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BUDD FOR GOVERNOR.

The Ex-Congressman Chosen to Head the Democratic Ticket.

RECEIVES THE NOMINATION ON THE THIRD BALLOT.

William F. Jeter of Santa Cruz Nominated for Lieutenant Governor, Ben Maddox of Visalia for Secretary of State, A. B. Paris of San Bernardino for Attorney-General and J. C. Castro of San Luis Obispo for Treasurer—An Adjournment Taken Until This Morning.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention accomplished the most arduous task to-day in the selection of a candidate for Governor, James H. Budd of Stockton, the attorney and ex-Congressman, being nominated on the third ballot.

After the selection of the State Central Committee, nominations for Governor were called for. The convention was in a high state of excitement when the roll of counties was called by the Secretary. William Matthews of Santa Clara nominated Bernard D. Murphy of San Jose, seconded by James V. Coleman of San Francisco. F. D. Nicol of San Joaquin, seconded by W. W. Foote of Alameda, placed James H. Budd of Stockton in nomination. Gavin McNab of San Francisco nominated Congressman James G. Maguire of San Francisco, seconded by Robert Ferral of San Francisco. Dennis Spencer of Napa was nominated by Raleigh Barker of Solano, seconded by Gillis Doty of Sacramento. D. A. Ostrom concluded at the last moment not to appear before the convention, so he was not placed in nomination.

The nominating speeches fell somewhat flat, the great enthusiasm being manifested at the mention of Budd's name.

Almost an hour was occupied in taking the first ballot. The Chairman called upon the Secretary to announce the vote. Before this was done a number of delegations started to change their votes from Maguire to Budd. This was according to programme, and was part of a plan to stampede the convention for Budd.

T. W. H. Shanahan of Shasta maintained that the Chairman having called for the vote, delegates could not change their votes. Chairman Del Valle maintained this contention, so the vote was announced as originally cast: Murphy 280, Budd 226, Maguire 84, Spencer 48, Ostrom 13, Foote 6, La Rue 1.

The second ballot increased Budd's vote by 70. The word was hurriedly passed around to switch from Maguire and Ostrom to Budd. From his seat in a box Superintendent of the Mint Daggett directed the fight in Budd's interest, and agents went quickly from one Maguire delegate to another. The total vote showed Budd ahead of Murphy, but still short of the required number to nominate. The vote was: Budd 296½, Murphy 292½, Maguire 24, Spencer 30, Foote 16, La Rue 1. La Rue's solitary vote came from W. H. Workman of Los Angeles. Ostrom's entire vote went to Budd.

When the third ballot was commenced Budd was clearly in the ascendancy. Half of the delegations gave him a vote or two. With every gain the convention cheered. The vote necessary to give Budd the necessary figures was not reached until almost the last county on the roll was called. There was a moment of suspense. Then the convention went wild. They shouted, "Budd, Budd, Budd," and cheered and yelled themselves hoarse. They jumped on chairs, waved handkerchiefs, hats and fans. Then a Santa Clara delegate moved to make the nomination unanimous, and there was more cheering, in which Barney Murphy was duly honored.

Budd was not in the convention, although Murphy and Spencer, the defeated candidates, were present. A committee of five, comprising George T. Mayre of San Francisco, F. D. Nicol of Stockton, Nicholas Bowden of Santa Clara, R. M. Fitzgerald of Alameda and A. Hocca of Lake was sent to the Baldwin Hotel to inform Budd of his nomination, and bring him before the convention. When the Gubernatorial nominee appeared on the stage he received an ovation, ladies from the boxes showering bouquets on his head.

Budd promised in his speech to stand true to the pledges of the party platform. "I am a young man," he said, "only 43, and have lived all my life here and was educated in California. I know too much to make mistakes through foolishness, and I have too much sense to make the other kind of mistakes. I will stand on the convention's platform during the four years I am going to be Governor."

Barney Murphy was then called for and Budd introduced his rival with his arm around Murphy. The Santa Clara man was loudly cheered as he promised to work for his friend Budd.

Spencer and Foote also spoke in a similar strain, predicting a Democratic victory.

Then the convention took a recess until 7:30 in Odd Fellows' Hall, before rising giving three cheers each for Murphy, Maguire and Foote.

Murphy's friends accuse Surveyor of the Port W. D. English of treachery toward Murphy, saying that the Federal brigade, who, with the exception of Daggett, were ostensibly for Murphy, were really for any other candidate. They allege that English succeeded in killing Murphy for United States Senator in the interest of English's friend, W. W. Foote.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Budd Nominated for Governor on the Third Ballot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The convention was called to order at 10:20 this morning.

Considerable time was consumed in the announcement by the various county delegations of their selections for members of the State Central Committee. The following were named as members:

Alameda—Thomas D. Wells, George W. Dennis, Jr.
Alpine—W. W. Harvey.
Amador—W. J. McGee.
Butte—L. E. Norton.
Calaveras—T. Hawes.
Colusa—John Beggs.
Contra Costa—T. A. McMahon.
Del Norte—E. J. Murphy.
El Dorado—L. G. Carpenter.
Fresno—J. W. Ferguson, E. D. Edwards.
Glenn—W. B. Kelly.
Humboldt—J. B. Smith, A. F. Nelson.
Inyo—A. W. Eibeshutz.
Kern—
Kings—T. H. Hughes.
Lake—L. H. Boggs.
Lassen—A. L. Shinn.
Los Angeles—John W. Mitchell, W. R. Roland, W. H. Weber, Thomas Savage, W. R. Burke, M. C. March.
Madera—W. J. Peters.
Marin—J. H. Wilkins.
Mariposa—J. A. Trabucco.
Mendocino—No choice.
Merced—Robert Tracy.
Modoc—James Wiley.
Mono—J. F. Parr.
Monterey—Thomas Renison.
Napa—C. L. La Rue.
Nevada—W. F. Prisk.
Orange—George W. Minter.
Placer—J. S. Marriner.
Plumas—C. R. Thompson.
Riverside—C. J. Davis.
Sacramento—M. R. Beard, I. E. Alexander, P. J. Shields.
San Benito—William Palmtag.
San Bernardino—A. B. Parris.
San Diego—A. E. Cochran, C. B. Daggett.
San Francisco—George E. Ackerson, J. J. Fitzgerald, E. P. E. Troy, Jos. C. Gorman, D. J. Mahoney, Robert Boyd, Harry D. Morey, H. B. McAvoy, Charles R. Wilson, J. A. Fenton, W. H. Byington, William N. Gwinn, R. Barnett, Matt Fallon, J. J. Lynch.
San Luis Obispo—S. W. Barneberg.
San Mateo—George W. Fox.
Santa Barbara—R. P. Canfield.
Santa Clara—J. H. Henry, B. C. Hogan, E. M. Casey.
Santa Cruz—Thomas Beck.
Shasta—Clay W. Taylor.
Sierra—Frank R. Wehe.
Siskiyou—H. B. Gillis.
Solano—John G. Ryan.
Sonoma—J. P. Rogers, Henry S. Wood.
Stanislaus—J. Davidson.
Sutter—L. P. Farmer.
Tehama—D. E. Willey.
Trinity—John McMurray.
Tulare—N. O. Bradley.
Tuolumne—Frank Grose.
Ventura—John McGonigle.
Yolo—E. C. Russ.
Yuba—D. P. Donahue.
San Joaquin—Marion De Vries, J. A. Sheppard.

A resolution was adopted giving the State Central Committee authority to fill any vacancies that may occur on the State ticket during the course of the campaign.

A resolution was also passed urging the adoption of Caminetti's resolution that the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors visit California during the coming recess of Congress.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

After the committeemen had been named, William Matthews of Santa Clara, took the platform to nominate Barney D. Murphy for the office of Governor. He said that the office required the highest degree of merit and capacity; these Murphy possessed. His family was identified with the history of the State and with the Democratic party. He never bent the knee to railroad corporations. You could turn his sail inside out and you would find no speck on it. He had served in the Senate and the Assembly with great advantage to the State. His record was as straight as a pikestaff. His nomination meant victory. [Great applause and cheering.]

James V. Coleman of San Francisco seconded the nomination.

T. D. Nichol of San Joaquin took the platform to nominate James H. Budd of Stockton. Loud cheers greeted his appearance. He said that the Budd family had helped to build up the great Commonwealth of the West. When Budd's name was mentioned the delegates cheered loudly. They stood on their chairs and yelled. The cheers were renewed again and again. He said that Budd's open and unswerving honesty had made his life an open book. He had made a successful run for Congress. He referred to his fine record in Washington. No other man in the convention could so surely lead the Democracy to victory. [Cheers.]

W. W. Foote of Alameda seconded the nomination. The loud cheers were prolonged as Foote was assisted to the platform. He spoke long on his crutches. He said that Budd was first in the field, when no one else was willing to take their chances against Estee. [Cheers.]

Gavin McNab of San Francisco, from the platform, nominated James G. Maguire, whom he said was now in Washington fighting for the people of California as the Congressman from the Fourth District. He said that Maguire was the logical candidate from his successful championing of the people's cause. Never before in Congress had the Southern Pacific had a foeman so worthy of its steel. Maguire was nearer to the people than any other candidate. He would poll all the votes of the laboring classes.

Ex-Judge Robert Ferral of San Francisco seconded the nomination.

Then Raleigh Barcar of Solano took the platform. He said that the proper man for the place had not yet been named. Somewhat to the surprise of the convention he nominated Dennis Spencer of Napa, whom it had been supposed would not come into the fight until after the first ballot.

Gillis Doty of Sacramento seconded Spencer's nomination.

FIRST BALLOT.

After Mr. Doty had finished nominations were closed and a ballot was called for. C. F. Hanlon asked that the nominees be invited to the platform to speak, but the convention had had enough of speeches.

The first vote, from Alameda, was for Budd, and there was a howl of joy from the San Joaquin man's followers.

Cheers and hisses greeted the vote of Alameda's delegates, which, it was thought, would give a pretty solid vote for Murphy, but when the poll was over it was found that Murphy had 22 votes, Budd 14 and Maguire 1.

Alpine's one vote was for Murphy and Amador's eight for Budd. It was not until Colusa was heard from that Dennis Spencer got into the fight. He got the delegation's entire vote.

El Dorado cast five votes for W. W. Foote, who arose and stated that he was not a candidate.

The chances were even as the vote proceeded to San Francisco, but when it reached the city's delegation there was a change. Murphy had many of the districts almost solid, but he had not enough strength to win the nomination on the first ballot, on which the vote stood:

B. D. Murphy	280
James H. Budd	226
James G. Maguire	84
Denis Spencer	48
D. A. Ostrom	13
W. W. Foote	6
H. M. LaRue	1

SECOND BALLOT.

There were few changes in the second ballot, but the cheering was louder whenever any votes were turned from one man to another. An effort was made to stampede the convention in favor of Budd, but Mr. Del Valle promptly quelled the disturbance. The second ballot resulted:

Murphy	292½
Budd	296½
Spencer	30
Maguire	24
Foote	16

THIRD BALLOT.

Budd was nominated on the third ballot. Following is the result:

Budd	335
Murphy	269
Maguire	12
Spencer	29

There was intense excitement during the progress of the roll-call, and when the result was announced pandemonium broke loose. The entire convention went fairly wild.

After speeches by Budd, Murphy, Spencer, Foote and Barry the convention adjourned to 8 o'clock in the evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

JETER FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall. Nominations for Lieutenant-Governor were called for, and W. R. Burke of Los Angeles nominated William T. Jeter of Santa Cruz. J. D. Sproule of Butte nominated A. E. Jones of Colusa, but Jones declined the honor, saying Southern California should be given a show. B. J. Davis of Sonoma nominated M. E. C. Mundy of Los Angeles, and Byron Waters nominated E. W. Britt of San Diego.

J. Marion Brooks of Los Angeles rose to a question of personal privilege and tried to explain his Coxeyite resolution of yesterday. He was shut off by a point of order.

Nominations were then declared closed and a roll-call was ordered. Jeter led all through. The result was: Jeter 431, Britt 155, Mundy 60. Los Angeles did not give Mundy its vote, voting: Jeter 18, Britt 19, Mundy 5. Total vote, 646; necessary to a choice, 324.

Jeter was declared the nominee, and Britt moved to make it unanimous.

Jeter was received with cheers when he appeared on the platform. He said his nomination was as unexpected as any in which political lightning ever struck. His candidacy commenced at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He indorsed the platform.

MADDOX FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Nominations for Secretary of State were then called for. W. H. Alford of Tulare, the recently nominated Congressman from the Seventh District, nominated Ben Maddox of Visalia. Alford made a stirring speech, the best yet made in the convention, and aroused great enthusiasm. His slighting references to Reed, McKinley, Gorman, Brice and Smith were greeted with loud cheers. Nicholas Bowden of Santa Clara nominated George Washington Peckham of Santa Clara. R. P. Troy of Placer nominated M. H. Mead of Sierra.

The roll was then called, Maddox led, when Mead withdrew his name, saying that an unfair fight had been waged against him, because poverty had overtaken him, and in his advancing years he had been obliged to take a position in the United States Mint. It was a clever electioneering speech, and gained Mead many votes. If it had been made earlier he might have given Maddox a close race. Maddox won by the following vote: Maddox, 422; Mead, 182; Peckham, 42.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The convention then decided to limit nominating speeches to two minutes, and to dispense with seconding speeches altogether.

T. Garrity of Alameda nominated Henry C. McPike for Attorney-General. Byron Waters named A. B. Paris of San Bernardino.

The convention was in such continual confusion that Chairman Del Valle's voice gave out, and he called H. M. LaRue to the Chair. The vote for Attorney-General resulted: Paris 491, McPike 144.

Motions to adjourn were repeatedly voted down.

Paris said he stood on the Democratic platform flatfooted with both feet.

STATE TREASURER.

For State Treasurer W. R. Jacobs of San Joaquin nominated William Edelman of San Francisco. Clay Webster Taylor of Shasta named Caleb Wilcoxen of Sutter. James T. Murphy of Santa Clara named J. C. Castro of San Luis Obispo.

The vote stood: Castro 307, Edelman 212, Wilcoxsen 134. Necessary to a choice, 327. A second ballot was therefore ordered.

On the second ballot Castro was declared the nominee by the following vote: Castro 415, Edelman 170, Wilcoxsen 73.

The State Central Committee had arranged a junketing trip to Mare Island by steamer to-morrow morning, and efforts were made to adjourn until to-morrow evening. This was voted down, when it was made every half hour, the convention determining to complete the nominations to-night if possible.

NO RESULT ON STATE CONTROLLER.

For State Controller, F. C. Donnell of San Francisco nominated Michael Meagher of San Francisco, T. W. H. Shannahan of Shasta nominated Felix Dunn of Sacramento, R. M. Fitzgerald of Alameda nominated R. M. Turner of Alameda. The convention was in such continual disorder that speakers from the platform, shouting at the top of their voices, could not be heard half way down the hall. Delegates kept moving about, talking and smoking, and there was a continuous uproar.

G. R. B. Hayes moved to adjourn, asking in disgust: "Do you call this a deliberative body?" The motion was voted down.

The first ballot for Controller resulted: Turner [illegible], Meagher 140, Dunn 110½; necessary to a choice, 324.

The convention adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

H. M. LaRue of Sacramento for Railroad Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Delegates to the First District Railroad Commission met this afternoon to nominate a Commissioner. Judge G. E. Williams of El Dorado presided. Dennis Spencer of Napa nominated H. M. LaRue of Sacramento, seconded by Gillis Doty, and Robert Cosner of Colusa nominated Clay W. Taylor of Shasta, seconded by Edwin Swinford of Colusa. LaRue was nominated by a vote of 145 to 56.

R. H. Beamer was nominated for the State Board of Equalization from the Third District.

W. W. Phillips was nominated for Railroad Commissioner from the Third District by acclamation this afternoon. W. J. Hutchinson of Fresno, who had been a candidate, was not nominated. Phillips is a banker of Fresno.

In the First Railroad District Dr. James I. Stanton of San Francisco was nominated as Commissioner over W. M. Hinton.

James C. Nealon was nominated for the Board of Equalization from the First District.

Congressman James G. Maguire was renominated from the Fourth District.

Poor Outlook for Raisin-Growers.

FRESNO, Aug. 24.—A telephonic dispatch from San Francisco to-night confirms the report that Eastern jobbers have secured agents to pack in this county and cut the prices of raisins below the standard fixed by the combine. The report is that T. E. Langley, formerly of the firm of Cook & Langley, who conducted a packing-house here last year, and closed down, will reopen the place as agent for the Cutting Fruit Company of San Francisco. If the guerrilla warfare is inaugurated the price of raisins will fall to next to nothing, and many growers will be ruined. The securing of the 80 per cent. of the output by the local combine is now their only hope.

Nevada Republicans.

RENO (Nev.), Aug. 24.—The Republican State Convention assembled here today. It was called to order by Chairman Strother of the State Committee. William McMillan of Storey County was elected temporary Chairman. The usual committees were appointed, and the convention took a recess until evening. When the convention reassembled the temporary organization was made permanent, and then the convention adjourned until to-morrow. Governor Colcord declines a renomination, and the delegates say that A. C. Cleveland of White Pine will be the nominee for Governor.

Two Men Drowned.

STOCKTON, Aug. 24.—The remains of a drowned man were brought to the surface of Stockton Channel this morning by the wheel of the steamer Leader. Nothing whereby the body could be identified was found on it. It was well dressed, and is probably the remains of a suicide. A stevedore named Arson was drowned in the channel last night by falling off at Turner's Landing.

Indicted for Obstructing Mails.

CARSON (Nev.), Aug. 24.—The United States Grand Jury has indicted J. C. March, A. Thompson, Thomas Cleary, Patrick Martin, Samuel Howard and James Cummings on charges of obstructing the United States mails. Bail was fixed at $2,500 each.

A Surplus of School Teachers.

FRESNO, Aug. 24.—Fresno County has a surplus of school teachers. The 178 schools are already supplied and about 100 teachers are here without positions.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Present Session of the Fifty-Third Congress Nearing a Close.

BOTH BRANCHES VOTE TO ADJOURN ON NEXT TUESDAY.

The Bill to Amend the Alcohol Schedule Not to be Considered—Reciprocity Treaties the Cause of an Entanglement With a South American Republic Which May Cost This Government a Large Sum of Money.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President Cleveland's purpose on the tariff bill was the main reason for the resolution passed in the House to-day for final adjournment at 2 o'clock next Tuesday. Representative Catchings had called on Mr. Cleveland to-day, and on reaching the Capitol conferred with Speaker Crisp as to adjournment. The resolution was thereupon framed and introduced with the authority of the Rules Committee. It is understood that Mr. Catchings outlined this plan to the President, and it met with approval.

Mr. Catchings would say little as to his talk with the President. He regarded as settled that the bill would become a law next Monday midnight without the President's signature. Mr. Catchings also inclined to the belief that the President would send a message to Congress on the subject.

It is said that while a message on a measure not signed or vetoed would be unusual, it would be entirely regular. If any positive action on the President's part had been contemplated to-morrow or Monday, the House managers would not have bound themselves to have postponed the adjournment until Tuesday next.

Chairman Wilson also went to the White House to-day, but did not see the President, as the Cabinet meeting had already begun. Mr. Wilson accompanied a friend interested in an appointment, and it was not the purpose of the Chairman to speak for the tariff bill unless the President desired a conference. Mr. Wilson has not seen the President since the bill passed.

Chairman Sayres of the House Appropriation Committee had a talk with the President, but not on the tariff. Mr. Sayres had the satisfaction of knowing that all the appropriation bills had become laws, the general deficiency being the last to receive the President's signature.

To-day ended the executive business in the Senate. To-night, to-morrow and Sunday Senators will be leaving in all directions. The Senators who were recalled on what the Democrats thought would be party expediency have left the city again, or will have departed before Monday. Senator Harris recognized that further legislation is out of the question, and when the Senate was doing business behind closed doors he had the order directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of absent Senators rescinded. On Monday, when the Senate meets, there will be little or nothing done except to confirm nominations, to which there is no objection, and an early adjournment, to meet again on Tuesday for the final adjournment. In neither house will there be anything like a quorum on the two executive days yet remaining for the present session of the Fifty-third Congress.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Concurrent Resolution Passed to Adjourn on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Senators have reached an agreement about procedure. After the executive calendar is cleared up the Senate will consider bills to which there is no objection in open session, but no other business will be taken up. No speeches will be made.

The bill to amend the alcohol schedule is not to be considered.

If possible, the Senate wore a more deserted aspect than yesterday, despite the fact that one Republican (Higgins) and two Democrats (Cameron and Butler) had returned.

Blackburn tried to get up his resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to sit during recess for the purpose of revising the rules.

Blanchard objected, and a single objection kills any motion. Blanchard fears the rules will be so revised that debate will be cut off and the free-sugar bill passed at the next session.

George obtained an indefinite leave of absence for his colleague, McLaurin, on account of serious illness in his family.

Harris, without testing the presence of a quorum, moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. This was agreed to.

After an executive session the Senate adopted the House resolution for adjournment sine die Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A resolution for adjournment next Tuesday at 2 P. M. was adopted by the House and sent to the Senate.

After the passage of the resolution the House adjourned to Monday.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

They Cause an Entanglement With a South American Republic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A secret has leaked out from diplomatic circles to the effect that our Government has become sadly entangled with one of the Central American Republics as a result of the reciprocity treaties, and will have a bill to pay besides which the Behring Sea claims will appear trivial in amount.

The country in question is the United States of Colombia, one of the Central American Republics, which steadily refused all efforts of the State Department to induce it to become a party to one of these reciprocity treaties. Moreover, when her sister republics and Spain (as to Cuba and Porto Rico) began to ship their products duty free to the United States under the terms of their new treaties, Colombia claimed the same exemption for her staples—hides, coffee, sugars and molasses.

The State Department rejected this claim, as it was obliged to do so, else the whole fabric of treaties would have fallen, the United States being able to offer no inducements. Colombia persisted in her claim, and pointed to the treaty of 1846, which declares that the Colombians shall not be assessed any duty upon their products imported into the United States higher than on like articles imported from any other foreign country. That meant, they contend, if the staples above mentioned entered the United States free from Brazil and Cuba they should enter free from Colombia also, regardless of reciprocity treaties. They have never abated this contention.

Many letters have been exchanged on the subject, and at last the United States has been obliged to admit the strength and correctness of the Colombian position. This being done, it follows that the Government must refund to importers the amounts they have paid in duties on Columbian products which should have been free or admitted at lower rates.

Just what the total will amount to no one can tell at present, but steps are being taken to ascertain the amount from statistics. The United States very recently induced Spain to order a refund of $5,000,000 collected erroneously in exports to Cuba.

Request for the Removal of Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The investigation of C. H. J. Taylor, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, was closed to-day. The report of the Civil Service Committee, prepared by Mr. Proctor of Kentucky, urges the President to promptly remove Taylor. The latter, in a letter to the committee, denies the published interviews in which he was made to say that the local political associations in Washington were guilty of assessing Federal employes.

THE BLUEFIELDS TROUBLE.

Confirmation of the Arrest of British Consul Hatch.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British Foreign Office has received confirmation of the arrest at Bluefields of Hatch, the Consular Agent of Great Britain. The British Government is in communication with the Government of Nicaragua in regard to the recent occurrences at Bluefields.

At the United States Embassy to-day it was stated that no information had been received for three weeks in regard to the trouble in the Mosquito territory. James H. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, thought that the action of the Nicaraguan Government in arresting Mr. Hatch was extraordinary.

General Barrios, the Nicaragua envoy, who is on his way here, in addition to endeavoring to settle the differences between Nicaragua and Great Britain, and arranging for a moderation of the Managua treaty, will seek to persuade the British Government to be represented by a Minister instead of by a Consular Agent.

THE WAR IN COREA.

No Serious Battle Recently Between Chinese and Japanese Forces.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Advices from Tokio assert that no serious battle has recently occurred between the Japanese and Chinese forces in Corea.

On August 17th a skirmish took place at Cung Hwa, in which a Japanese officer was killed and five privates injured.

A DANGEROUS HARBOR.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 24.—The harbor at Nagasaki is defended by torpedoes and sub-marine mines. Neutral vessels will be piloted in by the boats of Japanese warships.

DEATH OF REV. WYLIE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—The report that Rev. Mr. Wylie, a Presbyterian missionary, died from injuries received at the hands of Chinese soldiers at Liao Yang, is officially confirmed.

INVESTIGATING THE STRIKE.

MANAGER ST. JOHN OF THE ROCK ISLAND RECALLED.

A Witness Badly Mixed Up by a Question From Commissioner Kernan.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—General Manager St. John of the Rock Island was recalled by the Strike Commission to-day.

"You have said," said Commissioner Kernan, "that your road has no black list. Now, is it a fact that the General Managers' Association has a black list?"

"No such thing as a real black list exists among the railroads to my knowledge," was the answer. "There was, however, I believe, a list of names prepared for the General Managers' Association. It contained the names of the most active of the strikers, and has been, I think, submitted to the various roads by the association. It cannot properly be called a black list, however."

St. John was asked to tell what he knew of the story that all the railroads had adopted a uniform scale of wages.

"The rumor is untrue," he said. "I believe something of that sort was submitted to the General Managers' Association, but it was not universally adopted. In fact, it was rejected by all but one road, and on that line put into only partial effect."

John M. Egan, Strike Manager of the General Managers' Association, was questioned regarding his duties during the strike. He said it was his duty to receive reports from the various roads of the progress of the troubles and submit the same to the association.

After preliminary questions, Commissioner Wright asked Mr. Egan if, in his official capacity, he had made any effort to settle the strike peaceably.

"I did not," answered the strike manager.

"Is it the purpose of the railroads to settle such trouble by force?"

"Yes, at least it was," the witness replied frankly.

The Commissioner asked the witness for his views regarding the way of preventing strikes. Mr. Egan said that he thought all railroad employes above common laborers should be licensed and be compelled to wear uniforms plainly indicating the position they held. Such means, he believed, would tend to put railroad men in the service, and would prevent such troubles as those of the present summer.

Commissioner Kernan, by a shrewd question, succeeded in badly mixing up the witness and his theries, and Mr. Egan finally admitted that even with a system of license conditions might arise that would necessitate outside assistance or arbitration.

"Mr. Egan," said Mr. Wright, "a witness has said before us that you used the railroad men and employed men to burn and otherwise destroy property during the strike; is this true?"

The witness grew angry and, straightening himself in his seat, said emphatically: "Considering the source from which that testimony came, it seems to me that it should be apparently almost foolish rot. I will, however, enter a general denial to any and all such stories. I never employed a man for such work, and I can state authoritatively that no one else connected with the Freight Managers' Association hired or commanded anyone to burn or destroy railroad property. The story is absurd."

PULLMAN COMPANY'S CHARTER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Attorney-General Maloney appeared before Judge Hancey to-day and asked leave to file an information in the quo warranto proceedings against the Pullman Car Company. Attorney Rankin said J. S. Runnells, the company's counsel, was out of town, and would wish to contest the motion. Judge Hancey decided he could not take up the motion. The Attorney-General said he would try and find another Judge to hear his motion for the revocation of the Pullman Company's charter.

A Young Man Instantly Killed.

MARTINEZ, Aug. 24.—Last night about 8 o'clock as passenger train No. 3 was going through the tunnel at Selby it struck and instantly killed a young man who was walking on the track. From letters on his person it was ascertained that his name was Jack T. Nash, a native of England, and that he had relatives residing in Portland, Or., where his father was a member of the police force. The inquest will be held at Port Costa to-morrow.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Terrible Explosion of Gas in a Mine at Franklin, Washington.

THIRTY-SEVEN WORKMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Nearly All the Dead Brought to the Surface Bore Not Even a Scratch, Their Death Having Been Due to Asphyxiation—Two Men Killed and Eleven Injured by an Explosion of Gas in a Pennsylvania Mine.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred in breast sixty-two on the sixth level of the Franklin Mine, at Franklin, near this city, this afternoon. Sixty-two miners were imprisoned, of whom thirty-seven lost their lives, the others having escaped uninjured.

About half the miners were negroes, having been brought from the East four years ago to replace strikers. The mine is owned by the Oregon Improvement Company, and produces the best coal in the State of Washington. The damage to the mine is not large.

Following is a list of the dead, whose bodies have been recovered: Frank Willis, colored, married; Ed Maxwell, colored, single; R. W. Jones, colored, single; John Frantalli, Italian, single; Joe Dawson, English, single; H. R. Roberts, colored, single; John Irvin, colored, single; Joe Cassell, Italian, single; James Gibson, colored, single; Edward Johnson, Swede, single; Andy Engdahl, Swede, single; John W. Pugh, Welsh, married; Andy Greer, colored, single; Joe Bossio, Italian, single; Ike Clements, colored, married; Pete Parry, Italian, single; Robert McCoskey, Pole, single; Evan D. Jones, Welsh, single; Peter Hay, Scotch, married; Louis Farr, Italian, single; Joe Stanridge, American, single; Phil De Mari, Italian, married; John E. Johns, Welsh, married; John Morris, Welsh, married; John Hall, English, single; Chris Dunker, American, single; Charles Stevens, colored, single; Jacob Olsen, Swede, married; Frank Larson, Swede, single; Evan Hughes, Welsh, married; Rocco Tetti, Italian, single; D. D. Jones, Welsh, married; Evan Johns, single; A. J. Jones, colored, married; W. P. Jones, colored, single; Joseph A. Anderson, Swede, married; William Secor, American, married.

At 15 minutes to 12 o'clock a fire was noticed by some of the drivers on the sixth north level, and notice was given to the men inside who were working in different places, some in the breast above the level and others along the gangway. As soon as it was known that there was a fire, many of the men in the gangways rushed back to notify the miners further in, while others rushed out and reached the main shaft. It is certain that all the men in the breasts reached the gangway in safety.

In all, about seventy men were at work in the sixth level north, and of that number about forty lingered at breast six, where the fire originated, and made an attempt to put out the fire. The breast was burning fiercely, and before the miners knew it the fire had communicated to breasts 60 and 61, and smoke began to issue from breast 61 in that immediate vicinity. Several of those who lingered at the burning breast 62 took warning and fled, but all who remained were overcome and asphyxiated.

It is evident that all the men had time to come out, for those at work in the further breast reached the shaft in safety, while those who were nearest the shaft, and consequently more removed from danger, perished. They evidently believed they were in perfect safety at the fire, but while they lingered the smoke oozed out from some of the side places further south, and the bodies were all found south of breast 62. They were all found along and within a space of 500 feet. Several men were badly bruised, and one colored man was taken out with a broken neck, their wounds indicating that they had thrown themselves against the posts and timbers of the gangway in a wild and desperate endeavor to escape. But the majority of the bodies bear no marks at all, not even a scratch, and their features were in quiet repose, indicating that their death had been a speedy and painless one.

As soon as the alarm whistle sounded from the engine-house people began to crowd around the mouth of the slope, and the cry, "The mine is on fire!" quickly spread throughout the town. Among the first to reach the scene was Superintendent W. T. Ramsey. He tried to appear unconcerned and as though he really did not believe any lives would be lost, and the crowd of men, women and children of both colors who lived near the track round about, becoming reassured at the careless and good-natured manner of the Superintendent, began to treat the affair as a huge joke, laughing and joshing at each other.

In a short time, however, word came for help, and then, when the Superintendent called for volunteers to go into the mine, there was great excitement. The first man to volunteer was George W. Smalley, a negro, who, with two others, was lowered down the 1,100-foot slope to the sixth level. There he met men from the sixth level south, who were doing all they could to rescue the men on the north side of the same level. Other rescuers went down from the surface, and Smalley, C. C. Todd, John Adams and John Morgan found the body of the first man in the gangway about 1,000 feet in from the slope. The body proved to be that of John Q. Anderson, and was pulled to the top of the slope.

The arrival of Anderson's body on the surface was the first intimation to the men, women and children on the surface that anyone had met death. Consequently, when the body was carried way, there was a wild scramble to discover its identity. When it was found the rescuers were besieged with questions from mothers, fathers and children concerning loved ones who were imprisoned. But their questions were only answered by an ominous shake of the head. It was first thought that Anderson was not dead, but after being worked with for ten or fifteen minutes, and no signs of life appearing, it was concluded he was dead. Meanwhile miners from the other levels were carrying on the work of rescue in the bowels of the earth. The fan keeping the air current in the mine had been stopped at the first indication of fire from the return air course, but when the rescuers went to work the fan was started up, and then the air in that part of the gangway south of breast 62 of the sixth level was kept pure.

M. D. Story, one of the rescuers who went in from the surface, upon reaching the sixth level north, ran along the gangway. At 1,000 feet in he found the first body, then the rest of the miners were scattered along in a row. In one place eight men were lying together, and in another one man was found under a mule, five mules in all being dead. Story says that the men were all lying in the middle of the gangway with their faces in the mud, as if they had tried to bury their heads completely and thus escape the deadly and obnoxious coal smoke. He could not believe they were dead, and turned them with their faces up so that they could breathe. But he was soon satisfied that they were all dead. Nearly all the bodies were found south of the burning breast.

John C. Story, brother of W. D. Story, was at work in the sixth level, south, when a boy named Chapman gave the alarm that breast 62 was on fire. Story says he tried to escape via the Green River, or auxiliary, slope, but finding this impractical he returned, making up his mind that he would get out via the main slope. Reaching the main slope he met others from the sixth level, south, who were going into the north level to do what they could to rescue their imprisoned comrades, and he joined the men, working steadily for two and a half hours before coming to the surface. It is his opinion that every man in line with the deadly smoke was killed within two minutes after the smoke reached them.

Of the rescuing party from the south sixth level was John E. John, a gas tester, who is now numbered among the dead. His boy, Evan John, is also dead. The bodies of the father and son were found lying side by side, showing that the father had remained in the gangway until he had found his son, but it was then too late, and both died.

As the bodies began to arrive at the surface of the mine slope the excitement among the wives and mothers, and, for that matter, the whole population, became uncontrollable.

At 3 o'clock the last of the thirty-seven bodies was recovered, and then the people began to quiet down. Many of them were completely prostrated with their violent grief, and devoted their time to methodically caring for the dead.

Superintendent Ramsey, telling what he could of the disaster, said: "As soon as the alarm whistle sounded, the man at work at the fan on top of the hill noticed smoke coming from the air course, and not knowing the cause, immediately shut down the fan. He did just what he should have done, and had the miners not lingered so long at the fire trying to put it out they would have all been saved, but the smoke surrounded them, and before they were aware of it they were overpowered and smothered. All those who were 200 and 300 feet up in the breast had time to climb down to the gangway, and some of them escaped and reached the surface, not experiencing the slightest unpleasant sensation. One of the men who stopped with the others at breast 62, seeing the danger he was in, started on a run for the main slope shouting to his companions, 'Come on, you'll not get out.' But still they lingered, and five minutes later thirty-seven men were dead.

"George W. Smalley was the first man to go down into the slope after the fire was reported. He answered to my call for volunteers, and he and three others soon brought up the first body—that of John Q. Anderson. Previous to this time no one knew how serious the accident was, but when the dead began to arrive the voice of the people lamenting for their loved ones was terrible to hear. I again asked for volunteers, and several whites and blacks responded. They went down and worked diligently, bringing men to the top of the slope, while others who had gone from the south side were bringing them along the gangway. The excitement increased every time a body was brought up and recognized. At one time four bodies were brought up at once, and such a lamentable noise of weeping women and men I hope I shall never have to hear again."

As soon as the dead arrived at the surface Superintendent Ramsay had another party carry them to the old engine room, where they were laid out in rows on the floor, the thirty-seven stalwart bodies covering almost every inch of space. The sight was one that chilled the people with horror. Thirty-seven men, without a scratch on them, still dead. All had been lively and happy a few hours before with their families and their friends, little dreaming that death was so near. The few who escaped, upon reaching the surface, were greeted with cries of joy, while all the evening men are shaking each other's hands, happy that they were not among the dead.

One man said this evening: "I thought I had some enemies the other day, but I have not now. Every man I meet I feel is my friend. I'm so glad no more are dead."

This evening all is quiet in the face of this awful death. The dead have been prepared, clothed, laid out, and a man is now among the people seeing what disposition will be made of the bodies. To-morrow men will dig the graves, and the next day there will be one tremendous funeral.

All day long the little telegraph office was besieged with sorrowing people, sending messages to relatives living in other parts of the country, notifying them of the grief which had so suddenly befallen them. This evening a thoughtful crowd congregated at the Postoffice when the mail came in. The Postmaster finding letters for the dead in the room, would inquire who was entitled to take care of this man's mail or that man's mail. The dead seemingly outnumbered the living.

The origin of the fire in breast 62 is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion, caused by refuse and screenings in the bottom of the breast slacking and catching fire. The mine was never in safer condition, however, and it seems a mystery that the fire could have burst out and gained such headway all at once. It is suggested that possibly the fire had been burning for some time, perhaps two or three days, and from a smoldering blaze it all at once became a burning furnace.

Breast 62 is about 300 feet high, and is now all on fire. The fire has also communicated to breasts 60 and 61 of the same level, and the fifth level is threatened.

Superintendent Ramsay says that he will bulkhead the sixth level and perhaps the fifth level, and hermetically seal them, thus shutting off the air and smothering the fire. The mine is troubled a good deal with black damp, but with the air supply shut off the black damp will form and of itself put out the fire. It is believed that in three months the fire will have been completely extinguished.

Men are still at work on the sixth level north bulkheading the first district, and though the fan is kept at work to give the men air, the fire is aided just that much more for the time being. With the sixth level closed about 1,900 feet of gangway and forty breasts will be rendered useless. These breasts formerly gave employment to seventy men.

FOUR MINERS KILLED.

CREEDE (Col.), Aug. 24.—Thomas Eversole, Archie Dowell, Hugh Gay and Charles Proctor, miners, were killed in the Amethyst mine to-day by a fire, which burned the shaft house and caused the skip to fall upon them. The loss by fire is $20,000. The mine is now filling with water.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ASHLAND (Pa.), Aug. 24.—Two men were killed and eleven injured by an explosion of gas in the Gilberton colliery, this place, to-day.

Killed: Frank McCormick, fire boss, leaves a wife and five children; Lewis Ball, driver.

Among the injured are William Birmingham, fatally, and since reported dead; Cornelius Lahey, inside superintendent, fatally, has a wife and nine children.

The explosion, which occurred shortly after noon, was primarily caused by a fall of coal, which became dislodged during the mining operations. This released an immense volume of gas, and at the same time forced it along the gangways to a distance of more than a thousand yards, stifling and choking the miners as it swept along. Finally, it reached a gang of miners who were working with naked lamps and instantly ignited. An explosion, which shook the earth and was heard by the people in their homes above, followed. Flames and smoke burst from the mouth of the pit, and inside and out there were scenes of frenzy. The burned and imprisoned miners forgot their pain and agony in terror, and their wives and children rushed to the scene, shrieking with fury and despair.