

TROOPS IN ARMS.

A Day of Intense Excitement Among Citizens of Denver.

SCENES UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY.

Militia Called Out to Drive Two Commissioners Who Defied the Governor's Powers From the City Hall—Police and Deputy Sheriffs, Armed With Revolvers, Rifles and Clubs, Drawn Up About the Hall to Await the Approach of the Enemy—No Shots Fired—The Trouble Not Over.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

DENVER, March 15.—This has been a day of intense excitement in Denver. Scenes unparalleled in the history of the city have been witnessed. Governor Waite's "Blood up the horse's bridle" fame, called on the First Regiment and the Chaffee Light Artillery to attack the City Hall, and drive therefrom two Police Commissioners who defied his power, entrenched behind barricaded doors and surrounded by hundreds of armed policemen and Deputy Sheriffs, ready to do his bidding.

Thousands of people lined the streets through which shortly after 2 p. m., the troops marched to the City Hall, and many loudly expressed approval or disapproval of the Governor's act. Many engaged in hot arguments, and so bitter was the feeling on the part of those who opposed and those who defended the Governor that it seemed as if a general riot would ensue if a shot should be fired. The men in the vicinity of the City Hall numbered thousands, and most of them were drawn to the spot out of mere curiosity, and reckless of the danger that seemed imminent.

Part of the policemen, armed with revolvers and clubs, were drawn up in line outside the hall awaiting the approach of the enemy. Inside were the remainder and a large force of Deputy Sheriffs armed with rifles, revolvers and shotguns, and determined to hold the fort at any sacrifice. On the arrival of the troops, General Brooks ordered the City Hall cleared and announced if the order was not complied with firing would be begun. Many of the crowd jeered, others cheered. On all sides were pale, drawn faces, but the onlookers stood their ground, determined to "see the fun," as many termed it.

Victor Foley, an aide, upon being pressed by the crowd, drew his sword and raised it with a flourish. This threat angered the crowd. They hissed him and groaned, while some one in the packed crowd cried, "Coward!" One man threatened to take the aide from his horse, but not a shot was fired nor a blow struck.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce interceded and attempted to have the dispute settled by arbitration. The Governor remained stiff-necked, adhering to his purpose to clear the hall, but he alternately made threats and declared truces until evening, and the tired soldiers stood patiently in the streets waiting for the orders of the attack which never came.

About 9 o'clock the Governor decided that he would postpone operations to another day. His troops had marched up the hill and they marched down again without striking a blow. Late to-night the Governor issued a proclamation to all the State militia to place themselves in readiness for marching orders. He himself did not venture out of his house all day, and his residence is surrounded by a strong guard, as he is in mortal fear of assassination. Meanwhile Federal troops from Fort Logan whom the Governor asked General McCook to order out for duty in Denver are camped at the Union depot, and it is possible that before the difficulty is settled martial law will be declared.

TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

Strong Arm of the Military the Recognized Authority.

DENVER, March 15.—The National Guard of Colorado is under arms. The Federal troops from Fort Logan have been called out, and although martial law has not been officially proclaimed, there is no other recognized authority in Denver to-night but the strong arm of the military. This critical situation has been brought about by the determination of Governor Waite to oust the two members of the Fire and Police Board, Jackson Orr and D. J. Martin, whom he removed for protecting gambling-houses, and place in office their successors, S. D. Barnes and Dennis Mullins.

Messrs. Orr and Martin having obtained from the District Court an injunction restraining Governor Waite from forcibly removing them, were determined to resist to their uttermost. They accordingly kept the entire police force at the City Hall under orders to resist the soldiers if attacked. In addition, several hundreds of the toughest citizens, many of whom have records as man-killers, were sworn in as deputies by Sheriff Burchinell and placed in the City Hall as a reinforcement of the police department. Each deputy was armed with two six-shooters and instructed to use them in case of necessity. The police were armed with shotguns, in addition to their clubs and revolvers.

The First Regiment and the Chaffee Light Artillery arrived at the City Hall at 3 o'clock, and General Brooks, the commanding officer, delivered to Police Lieutenant Clay, in command outside the hall, a message to the effect that if the removed Police Commissioners did not evacuate within half an hour the office would be taken by force. Orr and Martin refused to surrender. Before the half hour expired prominent citizens entered into negotiations with the parties to the controversy with a view to reaching a settlement by arbitration, and while the negotiations were in progress a truce was declared.

The streets about the City Hall were packed with an angry mob, numbering many thousands. "Had one of my officers given an order to fire," said General Brooks, "he would have been riddled with bullets from the crowd, and then I would have had to sweep both sides of the street with my Gatling cannon. However, the mob made no overt act, and there was no bloodshed."

On the Governor's representation that the State militia probably be in requisite to cope with the mob that had full possession of the city, General McCook ordered out the Seventh United States Infantry from Fort Logan, thirteen miles from here, to act in conjunction with the

State and local authorities in clearing the streets and preserving the peace. The United States troops arrived about 8:30 p. m.

Adjutant-General Tarsney, an old Indian fighter, has placed the militia strategically in front of the City Hall, on Fifteenth street, with two Gatling guns and two big Napoleon cannons with iron and solid shot, trained on the City Hall, and four companies of militia in front and around them to stand the crowd off. The excitement is intense, and is increased by the reinforcement of the local State troops, numbering 250 men, by the Boulder and Fort Collins companies of the First Regiment, and the Second Regiment companies from Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Since 2 o'clock this morning the city has been entirely without protection from the criminal classes. The causes leading up to this state of affairs are as follows: Governor Waite has been changing the personnel of the city fire and police from time to time, ostensibly for cause, but it is claimed for other purposes, purely "political." The procedure began last June, when George H. Phelps was removed for alleged neglect of duty in failing to prosecute a gambler. The appointment of E. W. Trimble in his stead was tested on appeal to the Supreme Court, which decided that all appointments by the Governor are made with the power of suspension or removal at any time for cause, to be stated in writing, but not for political reasons. In the face of this decision, Judge Graham, of the District Court, enjoined the recently-appointed members of the fire and police board from taking their seats, although they had been sworn in. This action the Governor regarded as an infringement upon his prerogative, and he accordingly ignored the injunction. He expresses a willingness to leave the whole controversy to the Supreme Court to decide, but the removed Commissioners, who wish to delay a final decision as long as possible, refuse to consent to such an arrangement.

Council for the old Fire and Police Board claim they are in full sympathy with the Supreme Court as to removals, and that if the writ of ouster was served on the old board through the courts they would vacate instantly. The question, it says, is merely one of process by the courts or by the militia.

The Governor ordered out the militia contrary to advice of his counsel and against the members of the Chamber of Commerce. The militia officers were asked to resign their commissions in the interest of peace, but they refused and said they would obey orders. A move was made to have the Supreme Court order Governor Waite's arrest, for disobeying Judge Graham's orders, but this was not done. President Byers of the Chamber of Commerce tried in vain to prevail upon Governor Waite to receive a letter. The Governor said he would use the entire National Guard if necessary. Moreover, Adjutant-General Tarsney said if he were to be ordered to fire upon the City Hall, he would blow it to pieces.

Threatening demonstrations have been made against Governor Waite, who remains at his residence under military guard, and he was reported as alarmed as to his safety before the arrival of the United States troops.

At the City Hall it was claimed strict orders had been given to fire a shot or raise a club unless the militia had taken the offensive. From 3 to 9 o'clock the State troops were drawn up in line of battle, and the City Hall forces were ready for action. The other city officials were prepared to vacate at a moment's notice. All overtures from the Governor were rejected and an American flag was flying from a window. This was cheered by the crowd. City officials and prominent citizens were in the hall, on a compromise, and every hour or two the hall threatened to exterminate the City Hall people in twenty minutes. But wiser counsel finally prevailed.

The department had lines of hose laid through the City Hall to throw water on the besiegers, and the firemen were armed and the surgical department was made ready to care for the wounded in case of a conflict.

The bill will be sent to the President to-morrow. Whether he will sign it remains to be seen. The belief is that he will, though some hold that he will allow it to become a law without signature.

The Senate also passed some bills of minor importance, and at 2:45 went into executive session and passed upon a large number of nominations.

The Senate took up and passed the bill to amend an Act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at Sioux City. The amendment extended the bridge across the Missouri River between Kansas City and the town of Sibley, and granting a right of way to the Duluth and Manitoba Railway company across the Fort Pembina reservation in Dakota.

At 3:30 the Senate adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the House Black (Dem.) of Illinois asked unanimous approval to consider the bill to authorize managers of soldiers' homes to employ medical officers other than soldiers disabled in service, as the law now requires. Surgeons disabled thirty days for combat duty were not the men now to wait upon the camp of invalids. They now needed attention themselves.

Stone of Pennsylvania and Cannon of Illinois objected, and the bill went over. The bill to ratify the reservation of certain lands in Oklahoma for an agricultural college passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill will reply to some humorous strictures by Black (Dem.) of Georgia upon the useless expense of the Agricultural Department bulletins setting forth the results of experiments. Bower of California defended the experiments. The extermination of the copper was a great problem in the Southwest. Some years ago, by means of these experiments, the orange rot in California, worth millions, were saved.

The reading of the bill was completed at 2:15 o'clock, and the committee then returned to the paragraph relating to the geological survey.

Enloe of Tennessee offered an amendment to strike out all parts of the maintenance of this burden.

The Secretary of the Senate announced to the House the passage of the seigniorage bill. The announcement was received with many manifestations of approval on the Democratic side.

BLAND SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

It Passes the Senate by a Vote of Forty-Four to Thirty-One.

WILL BE SENT TO THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY TO BE SIGNED.

Thirteen Naval Vessels to be Sent North by the United States Government to Patrol the Waters of Behring Sea—Lead Producers of the West Dissatisfied With the Provision in the Tariff Bill Looking to the Levying of a Duty on Lead Ore.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The last day of the debate on the Bland seigniorage bill attracted a large crowd to the Senate to-day and the galleries were well filled. The first part of the day was taken up by the transaction of routine morning business and by the speeches of Senators Carey, Palmer, Dubois, Mitchell of Oregon and Pettigrew.

Dubois said he hoped when the Sherman law was repealed Congress would stop all piecemeal legislation. He declared he took little stock in all the suggestions that the position of silver should be determined by international monetary conferences, because all such agreements would be in the interest of foreign nations and not in our interest. He believed a sentiment favorable to silver was growing rapidly in this country, and feared this legislation might have a tendency to check that sentiment.

Mitchell of Oregon made an earnest plea for the passage of the bill. He would vote for the bill, not because it met his full approval, but because it was a step in the right direction. He held this proposed legislation provided only for carrying out the provisions of the Act of 1890. He understood no free act of Congress was ever more free from ambiguity than the Act of 1890 in reference to the coinage of bullion purchased under that act.

At 2 o'clock Senator Harris asked that the bill be put upon its final passage. The yeas and nays being demanded, the bill was passed by a vote of 44 to 31.

Following is the detailed vote: Yeas—Allen, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunt, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lyman, McClain, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, White and Wilson, 44.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffery, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillen, McPherson, McPherson, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Pratt, Proctor, Smith, Stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn and Wilson, 31.

Pairs—Cameron for, with Gray against; Missouri writer near Sioux City, Iowa, Nevada for, with Hoar against; Vance for, with Sherman against. Squire and Cameron did not vote. Yesterday Squire voted in favor of the bill and Cameron in opposition to it.

A charter was also granted to the Iowa and Nebraska Pontoon Bridge Company, authorizing it to build a bridge across the Missouri river near Sioux City, Iowa, and then, after an executive session of thirty-five minutes, the doors were closed and the Senate took from the calendar and passed bills to extend the time for completing a bridge across the Missouri River between Kansas City and the town of Sibley, and granting a right of way to the Duluth and Manitoba Railway company across the Fort Pembina reservation in Dakota.

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on the way around Cape Horn from Europe. It is also possible the Marion will join the fleet late in the season, because of the extensive repairs she must undergo as the result of her experience.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Populists Have Hopes of Holding the Balance of Power.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Post's Washington special says: A political statistician, who has been examining the field with great care and absolute impartiality, reaches the conclusion that granting the Republicans every seat which can possibly go to them in the next Senate, they and the Democrats will be practically tied, the balance of power being held by the Populists. In case the Democrats succeed in every contest for legislative majorities next fall they will still retain a slight majority over all. In case the Populists obtain the balance of power, the states after doing so Jackson shot and killed him. Brownell, witnessing the act, promptly shot Jackson for this. Congress awarded him a medal and he became quite a hero.

LEAD ORES.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The lead producers of the West are not entirely satisfied with the provisions in the tariff bill looking to levying a duty on lead ore. It is provided under the duty that three-fourths of a cent per pound shall be paid on lead in ore. It is understood the lead men insist that a provision be inserted which will insure the careful assay of the ore and prevent any large shipments of lead and silver together unless the proper proportions are known, so that sufficient duty can be levied. Senator Dubois of Idaho, who has had the lead interests in charge, has been assured by members of the Finance Committee that the lead provisions will be so changed that the duty cannot be evaded.

AN HISTORIC CHARACTER GONE.

Death of a Man Who Shot the Slayer of His Colonel.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Francis E. Brownell, a historic character of the late war, died here this morning. He was a clerk in the Pension Department. He was a private in the famous Ellsworth Zouaves, stationed at Alexandria, Va. When the ordinance of secession passed, a man named Jackson, proprietor of the Marshall House, ran up a Confederate flag. Ellsworth went to the hotel and hauled it down. As he was descending the stairs after doing so Jackson shot and killed him. Brownell, witnessing the act, promptly shot Jackson for this. Congress awarded him a medal and he became quite a hero.

Wright Confirmed as Naval Officer.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate in executive session to-day authorized the notification of the President of the confirmation of J. Marshall Wright to be Naval Officer at Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Senators decided they would not make any fight against him, and the Senators concluded that on this account they would not follow the inquiry into the allegation that at the time of President Lincoln's assassination he had expressed satisfaction at the event.

Survey of San Francisco Harbor.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Chairman Sayers of the Appropriations Committee has, at Representative Loud's earnest request, agreed to an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill directing the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to make a survey of San Francisco harbor and the approaches thereto.

AMNESTY DECREED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.—President Peixoto has issued a proclamation decreeing amnesty for the rebel sailors and soldiers who surrendered unconditionally. Admiral da Gama, Admiral de Mello and all the officers who were associated in the rebellion will be court-martialed.

SANJUAN ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Herbert this morning cabled Admiral Benham, at Rio, to proceed at once with one of his vessels to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to look after American interests.

INSURGENT VICTORY.

BUENOS AYRES, March 15.—Advices from Paulo Sauro to the effect that his insurgents under General Saravia have captured the fort at Itaveria. The garrison numbering 3,000 men has surrendered.

Crime in New Mexico.

SANTA FE (N. M.), March 15.—Governor Thornton returned to-night from Moray County, where he investigated the murder of ex-Sheriff John Doherty, which occurred January 9th, and the killing of Antonio Ruel, a moon laborer by a Sheriff's posse. The Governor says Agapito Abeytis, Sheriff of Moray County, and his daughter, under directions of T. W. Pierce, a Las Vegas lawyer, were implicated in the Doherty killing. Ruel was assassinated, when about to turn State's evidence. The Governor removed Abeytis from office, and he and Lower Pierce and nine others are arrested for murder.

Liquor Men Will Fight the Case.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), March 15.—The organized liquor dealers of the State will fight the case of Haggard vs. Stahlin, which the Supreme Court yet declines to consider, and allowing the former decision to stand, which awards damages to Mrs. Haggard, because Stahlin established a saloon near her property. The court held in effect that a suit for damages is proper when near property is depreciated by the establishment of a saloon. It is given out that the liquor men will contribute \$50,000 to contest the decision and bring about a reversal.

Northern Pacific Earnings.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.), March 15.—T. F. Oakes, H. C. Rouse and Henry C. Payne, Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, have issued a statement showing the earnings and expenditures of the road from the date of the receivership, August 16th, until December 31st. The gross earnings amounted to \$7,345,520 and the operating expenses reached \$4,978,567, making the net earnings \$2,366,953. The accrued charges paid during the time mentioned reached \$2,197,044, leaving a balance of \$1,169,909.

Anarchist Haunt Raided.

LONDON, March 15.—Inspector Melville, with a posse of detectives made a raid this evening on the International Tolders' Club, in Bennett street, on an anarchist haunt. All the occupants of the place were searched, and a young Frenchman was arrested. A large amount of anarchist literature was also seized.

Money Order Forger Convicted.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Leroy Harris, the money order forger, who drew a revolver in a courtroom at Buffalo, N. Y., and escaped to Canada, only to be recaptured, was convicted here to-day.

Killed by a Runaway Car.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), March 15.—Three Poles were killed in a mine of the Kingsford Coal company at Towardville this afternoon by a runaway car.

Louis Kossuth Worse.

TRINITY, March 15.—The condition of Louis Kossuth is worse. He is suffering from pneumonia.

FLOODS IN IDAHO.

The Southern Portion of Boise City Under Water.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY WATER TO THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

Indications That the Passenger Rate War Will Soon be Brought to a Satisfactory Settlement—Bad Day for the Defendant in the Heath Murder Trial—Testimony of an Expert That the Shot Which Killed McWhirter Was Fired at a Distance of Several Feet.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SALT LAKE, March 15.—A special from Boise City, Ida., to the Tribune says: The Cottonwood flume, recently built of stone to carry off the surplus water of Cottonwood Creek, broke to-night, and the southern part of the city is flooded. A large force of men are at work repairing the damage. Much loss to property will result in case a serious breach is made. The rain continues and snow in the mountains is melting rapidly.

The damage to the Oregon Short Line by the bursting of Indian Creek reservoir is very heavy. The flood struck the road at Owyhee station. A large bridge just east of that place was carried out and a quarter of a mile of track washed away, and all bridges from Owyhee to Kuna, fifteen miles, were damaged or carried away. The damage to the road there extends for thirty-eight miles, and it will be some days before it can be re-opened. A large force of men are at work repairing the damage.

The damage done to residents in that part of Nampa that was flooded, also in Caldwell, where all cellars were filled with water. Some ranches were also damaged.

TAMMANY CHIEFTAINS.

Two Noted Democratic Politicians Arrive at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The leaders of the local Democracy turned out in force to-night to welcome two noted Tammany chiefs of New York, Thomas E. Crimmins and J. J. Phelan. Both gentlemen were accompanied by their families.

"We are here solely on a pleasure trip," said Mr. Crimmins. "We did not leave New York in order to escape the Grand Jury, as the dispatches seemed to intitle. There was only one district in New York in which election frauds occurred, and that was in Judge Dyver's district. Mr. Phelan is a book inspector, and I am a contractor. Neither of us fears the closest investigation of the political methods in our districts."

Mr. Crimmins stated further that the Rio de Janeiro party probably arrive in this city to-night in his car Idlewild, together with his family. Police Justice William H. Burke, a Tammany leader of the Twenty-sixth District of New York, is already on his way to arrive this evening.

"We are here to visit the fair," continued Mr. Crimmins. "We expect to remain two weeks and be at home on April 7th. We do not intend to say for ourselves as was reported. Speaking of Tammany, I will say that the tiger is as active as ever, and will make itself felt at the coming election in November."

"In your opinion, will be nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket?" "Governor Flower will be nominated beyond question," replied Mr. Crimmins. "He has made an excellent Governor, and is acceptable to the Democracy of New York. I think Tammany will unite upon his choice."

Mr. Crimmins, as well as Mr. Phelan, will study politics in this city. Both gentlemen stated that they were never too old to learn anything that might be of profit to them in the future.

WANTED BY THE OFFICERS.

A Photographer Who Made a Practice of Taking Lewd Pictures. SAN JOSE, March 15.—The officers of this city are searching for a traveling photographer named Winfield Scott, who is charged by a partner, F. W. Hennessey, with having a number of lewd pictures in his possession. The photographs, it is alleged, number over 100. They were taken in Oakland, and include nude women and small girls. Scott's method, it is alleged, was to take little girls from 10 to 14 years of age into his tent, and then offering them a number of tin-type pictures with their clothing on, he managed to induce many to disrobe and have their pictures taken in a nude state. Mrs. Haggard, because Stahlin established a saloon near her property. The court held in effect that a suit for damages is proper when near property is depreciated by the establishment of a saloon. It is given out that the liquor men will contribute \$50,000 to contest the decision and bring about a reversal.

PASSENGER RATE WAR.

Indications of a Speedy Suspension of Hostilities. SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The rate war situation was somewhat modified by the expressions of C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Company, to-day. Said Mr. Huntington: "This war is sure to end sooner or later. When the time comes the companies will agree to a settlement. I see no reason why that time should be far away."

Third Vice-President Stables intimated that while the Southern Pacific will not agree to the withdrawal of its circulars of February 15th, denying to the Santa Fe the privilege of ticketing passengers through Los Angeles and out by way of Mojave to San Francisco, there is a proposition to suspend the requirements and conditions of that circular until a consultation can be held.

It is understood that this arrangement would be acceptable to the Santa Fe, and in the light of Mr. Huntington's remarks, a speedy suspension of hostilities and a restoration of rates is indicated.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

Mrs. Griffiths Wins Her Suit Against a Life Insurance Company. SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The State Supreme Court has decided the important insurance case of Mary V. Griffiths against the New York Life Insurance Company. Judge E. L. Griffiths, a well-known Fresno lawyer, some years ago took out two policies of \$10,000 each, giving two notes in payment of the first premium. Later on Griffiths told the local agent he could not pay one of the notes at maturity, and one policy was

cancel. Griffiths was accidentally killed before the second note matured. The company refused to pay, and the policy on the ground that the agent had no right to take the notes. Mrs. Griffiths brought suit and secured judgment, and on appeal judgment is affirmed.

BODY IDENTIFIED.

A Man Crazy From Drink Lost in the Mountains.

ONTARIO, March 15.—It is now believed that the body found in Cucamonga Canyon Sunday was that of Antonio Botteller of Santa Barbara, who left the Carlton Gold-Curo Institute last July. When he left the institute he had a bottle of soda water in his coat pocket. It was learned to-day that this coat was found some time ago near where the body was discovered Sunday. Botteller had been suffering from delirium tremens and was brought to the institute to be treated for the drink habit. He was rational, but one morning ran away and never was seen since. It is supposed that he took to the mountains in a fit of temporary insanity. He is said to have belonged to a wealthy Spanish family, but had wrecked himself by drink.

EVANS' MURDER TRIAL.

All Confessions of the Accused Ruled Out by the Court. JACKSON, March 15.—In the Evans trial to-day Judge Davis ruled out all confessions made by Evans and extorted from him by bogus letters or printed slips. John Saponio Fellow, a prisoner with Evans in the San Andreas jail, testified that Evans confided to him that Sheriff Thorn could do nothing to him, unless the Rook family testified against him. The prosecution failed to get any members of the Rook family testified that Evans was at their ranch, fourteen miles from the scene of the murder, all day on the date it occurred. Mrs. Rook testified that Sheriff Thorn had offered her \$500 to come out and tell what she knew.

Non-Union Sailors Cruelly Beaten. LOS ANGELES, March 15.—A mob of twelve masked men attacked four non-union sailors at midnight last night at San Pedro and beat them most cruelly with clubs. One man was so badly injured that he will not live, his head having been horribly crushed. He is an Italian named Dezzero. The other three men were severely bruised and lacerated. The affair has created the greatest excitement, and if any of the desperate crowd are caught they will be roughly handled.

Heath Murder Trial.

FRESNO, March 15.—This was a bad day for the defendant in the Heath murder trial. Chemist Price testified as an expert that the stains on McWhirter's garments were blood stains, and that there were no powder marks. The shot that killed McWhirter was fired at a distance of from eight to twelve feet. Other testimony given at the previous trial tending to show that Heath knew who killed McWhirter was brought out to-day.

Attempt at Arson.

FORT BRAGG, March 15.—Pete Bradley, a woodman, was to-day bound over to appear before the Superior Court, and charged with attempt at arson. It is alleged that he purposely started a fire early yesterday in the rear of the saloon where he had been sleeping. The flames were fortunately discovered in time to prevent a large part of the business portion of the town being destroyed.

Ordered to S-I Realty.

SALT LAKE, March 15.—In the Union Pacific cases Chief Justice Merritt to-day signed an order directing the receivers to proceed to sell such realty of the corporation as was not actually necessary in the transaction of its business. The order affects a large tract of land twelve miles south of the city.

Awards to be Announced Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The announcement of the citrus awards in connection with the competitive exhibit made in the horticultural and agricultural building at the Mission Fair will be made on Monday, March 16th.

Washout on the Union Pacific.

PORTLAND (Or.), March 15.—Union Pacific officials to-day received word of a washout near Cascade Locks. A fill about forty feet long in this city in depth was carried away, leaving the track suspended in the air.

Trampled to Death.

LOS ANGELES, March 15.—Frank Crittenden, a nephew of ex-Governor Thomas C. Crittenden of Missouri, was killed at Duarte to-day by being thrown under a plow and trampled upon by the horses attached to it.

Not a Healthy Climate for Seal Poachers.

VICTORIA (B. C.), March 15.—The Japan Advertiser announces that a naval demonstration will be made against seal poachers, and that Bonin Islands will be protected by Japanese men-of-war.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

It is Now Furnished Associated Press Members Over Leased Wires. NEW YORK, March 15.—The Associated Press began forwarding the telegraphic news of the world to-night over its new system of leased wires from ocean to ocean and on both sides of the continent from the most northern city to the southern city. This was made possible by the extension of the leased wire system from Denver, Col., heretofore the western terminus of the Associated Press leased wire system, to Salt Lake, Sacramento and San Francisco, and from San Francisco south to Los Angeles and San Diego, and north to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

It marks an important era in American journalism, illustrating the progress made in the telegraphic news service. It places for the first time the great cities of the country without an exception in actual touch through their large newspapers.