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THE ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

Cleveland Disturbed Over the Proposed Visit to Washington.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Kelly's Industrials in Camp at Avoca, Iowa—A Small Mutiny Springs Up Among the Men—Kelly Outlines His Plans for the End of the Journey—Expects Congress to Assist Them in Getting Employment by Reclaiming Arid Lands.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Cleveland is said to be greatly disturbed over the proposed visitation of Coxey's army, and he has not only sought advice on the subject from the members of his Cabinet and others in authority, but he has had a long conference with the Chief of Police, Major Moore. Acting upon the advice of those whom he has consulted he is said to have decided to issue a semi-official proclamation admonishing all persons who contemplate visiting the National Capital that they must respect the laws and conduct themselves in a peaceful and respectable manner or suffer the consequences.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia took action to-day on the impending Coxey invasion. After consultation with the attorney for the district a manifesto was prepared which calls attention to the fact that the right of petition does not extend to the lengths the Coxeyites appear to imagine. Those who meditate coming to the Capital are warned that only hardship and privation await them here and no good can come of the proposed pilgrimage.

Following is the full text of the Commissioners' proclamation:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, April 23, 1894.

To Whom it May Concern: WHEREAS, It is reported that several organized bodies of men are approaching the District of Columbia with the avowed purpose of securing such Congressional action as will relieve the condition of the unemployed laborers throughout the country; and whereas, all unemployed men and others throughout the country who may be in sympathy with the movement have been invited to assemble in front of the National Capitol on the 1st day of May for the purpose of compelling favorable action by Congress by force of numbers and physical presence; and whereas, the constitutional right of petition does not justify methods dangerous to peace and good order, which threaten the question of National Capital, which are contrary to the law and opposed to the ordinary means of obtaining legislative relief under our system of government; and whereas, it is declared to be the intention of this body of unemployed and destitute, not only to gather together for the purpose aforesaid at the city of Washington, but there to remain until their mission shall have been accomplished; and whereas, the National Capital is chiefly devoted to public business and is the center of Federal legislation, and as a result of its lack of ordinary means of affording employment is now taxed to its utmost capacity in charitable efforts to care for its own poor and unemployed.

Now, therefore, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who are charged with the duty of maintaining peace and good order and with enforcing the laws in said district, being sensible of the gravity of the situation, and fully appreciating the hardship which must come upon many innocent but misguided people if this ill-considered movement should be continued, do hereby appeal, in the interest of humanity, and in furtherance of the peace and good order which are enjoyed by the laws in force in said district, to the good sense and patriotism of all those engaged in, or who contemplate taking any part in, the proposed demonstration, and urge them to reconsider their intention to come into the District of Columbia for that purpose. No possible good can come of such a gathering, and with no proper preparation or means of subsistence, suffering and ultimate disorder will certainly ensue. No wrong can be righted, no condition of labor ameliorated, no remedy for existing evil realized by the contemplated demonstration of physical force. Every desirable end can be more certainly and effectively accomplished by ordinary and lawful methods.

The Commissioners, while in entire sympathy with all people out of employment, and having no desire or purpose to deal harshly with all honest men who seek relief by reasonable and lawful measures, are in duty bound to give notice to those who are tempted under any pretext to swell the number of unemployed persons already here, that there is neither work for them nor means for their maintenance in the district; that the law does not permit the solicitation of alms in our streets, and forbids parades, assemblages or orations in the Capitol grounds, and the obstruction of any public grounds, streets, highways or avenues and the approaches to public or private buildings.

The Commissioners give notice also to criminals and evil-doers who, under cover of a crowd of unemployed in our streets, may come for the purpose of crime and disorder, that all such will be apprehended and summarily dealt with.

And finally they give notice to all that come here against their advice and protest that the laws in force in the District of Columbia are adequate for every emergency and will be rigidly enforced.

JOHN W. ROSS,
GEORGE TRUESDELL,
Commissioners of the District.

MUTINY IN KELLY'S ARMY.

NEOLA (Ia.), April 23.—Kelly's Industrial Army awoke to-day to find itself in a state of mutiny. Last night Kelly gave orders that no men be allowed to leave camp. Colonel Baker told his men they could leave if they wished. As soon as the bugle aroused the men to-day a court-martial was called and officers declared unanimously against Baker and he was promptly expelled, much to the satisfaction of the men. During breakfast a man in Company C of Sacramento quarreled with a comrade and drew a knife.

His opponent promptly seized a club and with a friend began to belabor the belligerent. Kelly had the three men transferred to another camp. Company C objected, and when the General ordered them into the ranks they refused to go. "Company C is disbanded," shouted Kelly. "The men may join other companies, but must follow orders hereafter."

Loud denunciations of Kelly were heard, some of the men openly accusing him of appropriating funds donated to the army. Colonel Spead, to whose regiment Company C belonged, appealed in behalf of his men, but Kelly was obdurate. He ordered the Sergeant to call the roll of Company C, and as each man stepped forward he was asked if he was willing to join another.

Kelly marshaled his troops and the march to Avoca, six miles, begun. The farmers of the surrounding country provided 100 wagons, and the greater part of the men were carried. One or two companies had to walk and Colonel Baker joined the ranks of one of these. The men were vigorously cheered and every mile or so farmers met the ranks with wagon-loads of provisions. Dinner was taken in a pretty grove about nine miles from Neola, and the army reached Avoca about on time.

THE ARMY AT AVOCA, IOWA.

AVOCA, April 23.—Kelly's reception here to-night was fully as flattering as that accorded him at Neola. The 2,500 inhabitants were apparently all on the streets, and the brawny army of countrymen and buxom maidens vied with each other in doing them honor. Many of them contributed coming along the route, and the army as it went into camp to-night presented a much better appearance than at any time previous since the start from the far West. Company C, which had been disbanded at Neola, rejoined the army during the afternoon, and after an abject personal apology from each member, Kelly mustered them back into the service. By this successful quelling of the little mutiny the determined young commander has secured an even more firm hold upon his men, and he with them is now a court of last resort.

To-night Kelly consented to outline to the Associated Press representative his plans for the end of the journey. Should his army be refused approach to the capitol, he will, upon his arrival in Washington, take four of his men and make a personal appeal to Congressman Pence of Colorado, McGuire of California and Senator Allen of Nebraska. Through their efforts he hopes to be allowed to draw up his men in line where the law-makers of the nation may see them.

"Petitions from laboring people have been numerous and ineffective in the past," said Kelly; "but this living petition will be hard to pigeon-hole. That is the reason I am leading these men to the Capital. Once there, our plans will be successfully carried out. Some Congressmen are already pledged to present a memorial in our behalf. That memorial is now being drawn up by a well-known Washington firm of constitutional lawyers, and will be ready for us when we reach the journey's end. Our demands as set forth in the memorial will be about as follows: We will ask that the commission already in existence to look after the redeeming of desert lands in the West be instructed to proceed with the work. We will ask that the men in our army, and the great army of the unemployed which we represent, be put to work on this irrigation. My idea is that by the time the arid wastes have been wrested from the sage brush and jack rabbits, and the men have saved enough money to carry them through their first year of farming, they can settle on the lands they have reclaimed, and within a short period will have developed from homeless wanderers into steady farmers and property owners.

"That, in substance, will be our demand. We will not attempt to dictate what wages will be paid. What we want is work. If we can only get to Washington, if we let the law-makers see that we are bread-winners, honest and sincere, we will be successful in our mission, for our demands are not unreasonable. I have no connection with Coxey. We will combine with his army if we can reach Washington in time, but if not we will go alone."

To-morrow the army will go by wagons to Atlantic, where they will remain a day for rest, and then move on toward Des Moines. Colonel Baker, who was deposed by Kelly to-day, announced to-night that he would not return to the army, but will follow in its wake and give the people an expose of Kelly's financial methods. Baker charges gross irregularities. The people of Avoca place little confidence in Baker's contemplated action. Many express the belief that it is the result of a railroad scheme to prejudice the public against the Commonwealers, and this impression will go far toward discrediting Baker's story.

FRY'S CONTINGENT.

TERRE HAUTE, April 23.—Fry summoned his army about him this afternoon and announced that they will break camp to-morrow, and that instead of walking they would ride. The news was received with cheers. Fry explained by saying he had chartered some box cars. They go from here to Indianapolis.

COXEY WILL NOT HEED THE PROCLAMATION.

NEW YORK, April 23.—General Coxey to-night was shown a copy of the proclamation issued by the District of Columbia Commissioners at Washington, warning the Industrial Army from invading the Capitol, and having perused it carefull said:

"My answer to it is this: The wicked fleeth when once man pursueth." Thus with a Biblical quotation did the Commonwealer seek to answer the official warning of the authorities. There can be no mistaking the fact that the General intends to push his army to the steps of the Capitol, and by its physical presence force Congress to listen to their demands. For the first time since his arrival in this city the General showed that he was wrought up, although he outwardly strove to repress all signs of emotion. It was with a forced smile that he said: "Then my army has struck terror into the hearts of the President and Congressmen."

"Will you heed the proclamation?"

"Emphatically no."

"If the police arrest yourself and army, what then?"

"Let them dare," snapped the General, his eyes flashing.

"Will you desist from encouraging other Industrial Armies from storming the Capitol?"

"On the contrary, I shall redouble my efforts to bring every unemployed man, woman and child to Washington."

"Will not the fear of possible bloodshed deter you?"

"I did not court to resort to arms, but we will demand our rights even if it takes physical strength to prevail. I shall not commit myself to that, but will repeat my declaration to bring Congress to terms by besieging Washington until justice is done."

"What if the unemployed starve in the streets of Washington?"

"Then the stench of their ashes will force Congress to give relief."

"Is that intended in all seriousness?"

"Certainly; matters will be carried to that extreme if necessary."

General Coxey made these declarations while on his way to address the members of the People's Industrial League, where he had been invited by David Rosseau of the People's party. About 500 Populists were present to hear Coxey. As he entered, Clarence L. Davis was speaking, and the first words that fell on the General's ear were: "They are not going to hang Coxey, although they may put him in jail."

General Coxey stopped abruptly and said: "I hardly think they will do that."

Instantly the General was recognized, and a mighty cheer arose. He was introduced. Mr. Rosseau is the man who introduced Mrs. Lease of Kansas several weeks ago. General Coxey talked for over an hour on the demonetization of gold and silver and the millennium that would be brought about by the passage of his good-roads bill and non-interest-bearing-bonds bill.

LYNCH LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

Four Negroes Have Already Paid the Penalty for an Assassination.

VICKSBURG (Miss.), April 23.—Four negroes have already paid the penalty for the brutal assassination of Manager Boyce of the Baunn plantation, in Madison Parish, La., Saturday. One was shot Sunday. During the night a mob gathered at the jail at Tallulah and forced open the door. Sam Slaughter, Tom Claxton and Dave Hawkins were lead out and hanged to a balustrade in the Courthouse. Their bodies were hanging there this morning. Claxton and four pals are still in the swamp. The river and all the avenues of escape are closely guarded, and the ultimate capture of the five men is regarded as only a question of time. It seems certain they will be lynched.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Scene of Disorder at the Oliver Plant, Near Uniontown, Pa.

A CROWD OF WOMEN CHARGE ON THE OFFICERS.

Every Conceivable Weapon and Missile Except Firearms Brought Into Play—Blood Flows Freely—Many Women Felled With Blows From the Officers and Others Stabbed with Bayonets.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.), April 23.—The Oliver plant near here was the scene of disorder to-day. Sheriff Wilson and a posse arrested Michael Fitzko for a minor offense, when fifty women assembled and demanded his release. The officers warned the women not to interfere. The answer was a yell of defiance, and then the whole crowd of women charged the Sheriff, attacking him with every conceivable missile and weapon except firearms. Blood was flowing from a number of men, and they were forced to fight back. Mrs. Fitzko, the leader, rushed at Deputy Sheriff Richards with an uplifted ax. He evaded the blow and knocked her senseless with his revolver, and she fell to the ground with blood gushing from a gash in her forehead. The cry was raised that she was killed, and the bedlam of exclamations increased. Mrs. Fitzko soon revived. A few of the women were felled by blows from the officers, others stabbed with bayonets or beaten with the stocks of Winchesters, and the Sheriff had great difficulty in preventing the men from shooting them down like demons. The situation at Oliver to-night is alarming.

THOUSANDS OUT IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), April 23.—J. A. Crawford, State President of the United Mine Workers of America, to-day received reports from the State at large, showing 24,000 miners now out on strike, of the 33,000 in Illinois. John McBride, National President, has wired Mr. Crawford this general order: "This fight, being made for living wages, is a general one, and no local settlement will be authorized or recognized when a general settlement is determined. Coal must not be loaded at any price or for any purpose." The operators hold the situation to be serious.

REFUSED AN OFFER OF AN ADVANCE.

HUNTINGTON (Pa.), April 23.—The Clearfield Company miners have successfully appealed to the reluctant miners in the Huntington and Broad Top region to join in the strike. This includes all miners in Sandy Run, Six Mile Run and Sheup's Run branches, numbering over 500. The East Broad Top miners who struck on Saturday have been offered 50 cents per ton for mining, but they agreed to be governed by the action of the Clearfield strikers. This is an advance of 5 to 10 cents per ton.

NOT A MINER AT WORK.

ALTOONA (Pa.), April 23.—Not a single miner is at work in Blair or Cambria Counties to-day. Everything is quiet. The Pennsylvania is side-tracking and appropriating to use of its locomotives all the coal needed without asking the superiors' permission.

MORE STRIKERS ADDED TO THE LIST.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Advices received to-day from the coal mining district of Southern Illinois show that about 1,250 men have been added to the list of strikers. The men in the Holliday pits at St. John's, Illinois, about 250 in number, and the men employed in the mines along the Mobile and Ohio Railway have decided to cast their lot with the United Mine-Workers' Association. Besides these there have been additional strikes. In the Belleville and the Rich Hill, Bevier, Litchfield, Springfield and other Missouri mines the miners are still at work.

WEST VIRGINIA MINES IDLE.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—A special to the *Gazette* says the men at Cunard, Central Echo, Dimmock, Rush Run and Thurmand, all New River mines, are idle, and 500 men met at Thurmand today and decided to stay out.

RIOT PRECIPITATED.

LA SALLE (Ill.), April 23.—A mob of 1,500 miners from neighboring towns marched into La Salle to-day to prevent men here from going to work, and a riot was precipitated, in which a number of local miners were beaten and badly injured.

EXCITEMENT AT GRASS VALLEY.

GRASS VALLEY (Cal.), April 23.—The excitement at Grass Valley now is intense over the fact that the carmen who went down into the Maryland mine on the night shift saw a notice at the 1,500 station to the effect that they should work for $2 50 a day. The men came to the top and wended their way to Grass Valley. In a short time Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office swarmed with excited people, who expected almost a riot, but the excitement cooled down and everything is quiet. There will probably be no further trouble. Superintendent Dorsey was interviewed at 9 o'clock and says that all difficulties have been adjusted, and the men will all go on in the morning as usual.

RELIGIOUS WAR.

Rough Treatment of A. P. A. Representatives in Florida.

PALTAKA (Fla.), April 23.—George Dunford, a Canadian, has been here several months representing the A. P. A., and has made remarks about the Catholic Church which aroused a strong prejudice against him. Last night a fight occurred between H. G. Newbeck and Dunford, in which the latter was badly disfigured.

Marshal Nix, recently from North Carolina, espoused the cause of the A. P. A. and is alleged to have made serious remarks against the morality of Catholic priests. This aroused the indignation of the Catholics and George E. Mundee, C. J. Rodgers and H. G. Newbeck sought Nix in his room and gave him a dreadful cowhiding. His screams were heard several blocks. A crowd collected, but no one cared to interfere. Nix was ordered to leave town, but was again cowhided. Meantime a crowd of 100 hurried him to the outskirts of the city. Sheriff Hagan, who had heard of the trouble, sprang into a buggy and started after the crowd at a gallop. Single-handed he commanded peace and told the crowd to desist else he would use a shotgun. The Sheriff seized Dunford, put him in the buggy and drove to the depot, where he left for Jacksonville, to sail from there for New York.

Nix was advised to leave Palatka, but refused. The Brooks' House, where Nix is stopping, is guarded by the Sheriff and police. Sheriff Hagan says enough has been done, and if any demonstration is made somebody will get hurt.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee of the National Body Meets at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The afternoon session of the Republican League was devoted to executive business, formulating plans for the convention to be held in Denver, June 26th, and hearing expressions of opinion from delegates on the proposed change in the basis of Republicans in the National Convention.

It was decided to start special league trains from Nashville, Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Boston, thus forming five distinct lines to bring delegates from all locations to the convention.

One of the most important subjects considered to-day was the question, what action, if any, the convention should take in regard to the matter of a change in the representation in the National Convention. The sentiment expressed was overwhelmingly in favor of a change. Secretary Humphrey has been industriously collecting expressions of opinion on this subject during the past year from representative Republicans, and he states that a vast majority are in favor of a change.

The evening was devoted to a conference between representatives from the National Committee, members of Congressional committees and delegates for the league for the purpose of mapping a plan of the political work for the coming campaign.

The business of the Executive Committee as a whole was concluded to-night, but a number of the committee will remain here several days carrying out the plans formulated at the conference. The committee which was appointed at the Louisville convention's league to inquire into the Republican party in the South will meet to-morrow to formulate the report which it will make to the Denver convention.

Decision of National Interest.

TOPEKA, April 23.—Judge Hazen of the District Court to-day decided the celebrated case of Reno Lodge vs. the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, giving the opinion that the Grand Lodge has the right to levy per capita tax for the support of the Deboursier Odd Fellows' Home in Franklin County. The court recites that the Sovereign Grand Lodge duly authorized such a levy, and the Grand Lodge of Kansas had a perfect right to make the assessment. The decision is of National interest, and affects not only the Order of Odd Fellows, but all secret orders.

The Bird Has Flown.

DENVER, April 23.—Attorney Fred Shaw, who has been trying for the past few days to get Governor Waite to grant requisition papers for the arrest of James Jordan, alias Harry Selmore, wanted in Sacramento for a big diamond robbery, says his excellency has intimated that he is at last willing to do so, but in the meantime the bird has flown, Jordan having covered up his tracks somewhere in New Mexico.

No Chinaman Can Live in the Camp.

HESPERUS (Col.), April 23.—Two Chinamen, who camped in a gulch above La Plata City, have been driven away by a party of armed white miners, who are determined that no Chinamen shall live in this camp.

AN EIGHT-ROUND DRAW.

BOSTON'S CULTURED CITIZENS WITNESS A SLOGGING MATCH.

Griffo of Australia Displays His Superiority Over Griffin, the Brockton Lad.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BOSTON, April 23.—Never in the history of the local prize-ring has such an assemblage gathered together as that which crowded the Casino to-night. The occasion was the battle between Young Griffo, the Australia feather-weight champion, and John T. Griffin of Brockton. Fully 3,000 people were on hand when at 9:45 Referee William A. Daly of Boston introduced the men. Daniel Murphy acted as timekeeper for the club, while Johnny Eckhardt of New York timed for Griffo, and Bill Crowley of Hartford did similar service for Griffin. The Brockton boy was seconded by Jack Magee, Bill Murphy and Jack Williams of Boston. The Australian was cared for by Sim Fitzpatrick, Peter Jackson's old second, and Billy Murphy, a fellow-Australian.

The pair sprang nimbly to the center at the call of time. Both men showed up well, Griffo looking fully the ten pounds that he weighed over the red-haired boy. He was the first to land a light left on Griffin's cheek. It was give and take for the next minute, but toward the end Griffo warmed up a bit and sent right and left into Griffin's stomach.

The latter was taken by surprise, and was anxious to get across the ring. Griffo was hot after him in exchange of blows. He landed with good effect on Griffin's eye. A cheer went up, but this was soon subdued, for Griffin placed two well-timed right-hand blows on the Australian's body. Then Griffo took a turn—biff, bang, on the Boston boy's head, and the old-timers hugged themselves, for never had a cleverer two-handed fighter been seen in Boston. It looked now like ten to one on the Australian, despite the fact that they had been fighting but three minutes. The call of time was a godsend to Griffin.

On the advice of his seconds, Griffin started in to mix things, but it would not work. Try as he would, Griffin could not escape the body blows that were being sent in, right and left hand, on his body in rapid succession, and it seemed but a question of time when the Australian would be declared the winner. He was not in as good shape as Griffin, but he had the strength and was equally as clever.

Griffin worked his left with good effect, but he lacked steam, and after each blow the black-haired boy would smile, while already Griffin's left eye was beginning to close. It was give and take, up and down, all over the ring, The Australian did most of the leading.

From the third to the last round, honors were about even. The eighth and final round showed to the spectators how well the foreigner could fight when urged. No sooner had the men shaken hands then he put his left on Griffin's nose, and caused the blood to flow freely. Twice again did he land there, while his right was also put in on Griffin's jaw. The latter was cutting the air and trying to avoid the blows which were landed upon him at Griffo's will.

Time was finally called, and according to the agreement of the men—which was that if both were on their feet at the finish it would be a draw—Referee Daly called it so.

Betting men in Boston and the visitors from Chicago and New York, numbering quite a lot, went away satisfied that Griffo is the best man of his inches seen hereabouts, and for sand and gameness he fairly outclassed his opponent.

Fights Can Take Place in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The Supreme Court decided the matter of the State vs. the Olympic Club to-day. The court affirmed the decision of the lower court, which was by a majority vote of the jury decided in favor of the club. The case has been pending for months, and the decision will permit the resumption of other contests in Louisiana.

The Olympic's victory in the Supreme Court means that the club may give fights again. The Olympic had arranged for a battle between Bowen and Abbott. Suddenly the Attorney-General entered proceedings against the club, praying for an injunction. The case was laid before a jury in the Circuit Court, and after a long and interesting trial a verdict was given in favor of the club. It was promptly appealed to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Nichols dissented.

ILL-FATED LOS ANGELES.

Five Men Lose Their Lives and a Chinaman Missing.

CAPTAIN LELAND TELLS THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The Grand Army of the Republic Convenes in Annual Session at Oakland—Native Sons at Eureka—Fourteen Members of the San Francisco Police Force Dismissed on Charges of Accepting Bribes.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MONTEREY, April 23.—Thirteen survivors of the wrecked steamer Los Angeles and the bodies of five victims were conveyed here this afternoon. There were forty-nine passengers aboard the ill-fated ship and the crew numbered thirty-six. Of the eighty-five souls on board the Los Angeles when she sailed from San Simeon all are accounted for as follows: Picked up by the steamer Eureka, 42; conveyed hither by various teams yesterday, 24; arrived here to-day with Captain Leland, 13; total, 79. Lying in Morgue—William Curtin of Los Angeles, W. F. Fitzpatrick of Santa Barbara, S. N. Sheridan of Ventura, George Sherman of East San Pedro, Thomas Nolan, fireman of the steamer Los Angeles. Total number perished, 5. Jim Bock, a Chinese, is missing. His whereabouts is unknown and he is supposed to be dead, 1. Grand total, 85.

The bodies of Curtin, Fitzpatrick, Sheridan, Sherman and Nolan, all victims of the disaster, were brought here to-day, Coroner Gordan having been unable to secure a jury in the sparsely populated region of Point Sur, and the Coroner's inquest was held here.

The jury found that the five victims of the disaster met death from exposure and drowning, and that by disobeying the orders of his superior officer, Third Officer Roger Rykfogel, in charge of the watch, was responsible for the accident.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Veterans of the Late War Meet in Annual Session at Oakland.

OAKLAND, April 23.—The streets of Oakland assumed a holiday appearance to-day. They were thronged with people, men and women, from all parts of the States of California and Nevada.

The residence of hundreds of patriotic citizens and the business places in the heart of town are brilliant and beautiful in national colors and symbolic designs of the great war of the rebellion.

The gathering of the G. A. R. met at 3 o'clock in Elite Hall, that of the Woman's Relief Corps in Pythian Castle, that of the Sons of Veterans in Fraternal Hall, on Washington street, and of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic in the same building.

The opening session in each instance was an informal one, because the Committee on Credentials will not report till to-morrow.

The G. A. R. will consider, among others, two questions, namely, the management of the Soldiers' Home at Yountville and a resolution memorializing the National Encampment to enable sons of veterans to become members of the second grade of the G. A. R.

The candidates for Commander of the G. A. R. are: Comrade Wilson of Thomas Post, San Francisco; Comrade Boscowitz of Nevada County and Judge Walling of Nevada City.

Comrade Woodward of this city is a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander.

Mrs. Irene E. Gibson of Oakland is a candidate for Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Captain Frank C. Shipley of this city and Dr. Hailstone of San Jose aspire to be Division Commander of the Sons of Veterans.

To-morrow the grand parade will take place.

NATIVE SONS.

The Grand Parlor Convenes in Annual Session at Eureka.

EUREKA, April 23.—The work of the delegates now visiting Humboldt commenced to-day with the convening of the Grand Parlor in Russ Hall at noon. The principal business was the appointment of the different committees.

This evening at 8 o'clock a formal reception was tendered the Grand Parlor delegates and visitors at the Ingomar Theater. The reception was not public, it being a function of the order.

The visitors have about recovered from the effects of their sea trip and appear to be in a condition to enter upon their duties as delegates. The weather holds good and fair.

Oakland was chosen as the place for the next Grand Parlor, though San Luis Obispo made a good fight for it.

Communications from a colored Native Sons Parlor asking that the word "white" be stricken from the constitution was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

FATALLY INJURED.

Man Crushed by a Sidewalk Elevator at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Edward Wuger, a man in the employ of the Pacific-Union Club, met with a fatal accident this morning. He had been at work in the basement, washing bottles. In some manner unknown he got caught between the sidewalk elevator and the iron door above it. It is supposed that he jumped upon the ascending elevator and failed to stop it in time. The iron doors in the sidewalk were closed and fastened, and did not yield materially to the pressure from below. When the doors were lifted the man fell from the edge of the elevator to the floor of the basement, a distance of about ten feet. When examined at the Receiving Hospital it was found that his back was broken, several ribs were crushed and his head badly hurt. There is no hope of his recovery. He is unmarried and about 30 years of age.

JESSE SELIGMAN.

The New York Banker Passes Away at Coronado.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO (Cal.), April 23.—The death of Jesse Seligman, the New York banker, occurred here this morning a little after 9 o'clock. The end came peacefully and consciousness was retained to the last. Mr. Seligman came to Coronado last Friday, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He had been conscious for some time that he was in a critical condition, and he hoped that the quiet of this place and the mild climate would restore his health. He expressed himself as hopeful when he came that the change would benefit him, and for a time it seemed that his expectations were well grounded. Shortly afterwards, however, his condition became serious, and it was evident yesterday that a crisis was imminent. His immediate family was notified to prepare for the worst. He sank steadily during Sunday night and until the end came.

The body has been taken to an undertaker's on the San Diego side of the bay, where it will be embalmed and remain until the arrival of his three sons, who, it is said, left to-day on a special train for San Diego. When they arrive the body will be sent to New York.

The local physicians who attended Mr. Seligman say Bright's disease caused his death. They declare, further, that his ailment was not properly diagnosed in New York, and that his treatment was of no benefit. He was supposed to be suffering from pneumonia when he came.

DISAPPEARANCE OF WOOTTON.

Letters Purported to Have Been Written by Him Are Forgeries.

FRESNO, April 23.—In the Sanders-Wootton mystery John Reichman, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, was to-day called on to pass on the genuineness of letters purported to have been written by Wootton. They were all pronounced forgeries by Reichman. The writing in the letters that Sanders claims to have received from Knausch seems also to be forged, and closely resembles one of the four distinct handwritings that appear in Professor Sanders' journal. Professor Sanders has placed a mortgage on all his land and the Wootton land for $4,000 in favor of F. H. Short, his attorney.

TRAGEDY IN SOLANO COUNTY.

A Quarrel of Long Standing Ends in a Murder.

VACAVILLE, April 23.—A quarrel of long standing between Denete Decaluka and Reco Marasco, two Italians, resulted in the murder of the former Sunday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The shooting occurred about six miles out of town, and the particulars are meager. Marasco killed Decaluka with a Winchester rifle. He then made his escape. Officers are on his track.

The murderer is described as about 35 years of age; 5 feet 10 inches in hight; weight, 150 to 160 pounds; black, curly hair, recently cut; small, black mustache; dark-blue eyes; heavily pocmarked; large nose. When he left he carried a Winchester rifle.

Theosophical Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The American section of the Theosophical Society, now in annual convention here, to-day elected the following officers: General Secretary, W. F. Judge of New York; Treasurer, Alexander Fullerton of New York; Executive Committee for 1894-95—Alexander Fullerton, E. B. Page, New York; Dr. A. Anderson, San Francisco; Alpheus M. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. Marcy M. Thirds, Mrs. V. S. Beane, Miss K. Hillard, New York; Miss Kelsey, California; E. A. Edwards, Miss Wheeler, F. Newbauer, Miss L. Leonard, Chicago; G. Thurston, New Haven; Dr. Lopez, Dr. J. P. Kenocke, Judge E. O. Rourke, Indiana; J. G. Shaffer, J. L. Greenbaum, Miss McMullin, Mrs. Read, Mrs. A. L. Blodgett, Mrs. S. W. Cope, New York; Mrs. L. A. Russell.

All the Shots Missed Their Mark.

WALLA WALLA (Wash.), April 23.—H. C. Tobin, one of the most prominent business men of the city, to-day attempted to shoot J. K. Edminston, President of the defunct Walla Walla Savings Bank. Tobin fired four shots, but all missed the mark. He was arrested and fined $20 for assault. The shooting grew out of the failure of the bank, in which Tobin lost $5,000. Edminston wss recently acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, and since then the feeling against him has been very bitter. He was released from jail on Saturday, under bonds to appear for trial on the charge of receiving money for deposit when he knew the bank was insolvent.

Fourteen Policemen Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The Board of Police Commissioners to-night dismissed fourteen men from the police force on charges of accepting bribes from gamblers and lottery dealers. The victimes of the ax are Sergeants Johns, Wilham, and Coles, Detectives Cox and Glennon, and Patrolman Argoud, Kelly, Dowd, McCarthy, Cleary, Murphy, Newman, Lyme and Allan. Clerk Hall and four patrolmen have already been dismissed for the same causes. Many of the men have been on the police force for years, and some of them have amassed considerable fortunes.

The Army Returned by Force.

OAKLAND, April 23.—The San Francisco and Oakland detachments of the California Industrial Army, Second Regiment, were returned here by force to-day, after reaching San Pablo, a short distance east of this city. The army spent last night in carousing, and this morning a free fight broke out among some of the would-be leaders. At 10 o'clock to-day an east-bound freight train stopped at San Pablo, and the industrials climbed aboard. The engineer uncoupled his locomotive, hitched to the rear and pulled back to Oakland, bringing nearly the entire army with it.

Not Allowed to Show.

ASHLAND (Or.), April 23.—The Evans and Sontag Company was billed to show here to-night, but did not carry out the programme, as the city authorities refused to grant a license, on the ground that the play was debasing and demoralizing. The manager of the company announced that the show would be given free, and a big crowd gathered at the opera-house. The manager weakened, however, when it came to disobeying the City Marshal's orders, and the performance was not given.

Young Man Drowned.

NEVADA (Cal.), April 23.—Melville Casper, aged 16, son of K. Casper, was drowned this afternoon in a reservoir at the Manzanita mine. He was on a raft, and was thrown off into the water by a collision from another raft. The body was in the water an hour before being recovered. Deceased was a bright, promising boy.

Robbery at Rocklin.

ROCKLIN, April 23.—Last night a freight car was broken open here, and from a bale of underwear several pairs of blue drawers were stolen. There was a band of fifteen tramps here, who have since left town, and they are supposed to have done the job.

Vacaville Cherries Shipped East.

VACAVILLE, April 23.—Fruit shipments from this place began Saturday. J. M. Bassford, Jr., sending a ten-pound box of cherries to Chicago. The cherry crop promises to be the largest in twenty years.

Odd Fellows' Jubilee.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The celebration of the Odd Fellows' jubilee began here to-night, all the California lodges participating in a competitive drill as the introductory exercise.

Nevada State University.

RENO, April 23.—The Board of Regents of the Nevada State University have informally decided to offer the Presidency of the University to Dr. J. E. Stubbs of Ohio.

United States Steamship U. S. Grant.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), April 23.—The United States steamer U. S. Grant arrived this morning from New York, which port she left November 27, 1893.

Child Burned to Death.

ORANGE (Cal.), April 23.—While Dotty Hamilton, the 5-year-old daughter of A. S. Hamilton, was playing in a long dress Friday evening her clothing caught fire. She died from her injuries.

THE WHITE METAL.

Call Issued by the President of the Pan-American Association.

MEETING TO BE HELD AT WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH.

The New Cruiser Columbia Put Into Commission—Stores Along the Water Front at Elmira New York, Flooded—The Erie Railroad Track Covered to a Depth of Five Feet With Water.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

DENVER, April 23.—A. C. Fisk, President of the Pan-American Bimetallic Association, has issued the following call:

"Believing the present an auspicious time to accomplish something substantial for silver, thereby restoring prosperity and contentment among the people, confidence in our rulers and institutions and conferring untold blessings on the human race, a meeting is hereby called to assemble in Washington, D. C., on May 22d, composed of representatives from the United States, South and Central America and Old Mexico and all the States thereof to memorialize the Congress of the United States to restore silver to its ancient right at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1.

"At the bidding of a power that has blotted out civilization in all ages, the law-making and executive branches of the Government have stricken down one-half of the metal money and debased and partially demonetized the paper currency; compelled the people of the United States to pay unnecessarily in the past twenty-five years $20,000,000,000 in interest, principal and discount, and by vicious laws have burdened the Nation with a real estate mortgage debt of $20,000,000,000 and other debts aggregating as much more, and now seek to reduce the country to a gold basis and expect the people to pay $40,000,000,000 of debt with $500,000,000 in gold; to pay $80 of debt with $1 in money, reducing the price of farm products 66 per cent., taking from the debtors the power to pay their debts.

"The census says there were $65,000,000,000 worth of property in the United States. The gold oligarchy has depreciated it in value one-half, rendering the nation insolvent for $7,500,000,000. Twenty thousand people already hold three-fourths of the property of the nation; 10,000,000 people are involuntary idle; the property of the nation is rapidly being confiscated; fields, factories and mines are deserted; every industry is stricken as with a plague; strong men, refined women and innocent babes are starving in the land of plenty; our rulers are rioting in luxurious living and saturnalia; frenzied with their successes in the past, they are inventing new schemes of robbery and plunder. When Greece, Rome, Egypt and the Netherlands went down, about 2 per cent. of the people owned practically all the wealth. Are we not hastening to the same end? Is there not patriotism, manhood and womanhood enough among the people to call a halt from our rulers?

"Let the brain, brawn and sinew meet at the Capital of the nation; let petitions be circulated in every precinct of the land and forwarded to the convention until the voice of 40,000,000 of people shall resound in the ears of Congress, that we may ascertain whether this is in fact a Government of the people. Our demands should be respectful and firm. No written credentials will be required. Any one favoring the objects of the association or call will be organized as delegates.

"This is a great and patriotic task. If we but heed divine aid and guidance, our efforts will be crowned with success."

CRUISER COLUMBIA.

The New Warship Goes Into Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The cruiser Columbia went into commission to-day. The ceremonies of transferring the vessel from the builders to the United States Government consisted of the mustering of the crew on the port, in full uniform, and officers on the starboard side of the stern, with the marine guard in a position facing the flagstaffs. Captain George W. Sumner of the United States Navy then came forward in full uniform, and, after being saluted, read the order of the Secretary of the Navy placing him in command. The crew then uncovered. The marine corps saluted, the buglers saluted "to the colors" and the Quartermaster flung the colors to the breeze. Captain Sumner made a short address, complimenting the builders of the craft. The Columbia will go to League Island Navy-yard in about a week.

Two Children Murdered.

TUKOGEE (Ala.), April 23.—Mrs. George Sinclair left her home for a short visit, and returning found her two little girls, aged 2 and 6 years, missing. A search resulted to-day in the discovery of their dead bodies in the woods near the house, with their heads battered in. The little ones had wandered from the house and been murdered. In a millpond near by was found the body of Horace Johnson, an insane negro, who it is supposed murdered the little ones and then jumped in the pond and drowned himself.

Oxford Wants to Row Americans.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.), April 23.