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SALVADORIAN REFUGEES.

The Bennington With Ezeta Aboard at the Golden Gate.

ORDERS FOR THE GUNBOAT TO REMAIN OUTSIDE.

Belief That the State Department at Washington Will Issue Instructions for the Refugees to be Put Aboard the Steamship City of Sydney, Which Sails for Central American Ports on Saturday, and Turned Over to Salvadorian Authorities.

[Special to the RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—It became known to-day that the United States gunboat Bennington, having on board ex-Vice-President Antonio Ezeta and three other refugees from San Salvador, was sighted late last night about thirty miles out from the Golden Gate. The Bennington was overhauled by the tugboat Sea King, flying a special navy signal and bearing Lieutenant Stoney and the Commandant at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Lieutenant Stoney delivered the dispatches from Washington ordering the Bennington to remain outside until further instructions should be received from Washington.

Lieutenant Stoney found the Bennington so short of provisions that all on board had been curtailed in their allowances. The Sea King at once returned to port, and at noon to-day she put to sea again with a big supply of fruit, vegetables, bread, fresh meat and other supplies for the Bennington. She also carried a pouch of mail for the gunboat's officers and men.

The naval authorities refuse to talk, and special efforts have been made to keep the tugboat's crew silent, but it is learned that the appearance of the Sea King on her mysterious mission caused a commotion on board the Bennington. General Ezeta and his brother refugees viewed the approach of the tug with apprehension, which was changed to consternation when they learned that the gunboat was to be detained at sea awaiting the arrival from Washington of documents affecting their freedom. They made attempts to send letters ashore by the crew of the Sea King, but Commander Thomas of the Bennington kept them carefully under his eye and frustrated their plans.

The arrival from Washington of warrants for the arrest of the four refugees is now eagerly awaited. Not until they arrive, it is said, will Lieutenant Stoney pay another visit to the Bennington, and no one but an accredited official from the navy yard will be permitted to board the cruiser.

What part the local Federal authorities will play in the case of Ezeta is not known, but the general opinion in official circles is that they will not have anything to do with it. United States Commissioner Heacock, before whom international extradition matters are brought, stated to-day that he had received no official information as to the refugees, but that he believed the State Department has all the necessary testimony and would order them to be turned over to an agent of the Government of Salvador. This, it is claimed, would put the case beyond the right of habeas corpus. If the case had not been finally disposed of, Commissioner Heacock thinks an order would have been made to turn the refugees over to a United States official.

At the United States District Attorney's office it is stated that no charges have been filed, and that no communication has been received from Washington in regard to the matter. Assistant United States District Attorney Knight, the official in charge, stated that he supposed the question would be dealt with by the Department of State, and that Ezeta and his companions would probably be extradited, as the charges against them include murder, arson and embezzlement, all of which are mentioned in the treaty with Salvador. The steamer City of Sydney sails for Central American ports next Saturday, and it is the opinion of Mr. Knight that if the warrants arrive in time the refugees will be transferred from the Bennington to her decks, and will never set foot on San Francisco soil.

The United States Marshal also states that he has received no instructions whatever as to the Ezeta affair. The attorneys that have been employed for Ezeta are very active, however, and it is believed here that they will at least attempt to institute habeas corpus proceedings.

Rumors of decidedly sensational possibilities are heard here. To guard absolutely against any appeal to the courts by the attorneys for the refugees, it is hinted that the Government authorities may keep the Bennington beyond the three-mile limit until the sailing of the City of Sydney, and that when the latter vessel shall have sailed beyond the jurisdiction of all United States courts the five refugees will be transferred to her decks on the high seas, and given into the custody of officers from San Salvador.

RAISIN GROWERS.

Scale of Prices Adopted by the New Combine.

FRESNO, Aug. 15.—At a joint meeting of the California Raisin Growers' and Packers' Company, constituting the new combine, and the outside packers to-day, the following scale of prices for raisins was agreed on: Four crown loose, 4½ cents a pound; three crown, 3¾ cents; two crown, 2 cents; seedless, 3 cents; dry grapes, 2½ cents; three crown layers, $1 35 a box; four crown fancy clusters, $1 60; five crown Dehesa clusters, $2; six crown imperial clusters, $3; Sultanas, 4 cents a pound; twenty-pound boxes, four crown, $1 15 unfaced; $1 25 faced.

The result of the meeting is considered to be satisfactory to growers here. The eighty per cent. of the output of the district required to control the market has not been obtained, but several large packing concerns which had refused to join have signified their willingness to come in on certain conditions. Picking will begin next Monday in some of the vineyards.

PENNOYER AGAIN HEARD FROM.

His Views on the New Tariff Bill—Silver the Question.

SALEM (Or.), Aug. 15.—Governor Pennoyer expresses his views of the new tariff bill as follows: "The general business of the country will not be materially affected by the new tariff. It, like the McKinley bill, is a tariff measure, and taxation does not enrich the general public, although to the extent that both measures are protective they may enrich particular classes. Tariff regulation may somewhat disturb business, but no tariff measure can revive universal prosperity. The present industrial depression is not due to any tariff or tariff agitation, but to the lack of sufficient money for the full transaction of the country's business. Restore silver as standard money and all of our industries will revive. The new tariff is a great improvement over the McKinley law, and would have been greatly improved if it had given us free sugar and free whisky."

NORTHWEST INTERSTATE FAIR.

Dedicated Last Night With Appropriate Ceremonies.

TACOMA, Aug. 15.—The Northwest Interstate Fair, to be held in Tacoma from August 15th to November 1st, was dedicated to-night with appropriate exercises, the dedication speech being delivered by Governor John H. McGraw. Five thousand people were present, the manufacturers' and liberal arts building being crowded. The installation of exhibits is well under way, and by August 29th, when the formal opening will take place, everything will be in place. Half-admission will be charged till the 29th. Four hundred men are fast completing the last building and finishing work on the grounds. The fair will be participated in by Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska. The Governors of all these political divisions are expected to be present on the formal opening day.

Lawn Tennis Tournament.

TACOMA, Aug. 15.—The result of the first day's play in the tournament for the lawn tennis championship of the Northwest was as follows: Foulkes beat W. Bull, White beat Atkinson, P. Anderson beat H. Griggs, T. Griggs beat Warner, Purdon beat Cresson, Hurd beat P. Franzioli, F. Bull beat Sargent, T. Franzioli beat Ramsdell. White and Purdon beat Thorne and Bull, Foulkes and Cuppage beat Anderson and Franzioli, Griggs and Sargeant beat Ramsdell and Cresson.

Overcome by Gas.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug. 15.—A *Union's* special from Forest City says: P. H. Riley was killed yesterday afternoon by being overcome with gas from a nasoline engine used for the hoisting works at the Bald Mountain extension tunnel near that place. Foreman McDougall and Philip Church nearly shared the same fate.

Tug-of-War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—In the tug-of-war to-night America defeated Italy in 30 seconds; Ireland won from England in 10 minutes 55 seconds; Scotland's team beat the Slavonians in 3 minutes 35 seconds, and Canada pulled Germany over in 2 minutes 30 seconds.

Death of Mrs. C. E. Lacombe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Lacombe, who came to San Francisco in 1848, died here to-day. She achieved celebrity by concealing the notorious Ned McGowan in her house while the Vigilance Committee was looking for him.

LATE RAILROAD STRIKE.

INVESTIGATION BY THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BEGUN.

Statement of the Trouble by the Vice-President of the American Railway Union.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Strike Commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Pullman and railroad strikes began work to-day.

Vice-President Howard of the A. R. U. was the first witness. He expressed the hope that the commission would use every effort to get to the bottom of the matter under consideration.

Commissioner Kernan assured him the investigation would be thorough. "Now," said the Commissioner, "tell us what, in your opinion, caused the railroad strike?"

"The strike was caused," answered Howard, "by the statement of the General Managers that they would back up Pullman during the strike."

Howard then entered into an exhaustive recital of the troubles leading up to the original Pullman strike. The men had announced their intention to strike, he said, but, on being assured by the company's officials that the employes' grievances would be investigated, he urged the men to go back to work. This they did on the promise of the company that the committees who had handled the trouble would not be discharged or otherwise injured because of the part they had taken. "After that promise," continued the witness, "three of these committeemen were discharged. Then the men struck. Our union, after having failed to get any satisfaction from the Pullman Company, endeavored, by boycotting the company's cars, to bring the matter to a satisfactory termination. We simply desired the Pullman cars to be left off trains. At this point we were met by the General Managers' Association. They refused to haul mail cars until the Pullmans were attached to the trains. Such action was entirely uncalled for. The Pullmans were in no wise necessary to the transmission of United States mails."

"Was the action of your union in the strike merely for the protection of the Pullman employes?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"No, not entirely," said Mr. Howard. "The General Managers had organized against us, and we had to protect ourselves."

"You believed that the railroads had on their side an organization with exactly the same purposes in view as your union on your side?"

"Yes, sir; that is just what they had."

"Were you aware," asked Judge Worthington, "that the railroads had contracts with the Pullman Company?"

"We were, and we were aware that those contracts were a violation of the interstate law. They allowed the carrying of none but Pullman sleepers, and were a direct discrimination against the Wagner cars. In other words, the railroads were enforcing the sort of boycott on the Wagner cars that our union desired on the Pullmans."

Mr. Howard was closely examined as to the rules of the American Railway Union, and promised to give the Commissioners a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the union.

SOUTH OMAHA STRIKE OVER.

OMAHA, Aug. 15.—The South Omaha packing-house employes' strike is off. After holding out three weeks the men lose all, and are now trying to get back on the old terms. This decision was general, with the exception of 150 hog butchers, who declare they will not return to work. Many of the old men applied for their former jobs this morning, and all who could be used were accepted. The others were told that as soon as business picked up their applications would be considered.

Manager Cameron of the Cudahy Company said that he had as large a force as he could use in most of the departments. "I turned away at least seventy-five of our old men who applied for their places to-day, but I did so because we have all the force we can handle. There is room for a few skilled workmen, to be sure, but we now have a force in the hog department to kill 2,000 each day. From now on we propose to give steady work to what men we use, and will keep the force down to exactly what we can get along with."

The troops will be removed to-morrow, as all the trouble is over.

MOTOR MEN STRIKE.

SAN ANTONIO (Texas), Aug. 15.—A strike of motormen on all the lines of the San Antonio Street Railway Company was inaugurated for higher wages and the discharge of two conductors. Twenty-seven miles of road are tied up.

HOUSE SUGAR BILL.

Senators Debate the Question of Immediate Consideration.

VEST SMARTING UNDER WHAT HE BELIEVES UNJUST CRITICISM.

He Gives a Complete History of the Struggle in Conference, and Justifies the Action of the Senate Conferees Throughout—Vilas Defends the Administration—The Tariff Bill Passed by the Senate and House Awaiting the President's Signature.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—For five hours this afternoon the Senate debated the question of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the House bill, placing sugar, raw and refined, on the free list. The debate was marked by one of the most sensational speeches of the session. Senator Vest turned on the calcium light in a speech of two and a half hours. He, smarting under what he believed to be unjust criticism and slanders heaped upon himself, railed with fine frenzy against the President and all who had assailed him (Vest) and his associates on the Finance Committee, or their motives. He gave a complete history of the struggles in conference, and justified the action of the Senate conferrees throughout.

Mr. Vilas defended the administration against the aspersions put upon it by the Senator, and also favored immediate action, as did Mr. Mills of Texas.

The events of the day did not make clearer the probable result on the part of the Senate to follow the lead of the House in trying to secure the passage of the supplemental tariff bill. Senator Hill's example to amend by repealing the income tax was followed to-day by Senator Quay with amendments, which included the entire McKinley law. Others of like nature will follow.

The conservatives will try to prevent Senators from the Western mining States from voting for free sugar by amending the bill so as to provide for free lead ore. It is thought the resort to these tactics for a few days will convince all of the inutility, at this late day, of the effort to pass the bills, and that it may be abandoned.

SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The House Bill Meets With Opposition in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the Senate, after the Vice-President had signed the tariff bill, the bills to place coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list were read.

Then Harris had a letter read, just received from Secretary Carlisle, concerning the effect of the proposed bills upon the revenues.

Berry called up the free sugar bill.

Harris, while favoring free sugar, thought this and the other bills should be referred to the Finance Committee.

Berry said the Senate had been charged with being the friend of the sugar trust. He wanted the bill to pass exactly as it came from the House.

Harris said an early report should be made by the committee.

At this point Cockrell presented the conference report on the general deficiency bill. The only dispute was on $1,800,000 for Southern war claims, to which the House would not agree. He moved that the Senate insist on this point.

Sherman moved the Senate recede from its amendment, but his motion was lost and Cockrell's was carried.

Cockrell presented the conference report on the sundry civil bill. It was agreed to.

Vest spoke on Harris' motion to refer the free sugar and other bills to the Finance Committee. He said it meant death to the bills, as the committee was politically a tie, with the prospect of the disappearance of a quorum within a few days. He declared the position of the Senate on the tariff had been vindicated by the letter of Secretary Carlisle, who proved conclusively that if the House bill had been enacted it would have caused a deficiency of $30,000,000. He stated the power acquired by the sugar trust was the result of its fostering by the provisions of the McKinley bill.

Vest then proceeded with his description of the difficulties in connection with the adjustment of a sugar schedule. Under the Wilson bill, as reported to the House from the committee, it is considered a duty and bounty. When it was in the House free sugar was inserted. The Finance Committee prepared a bill which gave no differential benefit to the trust. "And yet," said Mr. Vest, with bitterness, "they call us creatures of the sugar trust." The Senator paused for a moment, and then, with increased earnestness, added: "Slanderous lies."

Mr. Vest said he would not enter into the charges that the Senate was a party to the fight between the President and the Senator from Maryland (Gorman). He (Vest) had his strong difference with the Senator on the tariff, and had written a letter long ago to the Greystone Club stating his objections to the policy of Mr. Gorman, and supporting Mr. Cleveland for his position on revenue reform. "But," continued Mr. Vest, "I belong to no man. I belong to no faction, and I am neither Montague nor Capulet, York or Lancaster. I can never follow one who does violence to the principles of the Democratic party."

Toward the close of his speech Mr. Vest said: "Recurring to an unpleasant subject, I hope for the last time, I wish to say I have no quarrel with the President of the United States. If it were necessary to-day, in order to remain in public life, to retract one word of what I said in the Senate, I should not utter it. No man, no matter how high his position, has a right to perpetrate an injustice on another. Mr. President, it is not pleasant to indulge in personalities, but my attention has been called recently to an infamous statement, coming from a generally reputable source, made in the public press, to the effect that my action in regard to the letter of the President to Mr. Wilson in regard to the bill had been dictated by a feeling of revenge against the President because he had ignored me in regard to the patronage of my State. Mr. President, I have no private grievances, but I wish to acknowledge in the most emphatic manner my gratitude to the President for having relieved me from all responsibility in regard to the appointments in Missouri. Sir, if there is anything in my public life which has afforded me any pleasure, real and substantial, it has been the fact that the President, in the exercise of his constitutional right, of which I do not complain, informed me that he no longer desired my advice regarding Missouri patronage.

"I have nothing to complain of on the part of the President. I am ready to followhim now as the old Scotch followed the banner of Bruce when he fought for his country and home. I fight for no man, I fight for principle, my party and my country. Men pass away like clouds from the evening sky, but principle must live forever. Sir, when any man living accuses me of personal motives in what I have done in connection with this bill—but my connection with it is now ended—I simply answer him as Marmion to Douglas, 'Lord Angus, thou hast lied.'"

At the conclusion of Vest's speech, Senator Jones offered an amendment to the sugar bill, which was read for information. Its object was to levy a duty of 30 per cent. on sugar, with no protection to the trust. The amendment was not in order, as the bill was not before the Senate.

Senator Mills then delivered the speech which he has been treasuring up for several days. "The bill which has been pending here," he said, "and which is about to become a law, does not reflect the sentiments of 10,000 people of the United States. No Republican wanted it, no Populist wanted it, and few Democrats wanted it. The great mass of people condemned it." He exclaimed, dramatically: "The bill was dictated by five or six or seven men on this floor. My friend from Missouri (Vest) is right in saying there is no Democratic majority on this floor for tariff reform. There are four parties on this floor: Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Conservatives. The Conservative balance of power made the bill, who voted for it and passed it, and it has become a law. We were between the devil and the deep sea, and rather than see the bill go to the devil we went to the deep sea. It is better than the McKinley law."

Turning to another branch of Vest's speech, he said: "I regret to see my friend attack the President of the United States. I believe he is honest, and I believe he is trying to carry out the will of 6,000,000 Democratic voters. The letter of Secretary Carlisle is no condemnation of the President's letter to Mr. Wilson. The President's letter to Mr. Wilson was written because we departed from the Democratic principles of free raw materials. The President wanted to give employment to the idle people of the country. We don't accept this as the final settlement of the tariff. We intend to continue the crusade of tariff reform until the people are no longer ground down by burdens which are made to enrich the few."

Mills said his purpose was to challenge the assertion of the Secretary of the Treasury that the removal of the sugar duty would cause a deficit. If the duty were taken off sugar, he declared, the Treasury would still have more money under this bill than could be economically spent by the Government. The estimates upon which Carlisle's statement was made he based on the imports of 1893, under the McKinley law. The whole history of tariff legislation demonstrated that reductions of duty resulted in increased importations and in increased revenue.

He maintained that there was no necessity to secure one dollar of revenue from sugar. The only thing that reconciled him to the duty on sugar was that if there was a surplus over the interest-bearing bonds they could be purchased, but he preferred to put sugar on the free list.

"Does the Senator mean he will vote for free sugar in the face of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury?" McPherson asked.

"I will," replied Mills, "if, as I said, the Secretary copied these figures from the importations of 1893. No allowance is made for the largely increased importations under the lower rates. The Senate has the facts."

Mr. Mills said in conclusion that he hoped the Senator from Tennessee would withdraw his motion to refer.

Mr. Harris replied that he had great respect for the opinion of Mr. Mills, but in view of the letter from Secretary Carlisle, he would prefer at this time to take his judgment rather than that of the Senator from Texas, and would insist on his motion.

Mr. Vilas replied to some of the observations of Mr. Vest, taking issue with him. Vilas drifted into the discussion of the discriminating duty in favor of the sugar trust, and finally declared that the bill should not go to the Finance Committee.

"If the bill is not referred to the Finance Committee," asked Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon, "do you favor the bill as it came from the House?"

Mr. Vilas replied that he considered it a legitimate object of revenue, but the people should be rid of the trust. However, rather than have the trusts profit to the extent of untold millions, he would be willing to sacrifice the revenue from sugar.

Manderson (Rep.) of Nebraska said if the Senators on the other side had concluded he would move to adjourn, but at the request of Dolph he allowed a motion to go into executive session to take precedence.

Gray (Dem.) of Delaware demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was defeated—18 to 34.

The session concluded with a humorous passage at arms between Harris and Chandler.

Adjournment was taken at 5 o'clock.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The House received the announcement of the enrollment of the tariff bill without demonstration.

The conferrees on the sundry civil bill were instructed to further disagree.

Representative Black of Illinois introduced a resolution to report a bill for the use of the silver in the treasury.

BATTLESHIP OREGON.

The Workings of the Big Ship Perfect in Every Detail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The big battle-ship Oregon made her first voyage to-day. It was from her moorings off the Union Iron Works to Hunter's Point. The big ship moved away slowly at first and steamed easily to the first turning point. Every bearing of her machinery was closely watched by competent engineers. The ponderous engines worked well, and when the vessel was turned for the run down the bay the steam valves were opened wider and the big ship sped through the water with a feather at her bow that old sailors said meant at least ten knots. Only about half a head of steam was used, and the engines worked slow and easily. Captain Miner Goodall was in command, and he says the working of the big ship was perfect in every detail as far as the test went to-day.

Ventura Democratic Delegates.

VENTURA, Aug. 15.—The Democratic County Convention this afternoon elected A. J. Orena, A. J. Snodgrass, John McGonigle, T. A. Rice, Dr. Mott and Albert Ayers as delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions to be held in San Francisco.

THE BOY PHENOMENON.

Efforts Being Made to Induce Him to Visit This City.

Many citizens of Sacramento who have heard and read in the San Francisco papers of the wonderful cures said to have been performed by the boy phenomenon in that city are making an effort to induce him to visit this city, and give a public demonstration of the wonderful powers to heal the sick with which he is said to be possessed of.

The press of San Francisco during the past two months have contained many interesting accounts of his novel work there, and the strange cures he is accredited with accomplishing.

Should this boy wonder be induced to visit this city and demonstrate the power he claims, the readers will be advised of the date of his arrival and appearance.

FIELD OF SPORT.

Outside Horses Win All But One Event at Terre Haute.

SILICON WINS THE RICH STAKE FOR FOALS OF 1890.

Results of the Races at Jerome Park, Saratoga, Harlem, East St. Louis, Rochester and San Francisco—Ziegler Lowers the Bicycle Record for an Unpaced Mile, Flying Start, at Denver.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.), Aug. 15.—The track was about two seconds slow, but despite this fact five races were pulled off, in all but the 2:15 pace the outside horse winning. In the 2:15 class, the winner, Director, lowered his record from 2:16½ to 2:14¼. The surprise of the day came in the Terre Haute stake for foals of 1890, valued at $24,000. Mary Best was considered as being in the best form, and was played a hot favorite against nine good youngsters. The Wilton filly Silicon, driven by Hickok, won out, to the surprise of everybodo.

Two ten trot, purse $2,500 (unfinished from yesterday), Pamlico won the second, third and fifth heats and race. Time, 2:12½—2:15—2:10. Azote won the first and fourth heats. Time, 2:11—2:09. Lord Clinton, William Penn and Muta Wilkes also started.

Two fifteen pace, purse $1,000, Direction won the first, third and fourth heats and race in 2:14¼—2:14¼—2:15. Gazette won the second heat in 2:15¼. Katie Greenlander also started.

Two thirteen trot, purse 2,000, Cocoon won the third, fourth and fifth heats and race in 2:15¼—2:17—2:17¼. Bourbon Wilkes won the first and second heats in 2:16¼—2:15¼. Mary and Edith V. also started.

Terre Haute purse, foals of 1890, stake $24,000, Silicon won in three straight heats in 2:14—2:13½—2:15. Mary Bert, Wistful, Danccurt and Margrave also started.

Three-year-old pace, purse $1,000, Be Sure won. Time, 2:14—2:16. Ricketty, Lena Hill, Brennan, Sterling and Rholt also started.

AT JEROME PARK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The feature at Jerome to-day was a match race between Stonenell and Glenmoyne, and it was taken by the latter when Stonenell had almost won it.

Five and a half furlongs, California won, Sir Dixon, Jr., second, Owl third. Time, 1:10¾.

Six furlongs, Mabel Glenn won, Best Brand second, Long Brook third. Time, 1:26.

Match, six furlongs, Glenmoyne won, Stonenell second. Time, 1:16.

Six furlongs, Windgate won, Reparation second, Sallie Barnes' Colt third. Time, 1:20.

Half a mile, Harry Reed won, Cora second, South Side third. Time, 0:48¾.

Six furlongs, Miss Gallop won, Black Hawk second, Charter third. Time, 1:18.

AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), Aug. 15.—The feature of the day was the first race, which Defargilla won in the fast time of 1:00¾. Pittsburg Phil, the owner of Defargilla, went around the ring previous to the race and pounded down the price of his horse from 5 to 2 to 7 to 5. He managed to win something like $12,000 on the result.

Five furlongs, Defargilla won, Old Dominion second, Yemen third. Time, 1:00¾.

Four and a half furlongs, Tough Timber won, Lady Richmond second, Kismet third. Time, 0:54¾.

Six furlongs, Miss Annie won, Rossmore second, Cherry Blossom third. Time, 1:15.

Six furlongs, Gennette Edwards won, Strathmeath second, Stromboli third. Time, 1:14¼.

Seven furlongs, Galilee won. Hurlingham second, Penniless third. Time, 1:26¼.

Mile and a half, over six hurdles, Colonel Clay won, Miles Standish second, Japonica third. Time, 2:48.

AT HARLEM.

HARLEM (Ill.), Aug. 15.—Seven furlongs, Corduroy won, Golda second, Dundee third. Time, 1:28.

One mile, Ida Pickwick won, Vishnu second, Lela May third. Time, 1:43¾.

Six furlongs, Captain Brown won, May Thompson second, Flattery third. Time, 1:13¼.

Five and a half furlongs, Lavinia won, Jovial second, Sue third. Time, 1:10.

Mile and a furlong, Bessie Bisland won, Enthusiast second, Sull Ross third. Time, 1:54¼.

Five and a half furlongs, Midas won, Katie G. second, Royal Spirit third. Time, 1:09¼.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS (Ill.), Aug. 15.—Six furlongs, Grasshopper won, Turk second, The Forum third. Time, 1:22¼.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile, Censor won, Ray second, Anne Elizabeth third. Time, 0:59¼.

Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, Sister Ione won, Frankie D. second, St. Lawrence third. Time, 1:29¼.

Mile and an eighth, Vida won, Haroldine second, San Blas third. Time, 2:05¼.

Six furlongs, Hart Wallace won, Bugle second, Mollie King third. Time, 1:21¼.

AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Aug. 15.—A series of close finishes were witnessed to-day.

Two twenty trot, Cephaus won third, fourth and fifth heats and race in 2:14¼, 2:16¼, 2:17¼. Mahogany won the first in 2:15, Dodgeville won the second in 2:15. Overholt, Laura J., May Homer and Raven Wilkes also started.

Two twenty-one trot, four-year-olds, Sallie Simmons won in three straight heats in 2.19, 2:16¼, 2:17¼. Rose Leaf, Nettie Wilkes and Elba also started.

Two twenty-nine trot, Pet won in three straight heats in 2:19¼, 2:20¼, 2:24¼. King Harry, Christobal, J. M. D., Mary G. and Brookie also started.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Following are the results of to-day's races:

Trotting, two-year-olds, 2:40 class, Last Chance won in two straight heats, Athamo second, La Belle third. Jasper Ayres, Auditor, Patti Rosa, Pilot Nelson, Ira Alton, Kitty Caution also started, the last three being distanced. Time, 2:30¼—2:26¼.

Trotting, 2:27 class, Sacramento won in three straight heats, Luster second, Senator L. third. Lady O., Aunty Wilkes and Gray Belle also started. Time, 2:22¾—2:23—2:20¾.

Pacing, two-year-olds, Harvey Me won the third and fourth heats and race, Cecilia won the second heat and money, W. W. Foote won the first heat and third money. Lou Land and Lone Star also started, but were ruled out of the third heat. Time, 2:23—2:26—2:23—2:24¼.

Trotting, 2:17 class, Wayland W. won the third, fourth and fifth heats, Silver Bow the first and second heats. Bruno, Adelaide, Lucy B., Vina Belle and Crown Prince also started. The last horse was distanced. Time, 2:16—2:15—2:17—2:17¼—2:18¼.

WHEELMEN AT DENVER.

Ziegler Beats the Record for an Unpaced Mile, Flying Start.

DENVER, Aug. 15.—Otto Ziegler of California to-day rode an unpaced mile, flying start, in 2:09 1-5, beating the record two seconds. The judges were regularly appointed and Ziegler's feat makes a record.

All fast amateur wheelmen, except Bliss and Tyler, are here for the races, which begin to-morrow. To-day most of the visiting wheelmen have gone on long runs in the surrounding country.

The American League of Racing Cyclists arrived by special train from Minneapolis to-day, among them being Wallie Sanger. Sanger has been unfortunate this season, in that it has not been wise for him to train to his best condition, but he is all right now, and Dubleton, his trainer, expects him to win every race in which he enters.

The Columbia team is very strong, Bald, their fast man, has already won twenty-four races this year.

The star of the Spalding team is F. J. Titus. All this year he has been steadily pushing ahead, and many regard him as the legitimate aspirant for Zimmerman's position among American wheelmen. He is out for the mile championship to-morrow, and is one of the favorites in the betting.

The Stearns team travels under the name of the Yellow Fellows. Their best man, Murphy, is one of the first ten of 1893, and so far this year he has won ten prizes.

The visitors enjoyed themselves to-night at Elitch's Garden and Manhattan Beach, where special programmes were presented. To-morrow morning the preliminary heats will be rolled off, and those who desire will take a country ride. In the afternoon the final heats will be raced, and in the evening League of American Wheelmen ball will be given at the Broadway Theater.

THE TWO-HUNDRED-MILE RECORD.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—W. L. Stimmel and Fred C. Fuhrman have broken the 200-mile road record, riding a course between Buffalo and Erie and return in fifteen hours fifty minutes and thirty seconds. The best time previously made was seventeen hours and five minutes.

Bloody Fight Between Farmers.

COLUMBUS (Ind.), Aug. 15.—A hard fight, in which farmers Joseph Vickery, William Williams, Archie Williams and Archie May, all wealthy and highly respectable men, were engaged, took place in Hope, in the eastern part of this county, last night. These men could not agree on a business transaction and went into court. The court took their case under advisement and a bloody fight followed. All were arrested.

Destructive Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Five alarms have been turned in for a fire in the wholesale grocery establishment of R. C. Williams & Co., Hudson and Thomas streets. The fire originated, it is thought, from spontaneous combustion. It was confined to one building. The firm place the loss on the stock at $200,000, mostly by water. The building is worth $200,000.

Hog Cholera in Illinois.

DECATUR, Aug. 15.—Hog cholera broke out near Elburn, Macon County, two weeks ago, and since then has extended rapidly twelve miles west and eight miles east. Hundreds of hogs have died of the disease and many are sick. There appears to be no remedy for the afflicted swine. Local dealers have refused to buy hogs from that section of this country.

CARNOT'S DEATH AVENGED.

ANOTHER ANARCHIST DIES FOR A MISTAKEN CAUSE.

Santo's Head Severed From His Body by a Keen Blade in a Public Square at Lyons.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LYONS (France), Aug. 16.—The republic of France avenged the death of her beloved President at 4:55 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at which hour Santo was guillotined in the public square. With the cry of "Vive l'Anarchie!" on his lips the head of the trembling assassin was severed from the body by the keen blade, and another anarchist had died for a mistaken cause. There were no unusual demonstrations attending the execution.

The news of the decision to execute Santo in the early morning spread rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts to keep it secret. The wine shops and restaurants in the vicinity were crowded all evening with people who wanted to witness the execution. However, these people were compelled to leave their places of shelter, as tavern keepers had orders to close their doors at that hour, and the streets leading to the prison were occupied by troops.

Santo had to walk fifty yards from his cell to the scaffold, which was in the square facing the prison.

When the preparations of Deibler had been completed, he examined the guillotine and pronounced it satisfactory. It was then 4:25 o'clock, and the troops had closed in around the guillotine. When daylight arrived the square and the streets near by were thronged.

Escorted by a squad of gendarmes, the executioner and his men entered the prison at 4:30 P. M. M. Raux, the Governor of the prison, awakened Santo, saying to him, "Courage; the hour has arrived."

The condemned man, with a great effort, raised himself. His face turned livid and his hands and limbs trembled convulsively, despite his efforts to appear careless as to his fate. The trembling continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand and his limbs were so stiff from cold and fright that his clothes were put on him with the greatest difficulty. In reply to the question whether he would have breakfast, Santo declined either food or drink. He also refused religious consolation.

At 4:50 Santo was led out of his cell by the guards. His face was deadly pale. As he was being fastened down he cried, "Vive l'Anarchie!"

Deibler and his assistants and the officials issued from the prison at 4:50 o'clock. At the command to present arms and draw swords, the wagon issued from the building and took up a place on the left side of the guillotine. The assistants fixed the gangway. The priest approached Santo, who appeared not to see him. When Santo appeared walking with extreme difficulty his open shirt displaying his breast, frail and bony, his eyes were fixed on the guillotine and then wandered to the troops and the crowd.

He uttered the cries: "Courage, my comrades!" "Vive l'Anarchie!" but the sound issued feebly from his closed teeth and was scarcely audible beyond the troops. The words were hardly uttered when Santo was seized and pushed toward the bascule. He made a feeble struggle and fell. His weight was too light, and his executioners were compelled to raise him and thrust him forward. He made another frantic movement, obliging Deibler to come to the assistance of his men and place Santo's head under the lunette. Much time was taken up with these movements.

At last Deibler pressed the handle which released the knife. A sharp, short sound announced the severance of the vertebræ, a spurt of blood sprinkled the wagon, the head fell into a basket of sawdust and the body was rolled into another.

Bravos sounded from the crowd, which seemed less moved than on ordinary executions.

THE WAR OVER COREA.

Seven Chinese Vessels Reported Sunk in a Naval Battle,

THOUGH THE STATEMENT AS YET LACKS CONFIRMATION.

The British Minister at Tien-Tsin Issues Notice Enjoining Strict Neutrality Upon British Subjects in the Far East During the War Between China and Japan—The War Feeling at Yokohama at Concert Pitch.

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Private telegrams from Yokohoma say that seven Chinese vessels were sunk in the recent engagement with the Japanese. This report lacks confimation and probably arose from the statement received from Yokohoma last night that news had been received of a battle on the 11th between Chinese and Japanese fleets, and that the Chinese were driven off. Inquiries at the Japanese Legation here fail to obtain confirmation of the report.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Tien-Tsin says the British Minister has issued a notice enjoining strict neutrality upon British subjects in the far East during the war between Japan a China.

The French gunboat Lion has arrived at Tien-Tsin. It is announced that a warship flying any flag which attempts to cross Taku Bay will be fired upon, unless their intended arrival has previously been announced to the officers in command of the fort.

The French gunboat Lion will be remembered as the warship which was reported to have been present at the sinking of the transport Kow Shung, and important evidence is expected from her commander.

A Yokohama special to the *Chronicle* says a rumor has reached there of an important naval engagement between the Japanese and Chinese naval fleets of Wei-Hai-Wei on August 10th. Several Chinese vessels belonging to the northern squadron were sunk, according to the report.

POPULAR FEELING AT CONCERT PITCH.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 15. — The steamer Tacoma, fifteen days out from Hongkong, arrived at this port shortly after noon to-day. Her weather log is brief. She left Hongkong July 19th, Shanghai July 24th, Kobe July 29th. So far as could be gathered popular feeling in Yokohama is at concert pitch. Numerous of the leading merchants have made contributions of rice and saki, and all is hurry and bustle and fighting talk.

Lieutenant-General Takashima expressed himself as follows at Osaka:

"The military equipment of the country became perfected by degrees since the organization of divisions in 1885. At present the Japanese army need not fear any country in the world, with the exception of three or four powers. In comparing her navy with that of China, Japan is inferior in point of tonnage by some 3,000 tons, but China has vessels with speed of only twelve knots, while Japan has vessels of eighteen knots. As to skill and arms China is no match for Japan. Moreover, she has only thirty vessels of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company as transports, which she requires for the transportation of rice for the interior. But Japan has about sixty steamers of over 2,000 tons for that purpose, if recent purchased vessels be added. As it is the first occasion on which steel armored squadrons engage in combat, foreign powers will regard with attention the issues of a naval engagement. This present occasion is worthy of our full exertion, and it will be a good opportunity to show the world our military strength."

Since the naval fight off Fusan the running of Japanese steamers between Jinsen and Fusan has been suspended. General travel on the smaller oriental lines is very much broken, and news of authentic nature is difficult to obtain.

In Yokohama it is believed that China's plan will be to march troops into Corea by way of Wiju, and the Japanese Government is said to be taking steps accordingly.

The report that the Chinese Minister was to start for home on July 28th is denied. He is said to have received instructions not to leave until the withdrawal of the Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Peking.

From Hongkong reports on the Corean difficulty are still less satisfactory, the news being of a wild and contradictory nature.

The plague appears to be abating rapidly, though danger is now apprehended from the action of the sanitary board in allowing the return of a large number of coolies to the colony. The total number of deaths from the plague in Hongkong since the outbreak on the 9th of May is reported at 2,372 up to date. Strong efforts are being made to keep out coolies from Canton and the cholera districts of the mainland.

The Fokien authorities have ordered some Lok Chink battalions to proceed to Foo Chow, and "braves" are being enlisted to strengthen the forces in Fokien. Garrisons of the