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GORMAN AFTER CLEVELAND.

Remarkable Scenes Witnessed in the United States Senate.

THE PRESIDENT ASSAILED BY THE MARYLANDER.

Party Secrets Discussed, Doors to Caucuses Opened, and the Inside History of the Conference Over the Senate Tariff Bill Given to the Public—Claim Made That Mr. Carlisle Had Been Consulted at Every Step, and That Mr. Cleveland Had Sanctioned All That Was Done.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Perhaps no more remarkable scene was ever witnessed in the United States Senate than that which occupied to-day, when for two and a half hours Senator Gorman, the Democratic political leader on the floor, delivered his speech against the President in defense of the Senate tariff bill.

The galleries were packed to the doors, and so great was the interest in Gorman's speech that the members of the House flocked to the Senate end of the Capitol, and the House being unable to hold a quorum, adjourned.

Mr. Gorman, with a frankness that amazed those present, discussed party secrets, opened the door to party caucuses, and flashed his searchlight into the dark corners of party history. The President was assailed with keenness by the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate. He defended the Senate tariff bill and its preparation and charged, in terms, that both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland were not only aware of the concessions made in that bill to procure its passage through the Senate, but that Mr. Carlisle had been consulted at every step, and that Mr. Cleveland had sanctioned all that was done.

Mr. Gorman is a cool, easy talker, but gives tone and gesture with a dramatic effect that thrills the audience. To-day he was at his best. One by one he called Senators Jones, Vest and Harris as to the truth of his statements. Then, having freed himself from all restraint, he told the inside history of the conference over the tariff bill. He even went back and told the secrets of the Mills bill and the St. Louis and Chicago platforms, and the demands made upon the National Democratic Committee by the sugar Senators in 1892.

His personal attack upon the President was full of sensational characterizations. He told how he had dared, when other men faltered, to walk with Cleveland through the filth and slime of the campaign of 1884; how he and his colleagues had fought for tariff reform, "when cowards in high places would not show their heads"; "how Mr. Cleveland had tried to 'gibbet' the Senate before the eyes of the country," and said his action must be attributed to "consuming vanity"—an action that was reechoed by those who "chirped when they talked."

His references to the President created so much commotion in the galleries, sometimes of applause and sometimes of disapproval, that the presiding officer was obliged to repeatedly caution them to preserve better order. He was listened to with attention throughout his speech, a deep feeling of excitement being printed on every face.

Harris, President pro tem., was in the chair.

After the expiration of the preliminary routine business, at 1:22 Voorhees called for the conference report of the tariff bill, and then the storm broke.

Gorman, who had a short conference with the President this morning, addressed the Senate, speaking from carefully prepared notes. He hoped he appreciated the gravity of the situation. Ordinarily the situation would be easy of solution. There would ordinarily be no differences of opinion about sending the bill to Congress where the differences between the two houses could be adjusted.

He drew a graphic picture of the anxiety with which the country awaited the fate of the bill, the idle factories, the closed workshops and the unemployed. Further suspense was neither for the best interests of the country nor of the Democratic party. He hoped the Senators would meet the situation as became patriotic men and duty-bound Democrats. It was idle for him to add anything to what had been said last Friday by the Senator from New Jersey (Smith). In the House there was an overwhelming Democratic majority. Here in the Senate the Democrats were at the outset confronted with the fact that there were forty-four Democrats. A bill must be framed which will secure the support of all these Senators, all of whose votes, save one, were necessary to pass it. That one vote was lost. The Senator from New York (Hill) had from the beginning opposed the bill openly and manfully. The Democrats had gone manfully to work to harmonize the differences, and had accomplished it by many sacrifices, almost at the sacrifice of principles. No legislative body in this country had ever been confronted with such a condition. The Representatives of the State of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio and Maryland at the outset announced that the House bill was also radical, so destructive of the interests of the people that they would not support it.

He paid a high tribute to Senators Vest, Jones, Voorhees and Harris, those brave men whose laborious work had at last accomplished the feat of adjusting these differences, and had made the passage of the bill possible. Then, in a dramatic tone, he delivered his defiance.

The infamous calumnies heaped upon the head of the Senate, forced from his lips, he said, a plain, unvarnished statement. He would make it, he said, with malice toward none, but he would look his colleagues and the American people in the eye and tell the truth.

In patriotism the Democratic Senate had gone to work to save the country and continue the party in power, when suddenly in the midst of the struggle there came the President's letter.

"It was the most uncalled for, most extraordinary and most unwise communication," said Gorman, in bitter tones, "that ever came from a President of the United States. It placed this body in a position where its members must see to it that the dignity and honor of this chamber shall be preserved. It places me in a position where I must tell the story as it occurred."

Gorman then resumed. "Now, Mr. President, my distinguished friend, the Chairman of this committee, the distinguished Senator from Indiana, has had intimate connection, of course, with this measure throughout. I happen to know that he is feeling very well to-day, and expects himself to make his own statement before the close of the discussion, therefore I shall not ask him to-day to give you the benefit of his statement, so that all the truth in connection with this matter may go to the people. As I have said, sir, this is a most extraordinary proceeding for a Democrat, elected to the highest place in the Government, in the joint commune, to traduce the Senate of the United States, to blacken the characters of Senators who are as honorable as they dare to be, who are as patriotic as they can ever be, who have done as much to serve their party as the men who are now the beneficiaries of your labor and mine, taunt and jeer us before the country as the advocates of trusts, as being guilty of dishonor and perfidy. It is time to speak. The limit of endurance has been reached. There is no power, no matter how great, in this country, not even the President, with his patronage, that would keep me silent any longer under the charges and imputations so fully made from such distinguished quarters. I hurl it back to him, and say this treatment of his fellows is infamous. It is destructive to the Government that men in high positions should attempt to lower this body, a body conservative, consisting of eighty-eight great representatives of States. No man can reach here by devious ways and remain long. It is composed of men who represent the best thought of the country, men who have stood and battled for the tariff reform when the cowards in higher places dared not show their heads. [Applause from the galleries.] Men who, when another place was overrun, and they had not courage to stand and fight a tyrant, stood here at the risk of health, at the risk of fortune, of all that is dear, and saved the liberties of the country when these cowards could not be seen.

"We will not be traduced longer, Mr. President; the facts must come. We have seen how this bill passed the Senate; how only it could pass the Senate. No man, whether in this or any other place, no matter what his position may be, who styles himself a Democrat, who believes in his party, can change materially this measure without defeating it. Who dare take that responsibility? I can imagine no man who will dare do it, unless he was consumed with vanity and desired to put his judgment above that of his fellows, or desires to keep an issue before the people that he might ride into power, rather than give content and peace and labor and prosperity to his fellow countrymen."

Gorman then proceeded to detail the manner in which to meet the objections and secure the support of certain disaffected Democrats the change had been agreed upon. He stated emphatically that during this work Vest and Jones had frequent conferences with Secretary Carlisle, and often with Cleveland himself. No material sacrifices of principal were made. The result was, as he had declared on a previous occasion, a Democratic measure, which, in his opinion, leaned towards a radical tariff reform sentiment and which he thought would receive the support of the Democratic House, Senate and President. He charged directly that every one of the Senate amendments had been seen by Secretary Carlisle before they had been agreed upon. He drew from his desk and had read an interview with Secretary Carlisle on April 30th, in which the Secretary gave the same bill his sweeping indorsement. That interview, said Gorman, softened the hard places for those trying to harmonize the differences, and it did much to aid the Democratic Senate in getting together.

He did not believe that the Democrats would ever have gotten together had it not been for that interview. The Secretary of the Treasury necessarily spoke in a great measure for the President on matters relating to his department.

On the morning following the publication of that interview, the papers announced that the President was in entire accord with the Secretary of the Treasury. If it were not true, then forty-two Democratic Senators had been misled.

As to the compromise, Gorman asserted that the bill, as completed, was not satisfactory to a solitary human being in all of its details, but as a whole it was acceptable as the best bill that could be passed.

There was no suggestion anywhere either from the President or Secretary of the Treasury that the bill, modified, was a violation of Democratic principles.

With deliberate emphasis, Gorman called on Vest, Jones and Voorhees to bear testimony as to whether his statement had varied a hair's breadth from the truth.

"Let the people have the truth," he said, as he paused.

Mr. Vest arose. He began by saying that he had not himself seen the President since the repeal of the Sherman law, but with the Secretary of the Treasury he had frequently conversed. Mr. Carlisle had repeatedly and directly stated to him that the greatest possible calamity that could happen would be the failure of any bill. He had distinctly stated to him that no difference in rates should be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of some change of tariff reform. His colleague, Jones, had seen both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland. They both declared that the bill was acceptable to them. The bill did not suit him (Vest). He knew it must have the support of the Administration to pass it, and he asked Jones if the President would throw the weight of his influence into it. Jones replied that the President had said to him: "I am willing to do anything to pass the bill through Congress." "If we go into this fight the President must be behind us," Vest had said. Jones replied that he was.

"Thereupon," said Vest, "I gave up my personal opinions and resolved to support it. The President's letter was the first intimation to me that he was against it."

When Vest sat down, Jones, who was in charge of the bill in the Senate, took the floor. He was as pale as death. He realized, he said, when the bill came to the Senate that it could not be passed in its form then, and he had gone to work with infinite labor and pains to interview every Democratic Senator. He ascertained every objection, and had carefully noted them. He had talked with Mr. Carlisle about his plan, and the President indorsed it. Then he (Jones) proposed the amendments in consultation with Mr. Carlisle. The Secretary was thoroughly informed as to the situation, and he (Jones) had said to them: "I will not go one step further if the administration is not behind me."

"I requested him to explain everything to the President," said Jones. "I saw the President. He told me Mr. Carlisle had explained all. He (Cleveland) said he thought we were doing what was wise and the proper thing. Among the amendments thus prepared were those placing coal and iron on the dutiable list. Until I read Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Wilson," said Jones, emphatically, "I believed he cordially approved our action. I had expressed to him the opinion that it must be either a modified bill or none at all, and he replied that in the alternative he favored the modified measure."

As Jones sat down, Gorman arose to resume, but Vilas interposed with a series of questions to Jones.

"In your interview with the President," asked Vilas, "were the subjects of——"

"Yes," replied Jones, with explosive vehemence, "at every conversation between the President and myself, coal and iron were specially mentioned."

There was a burst of applause from the galleries, which the presiding officer had difficulty in checking.

"And," continued Jones, with measured emphasis on each word, "the President never uttered one solitary word about going ahead with coal and iron in the bill as then in the Senate."

"One more question," said Vilas, "Did not the President express the hope at all times that iron and coal should be on the free list?"

"At all times, but it was the expression of hope that the circumstances would permit realization."

Gorman next summoned Harris, who left the presiding officer's chair for the floor as a witness. Harris stated that in conversation with Mr. Cleveland he (Harris) had been led to conclude that the President favored the passage of the compromise Senate bill, not because he approved it, but because it was the best that could be secured.

Referring again to the letter, Gorman said: "That letter is a godsend to the Senator from New York. It is the only comfort he has had from this administration." [Laughter.]

As laughter continued Hill arose and, with good-natured deliberativeness, said: "In the last proposition, I will say that the Senator from Maryland is entirely correct."

Gorman asserted that the New York Senator had throughout attempted to thwart his party. Never before, since the Declaration of Independence, had the President of the United States been guilty of such a violation of the spirit of the Constitution as had Cleveland in writing this letter to Chairman Wilson.

Gorman had Blackburn read an extract from Washington's farewell address about the encroachment of the Executive on the powers of Congress, as subversive of the principles of the republic.

He referred to the great political communication regarding the Hayes excitement attending the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and the fear of the concentration of the army in Washington. Forms of law had averted that catastrophe. There had been, he went on, further concentration of power. Conference committees had been free from outside influence. The liberty of the Senate had been invaded, but the truth would rise, he said, in thunderous tones, though a thousand hirelings write us down and traduce us.

"The President," he continued, "had said it would be dishonorable to tax coal and iron. The House, parrot-like, repeated the cry. Men who set up high standards should come to us with clean hands." He urged that the House, if it had been consistent, would have placed all raw materials on the free list. He enumerated other raw materials which the House had made dutiable. He denied that it was either Democratic doctrine or in accordance with the Democratic platform doctrines to place coal and iron on the free list. He enumerated the amount of the tax on coal placed by the different Congressmen.

"The same bill you speak of," interrupted Hill, "placed wool and timber on the dutiable list."

"They did," replied Gorman. He proceeded to declare that the Democratic platform did not demand free raw materials. He went back to the platform of 1884, on which he said Mr. Cleveland was elected, "by the grace of God and a good deal of hard work." It did not provide for free raw materials. The bill prepared by his distinguished friend (Mills) placed 75 per cent. duty on coal.

"I was in the same situation then," interrupted Mills, "that I am now. I was in the hands of half a dozen members who forced a duty on coal. It was not my choice."

"I am not attacking you," said Gorman, deprecatingly.

"You said I prepared a bill which taxed coal in it," replied Mills, hotly.

Gorman then gave the history of the convention of 1888, when, he said, the radicals were in the saddle, a resolution was adopted indorsing the Mills coal bill. Mr. Cleveland accepted it, and stood on it. He referred to the platform declaration in 1892, prepared by Mr. Cleveland's friends, commending the House "for going in the direction of free raw materials." The radical resolution sprung in the convention was pushed by those who desired to defeat his nomination. No one expected Mr. Cleveland to stand on that radical plank. Mr. Cleveland's letter was looked forward to with anxiety. In it Mr. Cleveland declared specifically against the destruction of any industry and in favor of freer raw materials. "That letter," said Gorman, "turned the tide and elected Mr. Cleveland President."

"Mr. President, I speak of the President of the United States with nothing but the kindest feelings. I have never in my life had anything but the kindest feelings for him. I believe he is one of the most remarkable men in public life in the last fifty years in civilized countries in the world. To elect him the first time he was a candidate, I gave my consent and unremitting labor. I stood by him when he had but a few who had the moral courage to walk through the slime and filth and uphold him. I supported his nomination for the second time, not agreeing though with the policy of his declarations in his message of 1887, and I stood by my friend, the Senator from Ohio (Brice) who gave the nomination of Mr. Cleveland his substance and his time, and everything that a man can give to serve a great cause. I stood with him from the beginning of the campaign to the end. I was not in favor of Mr. Cleveland's nomination again in 1892, as a matter of policy, but it is with the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Brice), and the distinguished Senator from New York (Hill) who carried the battle flag in that State, and the Senator from North Carolina (Ransom).

"We never permitted anything to stop our efforts until we placed him in his high station. He did it with an admiration for, we know, a belief to serve his country well. But it is also in order that we might have Democratic control in this Government. I have given the President a fair support and an honest support; never subservient, never swayed by the want of patronage, ready to stand by him on whatever was right. I have no cause to complain against him. I am not his debtor. Let him answer for himself. But in the campaign of 1892, when men's cheeks were blanched with fear, my friend, the junior Senator from New Jersey (Smith), active as was the Senator from Ohio (Brice) and I, and the distinguished Senator from New York (Hill) who now opposes this bill, went to the front to lead in that campaign, and made a Democratic victory possible, starting the first cheer which gave hope and comfort to the country.

"The conferrees in this matter on the part of the Senate have a great duty to perform. There are almost irreconcilable differences. But I want to say to the conferrees on the other side: Now, above all other times, the law must be observed. Harmony can only be had by standing to the letter of the law. You who make laws with us must not violate them. There is in this case written and unwritten law, to which there is no exception, and that is when one house proposes to change an existing statute and the other refuses to go so far, the house making the radical demand shall give way. That is the law. That is the custom. When it is insisted upon there is no escape from it, if you contend to have legislation."

In conclusion Mr. Gorman practically warned his colleagues that on the material points it must be the Senate bill or no bill.

White of California was the only other speaker of the day. While he was in favor of free coal and free iron ore, he, too, declared it the part of patriotism for the Democrats to stand together for the Senate bill.

When he concluded the Senate adjourned, with the situation seemingly in as shaotic a state as ever.

THE HOUSE WITHOUT A QUORUM.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The House found itself without a quorum to-day.

The Committee on Rules reported a resolution to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring absentees to the bar of the House.

Mr. Reed desired an adjournment to listen to the eloquence of the Senate, and was suggesting, "Our friends still seem to be answering the indictment, and are pleading complicity on the part of the Grand Jury," when the Speaker sharply rapped him down.

Rioters Sent to Prison.

SEATTLE, July 23.—Seven rioters who were arrested at Spokane, July 5th, charged with contempt in attacking a Northern Pacific train, were found guilty in the United States District Court to-day. Of the prisoners, August Weise, Alexander Olsen, William Goddard, Axtel Livan, George Foster and John Clark were sentenced to eight months' and Alexander Rizzutlo to four months' imprisonment.

Dick—What makes you always tel when you're sick; don't you have to take awful tastin' medicine? Jimmie—Yes, but then it's the jam I get to take the taste out that cures me.

STRIKE IN CALIFORNIA.

No New Features in the Situation Presented Yesterday.

TRAINS RUNNING REGULARLY ON ALL THE LINES.

Military Forces to be Greatly Reduced—The Only Trouble Now Threatened at Dunsmuir—No Further Danger of Serious Trouble at Oakland—Testimony in the Cases of the Strikers on Examination for Train-Wrecking in Yolo County.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The railroad strike in California presents absolutely no new features. The Southern Pacific officials now insist that they are conducting their regular business without hindrance. It is true, too, that all, or nearly all, of their trains are running pretty regularly. The American Railway Union men at Oakland insist, however, that the strike is still on in all its force, and that they are bound to win, or at least be taken back on their own terms.

The most important move to-day was the ordering of Company F of the State militia from Woodland to Dunsmuir, on the Oregon branch. The strikers at Dunsmuir are said to threaten trouble. Company H, at Grass Valley, has also been ordered out. Five companies of the Fifth Regiment, which is in service at Oakland, have been released and allowed to return to their homes. It is conceded that there is no longer danger of serious trouble at Oakland.

TRAIN-WRECKERS' EXAMINATION.

What Promised a Big Sensation Did Not Crop Out.

WOODLAND, July 23.—The courtroom of the City Hall was crowded to the outer doors this morning, the fourth day of the trial of the alleged train-wreckers. What promised a big sensation has not yet cropped out, but it is expected before the day is over.

A. J. Wilson was the first witness to be sworn. He testified that he had been in the livery business at Sacramento for the past sixteen years. Of the defendants he knew Mr. Knox, Compton and Worden. Saw Worden on the day of the wreck between 10 and 11 A. M. Worden called for a vehicle that could carry nine persons. We couldn't accommodate him, but gave him one that would carry six. Worden wanted the rig to go to Brighton. [Here witness identified Worden.] He is the party who asked for the conveyance. Worden presented an order, which read: "Give bearer a rig to go to Brighton. H. A. Knox." Worden asked for a driver to bring back the conveyance and witness secured the services of Johnny Sherburn. The team then started toward Fourth street, in the direction of Brighton. Next saw the rig at 2:30 P. M. Sherburn returned with the rig and the horses were very warm. Witness went to the carriage, looked under the back seat and found a package marked "Hercules," also some fuse under the back seat. He was afraid to handle them and had his father telephone for Chief of Police Drew. Before he answered the call Mr. Gibson and Detective Burke came in. Witness then answered a telephone call from Worden asking that a buggy be immediately sent to the Western Hotel. A few minutes later Worden came in, soon followed by Chief of Police Drew. Worden asked, "Where is the buggy I ordered?" Witness said the other rig hadn't been paid for yet. Worden answered: "That will be all right." I noticed Sherburn acted rather strange, and in answer to my question, "What is the matter with you?" he said: "I never want to take a ride like that again."

"Never mind what he said," objected General Hart.

"I saw something in his pocket and asked him what it was. He pulled a pistol out of his pocket and said—"

"Never mind what he said," again objected General Hart

"Did the boy make a statement to you?" asked Attorney Cook.

"He did."

"What did you do as a consequence of that statement?"

"I lifted up the back seat of the carriage and found two packages marked 'Hercules,' and a piece of fuse. The boy said—"

"Never mind what the boy said," replied General Hart.

"Chief of Police Drew and Worden went back where the carriage was in the buggy-shed."

General Hart's cross-examination of the witness did not develop anything new or modify the testimony to any material degree.

Chief of Police Drew of Sacramento was the next witnes: "I was called to Wilson's stable by telephone. Saw Worden there. [Here witness identified defendant.] Had seen Worden before; had known him by sight for several years. When witness went into the stable Arthur Wilson said, 'That is the man you want.' Spoke to Worden and put him under arrest; then walked to where Burke and Wilson were. Burke said to Worden, 'Did you take this rig out to-day?' Worden answered 'No.' Burke then asked Johnny Sherburn if that was the rig he had out, and Sherburn said 'Yes.' Worden made no reply. A charge of murder and train-wrecking was then placed against Worden by Burke."

Witness described the dynamite, remarking that he kept a proper distance from it.

On cross-examination witness reiterated the occurrences at the stable, and his testimony was not in the least shaken.

J. A. Gibson testified: Am a Deputy United States Marshal and reside in Sacramento. Found seven sticks of dynamite in a carriage alleged to have been used by Worden. After Worden's arrest, Chief Drew, Worden, Burke, Sherburn and witness hired a rig and drove to the scene of the wreck under Sherburn's direction. After leaving the wreck we drove toward Woodland to a pile of hop-poles. There we found the tools, the clawbar, crowbar and "S" wrench, also an empty cigar box. We drove back to Sacramento and at the depot the tools were put in keeping and properly marked.

Before the cross-examination commenced the noon recess was declared till 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session Attorney Gaddis asked the attorneys for the prosecution about when they expected to conclude putting in their evidence. Counsel Cook replied that the prosecution was liable to use the whole week. By Thursday it would be known more definitely when the defense could have its inning.

Accordingly Judge Fisher excused all witnesses for the defense until again notified.

Deputy Marshal Gibson was recalled. He was shown a package done up in manila paper, and Detective Burke handed it to him. The witness was asked to open the package, whereat Worden facetiously exclaimed, "Take me or the stuff out of here." The witness untied the string, while the Judge and the Court Reporter batted their eyes in self-protection against the impending explosion. The attorneys and spectators held their breath. Mr. Gibson calmly opened up the deadly dynamite and disclosed a number of sticks of common giant powder. This he identified as the stuff taken from the carriage in Wilson's stable.

General Hart asked the witness to examine the spikes produced in evidence, and tell the court whether or or not there appeared any evidence that an ax had been used upon them to pry them from the ties.

Witness scrutinized closely the rusty spikes, and pointed to a small abrasion on one of them which, he thought, might have been so caused.

General Hart eyed the spike critically, and then passed it to the court, denying at the same time that it bore any evidence of being removed by any implement. Other spikes were passed around among the attorneys and press reporters, but none of them revealed any marks that would show the application of a crowbar.

Archie Connaghie was next called. "My residence is in Sacramento. On July 11th, the day of the wreck, I was in the woods south of the track, about a half-mile from the wreck. At the time of the disaster I was sitting down. It was the noon hour. I heard two shots, and looking up saw some smoke at the trestle. I saw one man there. A little while after I heard a 'signal shot' coming from down the track toward Sacramento, about a mile from the trestle. The man who fired the signal was on the track. I saw him fire soon after the train came along, and it fell off the trestle."

General Hart cross-examined the witness searchingly. The witness, who had testified on direct examination that he saw no one at the trestle, when cross-examined by Hart said when the signal shot was fired the men disappeared. Hart wanted to know how he could see men disappearing when he had not seen them at all.

Witness became confused, and Attorney Bruner made a number of objections in behalf of the witness.

General Hart made a heated protest against "counsel for the Southern Pacific continually putting answers in the mouths of the witness."

This brought Mr. Bruner to his feet, with fire in his eye. He said he was thoroughly sick of the repeated flings of Mr. Hart at the counsel for the prosecution. He wanted the court to know that Mr. Hart rode on a railroad pass and he (Bruner) did not.

Soon after this little flurry Attorney Gaddis created another sensation. He rose to a question of privilege in defense of his clients. He held a copy of the *Examiner* of Monday, and proposed to read an article therein, alleging that Hatch and Worden had volunteered to confess.

Immediately all the attorneys wanted to talk at once. Hart got the floor, and insisted that it was a matter of justice to the accused that they be not tried by manufactured newspaper evidence.

The prosecution objected to the statement of the paper that they had conferred with the defendants Hatch and Worden in the jail and they had proposed to confess on certain conditions, and that Bruner had deferred the consideration of the proposition of the prisoners until Mr. Cook could be seen.

Hart read the objectionable part, and asked Mr. Bruner to deny it, because upon the authority of his clients Mr. Hart said it was entirely untrue.

Mr. Bruner said he had been summoned by District Attorney Head to Woodland by telegram, received late Sunday night, conveying the information that Worden and Hatch had both proposed to Sheriff Wyckoff to make a confession. Arriving in Woodland, Mr. Bruner was informed that Attorney Gaddis had been closeted for two hours with the defendants on Saturday night, and had dissuaded them from making the proposed confession. Mr. Bruner said he waited in Woodland till 5 o'clock, then went back to Sacramento without seeing the prisoners. The reporter erred in stating that he had seen personally the defendants, but it was, nevertheless, true that these men had volunteered to confess, for the Sheriff of the county had so informed the District Attorney.

The court finally put an end to the dispute.

The next witness was Detective Burke. He corroborated Gibson and Chief Drew as to the meeting at Wilson's stable, the trip to the wreck and discovery of the tools.

General Hart pestered the old detective with numerous questions as to how much reward he expected to get.

Witness said that "was still on the carpet. He never took any blood-money in his life."

General Hart retorted that he never tried to win any cases with perjured testimony either, to which Burke replied that he never heard worse perjury than on Hart's side in some of his cases.

The Hart went after Burke hammer and tongs. "Speaking about perjury, Burke, how do you justify your swearing unjustifiably to a complaint charging Worden with a crime when you did not know of your knowledge about it?"

The court then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The attorneys for the prosecution went out of the courtroom declaring their intention of putting Sheriff Wyckoff on thestand, and prove by him that both Worden and Hatch did propose to tell all they knew about it,

Worden and Hatch have both asked a press representative to deny that they ever made such a proposition to the Sheriff or any one else.

IMPORTANT DECISION

Rendered by Judge McKenna of the United States Circuit Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Judge McKenna of the United States Cirenit Court yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of A. B. Bowers vs. A. W. Von Schmidt, disposing of perhaps the most important patent litigation ever instituted in this circuit, and which gave the plaintiff a judgment for fully $500,000. It was a suit in equity for the infringement of two patents on dredging machines, being two of the eleven patents granted to the plaintiff, and commonly known as the Bowers patents on hydraulic dredging.

Both parties to the action had been granted patents upon various improvements used on dredging machines, but the plaintiff established to the satisfaction of the court that he was the original inventor, and had complied with all the provisions of the law for his protection. For the past twelve years Von Schmidt has been operating dredging machines in various parts of the country, having secured a contract from the Government for the work done on the Potomac Flats at Washington, D. C., whereby a large body of land was reclaimed, also dredging in the Oakland harbor. The income from those contracts, as it was for much other work performed for the Government and private persons, must now be accounted for, and a large share of them paid to Bowers. The receipts are valued at several millions, out of which the plaintiff is confident of being awarded not less than $500,000.

RESULT OF A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Waterford, Stanislaus County.

MODESTO, July 23.—Last night Charles Joslin shot and instantly killed Henry M. Fine at Waterford, in this county, in a house of ill-repute. The man had been drinking and a quarrel arose, in which Fine assaulted Joslin with a chair and knocked him down. Joslin fired four shots, which took effect in the body of deceased. Joslin was brought to the County Jail, and the charge of murder was entered against him. The Sheriff and District Attorney are at Waterford investigating the matter. Fine had served two years in San Quentin for shooting a man four years ago. Both men were quarrelsome when in liquor.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Fatal Collision Between Trains Near Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEVERAL PEOPLE KILLED IN A WRECK IN TEXAS.

Report That Japanese Warships Have Opened Fire on a Corean Port—While Denied From Another Source, It is Admitted That the Relations Are So Strained Between China and Japan That War is Almost Inevitable.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The incoming passenger train on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis collided with the westbound engine at Griffith, fifteen miles from this city. The fireman and two tramps were killed and a number of others injured, some seriously.

The express from Chicago, due here at 7:30, was on time, but the St. Louis express, which runs fifteen minutes ahead of the Chicago train, was one hour late. At Griffiths a light engine was running down to the gravel bank in charge of Engineer Hart. He forgot his orders. Knowing the St. Louis express was late, he pulled out, and was met by the Chicago express.

Hart was fatally injured. His fireman, Frank Taylor, was killed outright; also Charles Sherman and another tramp stealing a ride.

Killed: Frank Taylor, fireman, Indianapolis; Charles Sherman, tramp; unknown tramp.

Injured—Frank Hart, engineer, Chicago, fatally crushed; J. B. Tuck, mail clerk, Aurora, Ind.; W. D. Howell, mail clerk, Jackson, Ohio; J. E. Jones, mail clerk, Cincinnati, knee bruised; Warren J. Lynch, Chief Clerk to Traffic Manager McCormick, slight bruises; George Griffiths, Clerk of Cincinnati Board of Education, slightly hurt in the forehead; Edward C. Hopper, Secretary of Latonia Jockey Club, Covington, Ky., badly sprained back; Porter French (colored), cut on the head; John Price, judge at Latonia race track, head bruised; Gratz Hanley, Secretary Kentucky Racing Association, Lexington, Ky., head bruised; Engineer Driver, Fireman Lampris and Brakeman Miller were not hurt. They went out with their train as usual.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A PAY CAR.

LIMA (O.), July 23.—An attempt to wreck and rob the pay car on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was made to-day. As the train hauling the pay car approached Chillicothe, on the Narfolk and Western branch, the engine collided with a number of freight cars which had been run on the main track. The engine was partly wrecked and Engineer Sweetman and Fireman Kirkcher were badly injured. It is generally believed that the freight cars were run down on the main track by some miscreants who desired to wreck and rob the pay car. The pay car had been over nearly the entire system, however, and very little money remained on hand when the attempt was made.

SERIOUS WRECK IN TEXAS.

TEXARKANA (Ark.), July 23.—Brief reports reached here this evening of a serious wreck on the Texas Pacific Railway near Queen City, Tex., in which the engineer, Express Messenger Fred Marshall, Fireman Allen and the train porter, together with three passengers, whose names are unobtainable, were killed.

The wrecked train was the north-bound passenger train from Dallas. A relief train boarded by J. A. Lightfoot and a sufficient corps of aides left here to-night for the scene of the disaster.

CHINA-JAPAN TROUBLE.

Report That Gunboats of the Latter Country Open Fire.

LONDON, July 23.—A private dispatch, the authenticity of which has not been established, says the Japanese gunboats have opened fire upon a Corean port.

THE OUTLOOK THREATENING.

SHANGHAI, July 23.—Communication with Peking, interrupted by the floods, has been restored. The report that war has been declared between China and Japan was premature, although the outlook is more threatening.

TO BLOCK THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

LONDON, July 23.—The foreign Consuls at Shanghai have been officially notified that the Government is preparing to block the Yang-tse-kiang River at the bar near Woosung in case of need.

WAR INEVITABLE.

LONDON, July 23.—Dispatches were received at the Chinese Legation from Tein Tain to-day showing that war between China and Japan has not yet been declared, but it is admitted that the situation is most grave.

The opinions expressed in official circles here is that war is inevitable. The Chinese and Japanese Ministers to-day had long and separate conferences at the foreign offices with the officials of the Government.

In official circles here there is reported to be no change in the Corean situation.

No confirmation has been received of the alleged private dispatch as sent out by a new agency that Japanese gunboats had begun the bombardment of Corean ports. The morning papers of London either deny the report altogether or discredit it.

JAPAN DOES NOT WANT PEACE.

SHANGHAI, July 23.—It is generally believed here that the Japanese do not desire a pacific settlement of the Corean dispute. As evidence of this, attention is called to the fact that as soon as one difficulty is overcome Japan immediately raises another. The last attitude of the King of Corea in the crisis is supposed to be due to China's decided measure to insist upon her claim to sovereignty over the Corean peninsula. The reports that France and Russia will support Japan against China are pronounced to be absolutely groundless.

NO HOPE OF A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, July 23.—The following dispatch was received from Shanghai this evening: "The telegraph between Peking and Shanghai has been restored. The rumor that war has been declared has been officially denied, but there seems no hope of a pacific settlement. Apparently war can be avoided only by the interference of the European powers to protect the commerce and the lives of their subjects from the injury which China's action may cause them."

It is rumored in high circles that the relations between China and Japan have grown more serious in the last twenty-four hours. Japan emphatically insists upon certain reforms in the Corean international administration, while China resists Japan's demands with equal determination. Under no circumstances will China allow Japan's claim of the right to interfere.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* expresses confidence that Japan will be backed up by the European powers in her dispute with China. Between the two countries, the *Zeitung* predicts that it will inevitably result in the extinction of Corea as a State.

CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICER.

Accused of Intimidating Citizens of South Enid, O. T.

WICHITA (Kas.), July 23.—J. C. Moore, Mayor of South Enid, O. T., the scene of the present disturbances between the citizens and the Rock Island Road, has prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of War charges and specifications under the articles of war against Captain Mackey, who is in command of the Federal troops in that city. The specifications agree that in the dead hour of night Captain Mackey and his men went to the home of Charles L. Sherrer, took him out of bed, and, showing him a rope, threatened to hang him if he would not divulge the names of the party who fired at a Corporal in Mackey's command, who was in a row.

He also charges that Captain Mackey and his men dragged A. R. Elliott, another citizen, out of bed, put their rifles to his breast and threatened to kill him if he would not divulge the identity of the parties implicated in burning bridges. They kept him under torture until Mrs. Elliott, who ran through the streets in her night clothes, awakened the citizens by her screams. Mayor Moore has notified the Secretary of War by telegraph that the charges against Captain Mackey are accurate.

BUILDING BLOWN TO PIECES.

Bomb Exploded Underneath the Home of a Non-Union Workman.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.), July 23.—At about 1 o'clock this morning a bomb was exploded under the house of a non-union workman named Dunbar. The building was blown to pieces. The family escaped uninjured. The windows were broken all over town and chimneys were thrown down. A short time later a bomb was found under the house of William Boden, another non-unionist, and from early in the evening considerable shooting was done, the object being to attract attention to other points than that at which the dynamiters were going to make the attack, and many people remained on the streets all night. Nearly 2,000 miners have gathered here to-day for a meeting, and many are armed.

IN FAVOR OF THE RAILROAD.

Application of Settlers for Patents to Lands Rejected.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Smith to-day affirmed the action of the General Land Office in rejecting the applications in the cases of Ferdinand Gubarro, Theodore Barlan, Isaac N. Williams, Serafin Wunderle, Lou Work, James Brown, John Anderson and Timothy Healy to enter lands near Oregon City, on the ground that previous patents were given to the Oregon and California Railway.

The appeal of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the case against James L. Brady, involving lands near San Francisco, has been withdrawn.

FATAL FIRE AT CHICAGO.

A Laborer Loses His Life and Another Man Badly Burned.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A big fire at Oakley avenue and Van Horn street this afternoon destroyed fifteen cottages. It was said that four children, tied in the houses by their parents, who went out, were burned to death, but the police claim that the children were all rescued.

Meritz Arika, a laborer, was caught by a falling roof and burned to a crisp. Frank Street was badly burned on the head and face, but will recover.

A Crank Taken in Charge.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—A crank called at the City Hall to-day and demanded to see the "Lord Mayor," saying that he had been insulted by the Dutch, and demanded that every one of that nationality be driven out of the country. A patrol call had been in the meantime sent in, and when it arrived there was a fearful struggle, and the crank, who seemed to have the strength of Samson, was finally placed in a wagon. He registered at the police station as Henry B. Vinke of Baltimore, Md.

Laughed at the Bloomers.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Emanuel Engstrom was fined $25 for laughing at bicycle bloomers. They belonged to Mrs. Jane McCollom. Mrs. McCollom was riding a bicycle in Lincoln Park. She testified that Engstrom hooted at her and made sport of her. Engstrom protested that he only laughed, and did not hoot a single hoot. The court took the prosecution's version, and fined the defendant.

An Exhibition of Slugging.

ST. JOHN (N. B.), July 23.—The six-round go between Dick Moore of Boston and Jack Powers of this city was the greatest exhibition of slugging ever seen in this city. Moore knocked Powers down in the second round, but the remaining four rounds were about even, and the fight was declared a draw.

Forest Fires Getting Worse.

DULUTH (Minn.), July 23.—Forest fires are getting worse now and threaten to destroy the crops and buildings of hundreds of farmers scattered about the woods near the city. Farmers, many of whom are in their first year, are losing their all, and will have no provisions for winter.

A Capital City Taken by Rebels.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A *Herald's* Lima special dispatch says: The steamers Arequippa brings news from the North that Pasasmayo, a seaport, forty miles west of Gaxamara, capital of the Department of Libertad, has been taken by the rebels after some sharp fighting.

Crushed His Skull.

MOUNT VERNON (Ind.), June 23.—Last night George Powell went home intoxicated and attempted to cut his wife's throat. She broke away, secured a club and crushed his skull. The woman was arrested.

WATERY GRAVES.

Three Boys Drowned While Bathing in Snake River.

COLFAX (Wash.), July 23.—Word reached this city to-day of the drowning of three boys—Jesse Printler, Bart and Norman Willis—while bathing in Snake River Saturday night, three miles below Penewawa. The first two were 19 and the latter 15 years of age. Norman suddenly called for help, and the other two swam to his assistance. Lynn Willis, a brother of two of the drowned boys, who remained on the shore, saw all three grappling and struggling in the water. He ran for help, but in the meantime the three boys sank to the bottom, only ten feet from shore.

TWO PEOPLE DROWNED.

HARRISON (Idaho), July 23.—Frank Brammet, aged 21, and Alfred Mott, aged 14, of Pullman, Wash., were drowned in St. Joe Lake while swimming horses last evening. Frank was a son of President Brammet of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, and Alfred was a son of A. W. Mott, a merchant.

First Boy—I wish we lived in South America. Second Boy—Why do you? First Boy—The schools down there always close every time the town is bombarded.—Good News.