but it was possible the sympathy of the Irish might be with England's opponents, thereby exposing England to the risk of a simultaneous civil and foreign war. The danger was too great and the possible gain too small.

Justus McCarthy, leader of the Anti-Parnellites, ridiculed the idea that Ulster had anything to fear from Catholic Ireland. If disturbances follow the passage of the bill, they would be due to the conduct of the Opposition leaders, who had not hesitated to excite the worst passions of both Catholics and Protestants.

San George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, who followed Redmond, made an elaborate defense of the bill. The leading Conservative statesman, he said, were indulging in a prospective justification of a civil war in Ireland. The men who were talking so loudly about fighting were not of the fighting kind. Such intemperate speeches as were made daily with approval of the Opposition leader could not fail, however, to produce violent displays of fanaticism.

After Ashmead Bartlett (Conservative) had spoken against the bill, the House adjourned.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. The Primate of Hungary Narrowly Escapes Death.

VIENNA, April 10.—Great excitement has been caused here by an attempt to assassinate Cardinal Vassary, Primate of Hungary. The Cardinal was walking with his Secretary when a well-dressed young man rushed upon the Cardinal and made a desperate attempt to stab him. The Cardinal escaped unhurt, but the Secretary received two severe wounds.

When arrested the man refused to make known his identity or his motive. The attempted assassination was undoubtedly the outgrowth of the bitter

struggle in progress in Hungary over questions concerning marriages and the baptism of children of mixed marriages, in which the Cardinal is looked on as a leader of the ecclesiastical party.

THE SULTAN'S TYRANNY. Condition of Affairs in Armenia Becoming More Serious Daily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The condition of affairs in Armenia is becoming more serious daily. Constant arrests of Armenians are reported in private letters. It is estimated that between 1,800 and 2,000 Christians are now in Turkish dungeons.

The recent announcement that the Sultan had proclaimed the general pardon of Armenian prisoners is mere humbug. Only a few will be released, and they only because no evidence whatever of the pretended connection with sedition could be obtained.

Earthquakes Continue in Servia. BELGRADE, April 10.—An earthquake shook several districts in Servia this morning. Great fissures were torn in the earth. Large streams of warm water and yellow mud are still flowing from the fissures. Thousands of houses and many churches were wrecked, and public buildings rendered dangerous for occupancy. In the districts where the heaviest shocks were felt the people fear to return to the villages and are living in the fields.

Poor Dying by Hundreds. MOSCOW, April 10.—The famine in the European part of the Government of Perm is worse than ever before. The poor are dying by hundreds. In the smaller villages people have ceased trying to bury all the bodies. The relatives of the dead are often too weak to provide burial for the dead, and leave the bodies on roofs of houses.

King Carlos Fired at. LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that while King Carlos was driving yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to assassinate him. A young man ran toward the carriage, brandishing a revolver, and before the police could seize him he fired a shot, which passed above the King's head. The man was arrested.

An Aeronaut's Fatal Fall. ROME, April 10.—Antonucci, a conspicuous Italian aeronaut, made an ascent in a balloon at Arezzo, Tuscany, yesterday. A gust of wind drove the balloon against a tower, when Antonucci was thrown out and fell 150 feet. His skull was shattered.

Minister Lincoln. LONDON, April 10.—Minister Lincoln will sail for the United States April 23d. Secretary White will be in charge of the Legation till Bayard arrives.

The Cholera in France. PARIS, April 10.—Three more persons died of cholera, yesterday, in Loriet.

WONDERFUL MARINE ENGINE. From New York to Queenstown in Less Than Four Days.

NEW YORK, April 10.—This morning the members of the Maritime Exchange listened to a description of the marine engine, which, the inventor says, will enable a vessel to make the trip from New York to Queenstown in three days and ten hours. An old man, George Sheffield, proposed the plan. He said the engine was not complicated, but an accomplished fact, and could propel a vessel of 5,000 tons at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Sugar and chloride of potash furnish the motive power. Sheffield said a small boat was being built in which an engine would be placed and a trial made in East River the latter part of May.

Sheffield said no coal is to be used on this ocean steamer. The screw system will be used. In brief, the thing will be a motor power. Enough of this can be put in a couple of flour barrels to drive a big ship from Liverpool to New York. One part of the motive power is sugar, ordinary sugar. Another barrel will contain chloride of potash. The machinery is somewhat complicated. The steel chamber into which the piston head enters has a small tube entering at opposing sides. Through one sugar and through the other chloride of potash is injected by air pressure. The machinery is somewhat complicated. The steel chamber into which the piston head enters has a small tube entering at opposing sides.

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These concessions were made with the understanding that they be accepted by the Executive Committee as a full settlement and solution of the present controversy; that the men who have gone on a strike should return to work at once, and that the provisions and stipulations of said resolutions shall continue in force and be operative during the whole period of the exposition.

These resolutions were at once signed by all members of the strikers' Executive Committee, representing eight or nine thousand laboring men, and the trouble was over.

It was a close call for the exposition, not only for its opening, but for its success. The work of the men who struck to-day is nearly over, and while they could not have ruined the fair, they might, by stopping work, have so delayed matters that the exposition could not have been in complete readiness by the opening of August.

The strike to-day was an attempt to unionize the fair; nothing more, nothing less. The labor leaders declare the fair authorities have not kept faith with them, because they had refused to consider the making of a new agreement in the face of the fact that a majority of the contractors employed by the exposition had already made arrangements with the men entirely satisfactory to the latter. Two years ago, when labor representatives made a demand that none but union men should be employed at the fair, they were asked if they could guarantee that the unions could furnish enough men at all times to enable the work to be prosecuted without delay.

After taking an account of stock they were forced to confess that the unions were not strong enough to furnish all the men the Exposition might require. They were then informed by the National Commission that the Government could not and would not discriminate against non-union men because they were or were not members of a labor organization. This ended the argument on the union question, and the matter was dropped until two weeks ago, when the unions put in a demand that the non-union men be discharged. It was refused, and then the trouble began which culminated in to-day's strike. It was a strike of labor leaders, and not a strike of men. A vast majority of men were unwilling to strike, and only went out when ordered by the walking delegates, and most of them very unwillingly. There were several quarrels and numerous minor fights during the day, but nothing of a serious nature occurred. The conference between the Council of Administration and the committee was

TROUBLE NOW ALL OVER.

The World's Fair Strike a Thing of the Past.

ALL THE MEN WILL RETURN TO THEIR WORK TO-DAY.

A Matter Which Seriously Affected the Columbian Exposition Amicably Settled—Both Sides Yield a Point in Reaching an Agreement—No Discrimination to be Made Against Men Whether Members of Labor Organizations or Not.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The great strike at the World's Fair is a thing of the past, and the men who walked out this morning will walk back to-morrow morning, and ninety-one out of every hundred will work for the same wages and the same number of hours as before the strike. For the first time since its inception, organized labor came squarely in contact with the United States Government, and while all questions of wages were satisfactorily settled, the right of the employer to use non-union or union men, the right of men to be in the ranks of organized labor or without them, was insisted upon by representatives of the National Government and acknowledged by the union men themselves.

For twelve hours to-day the results of the painstaking expenditure of more than twenty millions of dollars, the good name of a mighty nation and its pledged obligations to the world were imperiled and endangered, while the men who reaped the benefits of the expenditure of that money argued with the men who controlled it over a question of five cents an hour and the right of men to think and act as they please within the law. It took cool heads and temperate blood to guide the dispute to a peaceful issue, but fortunately these elements were not lacking.

It was 10 o'clock to-night when a meeting between the Council of Administration and representatives of the Building Trades Council came to an agreement which is to continue throughout the entire period of the exposition, and under which further trouble seems impossible. The men have received a formal concession of the minimum rate of wages, and have yielded to the demand of the exposition officials that they may employ any man, whether he be or be not a member of any labor organization.

The first step looking toward peace was made this afternoon, when a committee of strikers submitted to the Council of Administration a proposition to arbitrate on April 12th. The council was in session, and promptly returned an answer that it was prepared to meet the men at once. To this the committee agreed, and the result was a lengthy meeting.

All the points in the case were gone over, and at 10 o'clock to-night the council presented to the Executive Committee of the strikers resolutions declaring that in the employment of workmen or artisans, representatives of unions or organized labor shall be entitled to equal consideration with non-union men, and that the workmen heretofore employed who to-day struck shall not be re-employed hereafter on that account, it being the expressed purpose of the council that organized labor as such shall not be discriminated against; and further that there shall be paid every artisan employed at least the minimum rate of wages prescribed for his trade.

These concessions were made with the understanding that they be accepted by the Executive Committee as a full settlement and solution of the present controversy; that the men who have gone on a strike should return to work at once, and that the provisions and stipulations of said resolutions shall continue in force and be operative during the whole period of the exposition.

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entirely friendly, and only once did matters look dark and that was before the conference. When Mr. Russell, representing the strikers, approached with a proposal for arbitration, Russell was met with the reply that the Council could not and would not discuss the proposition to employ none but union men. Mr. Massey of the National Commission is also of the Council, and said the law of the United States bearing on the freedom of contract forbade him in his capacity as a Government officer to vote for anything that involved a discrimination between citizens because they were union or non-union men.

Commissioner Massey further asked Russell whether he had stopped to consider the very unpleasant position the union assumed when it laid itself liable to a charge of conspiracy, not only against the State and National law, but against the treaty laws prevailing between the United States and foreign countries represented in the park. This seemed a new thought to the labor leader, and after a conference with the President, Cogswell, and other representatives, there was no delay in concluding the conference.

A Witness Murderously Assaulted. MILLVILLE (N. J.), April 10.—Early this morning the house of Thomas Barnett, near South Vineland, was discovered on fire by neighbors, but when they arrived they found Barnett lying on the ground near the burning building with his skull crushed in. Barnett was one of the witnesses in the case of James P. Trynor, who was found dead under suspicious circumstances on Saturday. A murderous assault was made upon Barnett and his house set on fire. Sensational developments are looked for.

A Negro in Danger of Being Lynched. SALINAS (Cal.), April 11.—At this hour (1:30 A. M., Tuesday) a furious mob is surrounding the jail, determined to avenge the death of Baby Frost and the cruel treatment accorded its mother last Wednesday and Lynch John Hudson, the negro arrested Saturday, charged with the crime. Though the Sheriff has a strong guard at the jail, it is not thought he can withstand an attack from the mob.

Chicago Lake Front Case. WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Supreme Court to-day issued a mandate to execute the judgment of the court in favor of the city of Chicago and against the Illinois Central Railroad, involving title to many millions' worth of property along the lake front opposite the main business part of the city. In issuing the order the court, ipso facto, denied the petition of the railroad for a rehearing.

Nebraska Impeachment Cases. LINCOLN (Nebr.), April 10.—The Supreme Judges set as a Court of Impeachment this afternoon, all the attorneys with the respondents being present. At the request of the attorneys the court required respondents to file an answer to the articles of impeachment one week from next Friday, and ordered the trial to proceed two weeks from to-day.

Ex-President Harrison. WASHINGTON, April 10.—A friend just returned from a visit to Indianapolis, where he visited ex-President Harrison and Mrs. McKee, reports them as enjoying the quiet of their home. They will not go to California until fall, when Mr. Harrison will deliver a course of law lectures before the students of Leland Stanford University.

Disappearance of Lieut. Brumbach. WASHINGTON, April 10.—A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from Colonel Crilin, at Fort Idaho, stating that Lieutenant V. J. Brumbach of the Second Infantry, who disappeared in Washington about two weeks ago, was seen Sunday on a boat on the St. Joseph River, apparently returning to his command.

California Office-seekers. WASHINGTON, April 10.—Ex-Congressman J. K. Luttrell of California is here. It is understood he wants some office and would like to be Governor of Alaska if he can get the place. John Daggert had a talk with Cleveland this morning concerning his candidacy for the Mint superintendency.

Sufficient Cause for Dismissal. WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Hoke Smith has given notice to law clerks and other high grade employees of the Interior Department that an expression of opinion to outsiders as to the probable solution of any question pending before the department will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

Eckels to be Confirmed. WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate Finance Committee will meet to-morrow, and it seems altogether probable it will report favorably the nomination of Eckels of Alaska as Comptroller of the Treasury. They propose to leave the responsibility for the nomination with the President.

The First to Register at Brooklyn. NEW YORK, April 10.—The first Chinaman in Brooklyn to actually register in compliance with the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act appeared before Collector Nathan this morning. He gave the name of Thomas Gott, aged 46, and occupation as waiter. He also filed his picture.

The Clothing Manufacturers. NEW YORK, April 10.—The Clothing Manufacturers' Association have withdrawn their suit against the striking garment-workers. It is understood they will begin actions for injunctions individually.

A Famous Stallion Dead. BEATRICE (Nebr.), April 10.—Lobasco, the famous stallion owned by J. C. Ladd, died last night of laryngitis. The owner refused an offer of \$100,000 for him immediately after he broke the world's record last fall.

Transcontinental Freight Agreement. SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific road to-day announced that the road would not conform to the transcontinental freight agreement recently entered into by the freight agents at Santa Barbara, and intended to go into effect to-day. The Southern Pacific objects to the percentage on through freight claimed by the Missouri River and other Eastern roads as excessive, being more than demanded or allowed in the past.

Officers and Crew Exonerated. SANTA BARBARA, April 10.—The court of inquiry in the King James burning this morning gave a decision exonerating all the officers and crew from any blame.

RELIGIOUS WAR.

Over a Hundred Asiatics Engaged in a Street Fracas.

PISTOLS AND KNIVES BROUGHT INTO ACTIVE PLAY.

The Trial Trip of the Cruiser Detroit a Great Success—The New York Assembly Passes a Bill for the Abolishment of Capital Punishment—Double Tragedy at Chicago.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WORCESTER (Mass.), April 10.—Last Sunday week the Catholic Armenians had an Easter celebration and invited many Mohammedans and Greek Church friends. The Mohammedans observed their spring festival yesterday, and asked their Catholic friends to participate. While the festivities were at their height Donat Jacobs, a Catholic Armenian, was out across the face of George Malloy, where one of the feasts was held. This precipitated a fight, which adjourned to the street, and soon a mob of over 100 Asiatics were making things lively with stones and clubs, while pistols and knives were also brought into play.

They fought for over an hour, the neighboring hillside being covered with spectators of all nationalities, who watched the fight, cut and pound each other. Word finally reached the police, and nine officers were sent to the scene in a patrol wagon. Their appearance scattered the fighters, but the police arrested sixteen delinquents, including Jacobs. Warrants are out for nine more. All persons are more or less bruised and wounded. To-day in court four were discharged and the others fined. After court was over the party went home, and the fight was renewed, but the people quelled the row.

CRUISER DETROIT. She Made Over Eighteen Knots on Her Trial Trip.

NEWPORT (R. I.), April 10.—The cruiser Detroit was put through her trial paces to-day. On her maximum run she made the first mile at the rate of about nine knots, while the mean speed of this trial was 18.6. The last two trials were made under forced draught. The steam was held up to the demand, and it is believed a great excess of speed may be gained when the vessel is fully open on her sea trial. Her turning at high speed was remarkable, she being quick and sure to respond to the rudder. While on straight ahead running she left her wake. It is hoped to have her sea trial Wednesday, the weather being the only prevention.

FOREST FIRES. Miles of Fences and Hundreds of Acres of Woods Burned.

POMEROY (Ohio), April 10.—The forest fires in this section have been the worst for twenty years, owing to the drought and high winds. On the West Virginia side the fire spread from the burning of Clinton to the hills, and burned miles of fences and hundreds of acres of woods. On the Ohio side there have been numerous fires of minor importance. Near Walkersville 25,000 rails were burned, and a section of timber in Meigs County. Several small houses were burned. Copious rains last night placed everything out of danger.

Double Tragedy at Chicago. CHICAGO, April 10.—William Williams, a painter, to-night cut his wife's throat and his own, both dying in a short time. He had been drinking. He was out of work, and his wife had left him and refused to return. This caused the tragedy.

Bill to Abolish Capital Punishment. NEW YORK, April 10.—The Assembly to-night passed, by 78 to 25, a bill abolishing capital punishment, to take effect should it become a law on September 1st, too late to save Carlyle Harris, the condemned murderer.

A BANK CASHIER'S FALL. Placed Under Arrest on a Charge of Embezzlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—J. W. Flood, for twenty-seven years cashier of the Donohoe-Billy Bank in this city, was arrested to-night on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Vice-President Howard Havens. It was discovered some days since that there was a serious shortage in Flood's accounts, said to be as much as \$25,000, but President Donohoe made restitution, and in consideration of his long and faithful services, he would not be prosecuted. Flood's resignation as cashier was accepted a week since by the directors of the bank.

Flood seems to have considered matters settled, for his arrest was a very great surprise to him. It is said the directors of the bank were not disposed to be so lenient as President Donohoe, and demanded Flood's arrest. The cashier was released on \$20,000 bonds. The officers of the bank are very reticent about the arrest and the circumstances of the defalcation.

DR. RYER'S WILL. An Effort Being Made by Dissatisfied Legatees to Break It.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—A contest to break the will of the late Dr. Washington Ryer, who died in June, 1892, leaving an estate valued at \$1,500,000, was begun to-day in the interest of Christopher Ryer, who claims to be a natural son. Dr. Ryer left a will bequeathing one-half of the estate to the widow, \$50,000 to a son by a former wife, Fletcher Ryer, and legacies in various small amounts to other persons and institutions. Christopher Ryer claims he was the issue of an alliance formed by Dr. Ryer back in the 60's, at Stockton, with a young Spanish woman, whom he never married, but young Ryer claims that everybody in Stockton regarded them as man and wife, and seems to think he therefore has a strong claim to the estate as Florence Blythe to the millions left by her father. The other legatees are also said to be dissatisfied with the terms of the will, and this contest may lead to others.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Supreme Court has decided the liquor law of Texas not in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.