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THE STORY
Of the late war as told in Harper's is very interesting.

VOLUME LXXXVIII.—NO. 9. SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1894.—SIX PAGES. WHOLE NO. 16,498.

BODY TERRIBLY MANGLED.

A Member of the Salvation Army Run Over by a Train.

LEG CUT OFF AND THE HEAD ALMOST ENTIRELY GONE.

Forest Fires Continue to Rage in the Puget Sound Country and Much Valuable Timber Has Been Destroyed—Collier Ashore on Alkali Point—Big Saving to California Farmers by the Removal of the Duty on Grain Bags.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MARCUSE, Aug. 30.—The engineer of the down passenger train which passes this place at 5:42 A. M. discovered the body of a man lying alongside the track about one mile north from here this morning, with the left leg cut off close up. The head was entirely gone, with the exception of the scalp, which still adhered to the body at the back of the neck. Bits of skull, jawbone, teeth and brains were strewn along the track quite a distance. It is supposed he was run over by the train going north last night at 9:04. He wore a new pair of brogans and a light straw hat with white and blue ribbon.

An inquest held this afternoon on the body disclosed the fact that his name was Norman S. Simons, and that he was a member of the Salvation Army and was a resident of Woodland. It is supposed that he was on his way home from Marysville and had probably fallen asleep on the track.

DEATH OF A NOTED CHARACTER.

Taken Prisoner in Japan, and for Years a Servant of the Mikado.

MARCUS (Wash.), Aug. 30.—News has reached here of the death on the Colville Indian Reservation, where he had gone on a hunting trip, of Ronald McDonald, one of the noted characters of the Northwest. He was a son of Archibald McDonald, who founded Astoria for the Astor Fur Company. His mother was a daughter of old Chief Kumkukley of the Columbia River Indians, with whom McDonald negotiated a treaty. When young Ronald reached school age he was sent to Winnipeg and educated. Returning to the coast, he embarked on a trading vessel and was wrecked on the coast of Japan. He was taken prisoner, and for years was a servant of the Mikado. He was rescued by the United States Government, and returned to the Northwest, where for years he was a guide, trapper and hunter. Of recent years he has led a quiet and studious life. Scarcely a man in the Northwest had such a fund of adventurous reminiscences.

FREE GRAIN BAGS.

It Means a Big Saving to California Farmers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—It is estimated that free grain bags will mean a saving of $375,000 a year to California farmers. The new tariff went into effect too late this year to make much of a saving, however. The annual demand for grain sacks is about 32,000,000, of which California uses 24,000,000. The importation has been about 26,000,000, and of the remaining 6,000,000, 4,000,000 have been produced at the San Quentin Prison and 2,000,000 at the California Jute Mills. The latter have now closed down, and it is claimed that the plant, valued at $250,000, has been rendered useless by the free importation of bags. The average duty has been .6155 a bag, and this will now be saved to the farmer. Since the enactment of the new law the price of bags has dropped from 6⅝ cents to 5⅜ cents.

COLD WATER IN HOT WEATHER.

Cause of the Death of Three Persons in Fresno County.

FRESNO, Aug. 30.—The hot spell and the practice of drinking cold water when heated are responsible for three deaths in the vineyards here within as many days.

John Carriguiry, a Frenchman, left his work on Monday morning, and shortly afterward was found dead.

A Chinaman, about four miles west of Fresno, was found dead in the vineyard. His name was Chung Choon, and he was 50 years old.

A laborer from the Carmelita vineyard, ten miles east of Fresno, started for town to secure medical assistance, and was found in spasms. He will die.

VALUABLE TIMBER DESTROYED.

Forest Fires Still Raging in the Puget Sound Country.

TACOMA, Aug. 30.—Forest fires continue to rage in the Puget Sound country and much valuable timber has been destroyed. Lumbermen here think the damage in the State will aggregate $700,000. The summits of Stampede Mountain and other foothills of the Cascades along the Northern Pacific are ablaze. The railroad has had men at work with two mountain engines and hose to protect snowsheds and other property this side of the Stampede tunnel. There is no danger. To-day the fire is raging near the mining town of Wilkeson, and the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company has a force of men fighting it. A dense pall of smoke overhangs the sky and has been gradually thickening for three days past. At noon to-day the sun appeared only as a red ball of fire.

A Collier on the Rocks.

TACOMA, Aug. 30.—The collier Mackinaw is ashore on Alkali Point. Passengers who arrived from Seattle tonight report her lying with her beam on the rocks at a point on the southern extremity. She was ringing her bell to keep passing boats from running into her. No distress signals were flying, and she was evidently expecting to float off at high tide to-night. She left here with 4,200 tons of Carbon Hill coal this morning at 6 o'clock. The thick smoke from forest fires accounts for her running ashore. Marine men believe she will get off at high tide without serious injury. The Mackinaw is owned or leased by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

McDonald Wants His Bail Reduced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The attorneys for R. H. McDonald, Jr., will petition the Supreme Court to reduce his bail from $75,000 to $25,000. It will be argued that excessive bail prohibited by the Constitution can be defined only by judicial usage. Among instances cited in favor of a reduction is that of Leonard, of the Bank of Santa Clara, with forty indictments for embezzling $260,000. His bail was reduced from $25,000 to $15,000, and Erastus Wiman of New York, whose forgeries and embezzlements aggregated $250,000, and whose bail was $25,000. McDonald is charged with wrecking the Pacific Bank and the People's Home Savings Bank.

A Woman Fatally Burned.

SAN BERNARDINO, Aug. 30.—As Mrs. A. P. Henderson was cooking supper in her kitchen at East Highlands last evening her apron caught on fire from the stove. She became panic-stricken and ran to her husband, some distance away in the orchard. Her running fanned the flames into a large blaze and her light clothing was all aflame when she reached her husband. Before he could tear off her clothing and extinguish the fire she was severely burned, from the effects of which she died this morning. In his efforts to save his wife Mr. Henderson was seriously burned about the hands.

Nevada County Populists.

NEVADA CITY, Aug. 30.—The Populist County Convention, held in this city to-day, nominated the following ticket: Assemblyman, Charles W. Kitts, Grass Valley; County Clerk, John H. Austin, Spencerville; Sheriff, S. J. Alderman, Grass Valley; Recorder, D. J. Lynch, Rough and Ready; School Superintendent, A. E. Baugh, Nevada City; District Attorney, C. F. McGlashan, Truckee; Treasurer, J. J. Jackson, Nevada City; Assessor, Henry Shoemaker, Rough and Ready; Coroner, John Hocking, Grass Valley.

Shot in the Back by a Chinaman.

SAN RAFAEL, Aug. 30.—David Cameron and Ah Tie, servants employed at Bates' Academy, quarreled to-day over who should answer the door bell. Cameron struck the Chinaman in the face, and Ah Tie ran for his revolver. As Cameron was running away the Chinaman shot him in the back, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Death of an Oregon Bank President.

ASHLAND, Aug. 30.—W. H. Atkinson, President of the Bank of Ashland, and one of the most prominent citizens politically and financially of Southern Oregon, died at his home in Ashland at noon to-day aged 50 years. He has been almost an invalid for several years from liver and stomach complications, and has been low for three weeks past.

Coin in the Sub-Treasury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The counting of the coin in the Sub-Treasury that was commenced one month ago by United States Treasurer Morgan and his assistants ended to-day. The exact amount, $37,984,871 15, called for by ex-Treasurer Jackson's books, was found in the vaults. Treasurer Morgan will leave for Portland to-morrow.

Southern Oregon Chautauqua Society.

ASHLAND (Or.), Aug. 30.—The second annual assembly of the Southern Oregon Chautauqua Assembly closed its ten days' session at Ashland to-day. The Assembly had to be postponed on account of the strike in July, but has been a success, considering the disadvantages which had to be overcome.

Secretary Doughty Discharged.

WOODLAND, August 30.—Secretary Doughty of the Sacramento American Railway Union, arrested on a charge of embezzlement sworn to by Train-wrecker Worden, was discharged this afternoon on motion of the District Attorney.

Charged With Shooting a Tramp.

TRACY, Aug. 30.—Conductor Bradley of southbound freight train, No. 23, is under arrest, charged with shooting a tramp named Cook in the arm.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Opening of the Development Convention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Southern Development Convention was called to order in Willard's Hall, by Hon. Samuel Blackwell of Alabama. Prayer was offered by Reverend Bagley, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Commissioner John W. Ross of the District of Columbia made an address of welcome, evoking applause by a reference to the new South, whose fine atmosphere, fertile lands, with coal and iron beneath the surface and abundant timber above it, was only awaiting the touch of capital, backed by courage and ability. He spoke of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Walsh of Georgia for a permanent exhibit of resources of the South, but questioned whether an exhibition of the resources in this connection would be voted for by Congress, and thought a permanent exhibit of the resources of the entire country would be provided for by Congress, and the South would be the greatest beneficiary from such an exhibit.

In reply, Chairman Blackwell said the South had everything necessary for her development, except money and muscle. As an era of prosperity was dawning after the financial panic, capital is realizing that it must look to the South.

Organization was effected by the election of Samuel Blackwell as Chairman and T. L. Barrett of West Virginia, Secretary.

A letter of S. M. Warren, President of the Washington Board of Trade, made an allusion to "Loud-mouthed Populists," who were injuring the South, but the reading of the letter was stopped on the remonstrance of a delegate, who said that politics were out of order.

All the Southern members present were admitted as delegates, and business men from sections admitted to seats on the floor. One Vice-President from each State was elected on nomination of the State delegations.

Mr. Charleston, one of the delegates from Florida and Secretary of the Disston Land Company, read a letter from Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, which was, in part, as follows: "An important step to be taken is to convince the various railroad companies that it is their interest, if not directly, certainly indirectly, to encourage by every means in their power immigration to the South. Low rates should be secured. As to the future growth in the South, it is a broad subject to deal with. It is a vital question to the American people from a patriotic standpoint, as well as in the light of individual enterprise. Why does this country import sugar to the enormous extent of $150,000,000 per annum? The American farmer is weary of low prices in the old staples of agriculture, brought about by over-production, and has been looking for new avenues into which he might direct his energies. The production of sugar upon Southern lands has added for him a new avenue of escape from his dilemma. He can enter upon that branch of agriculture with very little means. He may either purchase or lease the land, and always find a ready market for all the cane he can cultivate, the sugar mills being glad to relieve him of his product, and he can always depend upon a handsome return for his labor. I venture to predict that it is a question of but a very short time before we will supply the whole home demand for sugar, and see our farmer friends in a position of prosperity and contentment, which their present condition makes it impossible for them to enjoy."

The afternoon session was devoted to papers and addresses on the resources and progress of the South.

Serious Injury to Cattle Interests.

SAN ANTONIO (Texas), Aug. 30.—It is claimed by cattlemen of Southwest Texas that the new tariff bill will result in serious injury to the cattle interests of this section. The duty is reduced from $10 per head to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and it is expected that at least 100,000 cattle will be brought into Texas from Mexico within the next sixty days and, after being fattened, marketed in this country, thus forcing down the prices.

THE STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

Testimony Showing Experienced Men Blockaded Trains.

MARSHALS STAND BY AND WATCH THEIR CHIEF BEATEN.

Two Kentuckians Settle a Quarrel in a Duel With Knives, the Combat Lasting Until One of the Participants Drops Down Dead—Cloudburst in Texas, Resulting in the Drowning of Six People.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Contrary to expectation rebuttal testimony was heard to-day by the Strike Commission.

S. C. Wade, an employe of the legal department of the Rock Island road, said much of the blockading of the railroad tracks was the work of experienced railroad men.

W. R. Mooney, a Northern Pacific switchman of Blue Island, said Debs and Howard had not advised the men to strike. They had told the men to use their own judgment. He was discharged for alleged activity in the strike. Witness told of the fight at Blue Island June 30th, when 400 Marshals stood by and saw their chief, Logan, beaten by the crowd.

W. F. Guion, a reporter, was next called. He went over the incidents of the strike at Blue Island, Fordham and Pullman. He saw the cars burning at Burnside. He found only three railroad men in the nearest crowd, which was three blocks away. The railroad men were trying to disperse the crowd. One of these men said the instructions from the American Railway Union was to drive all persons away who might be inclined to damage property, and if they would not go to cause their arrest. Debs and Howard afterward asked witness if he could help the order and cause the arrest of the men engaged in violence, but he told them he was not a detective.

Vice-President Howard of the American Railway Union was again called to the stand. Mr. Howard denied that he had advised violence and declared he had always counseled moderation and denounced lawlessness. His only remark of "incendiary" character, he said, was the advice he had given the men to use the coupling pins on American Protective Association representatives or any other class who might endeavor to stir up trouble in the union on a basis of difference in religion. He denounced the American Protective Association and explained how emissaries had frequently endeavored to foment dissensions in labor organizations on account of religion.

Mr. Howard then suggested that the following questions should be put to the General Managers, one of whom he supposed would take the stand this afternoon:

"Did the strikers at an time interfere with your carrying mails if Pullman cars were not attached to the same train?"

"Could you not at all times transport the mails without interruption, if you had not insisted upon attaching Pullman cars to the same train?"

"Was your contract with the Government to transport mails any less binding upon you than your contract with the Pullman Company, or was one contract in any sense made dependent upon the other?"

"Did your company have a contract with the Government to transport the mails?"

"Was your contract dependent upon your ability to transport Pullman cars?"

"Did your contract with the Pullman Company provide that you should not carry the mails unless you took Pullman cars on the same train?"

Commissioner Kernan did not know that the commission would have opportunity to put the questions, but they were allowed to go on record.

Howard also desired an investigation of Pullman's reported statement that the General Managers had threatened to boycott him if he consented to arbitrate with the American Railway Union. He further said the union would show by the testimony of Mayor Hopkins that the American Railway Union had been more active than the General Managers in securing the arrest of persons engaged in violence.

Secretary Keliher of the American Railway Union and Mayor Hopkins testified at the afternoon session.

Mayor Hopkins testified at some length regarding the attitude of the police during the strike. He declared they had done their duty at all times. He acknowledged that he was in sympathy with the strikers and against Pullman, as he had been an employe of the road and knew what an employe had to endure.

Upon the matter of the message from Debs to the General Manager's Association, the Mayor said: "July 23d, Messrs. Debs, Howard and Keliher of the American Railway Union called and presented a communication to the Railway Managers, asking me to take it over to them. They asked that all men be taken back, not as members of the American Railway Union but as individuals, except those who had committed violence during the strike. When I got there the board had adjourned, and I handed it to Mr. St. John. Mr. St. John informed me they did not desire to receive any communications from that source, but would receive it in view of the fact that the Mayor of Chicago brought it. I say this in regard to Mr. Egan: The papers quoted him as saying that if he were the Mayor he would not allow himself to be made a messenger boy. I want to say, most emphatically, that Mr. Egan never said it, and I don't think I would have allowed him to say it."

"We understand it has been stated in that you applied to Mr. Debs for permission to move certain things during the strike?" was asked.

"That is not true. I'll give you my statement in regard to it. We have a contract between the city of Chicago and a man named Brennock for removing dead animals. His place of rendering them is in Indiana some place. He called at my office one day and stated there was a train of dead animals down in the yards and they were getting offensive and he could not get them out. I sent my Secretary over to the headquarters of the American Railway Union, and they immediately sent a crew down to pull them out, but when they went down to report to the officials of the railroad they put them on a train loaded with meat, and they pulled that out a distance and found they were deceived and abandoned the train."

After the Mayor had explained the dead horse episode the commission adjourned.

COLORADO CONSPIRACY CASE.

A Woman's Character Besmirched in Order to Remove Her From Office.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—The hearing of the case against Governor Waite, President Mullins of the Fire and Police Boards, Chief of Police Armstrong and Police Matron Kate Dwyer, charged with conspiracy to detain a letter intended for Ex-Police Matron Likens, was begun before United States Commissioner Hinsdale today. Testimony was introduced showing a conspiracy to besmirch Mrs. Likens' character, in order to pave the way for her removal as Matron. A letter to her from Jesse Parr of Pueblo, in answer to an advertisement for a position as housekeeper, was used for the purpose.

Ex-Matron Likens testified that the reason given her by the Police Board for her dismissal was economy. No opportunity was given her to explain the letter from Jesse Parr. She considered Parr's letter an answer to the advertisement of Mrs. Ellen Harnett for a situation as cook or as housekeeper as private and not official business.

District Attorney Johnson asked Mrs. Likens to what party she belonged.

Assistant Attorney-General Sales, who appeared for the defendants, objected.

Mr. Johnson declared: "I expect to show that all the defendants are members of the Populist party; that the witness is a member of the Republican party, and that every effort was made to get her out of office. I expect to show that although this letter was addressed on the note to Mrs. Likens, it was detained from her, was carried to the President of the board and announced by him that it was the evidence upon which he could remove this witness."

The Commissioner sustained Mr. Sales' objection.

Jesse Parr, who wrote the letter, testified that he did not intend it for any of the defendants, but for Mrs. Likens.

Mrs. Flora Fricke, formerly housekeeper for Matron Dwyer, testified that Mrs. Dwyer over a year ago, in her presence, told Governor Waite's private Secretary that she would have Mrs. Likens' place, if it took her a year to get it. Mrs. Fricke testified that Miss Dwyer discharged her because she refused to take a letter from Mrs. Likens' desk.

Friends of Mrs. Likens testified that Matron Dwyer gave them to understand that Mrs. Likens was removed because she was engaged in an immoral business.

Police Commissioner Barnes said that President Mullins produced the Parr letter before the board, and declared it proved her to be an improper person for the office of matron. Mr. Barnes replied that the letter contained nothing derogatory to Mrs. Likens. She was never notified to appear in regard to the matter.

Mr. Johnson put in evidence Mullins' letter to the *Rocky Mountain News*, in which he announced: "Should ardent defenders of Mrs. Likens desire further information as to the reason why Mrs. Likens was chosen as the one to be sacrificed to reduce expenses in the department, they can obtain such information by calling upon the Fire and Police Board, who are reluctant to submit these matters to the public press."

Mr. Mullins denied having written that portion of the letter quoted, but acknowledged having attached his signature to it.

A few more witnesses were examined, but gave unimportant testimony, after which the hearing was continued until to-morrow morning, when Governor Waite will take the stand.

Governor Waite's appearance and conduct throughout the day was that of a man at peace with the whole world.

DUEL WITH KNIVES.

How Two Kentuckians Settled a Quarrel.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 30.—A duel to the death, with knives, occurred in Clark County, near Boonesboro, yesterday, over a scandal feature in the Ashland Congressional contest. John King, a Breckinridge man, living in Fayette County, met on the highway an old friend, George Cook, who lives in Clark County. Cook said that any woman who went to hear Breckinridge's speeches was no better than a courtesan. King dismounted from his horse, saying that his wife and daughters had heard Breckinridge. Cook insisted that it was a shame. He also dismounted. Both drew knives and blood flowed freely until Cook dropped dead. King has escaped.

A LUNATIC TAKEN IN.

Said God Had Called Upon Him to Kill Mgr. Satolli.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Edward Stolz, the supposed lunatic, who proposes to kill Monsignor Satolli, the Papal delegate, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court to-day. Stolz appears to be suffering from the alcoholic mania. A policeman arrested him on the Kings bridge road last night, where he was shouting "Kill him! kill him!" and making lunges at an imaginary object. He said he formerly kept a saloon at Meadville, Pa., but "he sold out, God having called upon him to kill Satolli. A club of ten had been organized to kill all the priests, and he had been selected to strike the first blow." He was sent to Belleville Hospital, where he will undergo examination as to his sanity.

An Elopement in Kentucky.

BOWLING GREEN (Ky.), Aug. 30.—Miss Hattie Hines of St. Louis, who has been a guest of the Morched House, eloped this evening with Hugh B. Wright, one of the city's wealthiest young men. Mrs. Hines kept her daughter confined in her room all day to prevent an elopement, but on coming from supper Miss Hines broke away from her mother, jumped into a cab in waiting, and the pair were off at breakneck speed, the young lady being bareheaded. The mother tried to intercept them at Gallatin, but failed. Miss Hines is a daughter of W. H. Hines, a wealth stock dealer of St. Louis.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

FERGUS FALLS (Minn.), Aug. 30.—The engine of Knudsen & Thorpen, who were threshing in Stony Brook, Grant County, exploded to-day. Hank Knudsen, one of the owners, was the engineer. He was badly crushed. His father was firing. The top of his head was blown off. Thos. Anderson, aged 36, was feeding, 75 feet away, when a piece of the boiler went through his thigh, injuring him so he died in four hours. Hans Thorpen was driving the water tank. He was badly scalded, but may survive. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Fatal Cloudburst in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO (Texas), August 30.—News reached here this evening stating that a cloudburst flooded the town of Waldo, the county seat of Waldo County, and the town of Dhanis, Medina County, last night. After midnight the water in the valley was three feet deep, and the population took refuge on higher ground. Three people were drowned. In Dhanis three people were also drowned. Bridges and approaches on the Southern Pacific were washed away, which will stop traffic for a week.

Not Allowed in the Capitol Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Some of the visiting Knights of Pythias brass bands have found themselves victims of the same law that Coxey violated. Nothing like a parade is allowed to enter the Capitol grounds except on inauguration day, or by special permission, and bands which have gayly approached with drums beating and wind instruments blowing have been turned back.

Forest Fires in Michigan.

NAGAUNEE (Mich.), Aug. 30.—Heavy fires are still raging in the Trout Creek district. The Diamond Match Company has lost fully 90,000,000 feet of lumber and the Nester estate about 20,000,000 feet. The loss of homesteaders is very great.

A Thousand Natives Perish.

HONGKONG, Aug. 30.—There has been a serious fire among the vessels anchored in the Canton River. Hundreds of flour boats were consumed and 1,000 natives who were aboard the vessels perished either through fire or being drowned.

FARM AND HOME TENANCY.

Result of the Census Investigation in the States and Territories.

FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. OF THE FAMILIES LAND OWNERS.

Minister Denby Anxious to Retire From the Ministry to China, Provided His Son is Appointed as His Successor—Instructions Issued to Customs Collectors Concerning the Collection of Duties Under the New Tariff.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The census office gave to the public to-day the principal results of the investigation of farm and home proprietorship in all the States and Territories. This is the first investigation of the kind ever conducted in any country. Of the 12,265,125 families in the whole country, almost 48 per cent. own their farms and homes, and the rest hire. Of the families owning farms and homes, almost 28 per cent. have incumbrances, and over 72 per cent. have no incumbrance.

The number of resident owners of land in the United States is 6,066,417, to which must be added any landowners who may be living in tenant families. The farm families number 4,676,174, of which 66 per cent. own their farms, and others hire. Of the owning families over 28 per cent. have incumbrances on their farms. In 1880, 25.56 per cent. of the farms were hired.

In the cities that contain 100,000 population there are 1,948,934 home families, of which almost 23 per cent. own and 77 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 38 per cent. own, subject to incumbrance.

Among the cities having 100,000 population and over, New York has the highest percentage of home tenancy, nearly 93.67 per cent.; Boston comes next with 81.57 per cent.; Brooklyn third, with 81.44; Jersey City, 81.80; Cincinnati, 80.12; Baltimore, 73.94; Buffalo, 60.03; Chicago, 71.27; Cleveland, 60.90; Denver, 70.89; Minneapolis, 68.86; New Orleans, 78.51; Philadelphia, 77.20; St. Louis, 79.24; St. Paul, 59.80; San Francisco, 78.46; Washington, 74.80. The smallest percentage is 56, representing Rochester, N. Y.

Bringing the urban population into contrast with the non-urban population, almost 44 per cent. of 4,244,560 home families living outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people own their homes, and 55 per cent. hire. Of the owning families 77 per cent. own without incumbrance.

The value of the 1,696,808 incumbered farms and homes is $5,687,296,069, and the incumbered incumbrances aggregated $2,162,944,563, or 37.50 per cent of the value. Of the incumbrance on farms and homes over 22 per cent. bears interest at rates less than 6 per cent., 34 per cent. at the rate of 6 per cent., 33 per cent. at rates greater than 6 per cent., and 11 per cent. greater than 8 per cent.

The average of value of each owned and incumbered farm in the United States is $3,444, of each incumbered home $3,250, and the average incumbrance of each of the farms is $1,224, on each incumbered home $1,293. The 886,977 farms subject to incumbrance are worth $3,054,923,165, and the incumbrance is $1,085,995,960, or 35.55 per cent of the value. The 809,933 homes subject to incumbrance are valued at $2,632,374,840, and the incumbrance is $1,046,953,003, or 39.77 per cent of the value.

The cities of 8,000 to 100,000 population have incumbered homes occupied by owners worth $739,846,087, with an incumbrance amounting to $292,611,974, which is 39.55 per cent. of the value. In the cities of 100,000 population and over the value of 168,159 incumbered homes occupied by owners is $934,191,811, and these homes are incumbered for $393,029,833, or 42.07 per cent. of their value. In the country outside the cities and towns of 8,000 people and over the value of the 427,161 incumbered homes occupied by owners is $958,337,006, and the incumbrance is $361,311,796, or 37.70 per cent. of the value. In the cities having at least 100,000 population $5,555 represents the average value of each home owned and incumbered. New York has the highest value, $19,200; San Francisco, second, with $7,993, and Brooklyn third, with $7,491; Omaha fourth, with $7,179, and Washington fifth, with $7,045.

The annual interest charge on each owned and incumbered home in those cities is $134. The highest amount is in New York, $438, and the lowest amount, $33, in Louisville. Denver has the highest average rate of interest on the incumbrance of owned and incumbered homes, 7.987 per cent., and New Orleans is second, with 7.86 per cent. New York has the lowest rate, 4.95 per cent; Boston next, with 5.14 per cent.

Over 74 per cent. of the incumbrance on owned farms was incurred by buying real estate and making improvements, and 83 per cent. of the incumbrance was for the purpose of buying and improving real estate, investing in business, etc. Over 84 per cent. of the incumbrance of the homes was incurred to secure the purchase money and to make improvements.

TARIFF DUTIES.

Instructions Sent to Customs Collectors by Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular to all Collectors of Customs, calling attention to paragraph 608 of the new Tariff Act, which admits salt free of duty, but provides that the coverings in which it is imported shall pay the same rate of duty as if imported separately; and further, that if salt is imported from any country which imposes a duty upon salt exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, paid and collected upon such salt the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of the new Act.

The Secretary furnishes a list of countries which impose a duty on salt, and therefore salt imported into the United States from those countries will pay the duty of eight cents per 100 pounds. The principal countries imposing duties are Canada, Australia, Argentine, Brazil, France, Germany, Mexico, Russia, the Australian provinces and Spain.

Secretary Carlisle to-day, in answer to telegrams from Collectors of Customs, sent the following telegram to all Collectors: "The department has decided to be governed by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Hartranft vs. Oliver, 125 United States reports, page 525, which entitles to benefit of the new Act all imported goods held in Customs custody on August 24, 1894, whether unclaimed on board vessels or in the process of transportation."

This ruling of the Secretary reverses that sent to the Collector at Boston, which held that goods must be actually in bond in order to receive the benefits of the reduced rates of the new Act.

The decision of the Supreme Court to which the Secretary refers in his telegram was brought to his attention after the receipt of a 1,200-word telegram from the Collector at Chicago, in which he took issue with the Secretary's ruling. The court, in its decision in the case of Hartranft vs. Oliver, says: "The intent of the Legislature is to be followed, even if not strictly within the letter of the statutes, and it follows that the construction placed upon the section by the Secretary of the Treasury in his circular of May 19, 1893, to Collectors of Customs is correct, so far as it recognizes as subject to duties under it goods imported before the Act took effect, whether actually within the walls of a bonded warehouse on that day or on the dock, or on shipboard in port or undergoing transportation in bond, either after approval or under the immediate transportation Act."

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Minister Denby Wishes to Resign—His Son the Probable Successor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The story comes from Evansville, Ind., that the United States is liable to have a new Minister to China. Colonel Charles Denby, the present representative, would be glad to come home and enjoy his well-won ease if he can be succeeded by his son, Charles Denby, Jr., now Secretary of the Legation at the Chinese capital.

When Colonel Denby was appointed American Minister to China he asked that his son be made Secretary of the legation. Young Denby had just graduated from Princeton and was about beginning the study of law. On his arrival he began to study Chinese—not the vernacular or every-day speech of the people, but the court language as well. Ten years of close study has made him one of the two or three Europeans in the diplomatic service there who are proficient in both languages. In fact, so well does he understand the court language that our legation does not require an interpreter. He is also very much a *persona grata* at the palace, as his father is.

When President Harrison came into office Li Hung Chang instructed the Chinese Minister here to say that the Emperor would be personally gratified if Colonel Denby could be continued as American Minister at Pekin. Now, of course, he remained.

If Charles Denby can be named as his father's successor, Colonel Denby will probably resign next June. The Indiana delegation, so far as it has been consulted, will not object to the appointment, and as Secretary Gresham and Denby have been friends from their youth, and served together as colonels of Indiana regiments in the same division in the late war, it is probable that the head of the State Department will favor the promotion of his old friend's son, and especially as he seems well fitted for the place.

In any event, Charles Denby, Jr., will come home in the spring, for he is to marry Miss Martha Orr of Evansville when the roses bloom. Miss Orr made the tour around the world with ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster, and gave her lover a charming surprise on her arrival at Pekin, when young Denby did not know that she was within 8,000 miles of the Chinese capital.

When Mrs. Cleveland was told this story, she announced herself as strongly in favor of Mr. Denby's promotion. And so he may get the place, in spite of his youth.

ARMY ORDERS.

Bands to be Increase from Sixteen to Twenty Pieces.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—General Schofield issued several army orders to-day, of which the most pleasing to the army is one which increases regimental bands from sixteen to twenty pieces. Army men say that less than twenty pieces does not create a creditable appearance.

An other order carries out the law approved March 6th, in relation to issuance of certain articles for the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments. It is found by the officers of these departments that the regulations directed the issuance of some articles from one department which properly belongs to the other.

Another order adds to the regulations a provision directing officers of posts before sending charges for trial to personally investigate them, and his indorsement on the charges must say he has made such investigation and state whether, in his opinion, the charges can be sustained. The provision allowing prisoners five days' abatement each month on the terms is so modified that the abatement may be forfeited in case of subsequent misconduct.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Officers of the Supreme Lodge Elected to Serve Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias elected officers to-day to serve until the next biennial conclave. They are: Supreme Chancellor, Walter B. Ritchie, Ohio; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, Philip T. Colgrove, Michigan; Supreme Prelate, Albert Steinhart, Greenville, Ala.; Master of Exchequer, Thomas G. Sample, Alleghany, Pa.; Supreme Keeper of the Record and Seals, R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.; Supreme Master-at-Arms, A. B. Gardiner, New York; Supreme Inner Guard, James Moulton, New Brunswick; Supreme Outer Guard, John W. Thompson; President of the Board of Control, J. A. Hinzey, Chicago.

NOVEL POINT DECIDED

Concerning the Application of a Hungarian for Naturalization Papers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Chief Justice Daly has decided a novel point. Marcus Braun, an applicant for naturalization papers, asked that certain objectionable words be stricken from the papers. Braun is a Hungarian. On July 16th last his declaration of intention to become an American citizen was rejected by the Naturalization Bureau, because Braun refused to forswear allegiance to the Emperor of Austria. He said he was not a subject of the Austrian Emperor, but was a subject of the kingdom of Hungary.

Braun was an officer in the Hungarian army, and when told he was considered an Austrian he was wild with rage. He employed Lawyer Abraham Levy to institute proceedings to compel the Naturalization Bureau to issue his papers. Levy made a motion before Judge Daly and asked that the "Emperor of Austria" be stricken from the papers. He claimed that the autonomy of Austria and Hungary are distinct and separate, and that the King of Hungary was free to act over his domain.

Judge Daly said he saw no reason for granting the motion, but he would insert in the paper the words, "and I particularly forswear allegiance to the King of Hungary, whose subject I am."

"I do not think this nor any other court in the United States should be called upon to pass upon the complications of foreign Powers," added Judge Day in denying the motion.

Braun would not sign the paper after the change suggested by Judge Daly was made, and left the courtroom declaring that he would lay the matter before the Austrian Parliament.

Increase in the Rates on Beans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The Southern Pacific Company has announced an increase on shipments of beans to Texas and Mexico from 50 cents per 100 pounds to 62½ cents. An exception is made in shipments to Galveston and Houston, Texas, to which points the old rate will continue in effect.

A Drunk and His Pistol.

The report of a pistol rang out in a Third-street lodging-house early this morning. Officer Taylor was soon on the scene, and found a drunken man in possession of a pistol, with one of the chambers empty. The man was in too maudlin a state to explain why he fired the shot and was taken to the station-house and locked up.

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

British and German Warships Take a Hand in the Matter.

THE STRONGHOLD AT LATUANUU BOMBARDED AND DESTROYED.

Rebels Mass in Large Numbers a Few Miles From Apia and Attack Malietoa's Warriors—Unless Vigorous Action is Soon Taken the Position of the Foreigners, it is Reported, Will Become Critical.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived this evening from Sydney, Auckland, Apia and Honolulu, brings news of further fighting among the natives of Samoa and final forcible interference by the British and German warships stationed at Apia. The details are given in the following special correspondence to the Associated Press:

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

APIA (Samoa), Aug. 15.—The warships of Great Britain and Germany have at last taken action with a view to ending the native disturbances, which have heretofore appeared to be interminable. Two skirmishes had taken place between the warring tribes, resulting in the killing of eight or ten natives and the wounding of many more, and beside the natives had become short of food, not having planted or looked after their crops, and they had taken to stealing from foreigners throughout the islands. Their mode of living, too, had produced a great deal of illness, much suffering and many deaths, so that in the interests of common humanity interference by the Powers became absolutely necessary.

Something had to be done to put a stop to the so-called warfare. It was with this end in view that the diplomatic and naval officials held several conferences. The ultimate result was a resolution to notify the rebels that they must disperse from their fortified stronghold at Latuanuu, or suffer a shelling from the guns of the warships.

On Friday, August 10th, the British warship Curacoa and the German warship Buzzard left Apia for Latuanuu. Arrived there, the rebel chiefs were called on board the gunboats and informed that their stronghold would be bombarded at 9 o'clock on the following morning. During Friday night, however, the rebels evacuated the fort. On Saturday morning the fortifications were shelled by the warships, and all were destroyed. The King's warriors had been sent overland to co-operate with the gunboats in the attack upon the rebels. When the bombarding gunners had finished their work, King Malietoa's warriors were signaled to advance and occupy the deserted position. Before the rebel warriors evacuated Latuanuu, they set fire to all the huts in the vicinity, as well as to their fort, the destruction of which the bombarders finished, and destroyed all the bread fruit trees which were growing near.

The naval authorities again communicated with the rebel chiefs and ordered them to disperse and surrender their rifles. Instead of obeying the mandate, however, the rebel band moved off toward Saluafata, which is less than fifteen miles from Apia, and it was decided to again advance upon them. On Sunday morning the rebels and the King's warriors, who numbered fully six hundred, came together at Lufilufi. The rebels made the attack, and killed and wounded several of Malietoa's men.

During all of Sunday there was desultory fighting, and the naval commanders resolved to again attack the rebels and to deal with them summarily. Early on Monday morning, August 16th, the Curacoa and Buzzard changed their positions, and again opened fire upon the rebels, killing and wounding a large number. Simultaneously the King's warriors attacked them on shore. In the fight the King lost six killed and several wounded. At this writing it is impossible to ascertain a reliable estimate of the rebel loss, but it is known to have been heavy. The guns on the warships did deadly execution.

On Monday evening the rebels sued for peace. Their chiefs were ordered to come on board the Curacoa on the following day. They obeyed the order, and made promises of complete submission to Malistoa's rule, agreeing to pay their taxes, return to their homes and to deliver up one hundred rifles.

Immediately after this meeting the Curacoa steamed away toward Apia, believing that the trouble was over. The Curacoa's commander was eager to catch the mail steamer Mariposa, that he might report the result of his operations to the British Government.

The Buzzard remained at the scene of action to receive the rifles from the rebels, and see that they carried out their promises. Great was the surprise of the commander of the Curacoa when, at midnight last night, the Buzzard signaled that Chief Tamasese, leader of the Aana rebels, had joined the Atua party with over 400 Aana men, and that these combined forces had attacked the King's warriors. Throughout the night the roar of the Buzzard's guns could be heard. This morning the Curacoa got under way again and left for the scene of the trouble.

Captain Gibson left determined to demand a complete surrender of the rebels, and unless the rebels are submissive the slaughter will undoubted be terrible, as his gunners will fire to kill. It is now certain that unless vigorous action is taken the position of the foreigners here will be critical. At the hour of the sailing of the Mariposa it is reported that the rebels have made a complete surrender, but the rumor lacks confirmation.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

HONOLULU, Aug. 22.—The Mariposa arrived here this evening from Auckland, and brought the news of Cleveland's recognition of the Republic in a dispatch dated Washington, August 9th. The news was received here with rejoicing by the annexationists, add with a shade of doubt by the royalists, who claim to think the dispatch a fake. The Arawa from Vancouver is due to-morrow, and if it is found that the dispatch is authentic, the Government intends to celebrate in the evening.

The English cruiser Champion left port yesterday, after taking a formal leave of the Government. To-day, however, she came back again, much to the surprise of everyone, as it was understood that she had gone for good.

No attempts at a revolution have been made since the departure of the Philadelphia, although there are many rumors that the royalists contemplate a coup d'etat in the near future.

Cut in Steerage Rates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Hamburg-American line made another cut in steerage rates to-day, reducing the price of a steerage ticket to Southampton from $15 to $10. The latter rate has prevailed on the American line for several weeks, the company having more business than it could accommodate. The American line people say the cut of the Hamburg-American line is an advantage to them, as enabling them to dispose of their surplus passengers without loss.