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VOLUME LXXXVII.—NO. 41. SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1894. WHOLE NO. 16,372.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

Utah Courts Forbid the Men Remaining in the Territory.

MUST BE RETURNED TO THE CARS AND MOVED ALONG.

Reduction to Be Made to California Terminal Points in Freight Rates From Mississippi and Missouri Common Points—Results of Elections in Interior Towns of the State.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

OGDEN, April 9.—This has been one of the momentous days in the history of Ogden. The hearing for an injunction against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company restraining it from unloading or allowing the Industrial Army to remain in Ogden or in the Territory of Utah, was had before Chief Justice Merritt and Associate Justice Miner. It appeared from the evidence of the officers of the army that it was composed of vagrants and tramps and men who started from San Francisco without either food or bedding, and with but scant clothing; that their transportation was paid from San Francisco to Oakland by the Mayor of San Francisco; that their fare from Oakland to Sacramento was paid by contributions from the citizens of Oakland, and that their fare from Sacramento to Ogden was paid by the Mayor of Sacramento, but nothing whatever was paid by any members of the army. It also transpired that Governor West served notice upon the officers, agents and the attorney of the company last Saturday noon forbidding the men to be brought into the Territory; that the Governor was told by the Superintendent of the company that the train was sidetracked in Nevada, waiting for the matter to be satisfactorily adjusted, and that the Governor did not know of the intention of the company to bring the men to Ogden until after 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when he was informed that they would be here at 6:15. He took steps immediately to secure an injunction, which was served upon the Superintendent twenty minutes before the train arrived, forbidding the company bringing the men into Ogden, or permitting them to leave the cars.

To-night, after a full hearing of the case, the court issued a permanent injunction, requiring the railroad to keep the men confined in the twenty-seven cars in which they were transported; to remove them and not to permit them to remain in the Territory. It is expected that the company will obey the order of the court and immediately remove the men from the Territory; otherwise summary proceeding will be taken to return the men to California.

The militia and a strong police force are here on duty, closely guarding the men, and are prepared to enforce the order of the court.

This evening Judges Miner and Merritt signed a mandatory restraining order on the railroad restraining it from keeping or allowing the Industrial Army, brought by the company "unlawfully into said Territory," and ordering them all back into the twenty-seven box cars, or from keeping any portion of the army in the cars any longer in the Territory than is absolutely necessary to haul them away. This means that the Southern Pacific Railroad must at once carry the army back from whence it came. It is impossible to ascertain whether the company will comply with the order to-night, in the morning, or at all.

It is stated that United States Marshal Brigham will enforce the order compelling the men to return to the box cars at once. The result of the injunction has caused much excitement, as it is known that there will be great danger of trouble in enforcing it, the Industrials having repeatedly asserted that they will not go back.

Developments of an exciting nature may be looked for.

Judge Marshall, attorney for the Southern Pacific Company, gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court from the order of the lower court. He asked for a stay of execution until the appeal could be heard. The request was denied by the Court.

At this hour (11:30 P. M.) Marshal Brigham is swearing in sixty Deputy Marshals. He had no difficulty in getting all the men he wanted. Notice is to be served on Superintendent Knapp of the Southern Pacific within an hour.

So far as the Union Pacific is concerned that company will not furnish transportotion for the army. The General Manager of the Wyoming division has been advised to protect the interests of the Union Pacific Company, and not allow the army of the Commonweal to come East unless the unemployed are able to pay their transportation.

The officials at headquarters said: "The Union Pacific will not recede from the position taken unless the army can pay its fare on our line. We don't believe in moving large bodies of men across the country in the face of opposition localities having enough unemployed of their own to take care of. Many communities between Ogden and Omaha are already burdened with hundreds of men in idleness, whom they feel in duty bound to protect. To move this large body from Ogden to the river would mean additional hardship on Omaha citizens pending their further disposition east of the river."

Superintendent Knapp was interviewed late to-night by an Associated Press reporter, and stated that he would do what he could to follow out the spirit of the order of the court, and that at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning he will advise the Industrials to board the box cars and peacefully submit to being carried back.

At 12 o'clock to-night the military on guard were relieved by sixty Deputy United States Marshals. The Governor ordered the Sheriff of Weber County to relieve the Marshals with an adequate force at 6 A. M.

A HUMANE ACT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—C. F. Crocker, First Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Company, was to-day asked what the company would do if complaint should be made that the interstate commerce law had been violated by taking 1,000 members of the Industrial Army out of California, across Nevada and into Utah for $600 when the regular rate would have called for $20,000.

"I, for one, would like to be convicted if we have transgressed the law," responded Mr. Crocker. "I have a curiosity to know what the courts could do in such a case. The interstate commerce law appears to be against such a procedure, but could a court decide that a company should refuse to move such a crowd of men in a way convenient to itself and incidentally remunerative to a certain degree, when to refuse would be to invite the forcible incursions of those men? The company was obliged to do as it did, or, if they declined to do so, the men would have ridden anyhow. We have had experience, and we know what it means when a large body of men like that takes a notion to change their location."

"It was the only sensible thing we could do," said Superintendent Fillmore, "this making of a charity rate for those poor fellows. It was a humane act that had to be performed, regardless of the legal effect. Those unfortunate men wanted to get on the road toward their homes, and we helped them. If the law wants to punish us for that, I guess we can stand it."

"Will you obey the Utah authorities and haul those men back to California?" was asked.

"Not much; not unless they pay full fare," was Mr. Fillmore's reply.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED AT RENO.

RENO (Nev.), April 9.—Captain Kelly of the Industrial Army passed through this morning, en route to Ogden. He said he would hold the main division there or at Salt Lake until their arrival. The regiment here numbers eighty-two, and many other recruits are still here. This afternoon 110 of them paraded the streets, led by a bearer of the stars and stripes and a drummer.

The railroad company having given notice that it would not transport the members of the Industrial Army now here for less than regular rates, the citizens of Reno held a mass meeting to consider the situation. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the assembling of large bodies of men, with the express purpose of intimidating the legislative branch of our Government, is a menace to the Nation at large; that it is the duty of each community to deal with the emergency in its incipency, instead of passing it along in aggravated form to neighboring communities; that the citizens of Reno propose to discharge their duty as a community, and stop the further congregation in Reno of the so-called Industrial Army by legal process, and if that fails, means efficient for the purpose will be found.

The Sheriff was instructed to hand the resolution to the industrial leaders, with instructions that if these resolutions are disregarded and the men are found here after the departure of the train to-night, the leaders will be arrested. The military company assembled, and deputies were sworn in to enforce the order. The army, eighty-five in number, refused to disband, and asked until to-morrow noon to get out. Their request was granted. The Major of the army boarded the eastbound passenger train to-night for Wadsworth, and two men got seats on a brakebeam. Others attempted to board the train, but after backing down the track it flew through the town at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and they were left behind. The industrials say they are going East, and do not intend to walk, so trouble is anticipated if they can not board trains.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A Number Occurred Yesterday in Interior Towns of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Elections for local officers occurred in a number of interior towns throughout California today. Where party lines were drawn the Republicans appear to have been successful in a majority of instances, but in a considerable number of elections there was no political issue.

MARTINEZ, April 9.—The town election passed off quietly to-day, not much interest being taken. The following were elected: Trustees, Simon Blum and John McNamara; Clerk, M. H. Hurley; Treasurer, W. J. Douglass; Marshal, Joseph P. Briare.

MODESTO, April 9.—The city election today resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. Out of 540 votes polled, G. D. Plato and John Reedy received 109 and 105 majorities over the next highest candidate for full-term Trustee. Other officers elected are Democrats. The ticket against the straight Democratic was called Independent, and favored closing saloons early in the evenings and all day Sunday.

REDDING, April 9.—The city election held to-day passed off quietly, but a very full vote was cast. The Republicans elected Dunn and Saeltzer Trustees. The Democrats elected Menzel and Clineschmidt. The Republicans secured Eckels for Marshal, Russell for Clerk and C. C. Bush for Treasurer. There were no party tickets in the field, but lots of candidates for each office.

VACAVILLE, April 9.—Vacaville to-day enjoyed a lively election, polling the largest vote ever cast in a municipal election here—232. The raise in license last October from $25 to $500 per quarter resulted in a determined effort to elect a low license board. This was unsuccessful, though it is probable the quarterly license will be reduced from $500 to $300. The Trustees elected were Frank H. Buck, George Davis and Dr. Dobbins. There was little interest in contests for other offices.

SAN JOSE, April 9.—The election here to-day was almost a clean sweep for the Republican, Paul P. Austin being elected Mayor by 774 plurality, J. N. E. Wing Treasurer, Colonel A. G. Bennett Street Commissioner and James A. Kidward (Independent) Chief of Police. The Republicans elected three of their four nominees for the Council, two of whom were also on the Democratic ticket, and one straight Democrat was elected. The Republicans elect all four School Trustees. Austin's plurality was the largest received by any candidate for Mayor in many years.

WEST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

The Union Pacific Announces a Reduction to California Terminals.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A circular was issued to-day by the local representative of the Union Pacific Railway announcing a reduction in west-bound freight rates to California terminals, taking effect April 12th. On that day the Union Pacific system will apply the same commodity rates (not classed) from Chicago and Mississippi River and Missouri River common points to terminals in this State, as the Southern Pacific Company has in effect from New York and Atlantic seaboard points via the Sunset route, except that no carload rate will be less than fifty cents per 100 pounds. The reduction is made with the consent of the Southern Pacific, and in pursuance of the complaint of the Union Pacific that the rates put into effect last year over the Sunset route had the effect of diverting traffic from the Union Pacific system. The reduction in many instances are large.

One Year at San Quentin.

FRESNO, April 9.—Judge Holmes today denied the motion for a new trial in the case of S. R. Hart and sentenced him to State Prison for one year. Hart was recently convicted of embezzling and using a client's funds. Since he was convicted the money has been repaid, but it did not secure Hart a new trial. The case will be appealed.

Evans' Pal, Morrell.

FRESNO, April 9.—Ed. Morrell, Chris. Evans' pal, filed an affidavit to-day that he was compelled to assist Evans to escape from the Fresno Jail at the point of a revolver. Evans will be brought down to testify when Morrell's trial comes up.

Suicide at Fresno.

FRESNO, April 9.—A young man giving the name of J. H. Mudd committed suicide yesterday morning in the County Jail by poisoning. He was 23 years old and was put in jail Saturday night for drunkenness.

Fire at Bakersfield.

BAKERSFIELD, April 9.—The two-story residence of J. K. Cox on California avenue was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, about $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

Hermann Renominated for Congress.

SALEM (Or.), April 9.—The First Congressional District of the Republican Convention to-day renominated Binger Hermann for Congress by acclamation.

HALOCAUST AT MILWAUKEE.

Terrible Results of a Fire in a Theater Building.

NINE LIVES LOST AND SIX PEOPLE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Four Children Killed and a Number of Other Persons Seriously Injured, the Result of a Panic in a Chicago School, Caused by the Bursting of a Pipe—Stairs of the Building Covered With the Bodies of Unconscious Little Ones.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.), April 9.—The Davidson Theater, the finest in Milwaukee and one of the handsomest and costliest buildings in the country, was destroyed by a fire which broke out between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The valuable scenery carried by the Lilliputians, worth a large sum, is all gone. The theater roof, on which a score or more of firemen stood, went down and the men were carried with it. Some were rescued from the flames by comrades, who risked their lives to drag out the forms of the dead and injured. Seven or eight men were soon brought out, and those able to speak said there must be ten more in the ruins. The burning roof had fallen on them and they were roasted to death if not killed in the plunge from the roof. Several men working in the theater were caught by the falling timbers and other portions of the roof, making the rescue of the imprisoned men impossible.

Nine firemen are dead and six are seriously injured as the result of the fire, which mysteriously started in the roof of the building at 4:20 o'clock this morning. The loss of the building, scenery and equipments of the Liliputian Company, aggregates $300,000, on which there is an insurance of $89,000, of which $10,000 is carried by the owners of the Liliputians. Their loss will be $72,000.

Twenty firemen were upon the roof of the building working under the direction of the chiefs, and it was thought that the blaze was under control, when suddenly the roof seemed to bulge under their feet, and in a moment every man was pitched into the auditorium of the theater, some falling into the parquette and others upon the balconies.

Assistant Chief Devere was on the roof at the time of the crash, but escaped without injury. John Gee went down with the roof. He was pinned down with the bricks, but slipped out of his clothing and escaped, though badly bruised and burned.

Deeds of heroism were numerous. Michael Dunnvapt of one of the fire tugs slid down a rope, made it fast to several men who were imprisoned by the flames, and then climbed the rope and to the roof of the Davidson Hotel, which escaped destruction. Later the fire took a new start, and amid the groans and shouts of the imprisoned men, the work of rescue began and was kept up until 8 o'clock to-night, when the eighth body was taken out and the work abandoned until to-morrow, with only one corpse to remove, that of Third Assistant Chief Jansen, brother of Chief of Police Jansen.

Those rescued and taken to the Emergency Hospital are as follows: Lieutenant Curran, probably fatally hurt; Fred Marthe, foot crushed; Fred Schroeder; John Gee, badly burned, back hurt; Captain Linehan, probably fatally hurt.

The loss to the Liliputian Company is $60,000; to the theater about $400,000.

William Crowley was pinned down close to the fire for several hours, and his companions worked hard to save him. At one time they hesitated between letting him burn or letting him drown, when Crowley asked his friends to cut his legs off if he could not be released. He was finally rescued.

The following is a list of the dead: Third Assistant Chief August Jansen, Frank McGuirk, Lieutenant Truck Company No. 4, and acting Captain of No. 14; Fred Krosschmer, pipeman Company No. 2; Captain Archie Campbell, of the fire boat Foley; Allie Riez, Company No. 3, killed by falling of ladder; James G. Freman, Lieutenat of Company No. 4; Frank Winne, Chemical Company No. 4, found in balcony of the theater; Thomas Morgan, Engine Company No. 1; John Farrell, Chemical Company No. 1.

The injured were: Captain Charles Schunk, compound fracture, leg and hand, badly bruised; John Lee, burned about head and arms; John Farrell and Frank Schroeder, back sprained, head cut; Fred Manther, foot crushed, back sprained; Captain Patrick Line, collarbone fractured, internal injuries; Lieutenant Curran, internally, probably fatally.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.

Late Advices Show a Favorable Turn for the Insurgents.

MONTEVIDEO, April 9.—In accordance with orders sent by General Saraiva to the western and central districts of Rio Grande, the entire Federalist army in that State is now making forced marches to Ciudad, Rio Grande and Porto Allegre to operate with Admiral Mello's fleet.

The troops of General Saraiva, under command of General Salgado and General Laurenkito, are already besieging Porto Allegre.

Castilha telegraphed President Peixoto to-day that it was not probable that he could make a success of the resistence to the insurgents. He has only one gunboat, the Cananea, and that is useless, the Tirandes and Santos having left a week ago for Rio Janeiro, via Artigas. Fort Bon, at Rio Janeiro, did not respond to the cannonade of the Republica and Aquidaban.

The torpedoes, which Castilho had placed in the channel, were located and removed by Admiral Mello's torpedoboat Moreclar, before the fleet entered the harbor.

There is great enthusiasm among the Brazilian insurgents in this city, because of the rebel successes. One of Mello's agents predicts that General Saraiva will return to Sao Paulo at the head of 2,500 men, by the end of April.

The Brazilian Minister to Uruguay admits that the odds are in favor of the capture of Rio Grande by General Mello, but he thinks President Peixoto has taken advantage of Mello's absence to recapture Paranaga and Desterro.

TWO HUNDRED LASHES.

Punishment of a Negro Who Wrote an Improper Note to a Young Lady.

DUE WEST (S. C.), April 9.—Some days ago a negro wrote an improper note to a young woman, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Laundesville, twenty miles from here. The negro was caught and a mob of 200 men assembled to punish him. He confessed that he wrote the note. He said he was sorry and asked to be punished, but begged for his life. Some wanted to lynch him. The young woman's father asked that his life be spared. Finally it was agreed to whip the man. This was done, every man present striking a blow. After this the negro was taken over to the Savannah river and warned that if he ever returned to South Carolina and was caught he would be killed.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

One Boy Killed and Over a Score of Children Injured.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A panic occurred in the Humboldt public school this afternoon, and in the rush made by the children to escape from the building one boy was killed, and over a score were crushed and trampled upon. Fourteen children lie in the Elizabeth-street Hospital, under the care of physicians, while many others were carried to their homes by the police. The children were preparing to leave for a recess, when a loud explosion startled every teacher and pupil in the school. A steam-pipe had burst in one of the rooms and a moment later the children were rushing pell-mell through the halls and down the stairs, shrieking with fear. They went down by dozens, and were trampled beneath hurrying feet, until the stairs were covered with unconscious bodies. When the shrieking children fled out into the streets an alarm of fire was sounded, and in a few minutes the firemen arrived on the scene. The firemen soon removed fifteen children, who were hurried to the hospital.

The dead are: Daniel Gunstein, 10 years old; Andrew Anderson, 6 years old; Benjamin Harris, 7 years old; Theodore Eilson, 10 years old.

Seriously injured—Clara Peterson, Della Schubert, Martha Gibson, William Bartholdin, Joseph Signal, Martha Ellison, Homer Strumberg, Samuel Graham, Clara Warner, Fred Rosenbaum, Mamie Lyadella, Ida Willson, Albert Berry, Mrs. Josephine Corbett, teacher.

In addition to these, others were slightly injured. None of those in the list of seriously injured will die.

IRISH POLITICS.

Healy Thinks There Should be an Appeal to the Electors.

DUBLIN, April 8.—A political meeting was held to-day at Neengah, county of Tipperary. The speakers were Messrs. Timothy Healy, John Dillon, Arthur O'Connor and P. J. O'Brien, all of whom are anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons. A large audience was present. Mr. Healy said that with the passage of the home rule bill in the House of Commons the Irish cause had leaped back into the light. The Liberals had kept their word in regard to home rule and he believed they would fulfill their pledges in relation to a bill for the relief of the evicted tenants in Ireland. He regretted that the Government would not agree to release the Irish political prisoners. He thought the Government ought to again appeal to the electors in a few months, when it was certain it would get a large majority.

O'Connor urged that the persons who had grabbed farms from which tenants had been evicted should be treated as social lepers.

Dillon said he did not think a general election was necessary. It was to the interest of Irishmen to retard the holding of a general election.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

A Serious Parasite for California Fruit-Growers to Deal With.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Agriculture Department will issue in a few days a bulletin on the San Jose scale of California, which is considered the most serious parasite with which California fruit-growers have to contend. Active measures will at once be taken by the department to destroy the insects in all localities where they may be found. Great damage to the fruit-growing interests is anticipated by the department if the scale is allowed to spread. The State Board of Agriculture, aided by the Agricultural Department, has just completed a series of fumigating operations in Virginia, which is believed to have destroyed it in that locality.

Behring Sea Question.

LONDON, April 9.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Embassador, had a conference to-day with the officials of the Foreign Office on the subject of the Behring Sea bill, now before the House of Commons. The object of the conference was to reach a thorough understanding as to the extent to which Great Britain would enforce the spirit of the award made by the Paris tribunal. The consultation lasted an hour and a half and at its close Mr. Bayard went to the House of Commons, where the Behring Sea question was under consideration.

Gold Strike in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Col.), April 9.—The greatest gold strike of the year at Cripple Creek is reported in the Caledonia. The mine is located with the vein, which is eighty feet wide. The lowest assay shows $9 to the ton; a half-ton assayed $400 to the ton. Several feet will run half that amount. Quartz streaks three to four inches wide will give as high as $1,000 to $1,500. The mine has been opened for two years, but attention has been called away from it, and its richness was not dreamed of.

Destructive Fire at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—One of the most destructive fires of its kind which has ever occurred in this city took place to-night in the burning out of Bernard Mannion's livery stable. It was filled with valuable blooded stock and expensive equipages. One hundred and thirty-five animals were burned or suffocated. The loss on buildings and contents will exceed $300,000; insurance, $30,000. Among the horses destroyed was the famous racing mare Lottie Collins.

Police Looking for a Missing Girl.

OMAHA, April 8.—To-night the police are looking for Blanche Fisher, 15 years old. She left home at 1 o'clock Saturday, saying she was going to meet her father in South Omaha. She was a handsome girl, large and well developed, and well dressed. Her parents say she had never been allowed male company.

Cholera Spreading in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—The cholera is spreading here in an alarming manner. Caliada, British Counselor of State, and his servant were suddenly seized and died within a few hours. The Greek Legation has been removed to Thrapia, seven miles from the city.

Small-Pox Panic in Illinois.

GALESBURG (Ill.), April 9.—Avon, sixteen miles south of here, is in the wildest state of a small-pox panic. There are six cases in the city. A fear prevails that it will spread here. About 50 per cent. of the school children have never been vaccinated.

Voted in Favor of English.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representative Hall of Missouri says his vote on the English-Hilborn contested election case was erroneously reported as against the seating of English, when in fact he voted in his favor.

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, April 7th, was: Wheat, 70,762,000 bushels; corn, 17,497,000; oats, 2,654,000; rye, 357,000; barley, 582,000.

The first printed books abounded to such an extent in abbreviations that they were extremely difficult to read and understand, and a treatise was prepared and printed "How to Read a Printed Book." It gave explanations of the abbreviations.

A MESSENGER'S GOOD AIM.

Attempt to Rob an Express Train in Oklahoma Territory.

ONE OF THE BANDITS KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.

Several Houses Destroyed and Much Damage to Stock by a Cyclone in Kansas—Heavy Fall of Snow in the Northwest—Seven People Killed in a Railway Accident in Michigan.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

POND CREEK (O. T.), April 10.—As south-bound train No. 1 on the Rock Island was approaching the Arkansas River, four miles south of here, at 11 o'clock last night, a masked robber jumped aboard the engine, which was running slowly as usual on approaching the bridge at this point, and leveled two pistols at the engineer's head, commanded him to stop the train. The engineer at first made a show of resistance, but the threatening attitude of the robber overcame any desire he might have had to guard the company's property. As soon as the train stopped several other masked robbers, the actual number of which is not known, made for the express car.

Jack Harmon, the Wells-Fargo express messenger, realized that an attempted robbery was being perpetrated, and quickly picked up his revolvers and stood at the car door ready to meet the onslaught of the bandits. When the latter reached the car they and the messenger commenced to parley as to whether the door should be opened or not. Harmon finally positively declined to open up. The robbers then placed a stick of dynamite under the car door and an explosion which tore open the whole side of the car followed.

After the explosion the robbers approached the car, and as soon as they were seen by Messenger Harmon the latter opened fire and killed one of the robbers instantly.

As soon as the other robbers saw the game was up, they attempted to retreat, but Harmon followed them with a constant fusillade, and succeeded in wounding another of the gang. The injured man fell in his tracks, but the others managed to get away. It is thought, however, that some of them have been seriously wounded.

The trainmen then picked up the dead and wounded robbers, and, after placing them aboard the train, came to Bond Creek. Up to a late hour this (Tuesday) morning, neither of the men have been identified. Some of the members are supposed to be members of the Dalton gang.

The Sheriff formed a posse and the country is being scoured.

While the express messenger would not say whether or not there was any considerable sum on the train, it is believed here that the robbers had information that the train carried a large amount of money.

WEATHER IN THE EAST.

A Fearful Cyclone Passes Over Portions of Kansas.

VIRGIL (Kan.), April 9.—A fearful cyclone passed over the eastern part of Greenwood last night, destroying several houses and doing great damage to stock.

EMPORIA (Kan.), April 9.—A cyclone swept through Coffey county, thirty miles southeast of here, last night doing great damage to farm houses and crops and killing some stock. The storm struck Burlington City, wrecking quite a number of houses and doing much damage to barns and orchards. The damage is estimated at $60,000. Several persons were injured, but not seriously.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), April 9.—The snowstorm that set in last night continued all day, but the snow is melting rapidly. From dispatches received, it seems that the storm is general throughout the Northwest, and very heavy in some sections, as much as a foot of snow having fallen in some places. No damage is feared, but seeding will be delayed. It has had no effect on transportation thus far.

SILOAM SPRINGS (Ark.), April 9.—During a windstorm the house of Simon Johnson was blown away and C. W. Simpson was killed.

ASHLAND (Wis.), April 9.—Two feet of snow has fallen here to-day, the storm being one of the severest of the season.

BEDFORD (Wis.), April 9.—A blinding snowstorm has raged here all day. Thirty inches of snow covers the ground tonight and snow is still falling.

PALMYRA (Wis.), April 9.—The worst wind and snowstorm for years has been raging all day. It is feared the fruit trees are deadly injured.

WAUKESHA (Wis.), April 9.—Budding trees, electric light wires, etc., are tonight sheathed in ice and present a decidedly wintry appearance.

EAU CLAIRE (Wis.), April 9.—Six inches of snow has fallen and is still falling. Traffic is blocked.

MADISON (Wis.), April 9.—A severe sleet storm has prevailed all day with a cold easterly gale. It is thought it has seriously injured budding trees and early vegetables.

IRONWOOD (Mich.), April 9.—A terrific snowstorm has been raging all day along the Gogebic range. The storm shows no sign of abating.

CHIPPEWA FALLS (Wis.), April 9.—A heavy snowstorm has been raging here since Sunday night. Up to 6 o'clock to-night a foot of snow has fallen.

PRAIRIE FIRES IN KANSAS.

Destructive Blazes in the Western Part of the State.

TOPEKA (Kas.), April 9.—During the past three days the prairies in Western Kansas have been swept by destructive fires and many stacks of straw have been consumed. A big fire broke out in Clark County, and, before a strong wind, burned north over a wide range of country. Many fences, hay and straw stacks and outbuildings were consumed. In front of this windstorm the flames leaped ten to fifteen feet high. Several farmers barely saved their homes. They sent a courier to Ashland for help. Wagons were procured, loaded with men and barrels of water and sent to the relief of the people.

A strip of prairie two miles long by sixty feet wide was thoroughly saturated by the people who had come to the rescue with the water, and the fire was finally hemmed in. In Waubansee more than 10,000 acres of range grass have been burned over during the past three days.

SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Fatal Results of a Railway Accident in Michigan.

NEW ERA (Mich.), April 9.—On the floor of Staples & Covelle's logging mill, three miles east of here, lie seven charred and scalded bodies, a result of the most terrible railroad accident that ever happened in this section. The logging crew on Staples & Covelle's road were returning from White River to their camp shortly before noon, and when within sight of the camp the engine struck a fallen tree and was knocked over a sixteen-foot embankment, carrying the men down with it. Seven men are dead, several seriously injured and the others slightly. The dead are as follows: Engineer Adolph Shelander, Fireman Gus Anderson, Foreman Frank Shippy, Gordon Lynch, Charles Wolfe, Lorrin Critchett, Allen Critchett. The first four named leave families. The injured are as follows: Fred. Chowker, will die; Henry Stearn, slightly scalded. The dead men are horribly burned and scalded.

Storm in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 9.—Not until this afternoon did the storm which has been raging in this city and vicinity since Sunday night clear up. Since last night it has snowed continuously, but melted as fast as it fell, and there is no more than three inches of snow on the ground. Telephone and telegraph wires are down. Stormbound vessels are in the harbor. Vessels arriving this morning report terrific winds.

Blowing a Hurricane.

ST. JOHN (N. B.), April 9.—Not in over a half century can the storm now prevailing be equalled. It has been blowing a hurricane and all traffic is suspended. The public schools are closed and the streets are deserted. All vessels in the harbor and by the wharves have thus far ridden the gales, and no disasters have been reported.

Six of the Crew Lost.

CHATHAM (Mass.), April 9.—The bark Belmont, from Trinidad for Boston, with 5,000 bags of sugar, went ashore at Beacon Hill bar during last night's storm and is a total wreck. Six of the crew were lost; three drifted ashore on a spar.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Fredericks and Gray Cases Before San Francisco Courts.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The trial of William Fredericks for the murder of Cashier Herrick is proceeding slowly. Two jurors were selected this morning, one being editor Pixley of the *Argonaut*. This morning Deputy Sheriff Nagle of Nevada County, Constable Dwyer and Sheriff Pascoe's son and other citizens of Nevada visited the courtroom in which Fredericks was on trial, to see whether or not they could identify him as the man they had seen hovering about the vicinity where Sheriff Pascoe was killed. They were unable to identify him.

Harry J. Gray of Lincoln, Placer County, is on trial in Judge Belcher's court on the charge of murder in the second degree. He is accused of participating in the murder of Clara Mathews, jointly with Drs. Driscoll and Werthers on September 15th, by means of a criminal operation. Gray brought the girl to this city from Lincoln, and she died in a lodging-house. The morning session of the court was devoted to securing a jury.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

Purchasers Given a Very Beneficial Reduction in Interest Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Company, has instructed the Land Departments of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to reduce the rate of interest on all land sales hereafter made to 6 per cent., and to reduce the rate of interest on all subsisting contracts to 6 per cent. at the date of the payment of the next annual interest, provided 10 per cent. of the unpaid balance of principal is paid at that time. This practically results in a reduction of 1 per cent. in the rate of interest on nearly one and a half millions.

The Deal Falls Through.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The deal for the purchase of the Union Flour Mills, at Stockton, by the Sperry Company has fallen through, and the Union Steamship Company will still compete for river business. The agreement for the sale of the Union Mills provided that on a stated day part payment was to be made in cash. Owing to the stringency of the money market the cash was not forthcoming, and the deal fell through. The purchase of the Union Mills carried with it the control of the Union Transportation Company by its rival, the California Navigation Company. The Union Company's steamer, Dauntless, will go back on that route to-morrow.

Entire Top of Head Blown off.

MERCED, April 9.—A special messenger to the *Evening Sun* from Hill's Ferry, on the San Joaquin River, states that Saturday night the little 9-year-old daughter of W. A. Blunt, a rancher and fisherman, met with a violent death. She, with two little sisters, were playing with a shotgun in a bunk house, when the gun was accidentally discharged, blowing the entire top of the child's head off.

Petition for Dissolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Directors of the Masonic Temple Association have petitioned the Superior Court to dissolve the corporation. The association was composed of prominent Masons, who contemplated the building of a Masonic Temple to cost a million and a half. Only $15,000 of the stock was taken, and the project was given up.

Fatal Explosion of Gasoline.

SAN JOSE, April 9.—While Mrs. William Simpson and her servant, Hulda Peterson, were cleaning carpet with gasoline, which was in an open pail, a terrible explosion occurred. Mrs. Simpson was dangerously and her servant fatally burned. A grate fire was burning in the room, and caused the ignition of the gasoline.

Four Horses Burned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A fire broke out about 11:45 o'clock to-night on Natoma street, near Sixth, destroying the Standard laundry and Stein's junkstore, besides damaging adjoining buildings and burning four horses to death. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to be a defective flue. Ten thousand dollars will cover the loss.

Not Enough Evidence to Convict.

CARSON (Nev.), April 9.—The preliminary examination of O. H. Strickland and wife, charged with the murder of old Mrs. Eggleston at a ranch near Coleville, recently, resulted in their discharge, as there was not sufficient evidence against them.

Death of a Mercantile Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—George Loomis, President of the Pacific Oil Company, died yesterday at Menlo Park, at the residence of his brother-in-law, ex-Senator Charles N. Felton. He was a very well-known member of the mercantile community.

Filed a Deed of Trust.

PORTLAND (Or.), April 9.—Harvey A. Hogue, the well-known lumber dealer, has filed a trust deed, conveying all his property to Thomas Connell. Hogue's property is estimated to be worth about $690,000. His indebtedness amounts to $140,000.

Heath Murder Trial.

FRESNO, April 9.—The jury in the Heath case was still out at midnight. It is reported that they stand eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

HILL ATTACKS CLEVELAND.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate of Unusual Interest.

NEW YORK'S SENIOR SENATOR SPEAKS HIS LITTLE SPEECH.

He Declares That the President Has Blundered in His Hawaiian Policy—The Income Tax Undemocratic and Socialistic—Favors the Mills Bill, But Is Opposed to Representative Wilson's Measure.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The proceedings in the Senate to-day from the opening to the closing of the session were full of interest. The first point of time was the swearing in of Mr. Walsh as the Senator from Georgia to serve out the term of the late Senator Colquitt. Two resolutions, intended to facilitate the debate of the tariff bill were introduced, one by Senator Mills, providing for an amendment to the rules so as to permit of the previous question, and the other by Senator Allen, providing for the taking of a final vote on the bill on June 7th, allowing three days for debate under the five-minute rule. Both of them were laid over.

A resolution looking to the coinage of Mexican dollars for the China trade, was discussed, but action on it was deferred until to-morrow. It provides for the negotiation of a treaty with Mexico, allowing the coinage of Mexican dollars in United States mints for export to China.

Mr. Wolcott addressed the Senate in support of the resolution, which he asserted did not touch or affect the general question of bimetallism; that it was simply a suggestion to a friendly sister republic that our idle Mints in the West should be in operation in the coinage of silver which had been put in circulation in the Orient. Such a proposition, he said, could not have been made of silver had there been more favorable legislation, but the veto of the seigniorage bill left us free to act on the resolution. While the seigniorage bill was utterly important, the lesson of its veto was invaluable, it was important, and because it provided simply for the coinage of our idle silver without awaiting any provision for future production of silver.

Senator Sherman said he saw no objection to the resolution, and that if any arrangements could be made to carry it out one hundred millions of silver might be usefully employed.

A little stir was made by an effort on the part of Senator Harris to obtain an earlier hour of meeting, and some definite understanding as to the discussion on the tariff debate, but before he had concluded his remarks, Senator Quay objected, which brought a caustic remark from Mr. Harris. The latter then offered his proposition, viz: That the Senate meet at 11 o'clock each day, and, after devoting one hour to morning business, at 12 o'clock the tariff bill should be taken up and general debate should continue each day from 12 to 5 o'clock. It was clearly established that the Republicans strenuously objected, and Mr. Frye was supposed to voice the sentiments of that side of the chamber, when he said: "For myself I can state what would be agreeable to me, and that is the further consideration of this bill shall be postponed until next December. [Applause.] And believing as I do, its enactment into law would do more harm to the country than the war did, I will object to any proposition to hurry its consideration in the Senate."

Senators Quay and Aldrich spoke in the same vein, and finally Mr. Harris made a formal motion that on and after to-morrow, until otherwise ordered, the Senate meet at 11 o'clock.

Senator Lodge objected to the present consideration of the motion, and under the rules it went over until to-morrow.

The Peffer resolution directing the Committee on Finance to prepare a bill repealing all the laws which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds was laid before the Senate. Peffer demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was carried by a vote of 36 to 13.

The chief interest of the day centered on Senator Hill's speech, which was chiefly devoted to an extensive and bitter attack on the income tax features of the Wilson bill. The Senator's opening remarks, however, took a wider range.

"The political revolution," he began, "which commenced in 1890 and culminated in 1892, was an emphatic expression of the popular will in behalf of certain Governmental policies. Measures and not men were largely the issues involved in that movement. Rightly interpreted, it indicated the public sentiment was in opposition to intrenchment upon the reserved rights of the States through odious Federal election laws, some proposed and others then existing; it voiced the general demand for a discontinuance of the unwise and indefensible financial system of silver bullion purchases by the Government instead of the coinage contemplated by the Constitution, a system equally a hindrance to the return to bimetallism as well as a menace to a sound and stable currency. It manifested the desire for a better administration of public affairs, greater economy in governmental expenditures and the exaction of a higher official standard in the execution of public trusts. It demanded a more safe, dignified and consistent foreign policy, and it condemned that abuse or perversion of the taxing power of the Government which is known as the policy of protection for protection's sake alone, and declared in favor of a tariff for revenue."

He then took up the foreign policy of the Administration, saying: "It is not denied some mistakes have occurred. Our foreign policy, especially that relating to Hawaii, it must be admitted, has not met the expectations of the people. A sense of humiliation prevailed when the project for the restoration of a deposed monarch was unfolded by the Administration, and gratification ensued when its abandonment or failure was reluctantly announced, influenced largely by an aroused public sentiment.

"That unfortunate contemplated policy was a blunder, and a blunder is sometimes