

## TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

### A Spokane Bank Employee Commits Suicide With a Pistol.

### MONEY TROUBLES AND A LOVE QUARREL THE CAUSE.

### Four Men Drowned While Attempting to Cross Klamath River Near Gold Bluff—By Cremated and His Mother Severely Burned at Woodville, Oregon—Trouble Brewing Between Union and Non-Union Fishermen at Astoria.

Special to the Record-Union.

SPOKANE (Wash.), April 13.—H. E. Lindsey, son of Colonel Lindsey, an employee of the old National Bank, committed suicide last night in a grove opposite Twickenham Park. Money troubles and a quarrel with a young woman are supposed to be the cause of the deed. The body was found this morning at about 10 o'clock by some boys. A revolver was lying on the ground beside him.

It is believed that one cause of the suicide was a recent quarrel with Miss Doris McKay, to whom he is supposed to have been engaged. This morning Miss McKay received a note from him stating that if he disappeared to-day she could find him in the grove opposite Twickenham. As soon as she learned that he had not been at the bank this morning she hastened to the scene, in company with her brother, arriving just after the police had taken possession of the body. She was hurriedly taken to her home, where she is now prostrated with grief.

Lindsey had always been a good liver, and since this engagement was broken had spent money freely. He was considerably in debt, but the bank officials report that his accounts are straight.

## HIS BODY TORN IN SHREDS.

### Terrible Fate of a Tramp Who Was Stealing a Ride.

SAN BERNARDINO, April 13.—About midnight last night John Moran, train No. 34 pulled into the Santa Fe depot, it was discovered that a man had been run over and dragged some distance down the track. The head, arms and trunk were all torn in shreds, except the top of the head above the eyes, and scattered along the track for a considerable distance. The legs only remained intact, except the feet, which were badly crushed. Nothing was found in the pockets by which the man could be identified, but he is supposed to have been a tramp stealing a ride. The coroner will investigate to-day.

## GUESTS OF WARDEN McHALE.

### Two Prisoners Sentenced to San Quentin for Killing a Chinaman.

FAIRFIELD, April 13.—In the Superior Court to-day, in the case of the People vs. David Jenkins and John Moran, charged with murder, the jury found Jenkins guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to nine years at San Quentin. John Moran pleaded guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to six years at Folsom. They were accessories to the killing of a Chinaman at Vallejo. The principal murderer, Vanmeter, is still at large.

## LOST THEIR LIVES.

### Four Men Drowned While Attempting to Cross Klamath River.

EUREKA, April 13.—Four men, strangers here, were drowned while attempting to cross the Klamath River near Gold Bluff. The bodies of two were found, also valises containing letters addressed to James Waddle from relatives at Golden City, Mo. The names of Charles, Ira and Eva Waddle and Sam Collier, Jessie Fell and T. J. Ridgeway were mentioned in the letters.

## Stockton Democrats.

STOCKTON, April 13.—The Democratic City Convention to-night nominated the following ticket to be voted on May 10th: Mayor, J. M. McCall; Clerk, S. H. Lanier; Assessor, J. M. O'Dell; Treasurer, Samuel Lottier; Surveyor, H. F. Compton; Councilmen—H. W. Taylor, J. J. Quinn, J. E. Kidder, R. R. Reinhold and R. F. Kohlberg. The convention adopted resolutions recommending General James A. Shepherd of Lathrop for United States Marshal.

## Murder of McWhirter.

FRESNO, April 13.—To-morrow morning Judge Holmes will hear argument on a motion of defendant's attorney to quash the indictment against Richard Heath, charged with the murder of L. B. McWhirter. The motion is based on the usual numerous statutory grounds. The prosecution resist vigorously, and the proceedings promise to be very interesting.

## Death of a Millionaire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Joseph P. Ha'e, a millionaire, who owned extensive interests in the Santa Clara Valley and in Lower California, and whose fortune has been acquired largely from Mexican dye stuffs, expired early this evening at the Occidental Hotel, where he had lived many years. He was 57 years old.

## Reduction in Freight Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The Southern Pacific Railroad made a heavy cut to-day in five important commodities on its East-bound tariff sheet. The reductions affect shipments to New York and the Atlantic seaboard, and are as follows: Greased wool, 75 cents per 100 pounds; scoured wool, \$1.10; borax and wine, 30 cents; rags, 65 cents.

## Eureka Harbor Improvements.

EUREKA, April 13.—Work on the harbor improvement under Government contract has commenced. It is proposed to extend the jetty at the entrance of the bay to deep water when the outgoing tides will cut a deep channel. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is to be expended this season. The completion of the work will make Humboldt Bay a deep-water harbor.

## Little Boy Burned to Death.

ASHLAND (Or.), April 13.—The residence of Chas. E. White, near Woodville, this county, was burned at 5 o'clock this morning, and Mr. White's little son, aged 9 years, was cremated, and Mrs.

White was seriously burned, it is supposed in an effort to rescue her boy. No further particulars of the sad affair have been received here yet.

## BASEBALL.

### Uncle's Men Win Another Game With the Angels.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The home club won an uphill game in the ninth inning this afternoon from the Los Angeles team, the score being 13 to 12. The game was a slugging contest from start to finish, a total of thirty hits being made, and evenly divided. Vaughn's muff cost his side the game in the ninth inning. Hutchinson played third base for Los Angeles, Schebeck having been released.

## Coast Survey Steamer Thetis.

SAN DIEGO, April 13.—The United States Coast Survey steamer Thetis, Captain Reiter, docked at 7 A. M. from five and one-half miles beyond Pequeña Bay, L. C., where continuous fogs make further hydrographic surveys impossible this season. The vessel shows the effect of the northwest trade winds, and awaits orders here.

## Sudden Death.

ST. HELENA, April 13.—W. H. Liddell, well known, having been for years proprietor of the Etna Springs and at present proprietor of Croft Villa Hotel, St. Helena, and the Etna Springs stage line, died suddenly at 10 Hill Mine at 2 o'clock this morning. Death is supposed to be from heart disease, as he appeared in perfect health the night before.

## Reports Sent Out Were False.

SPOKANE (Wash.), April 13.—The sensational reports sent out from here of a bloody conflict over a townsite near the international boundary are wholly untrue. D. C. Corbin, President of the Spokane and Northern Railroad, says there is even no truth in the reports of impending trouble.

## Union and Non-Union Fishermen at War.

ASTORIA (Or.), April 13.—There is serious trouble brewing between union and non-union fishermen. Last night about a dozen non-union boats went out, and when they came in this morning the union men met them and threw their fish overboard.

## Death of Mrs. Colin M. Boyd.

SAN LEANDRO, April 13.—Mrs. Rhoda Boyd, wife of ex-Superintendent Colin M. Boyd of San Francisco, died at her country residence in San Leandro yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, of valvular disease of the heart.

## Light Shock of Earthquake.

EUREKA, April 13.—A light shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at 5:10 o'clock. No damage.

## THE MAY WHEAT DEAL.

### A BREAK OF TEN CENTS FROM MONDAY'S HIGH POINT.

Special to the Record-Union.  
CHICAGO, April 13.—May wheat sold down to 80 cents a bushel to-day, a break of ten cents from yesterday's high point. The general air of change was one of awful uncertainty. To many it looked like the celebrated bull clique had abandoned the deal. This theory was not generally entertained, however. Another object in letting down the price is thought to have been the courage of the shorts to respond to a margin call more freely than they have for two or three days. The deal, it is asserted, is being run in absolute cold blood, and it is the determination to get every dollar out of it that can be obtained.

## Pardridge Endeavoring to Get Financial Assistance From His Wife to Recoup His Losses.

Special to the Record-Union.  
CHICAGO, April 13.—May wheat sold down to 80 cents a bushel to-day, a break of ten cents from yesterday's high point. The general air of change was one of awful uncertainty. To many it looked like the celebrated bull clique had abandoned the deal. This theory was not generally entertained, however. Another object in letting down the price is thought to have been the courage of the shorts to respond to a margin call more freely than they have for two or three days. The deal, it is asserted, is being run in absolute cold blood, and it is the determination to get every dollar out of it that can be obtained.

Pardridge was decidedly a lay figure to-day. He is quoted as saying that as soon as his wife returns from California he will have another million dollars in cash at his disposal. He has telegraphed for her. These best acquainted with the inside situation say Mrs. Pardridge will never put her signature to paper involving a dollar's worth of the \$2,000,000 of real estate standing in her name, but the clique seems willing to give him a chance to raise all the cash he can scrape together, evidently acting on the theory that the more he puts up the more they will get.

In confirmation of the theory that the pledge will get no aid from his better half, the story is told that she made him pledge himself not to speculate in line of over a million bushels, and that his son was given charge of his bank account and check book to prevent a violation of the agreement. Several times since she has called him down on reports from her son, but the speculator has still operated beyond the limit.

There is still a great amount of speculation as to who is really behind the deal. Drexel, Morgan & Co., James A. Keene and others are most frequently mentioned. A strange coincidence is the fact that C. J. Kersting is in the city. He is the man who was one of the principal brokers in the big Harper wheat deal in 1887, and occupied the same position the Cudahys do in the present operation. This is the first time he has been back since then.

C. A. Pillsbury arrived from Minneapolis during the day and made several trips between the offices of his brokers and the Cudahys'. It is reported he is settling up as much as five million bushels and had not brought much dough with him, and had to make a big draft on his English partners.

## Officers of the Whisky Trust.

PEORIA (Ill.), April 13.—At a meeting of the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Company to-day officers were elected as follows: President, J. B. Greenhut; Vice-President, John Beggs of Terra Haute, Ind.; Secretary, P. J. Hennessy of Chicago; Treasurer, W. N. Hobart of Cincinnati.

## Strikers Return to Work.

TOPEKA, April 13.—Under warning that unless they returned to work this morning they would be discharged, about thirty striking shopmen of the Santa Fe road went to work this morning. The management says none of the others will be taken back.

## Clothing Cutters' Strike.

NEW YORK, April 13.—No settlement was reached regarding the lockout at the adjourned conference of the manufacturers and cutters. After being in session nearly six hours they adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning.

## AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

### Another Episode in the History of the Island Kingdom.

### PROTECTORATE DECLARED OFF BY COMMISSIONER BLOUNT.

### The Stars and Stripes Hauled Down From the Government Building and the Hawaiian Colors Hoisted—Forces From the Cruiser Boston, Which Have Guarded the Capital the Past Few Months, Ordered Aboard Their Man-of-War.

Special to the Record-Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The steamer Mariposa arrived to-night with the following correspondence of the Associated Press:

HONOLULU (H. I.), April 6.—The stars and stripes, which for two months have floated from the Government building, have been hauled down, and the remaining forces from the United States cruiser Boston have been sent aboard. Nothing indicates of American authority remaining in Honolulu save Minister Stevens and Commissioner James H. Blount of Georgia, the latter of whom sits in his easy-chair at his cottage at the Hawaiian Hotel negotiating, no one knows what.

Probably no more distasteful task ever fell to the lot of a gallant American seaman than was imposed upon Lieutenant Draper of the United States Marine Corps of the Boston, who has been stationed at the Government house since the Provisional Government assumed power, when on April 1st, in the presence of a crowd numbering probably two thousand persons, he blew the notes of retreat from his bugle, and Old Glory sank from the sight of the throng, and was replaced by the hybrid colors of the Hawaiian monarchy, which still remains the flag of this land.

The report that Commissioner Blount would order the American flag down and the protectorate abolished got abroad on the night of March 31st, preceding the day of the occurrence, but did not become general. It created at first among the American party a feeling of consternation not altogether mixed with indignation. This was due to the fact, perhaps, that Blount maintained a Chinese wall about the purposes of his mission here, and has satisfied neither side as to whether he came as envoy to negotiate or Minister to negotiate in a matter of vital importance to Hawaii.

On the afternoon of March 31st the Commissioner held a lengthy and secret conference with President Dole and the Ministry, at which he notified them of his intention to declare off the protectorate established by Minister Stevens on February 1st. It is understood that he gave as the reason therefor that the Washington Administration did not regard a protectorate necessary, and further, that it was incompatible with any diplomatic negotiations that might be arranged between the two countries. The United States, however, would brook no hostile interference in Hawaiian affairs by any foreign power, conscious of their strength.

In view of the latter assurance, the Provisional Government, though somewhat reluctantly, acquiesced in the Commissioner's decision, and proposed to order out their forces to maintain the peace and order which had continued almost unbroken during the protectorate.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of April 1st, President Dole and his Cabinet visited the barracks and inspected the men under arms. At 1 o'clock Companies A, B, C and D of the volunteers assembled at the drill shed, making with the regulars about 400 men in all. The hour for the hauling down of the American flag had been fixed for 11 o'clock. As early as 8 in the morning, however, the streets began to fill, the corners being thronged with troops of white residents, who discussed the unlooked-for action of the American Commissioner.

It was at first regarded in the light of a sop to allay the prejudices of the natives, and which it was feared would have the effect of making them openly arrogant and hostile. This suspicion subsequently proved to be unfounded. Those residents who were inclined to support the Commissioner through their opinion of his good intentions, quoted constitutional and international law to sustain their conduct, and that the flag had ultimately to come down, and the upshot of the argument was the mutual assumption of the idea that the Provisional Government could sustain itself anyhow. At the Palace Square a number of natives, Chinese, Japanese half-castes, Portuguese and whites on foot, on horseback and in carriages, waited to see the flag "that never came down" come down. On the faces of the American residents were looks of chagrin, while broad grins overspread the faces of many natives. A majority of the on-lookers, however, preserved a stolid silence.

Just before the minute hand of the clock in the tower reached the hour of 11, the regular troops of the Provisional Government, under command of Captain John Good, marched smartly into their rear camp Battery D, Captain W. C. Wilder, Jr., with one Gatling gun and two Hotchkiss field pieces, which were placed in position to silence a hostile demonstration should any occur. Company B of volunteers, Captain Ziegler, who stationed themselves on the right of the entrance. Immediately in their rear came Battery D, Captain W. C. Wilder, Jr., with one Gatling gun and two Hotchkiss field pieces, which were placed in position to silence a hostile demonstration should any occur. Company B of volunteers, Captain Gunn, was left in charge of the barracks, and Company C was stationed at the palace. The Provisional Government forces were all under command of Colonel J. H. Soper and his field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major McLeod. Inside the Government yard were President Dole and members of his Cabinet, Chief Justice Judd and other officials, officers from the naval vessels in the harbor, prominent residents and representatives of the press.

As the hand of the clock reached a minute past the hour, Lieutenant Draper of the United States Marine Corps stepped forth amid a sudden hush of the throng, and, facing the Government

Building, raised his bugle and sounded the call in clear and distinct notes, that were heard at some distance. Drawn by unseen agencies, the flag sank from sight, and a minute later the Hawaiian emblem was hoisted to its place, and the ceremony was completed.

Not a cheer, scarce a sound accompanied the transformation. Some of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

This ended another episode in Hawaiian history. Some of the most curious of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

This ended another episode in Hawaiian history. Some of the most curious of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

This ended another episode in Hawaiian history. Some of the most curious of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

This ended another episode in Hawaiian history. Some of the most curious of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

This ended another episode in Hawaiian history. Some of the most curious of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

This ended another episode in Hawaiian history. Some of the most curious of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

This ended another episode in Hawaiian history. Some of the most curious of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

This ended another episode in Hawaiian history. Some of the most curious of the Mohican officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally felt as if we had no right to be here and witness the act.

Company A, Captain Ziegler, was marched into the hallway of the building, together with the Gatling gun and field pieces, and stationed at various entrances. The other troops were marched to the barracks. Lieutenant Draper and his squad of marines proceeded to Camp Boston, where they joined the battalion under Lieutenant Laird, which under orders from Admiral Skerrett, evacuated the quarters they had held so long, marched to the boat landing and embarked to go aboard the Boston and remain indefinitely.

## SEAL FISHERIES QUESTION.

### Carter Continues His Presentation of the American Side.

### AN INQUIRY FROM MORGAN RAISES DISCUSSION.

### The Strike Inaugurated by Labor Leaders in Belgium as a Protest Against the Rejection of the Universal Suffrage Bill Still Spreading—Over Fifteen Thousand Men Now Idle—Savage Encounter Between Strikers and Gendarmes.

Special to the Record-Union.

PARIS, April 13.—Upon the resumption of the sitting of the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration to-day, James C. Carter continued, in behalf of the United States, the presentation of the American side of the case commenced yesterday. He read letters bearing upon the question at issue sent by Blaine, when Secretary of State, to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington. After reading these letters, Carter lengthily commented upon them. He contended that Blaine's communications to the British representative showed the basis of negotiations for the regulation of the sealing industry, to preserve the species and this, apart from the question of rights, Lord Salisbury, Carter further contended, in his dispatches to Pauncefote in response to Blaine's letters, ably and ingeniously avoided rather than answered Blaine's arguments that pelagic fishing was *contra bonos mores*.

At this point John T. Morgan, one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States, inquired whether Canada had approved of the draft of the convention before Lord Salisbury made his suggestion relative to the ten-mile limit.

This question led to a discussion in which Carter, Sir Charles Russell of counsel for Great Britain, Sir John Thompson of Canada, one of the British arbitrators, and Senator Morgan took part. Carter admitted that the fact that pelagic sealing was wrong did not give the United States government the right to interfere, but contended when it was proved that such sealing injured an American industry it became the duty of the United States to stop the practice. Carter in concluding proceeded to the question of the right of the United States to protect its sealing interests and industry. He began by declaring however valuable to the United States the seal trade might be, its greatness as a nation forbade its accepting any decision unless founded upon the principles of justice. He was convinced that Great Britain shared these views, and demanded only a decision dictated by these principles. He appealed to the members of the court to dismiss from their breasts every feeling of partiality and give judgment, not as citizens of any particular country, but as citizens of the world. Mr. Carter had not finished when the court adjourned.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.  
LONDON, April 13.—The danger of the failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock Laborers' Union at all the principal ports in the kingdom, greatly delaying the loading and discharging of cargoes. The Dock Laborers' Union of Liverpool made a demand on the members of the Shipping Federation to discharge all non-union men and for an advance in wages. It is believed this is a prelude to similar action by the dock laborers elsewhere.

The work is proceeding at Hull to-day with non-union men.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.  
LONDON, April 13.—The danger of the failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock Laborers' Union at all the principal ports in the kingdom, greatly delaying the loading and discharging of cargoes. The Dock Laborers' Union of Liverpool made a demand on the members of the Shipping Federation to discharge all non-union men and for an advance in wages. It is believed this is a prelude to similar action by the dock laborers elsewhere.

The work is proceeding at Hull to-day with non-union men.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.  
LONDON, April 13.—The danger of the failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock Laborers' Union at all the principal ports in the kingdom, greatly delaying the loading and discharging of cargoes. The Dock Laborers' Union of Liverpool made a demand on the members of the Shipping Federation to discharge all non-union men and for an advance in wages. It is believed this is a prelude to similar action by the dock laborers elsewhere.

The work is proceeding at Hull to-day with non-union men.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.  
LONDON, April 13.—The danger of the failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock Laborers' Union at all the principal ports in the kingdom, greatly delaying the loading and discharging of cargoes. The Dock Laborers' Union of Liverpool made a demand on the members of the Shipping Federation to discharge all non-union men and for an advance in wages. It is believed this is a prelude to similar action by the dock laborers elsewhere.

The work is proceeding at Hull to-day with non-union men.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.  
LONDON, April 13.—The danger of the failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock Laborers' Union at all the principal ports in the kingdom, greatly delaying the loading and discharging of cargoes. The Dock Laborers' Union of Liverpool made a demand on the members of the Shipping Federation to discharge all non-union men and for an advance in wages. It is believed this is a prelude to similar action by the dock laborers elsewhere.

The work is proceeding at Hull to-day with non-union men.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.  
LONDON, April 13.—The danger of the failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock Laborers' Union at all the principal ports in the kingdom, greatly delaying the loading and discharging of cargoes. The Dock Laborers' Union of Liverpool made a demand on the members of the Shipping Federation to discharge all non-union men and for an advance in wages. It is believed this is a prelude to similar action by the dock laborers elsewhere.

The work is proceeding at Hull to-day with non-union men.

THE STRIKE SPREADING.  
LONDON, April 13.—The danger of the failure of the dock laborers' strike at Hull bids fair to lead to a general strike of members of the Dock Laborers' Union at all the principal ports in the kingdom, greatly delaying the loading and discharging of cargoes. The Dock Laborers' Union of Liverpool made a demand on the members of the Shipping Federation to discharge all non-union men and for an advance in wages. It is believed this is a prelude to similar action by the dock laborers elsewhere.

Reichstag will have a sensation to-morrow. In the Reichstag to-day Ahlwardt announced that to-morrow he will present the documents, which he recently promised to produce, implicating high officials and ex-officials in alleged corrupt conduct.

King Humbert Visits Queen Victoria. FLORENCE, April 13.—King Humbert, accompanied by his royal suite, has arrived here on a visit to Queen Victoria, who is spending several weeks at Villa Palmieri. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his mother, Princess Clementine, have also arrived at Florence.

Anarchist Trials Ended. PARIS, April 13.—The anarchist trials were concluded to-day. Bricou was found guilty as charged in the indictment and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. Francois and Marie De Lange were acquitted.

The Home Rule Bill. LONDON, April 13.—Debate on the second reading of the home rule bill was continued in the House of Commons to-day. Right Hon. Henry Chaplin dissected the bill from a Conservative point of view and John Redmond followed, upholding the terms of the bill.

Hans Richter Coming to America. VIENNA, April 13.—Hans Richter, the celebrated conductor of orchestral concerts, has resigned his position as director of the Court Opera-house at Vienna and accepted an offer to take charge of the orchestral performances at the Chicago World's Fair.

The Coming Eclipse. PANAMA, April 13.—Sahaerle, the Lick astronomer, has arrived at Carrizal, and has selected a site for observing the eclipse. The Pickering party will go to Camarones Hills, near Vallemar. Both points are on the line of totality.

Gonzales Not Dead. CITY OF MEXICO, April 13.—The report that ex-President Gonzales, Governor of Guanajuato, is dead proves to be unfounded.

Cotton Brokers Fail. LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Samuel Williams & Co., cotton brokers, have failed. The liabilities are \$250,000.

TURF TOPICS.  
GOOD PROGRAMME AT THE BAY DISTRICT TRACK.

An Eight to One Shot Wins the First Race—Opening of the Spring Meeting at Memphis.

Special to the Record-Union.  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The programme presented by the Bloodhorse Association to-day was a particularly good one. The lovely weather called forth a large attendance at the track this afternoon. The space in front of the clubhouse was filled, while the stands and balconies reserved for the ladies had more occupants than on any previous day of the meeting. The sun and the wind of yesterday and to-day had dried out the track in a wonderful manner, and while it was not exactly fast, being a trifle lumpy, still it was a wonderful improvement over what it has been for the past week.

With the exception of Ida Glenn, all the horses named for the first race started. The horses were given a straggling start, with Gladiator first, Curcio second, and Motto third. At the half, Motto was leading by a nose, with Bronco second, and Gladiator third. Turning into the stretch, Bronco took the lead, with Motto second, and Tigress third. In the stretch all the riders went to the whip, and Tigress looked all over a winner, as she shot out from the rack. Epperson on old Ikerman went right after the filly, overtook her at the draggate, and beat her out by a head. Bronco was third, Time, 1:15.

The odds on the winner were 8 to 1. Five-eighths of a mile, Ariola Colt won, Atientus second, Ovation third. Time, 1:20.

Mile and eighty yards, Belfast won, Sir Walter second, Raindrop third. Time, 1:50.

Seven-eighths of a mile, Martinet won, Wicklow second, Roseind third. Time, 1:30.

Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, Synaptic's last won, Bessie W. second, Redcloud third. Time, 1:22.

Six furlongs, Jackson won, Little Tough and Oakland dead heat, Stoneman third. Time, 1:15.

THE TENNESSEE DERBY.  
MEMPHIS (Tenn.), April 13.—The Montgomery Park track was deep with mud at the opening of the spring meeting to-day, and rain fell during many races. Thirty-five hundred people were in the grand stand, and to-day had a flourishing business. The event of the day was the Tennessee derby. Hugh Penny was scratched, and knowing ones said it meant a gift to Calhoun. The start was made in the rain, with Michael leading, Bob Speed second, Revenue third, and Calhoun, Belfast and Francis Pope in the order named. Kunz lay back with Calhoun until he reached the stretch. Then he