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READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Democratic State Convention Called to Order.

DEL VALLE CHOSEN CHAIRMAN BY ACCLAMATION.

Interior Delegates Register a Big Kick Against the Meeting-Place—Delegates Still at Sea as to Who Will Head the Ticket—Budd and Murphy Admirers Each Confident That Their Man Will Win—The Committee on Credentials Vote to Seat the Reorganizers' Delegates From Sacramento.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Democratic State Convention convened here shortly after noon to-day. The nomination of a full State ticket and the adoption of a platform is the work before the convention. To-night interest centers in the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination and the three candidates for Railroad Commissioners and four candidates for election to the State Board of Equalization. The contest between the factions known as "railroad" and "anti-railroad" is mainly over the naming of candidates for these two important State boards. For Governor the leading candidates to-night are ex-Congressman James H. Budd of Stockton and "Barney" D. Murphy of San Jose. The name of Congressman Maguire is also prominently mentioned, but he is making no fight for the nomination. To-night, however, it can be said that no one has won the battle. This is due to the fact that the practical, slate-making politicians are handicapped, none of the reputed bosses having sufficient strength to wield the whip.

The convention has 661 delegates. Of these 156 are from San Francisco, but owing to the fact that there are four fighting factions in this big delegation, it cannot be held together and wielded to control the convention. The other large delegations are Los Angeles with 42, Alameda with 37, Santa Clara with 32, Sacramento and Sonoma with 19 each, San Joaquin with 17 and Fresno with 15. None of these delegations have been able to effect any strong combinations.

It is confidently predicted that the convention will adopt strong resolutions against the refunding of the Pacific railroads' indebtedness, and urging Government control of the Pacific roads. The railroad faction, however, is bound to be determined in its opposition to this programme. Resolutions have also been drawn upholding the Cleveland administration and condemning the United States Senators who succeeded in defeating the purpose of the Wilson bill as to sugar, iron and coal. Resolutions have been drafted openly condemning Gorman, Smith and Brice.

Max Popper, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order at 12:30 this afternoon. R. F. Del Valle of Los Angeles was elected Chairman of the convention by acclamation. Charles F. Montgomery of Contra Costa County and Robert J. O'Reilly of San Francisco were elected Secretaries of the convention.

Chairman Del Valle then appointed a Committee on Credentials, naming six delegates from each of the seven Congressional districts.

The convention's first dissension occurred at this juncture. All along the country delegates had been complaining of the inadequacy of the accommodations afforded at the Baldwin Theater. Over a hundred chairs had been crowded into the main floor of the auditorium in order to seat the 661 delegates. The delegates from the mining districts of Tehama, Nevada, Butte and Amador Counties were crowded into chairs placed within the orchestra rail. Only by craning their necks could they see the presiding officer, and this they did not like. The Los Angeles men were behind Nevada in the left orchestra chairs, and the Alameda and Marin delegates were on the right.

The country delegates demanded that a more suitable convention hall be provided. They finally succeeded in forcing the appointment of a committee of five to investigate and, if possible, secure a better hall.

The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock, greatly to the disappointment of the great crowd that filled the galleries. The boxes of the theater were crowded with ladies and a few Federal officials.

Little effort had been made to decorate the theater. Across the front of the stage, on which provision had been made for the presiding officers and members of the press, the stars and stripes were draped from the drop curtain. A large picture of President Cleveland was suspended in the center.

After recess the convention was again called to order at 3 P. M.

Chairman Del Valle stated that he had appointed a committee to consider the question of removal to another hall, as follows: Harvey J. Jackson, San Francisco; Garrett McInerney, San Francisco; W. R. Burke, Los Angeles; John Even, Napa; C. W. Reed, San Francisco.

McInerney announced that the committee would receive complaints this evening regarding the Baldwin Theater, and thereafter consider the question of removal. This did not please many of the interior delegates, who desired to fight the matter out then and there, but the committee maintained its position and gained the desired delay, which the country delegates say is defeating the purpose of the resolution creating the committee.

It was agreed to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 A. M., when the Chairman has promised to announce the Committee on Permanent Organization and Platform.

Before adjourning, the following Committee on Credentials was announced: G. W. Mordecai (Chairman), Madera; N. O. Bradley, Tulare; J. W. Hughes, San Diego; John McMurray, Trinity; James H. Wilkins, Marin; Frank R. Wehe, Sierra; W. J. McGee, Amador; B. F. Harris, Calaveras; Dan F. Donohoe, Yuba; C. H. Jamieson, Lake; John Hachett, Alameda; John Wolfskill, Solano; George T. Mayre, Colin M. Boyd, W. P. Lawlor, W. H. Byington, Joseph P. Kelly, San Francisco; Sam M. Rucker, San Jose; Thomas Renison, Monterey; A. Ramish, Los Angeles; C. A. Snook, Santa Barbara.

ENGLISH RENOMINATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The delegates of the Third Congressional District met here this afternoon, and by acclamation renominated Warren D. English.

The Committee on Credentials held a session this afternoon, and another one lasting three hours this evening. To-night's meeting was devoted entirely to the consideration of the respective claims of the rival delegations from Sacramento. H. M. LaRue and Gillis Doty spoke for the Reorganizers, and J. H. Stevenson for the old-line Democrats. After listening to arguments, the committee went into executive session. A proposition from the committee to seat half of each delegation was declined by both parties. Finally, by a vote of 20 to 1, the committee declared in favor of the Reorganizers.

The contest in the Alameda delegation between Superintendent of the Mint Daggett and Frank J. Moffitt over the Chairmanship of the delegation resulted in the selection of Moffitt by a vote of 19 to 16 over R. M. Fitzgerald, Daggett's candidate. The feeling between the two factions is so bitter that the minority openly aver their determination to oppose the majority on every proposition which may arise during convention.

All day long considerable talk was heard regarding the probable action of the American Protective Association on various nominations which are being urged. Surveyor of the Port English, who aims at convention leadership, urged strongly the adoption of a plank in the platform condemning the American Protective Association. This proposal was deprecated by the conservative element as injudicious, but late in the evening English gained his point, so far as the acceptance of the plank is concerned.

The Platform Committee will not be named until to-morrow morning, but most of the sections have already been drafted, one of them being that referring to the American Protective Association. There will undoubtedly be a strong fight against its adoption in committee and a still harder fight in the convention. Planks denouncing the Reilly funding bill, the abolition of the Railroad Commission and a general tussle with the Southern Pacific are also to be in the platform.

James E. Murphy, Superior Judge of Del Norte, is one of the leading candidates for Supreme Justice. Owing to the American Protective Association talk, he fears the convention will not stand two Murphys on the ticket, Barney for Governor and James for Justice, so he is making a vigorous fight to-night to change the usual order of business, making the nominations for the Supreme Court take precedence over those for Governor. There is little likelihood, however, that this departure from custom will be made.

Great pressure is being brought upon Judge Wallace to induce him to reconsider his refusal to be a candidate for Supreme Justice. His friends believe he will consent to be a candidate, and are confident of his nomination.

James H. Budd of Stockton and Barney Murphy of San Jose are still the leading candidates in the race for the Gubernatorial nomination. Friends of the former held a caucus in the Lick House to-night, and claim 255 votes pledged to Budd, 331 being necessary to a choice. Murphy's adherents claim the inside of the race, but refuse to make numerical announcements. Enthusiastic Murphy men are wearing badges with "Barney Murphy" in blue letters to offset the red badges of Jim Budd's followers. Most of the delegates are unpledged, however.

For the first time since the formal announcement of his candidacy, Congressman Maguire's boom for Governor showed positive strength to-night. The San Francisco delegates made a great play of arousing enthusiasm for him, but many asserted there was "a nigger in the pile," and that the support of Maguire is not genuine. There is talk of Budd withdrawing in favor of Maguire after the first two ballots, but Budd's friends emphatically deny this.

A statement which had more currency and which received greater credence was the announcement that Murphy at the last moment would retire in favor of Dennis Spencer of Napa, whom many consider the man of destiny, and a very available candidate. It is urged that his residence would offset that of Mr. Estee, and that his record is excellent. It is understood that D. A. Ostrum of Yuba will be content with a complimentary vote on the first ballot.

Nomination of a Congressman for the Sixth District was deferred from this evening until to-morrow night, pending the report of the Committee on Credentials.

D. M. Delmas of Santa Clara is believed to be Del Valle's choice for Chairman of the Platform Committee.

SHOT HIS BROTHER.

Outcome of a Quarrel Between Two Sons of a Millionaire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21. — Harry Moore, son of Dr. George A. Moore, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, was shot by his brother George to-day. The two brothers were leaving the insurance office, where they are employed as clerks together, when the shooting occurred. George Moore said Harry had threatened his father and he had told him if he struck his father he would shoot him. Harry then struck at his brother and the latter fired one shot, which took effect in the hip, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound. The shooter, who is 24 years old, was arrested.

Dr. Moore, father of the boys, is a millionaire. The boys have been on bad terms for some time, and it is thought that to-day's shooting is the outcome of long-standing trouble. George says he thinks Harry is crazy, as he is very quarrelsome. Harry had threatened to beat his father, and, when George threatened to shoot him if he did, Harry struck him in the face. Then the shooting occurred.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Officers Elected at the Session of the Pacific Jurisdiction.

PORTLAND (Or.), Aug. 21.—The third session of the Head Camp, Pacific Jurisdiction, of the Woodmen of the World elected the following officers: Head Consul, F. A. Falkenburg of Denver (re-elected); Head Advisor, Chas. V. Cooper of Portland; Head Clerk, General John W. Browning of Denver (re-elected); Head Banker, J. K. Shireman of Pueblo, Col.; Head Escort, B. V. Hunt of Pueblo, Col.; Head Managers—John C. Latshaw of Pueblo, F. P. Beatschey of Denver, Dr. A. K. Carmichael of Trinidad, Col.; Judge N. Hayes of Greeley, Col.; J. C. Baird of Wyoming; Sovereign, W. O. Nash of Denver; A. M. Meekelm of Colfax, Wash.

Salt Lake and Helena were candidates for the session of 1896, but Salt Lake withdrew from the contest and Helena was selected.

The Eastern delegates all left for home by the steamer San Francisco to-night.

John C. Latshaw of Pueblo, who was elected one of the Head Managers, is lying seriously ill with typhoid fever at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

EZETA AND HIS COMRADES.

Belief That the Refugees Will be Landed To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The gunboat Bennington, with General Ezeta and the other San Salvadorean refugees on board, is still kept at sea beyond the three-mile limit. It is now positively known that the warrants for the arrest of the refugees have been in the city since last week, and that the papers are now in the hands of the local attorneys who are representing the Government of San Salvador. To-day these attorneys were in consultation with United States Marshal Baldwin, but so far no action seems to have been taken to bring the Bennington into port. Mr. Mitchell, who is the San Salvadorean Government's leading counsel in the case, stated this evening that no action would be taken until to-morrow morning. It is generally believed that the refugees will be landed to-morrow.

No Trace of the Bodies.

TACOMA, Aug. 21.—A special to the *Ledger* from Ocosta says that the balance of the crew of the United States coast survey steamer McArthur have been patrolling the ocean beach since Saturday for fourteen miles, but no trace of the bodies of Captain Crosby or any of the four men supposed to have been drowned in the surf Friday night can be found. The McArthur is now at Ocosta dock.

ALIEN ANARCHISTS.

Strong Report Favoring Their Exclusion and Deportation

MADE BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

Republicans Looking Forward to a Gain of Three More Votes in the Senate Before a Vote Can be Had on the Free-Sugar Bill—Three Vacancies Counted On to be Filled by Republicans Are One From Montana, One From Washington and One From Wyoming.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A strong report favoring the rigid exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists has been made by the House Committee on Judiciary. The report says:

"It is admitted on all hands that the question is one of very great importance, and that legislation on the subject is called for by every consideration of public safety. The committee advises that owing to the severe legislation continually adopted by France and Italy, a great many dangerous anarchists are making their way to the United States, and, as under existing laws, they cannot be denied admission to our territory, the United States will soon be the rendezvous for these human monsters, unless the proposed legislation is speedily adopted.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the United States is fully justified by existing conditions in using all its powers to prevent immigration and settlement in this country of men who repudiate all law, all government, and practically proclaim themselves as the enemies of mankind.

"Your committee has no disposition to hamper the rigorous and prompt execution of a law providing for the exclusion and deportation by hundreds of unnecessary proceedings or delays, and is now willing to concede that the Superintendent of Immigration and the Secretary of the Treasury may not be fully trusted to confine the operation of the law to those who are justly subject to its provisions."

The report takes up the various objections made to the proposed measures, and disposes of each of them. Concerning the objection that the bill is faulty in not defining anarchists, the report says: "As the meaning of the word is defined as 'absence of government, a state of society where there is no law or supreme power, a state of lawlessness and political confusion,' and its meaning well known, it is considered unnecessary to encumber the Act with a special definition."

The committee meets the objection that a person should not be charged with anarchy and deported witnout jury trial, by saying: "It would hardly be contended, we suppose, that the Government should maintain a jury at every port of entry for the purpose of passing on the qualifications of immigrants who desire to enter and acquire rights not possessed by the foreigner who desires to enter. We are unable to perceive upon what principle a jury trial is insisted upon in order to deport an alien whose residence in the country is considered detrimental to the public welfare."

In conclusion, the report states that there is full constitutional power for the enactment of the proposed law, and there is urgent necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

OBJECTION RAISED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—There was not a quorum present when the House began its session to-day, but the members sought to take up several measures by unanimous consent.

The Senate bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists was called up.

Warner of New York objected to the consideration of the bill. "I regret," he said, "I must always stand here and protest against putting in the hands of administration officers the enormous power conferred by the bill."

"Does not the gentleman know," interposed McMillin, "that 500 anarchists are already known to the police to be on the way to these shores?"

"The gentleman from New York," replied Mr. Warner, emphatically, "cannot be panic-stricken, and he objects to giving officers the power to deport such persons as they deem offenders."

"Whenever the word is used in the statute," suggested Oates, "it is given the common-law interpretation."

"There is no definition of 'anarchist' in common law," replied Warner, "and I object to the consideration of the bill."

A resolution to print 20,000 copies of the tariff bill was passed, also the bill to grant the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad the right of way through the Chippewa and White-earth Indian Reservations.

At 10:25 the House adjourned until 12 o'clock Thursday.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Resolutions Presented in the House by Representative Hartman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Representative Hartman of Montana presented in the House to-day resolutions for the free coinage of silver, which are regarded by the free silver advocates as one of the most significant expressions in favor of their doctrine which have been elicited by the agitation of the past year. The resolutions, which have been considered and adopted during the present session by the labor organizations of the country, are strongly worded, and are signed by the chief officers of the various unions. The signers are: J. D. Sovereign, Grand Master Workman, and John W. Hayes, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Marion Butler, President of the National Farmers' Alliance; Henry H. Trenor, President, and P. F. Maguire, Secretary, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. A. Rollinson, President of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association; Frank Sargent, Grand Master Workman, and F. W. Arnold, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and John McBride, President of the United Mine-Workers of America.

Accompanying the resolutions is an address to the members of organized labor and all other producers and toilers throughout the United States, which led to their adoption. The address declares "that, in view of the general distress at a time when granaries are full, and in the natural order of things producers and toilers should be enjoying the fruits of their labors, it seems that the time has come for united action on the part of those who create the wealth of the country.

"One of the causes which has brought about this condition," the address says, "is the departure from the bimetallic financial principles of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, and the substitution of the monometallic policy dictated by the European money-holders and their American allies."

A review of the financial legislation is given to show what part was enacted in the interest of the producing and will of the non-producing classes. The proposition is set forth that before the demonetization of silver 3,500 bushels of wheat or 35,000 pounds of cotton equaled the pay of a Senator or Congressman, while to-day 10,000 bushels of wheat or 100,000 pounds of cotton barely suffice; that formerly 35,000 bushels of wheat or 350,000 pounds of cotton would have paid the salary of the President, while to-day he receives the equivalent of 100,000 bushels of wheat or 1,000,000 pounds of cotton, and the same proportion applies to all other fixed salaries and incomes.

Demoralization of the food-producing section is said to have caused the manufacturers to lose the markets for their goods, so that hundreds of thousands of workmen have been thrown out of employment, and the demonetization of half of the world's volume of money makes it comparatively easy for capitalists to corner and manipulate the other half. In the review of financial legislation it is charged that all Acts since the civil war have been in the interest of bondholders and against the producers, and the Sherman law is said to have been repealed at the demand of European financiers, although a grand fight was made by the people's representatives.

The resolutions are as follows:

"We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the Constitution as established by our fathers, by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, the coins of both metals to be equally full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873.

"We also condemn the increase of the national debt in time of peace, and the use of interest-bearing bonds at any time."

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Additional Errors in Punctuation Constantly Being Discovered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. — Additional errors in punctuation in the new tariff bill are constantly being discovered by the Treasury officials. To-day an important mistake was found in Section 5 of the free list. This section provides that articles of foreign manufacture must be stamped with the name of the origin, and then says: "And until so marked, stamped, branded, labeled, they shall not be delivered to the importer, should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, etc., in excess of the annuity exactly contained in such article."

It is assumed that there should have been a period established between the words "importer" and "should," but as there is none, the paragraph as it stands is unintelligible, and may lead to serious embarrassments in its execution.

Up to this time Mr. Carlisle has not asked any opinion of the Attorney-General upon the many mistakes in the bill, and he will probably not do so until after the bill becomes a law. The Secretary, however, has expressed the opinion that all goods now in bond which have been changed from the dutiable to the free list will be subject to the duty in force until imported, if withdrawn for consumption. The goods can, however, be exported and then reimported and thus receive the benefits of the free list. This was not the intention of Congress. Early in the prepartion of the bill this question was raised, but the words "or withdrawn for consumption" which appear in the enacting clause were then changed to clearly indicate that goods in bond could be withdrawn at the new rates. But the true significance of the words "and mentioned in the schedules herein contained," which follow, do not seem to have been fully understood.

REPUBLICANS LOOKING AHEAD.

They Expect Soon to Gain Three Members in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senator White, the new member of the Finance Committee, is not in favor of free silver and lead ores, and as all the Republicans hold the same opinion it has been decided that the Senate need not take into consideration the House free lead bill.

The sugar men have taken a great deal of comfort over the vote recently had on the motion of Senator Manderson, instructing the Senate Finance Committee to report an amendment to the free sugar bill re-establishing the McKinley sugar bounty.

It was shown that a majority of the Senate was for the bounty. When the Senate meets in December Mr. Stewart may not vote, which would leave the Vice-President to decide against the bounty on a tie.

But it is thought by some who advocate the bounty that before a vote on the free sugar bill or the amended bill can be had there will be three more Republican votes in the Senate.

There are vacancies from Montana, Washington and Wyoming, and it is claimed by the Republicans that the Legislatures elected this fall will be Republican.

Burial Place of Thomas Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Congressman Bryan of Nebraska, who is a devoted disciple of Thomas Jefferson, has presented his quota of plants from the botanical garden for the decoration of Jefferson's burial place. They will be selected by the present owner of Monticello, Hon. Jefferson Levy, with the aid of Superintendent Smith of Carr's Botanical Garden. The old tree which stands close by Jefferson's tomb, distinguished by the fact that he and Dabney Carr when boys used to read under its shade, has recently died, but the trunk will be left standing, and is to be ornamented by a rare variety of ivy first brought to this country from the grave of Robert Burns. The gift grows out of a pilgrimage made by Mr. Bryan to Monticello about three months ago.

Arrest of a Minister in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Some days ago dispatches from Mexico announced that Rev. H. R. Mosely, a Baptist minister, had been imprisoned at Saltillo, Mexico, as the result of publishing a pamphlet, entitled "Three Centuries of Romanism in Mexico." As the Mexicans who profess any faith are generally Catholics, this publication caused great excitement in the country, and it is probable the reverend missionary was arrested by the authorities to preserve him from harm quite as much as to punish him. At any rate, they made no objection when United States Consul Donnelly requested his release, and the Consul-General notified the State Department by telegraph that he had escorted the minister safely across the border.

Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The construction bureau of the navy has prepared plans for the transformation of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius into a torpedo boat, and the result of the change will be to make the Vesuvius a pretty craft. By the removal of the cumberous dynamite guns the constructors will be able to use 100 tons of available displacement for the accommodation of a superstructure running half the length of the vessel forward. This will afford comfortable quarters for the crew, and will make the vessel a much better sea boat in rough water. Five torpedo tubes will be put in—two on the bow, one astern and two amidships.

Tragedy in Central Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The dead bodies of a man and woman were found to-day on the Ramble in Central Park. The man had a bullet hole in his head and the woman had been shot in the left breast. The police are unable to say whether both committed suicide or whether the man shot the woman and then himself. They are believed to be Julius Denaren and Julia Faunrier.

DESTITUTION AT PULLMAN.

Thousands of People Suffering for the Want of Food.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESS.

Governor Altgeld Writes President Pullman Requesting That He Put More Men to Work, But is Answered That Employment Has Been Given to All for Whom There is at Present Need—The Strike Investigation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Governor Altgeld spent several hours to-day with the citizens of Pullman. He was told that 2,436 families had been helped. "I do not know just what method I shall take with these men," said the Governor, "but something must be done. I have written to George M. Pullman.

"I can do little myself," said the Governor to-day, "and if anything considerable were to be done, the money would have to come out of the Government's financial reservoirs. I might convene the Legislature for the purpose of making an appropriation, or I might appeal to the people of the State. I think we have gone to the bottom of things now and can proceed intelligently, and it remains to be seen what can be done."

The Governor to-night issued the following proclamation:

"*To the people of the State of Illinois, and especially those of the City of Chicago:* There is great distress growing out of the want of food in and around the town of Pullman. More than a thousand families, or in the neighborhood of 6,000 people, are destitute—nearly four-fifths of whom are women and children. The men have endeavored to get work, but were unable to do so.

"As a rule the men are a superior class of laborers, industrious, capable and steady, and some of them have worked for the Pullman Company for more than ten years. Those who have been given work can get food, but are still in such an impoverished condition that they cannot help their neighbors, if they would. The Relief Society is unable to get more supplies. On last Saturday they gave to each family two pounds of oatmeal and two pounds of cornmeal, and having nothing left have suspended operations, leaving the people in an absolutely helpless condition. The County Commissioners of Cook County as the overseer of the poor, have rendered some assistance, but owing to the limited appropriation they can furnish relief but for a short time.

"We cannot now stop to inquire into the cause of this distress. The good people of this State cannot allow women and children by the hundreds to perish from hunger. I, therefore, call upon all humane and charitably-disposed citizens to contribute what they can toward giving relief to these people."

The Governor has also called on the Commissioners of Cook County to do all in their power in the matter.

After making a personal visit to Pullman, Governor Altgeld to-day addressed a personal letter to Mr. Pullman, saying:

"I examined the conditions at Pullman yesterday, and visited even the kitchens and bedrooms of many of the people. I learn from your manager that last spring there were 3,260 people on the payrolls. Yesterday there were 2,200 at work, but over 600 of these are new men, so that only about 1,600 of the old employes have been taken back, thus leaving 1,000 of old employes who have not been taken back. A few hundred have left. The remainder have applied for work, but were told that they were not needed. These are destitute. The Relief Committee has exhausted its resources. It seems to me your company cannot afford to have men appeal to me for charity and the humanity of the State to save the lives of your old employes. Four-fifths of the people are women and children. No matter what caused this distress, it must be met."

He then proposed that the rent of all unemployed be remitted until October 1st.

Mr. Pullman replied at length. He said: "While it has not been represented to the officers of this company by any persons concerned that there was any such extended distress at Pullman as was reported for the first time by the extraordinary methods published in the telegrams to you in your official capacity, I do not doubt that there are many cases caused by the refusal of the employes for more than two and a half months to earn offered wages to more than $300,000, and that such cases have been increased and made more severe by the resistance of more than 650 of our employes in a refusal to apply for their old places after the strike was practically over, and as they were invited on July 18th to resume their work until by the gradual coming of new men during the whole month their places have been filled and the full force engaged for all work on hand. The suggestion that the work should be divided so that a sufficient number of our present employes should be put on half time in order to give at least half time for all was tried last winter. The result has been that the gross earnings of individual employes were so small as to give an erroneous impression with reference to the sufficiency of the rate of wages. The policy of the company is now to employ only as many men as it is possible to furnish work on full time."

To this the Governor replied substantially as follows: "I see your company refuses to do anything toward relieving the situation at Pullman. It is not my business to fix the moral responsibility in this case. There are nearly 6,000 people suffering for the want of food. They were your employes. I also assumed that as the State had been to a large expense to protect your property, you would not want to have the public shoulder the burden of relieving distress in your town. As you refused to do anything to relieve the suffering in this case, I am compelled to appeal to the public to do so."

INVESTIGATING THE STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A. J. Carroll, editor of the *Eight-Hour Herald*, was the first witness before the Strike Commissioners to-day. He told of the efforts of the Civic Federation to settle the Pullman strike. He was informed by the Pullman officials that they had nothing to arbitrate. He believed that compulsory arbitration applied to quasi-public industries would be beneficial, and read a letter from a friend in New Zealand showing the beneficial results of Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

Malcolm McDowell, a newspaper reporter, told of the overturning of the cars at Pullman. He said there were no railroad strikers in the mob.

Rev. L. M. Wickham, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Church at Pullman, was emphatic in his denunciation of the methods of the Pullman Company. "When business gets slack," he said, "the company's employes living outside of Pullman are ordered to move into the company's houses on peril of losing their positions. Men who have attempted to buy homes on the installment plan are the first laid off when the force is reduced. One man, injured in the shops, was taken to the hospital. Later, I saw a sworn statement, purporting to be signed by him, in which he said the accident was entirely unavoidable. I know the paper was a forgery for, on the date on which it was made, the man was unable to write his name. One of the worst feature of the Pullman system of house-renting is the immorality it encourages. Many workmen are compelled to rent rooms. The houses are so arranged that roomers must pass through family sleeping-rooms, and, as a result, the morality of Pullman is much below that of surrounding towns."

Roy Baker, a Chicago reporter, was called upon for an account of the riot at Hammond. Baker stated he was in the midst of the mob, and saw no American Railway Union men nor railroad strikers, the crowd being made up of toughs and outsiders. He said that shortly before the United States troops fired, a small body of men, surrounded by women, children and other spectators, attempted to overturn some Pullman cars. Without warning, the witness declared, the troops fired, killing and wounding several people, all of whom were innocent spectators.

FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

The Big Four Freight Office and Adjoining Buildings Burned.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—The Big Four freight office and adjoining buildings were burned to-day, causing a loss of about $500,000. When the alarm sounded at 2:40 P. M. such a serious result was not apprehended, but the flames afterward spread with destructive rapidity. The big depot was bounded by Third and Wood streets and Central avenue. It was burned with damage to all the surrounding property, including the street car lines passing in that vicinity. Captain Romus, Lieutenant Kavanaugh and fireman Brownlee were badly hurt by falling timbers. The Government bonded warehouses adjoining the depot were burned, with their valuable contents. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the building. The cause is attributed to the explosion of a gasoline stove, used by men tarring the roof of the building, and to sparks from engines on the fresh tar. Many cars, including Pullman and Wagner coaches, were burned in the adjacent buildings.

Shot and Killed His Coachman.

ST. JOE (Mo.), Aug. 21.—This afternoon Frank W. Hart, Jr., a partner in the firm of Hart & Hart, shot and killed his coachman, Charles Martin. Hart's story is to the effect that Martin robbed the safe at his residence of $160, and when he accused him of the crime he admitted his guilt and returned a portion of the money. Hart then told Martin he was going to hand him over to the officers, when Martin seized an axe and made for him, then Hart shot him. Hart surrendered, and at the Coroner's inquest was discharged.

Found His Wife Dead in Bed.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—Thomas Harper of Esplenborough returned to-day from Mount Clemens. He found his wife dead in bed, and by her side their two children, aged 2 and 4 years, lay unconscious. The woman died from hemorrhage, and the bed was saturated with the blood. The children were in a precarious condition from the lack of food and breathing the contaminated atmosphere.

The Californians Will Not Go East.

PUEBLO (Col.), Aug. 21.—Ziegler, Wells and Foster, the great California bicyclists, have decided not to go East for the national circuit races. They will take in the Utah circuit this week and then return to the coast. Ziegler's friends are satisfied he would not get fair play East. He was pocketed by the Eastern men in the races here and had no show to win.

Fatal Explosion.

BYRNE (Ill.), Aug. 21.—The boiler of a traction engine belonging to Andrew Ross exploded on the farm of Hiram Berksmith to-day. Farmer Berksmith was blown to atoms and Andrew Ross, running the engine, was fatally injured. He died a few hours later. Five boys, from 9 to 14 years old, were badly torn and scalded. It is thought four of them cannot recover.

Surrounded With Mystery.

PEORIA (Ill.), Aug. 21.—Charles McCoy, the anarchist, and Miss Jessie Coldwell, aged 20, were drowned in Peoria Lake while boating last night. They were heard quarreling about 10 o'clock. The affair is surrounded with mystery. The lake is being dragged for the bodies.

Heavy Fog.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The American Liner Berlin, from Southampton, came through a heavy fog all the way from Grand Banks, and had two hair-breadth escapes from collision, one with the brigantine Alvo, at sea, the other with the schooner O. H. Brown, off Fire Island.

A Train Runs Into a Rockslide.

COLORADO CITY (Col.), Aug. 21.—The westbound fast freight on the Colorado Midland ran into a rockslide in Eleven-mile Canyon this morning. The engine rolled into the river and Engineer J. B. Blocker was crushed to death. His mother lives in Los Angeles.

A San Franciscan Accidentally Shot.

SPOKANE (Wash.), Aug. 21.—Insurance Adjuster Frank H. Swett of San Francisco is lying at the Cœur d'Alene Hotel under the influence of opiates, suffering from a frightful gunshot wound in the hip. He was coming down the St. Joe River with a party who had been hunting and fishing for two weeks. As they neared the head of navigation one of his companions picked up a hammerless shotgun and discharged it, the charge entering Swett's hip, carrying with it the gunwads and shreds of his clothing. The mass ranged downward, till buried in the flesh just above the knee. None of the bones are fractured, and if blood poisoning does not set in Swett will recover without the loss of his leg.

Estee Speaks at Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA, Aug. 21.—The political campaign was opened here this evening by M. M. Estee, who spoke in the Athenæum to a crowded audience. The speaker eloquently handled the tariff question, and his remarks were frequently applauded. He alluded to the fact that he had spoken with Senator White from the same rostrum in this city last campaign, and now he had to say the country had tried Mr. White's free trade doctrine to its sorrow. He strongly opposed the funding bill, and alluded to the referendum of the Populists as an extravagant, unconstitutional and unbusiness-like measure.

Battleship Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The battleship Oregon was out again to-day for a run on the bay. Several gentlemen interested in her have timed her from point to point in the bay every day she has been out, and they say she is developing more speed every day. It is the impression of steamboatmen that she will earn a handsome premium for her builders on her official trial trip.

Raisin-Growers' Combine.

FRESNO, Aug. 21.—The fears that the newly organized raisin-growers' combine would not secure the 80 per cent. of the raisin crop necessary to the success of the scheme were dispelled to-day by additional signatures of growers representing 1,000 acres in vines.

MIKADO'S FORCES DEFEATED.

Japanese Troops Driven From Ping Yang and Chung Ho.

TWO BATTLES, IN WHICH HEAVY LOSS IS REPORTED.

The Chinese Fleet in Full Possession of the Gulf of Pei Chi Lei—Two German Priests Captured by Banditti and Held for Ransom—A Yacht Sunk During a Storm at St. John, New Brunswick, and Eight People Drowned.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Times* has received the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 21st:

General Tio, commanding the Feng Tien Division of the Chinese forces, telegraphs as follows: "The Chinese on Friday attacked the Japanese forces at Ping Yang, driving them back, with a heavy loss, a distance of eleven miles to Chung Ho. The Chinese made another attack on Saturday and drove the Japanese from Chung Ho, which is now in Chinese hands. The Japanese again lost heavily in Saturday's fighting. Another great battle is expected to-day."

Admiral Freemantle, the British commander, has established the headquarters of his fleet provisionally at Chee Foo, where the British, Russian and American Ministers now are. The Chinese fleet is enjoying full possession of the Gulf of Pei Chi Lei.

The Chinese are re-embarking large numbers of troops for Fusan. Nothing is known regarding their destination.

The Chinese force which occupied Yashan have evacuated that place and marched eastward in the direction of Seoul. The force which is under General Yeh has been augmented by the adhesion of numbers of Coreans. The Chinese forces are converging on Ping Yang. The English line at the latter point remains in the possession of Chinese. Nine thousand Japanese troops have left Seoul and marched in the direction of Ping Yang.

Two German Fathers of the Catholic Mission at Si Ning Cou, in the southern part of the province of Shan Tung, have been captured by banditti and held for ransom. A Government posse are in pursuit of the robbers.

Two Japanese spies arrested in the French settlement at Shanghai will remain under the protection of the United States Consul until the charge is clearly proven against them.

SINKING OF THE KOW SHUNG.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Shanghai to-day says a court of inquiry has established the fact that the commander of the Japanese war-ship Naniwa ordered the destruction of the drowning men from the Chinese transport Kow Shung, sunk by the Japanese. Vice-Admiral Freemantle, in command of the British China Station, is collecting detailed evidence on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Japanese Legation here received intelligence stating that it has been reported in Tokio on reliable authority that the finding of the British Naval Court of Inquiry, which was held in Shanghai, to investigate the fact of the sinking of the British steamer Kow Shung, when acting as a transport for Chinese troops for Corea by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa Kan, is favorable to the Japanese. It is also reported that the British Admiralty has officially stated to his Government that he considers the sinking of the Kow Shung under the circumstances as the equivalent of the sinking of a Chinese vessel, and that he has advised the British Government to make no claim.

EIGHT FAMILIES IN MOURNING.

A Yacht Sunk and All But Four of Her Crew Drowned.

ST. JOHN (N. B.), Aug. 21.—To-day's yacht racing for the corporation cup resulted in putting mourning into at least eight families. The four yachts started out with a great breeze. Nothing of importance happened until the yachts rounded the last buoy, and were homeward bound, when all were becalmed. To the westward indications of a storm could be seen. In a short time the storm came with rain and a high wind, followed in a few minutes by a hailstorm. The yachts had their sails all set when the storm struck them. In a short time the yachts were all out of sight, with the storm raging furiously. The Maple Leaf was some little distance off from the others, and was the first to receive the benefit of the squall. The crew made an effort to take in sail, but before they could accomplish this work the top mast was carried away. The Primrose was well in shore when it struck, and she lasted but a few minutes. She was thrown on her beam's end, and in an instant she plunged bow first to the bottom.

As the storm subsided the people on the tugboat Lillie discovered that one yacht was missing, and immediately got up steam for a search for the missing yacht. After going about a quarter of a mile, four men in close proximity were found swimming about in the heavy running sea.

The following are those drowned: Samuel Hutton, Fred Priest, George Heathfield, A. Akerly, G. B. Bartlett, James Hurley, William Russell and H. Holly.

Hutton was one of the best oarsmen in the world. He was a member of the celebrated