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VOLUME LXXXVIII.—NO. 97. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1894.—SIX PAGES. WHOLE NO. 16,586.

## DISCUSSING THE FINANCES.

### The Baltimore Plan Read Before the House Committee.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S NEW BILL ALSO PRESENTED.

**The Senate Continues Its Consideration of the Nicaragua Canal Bill—The Railway Pooling Bill as Reported by the Committee, With a Few Unimportant Amendments, Passes the House.**

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The hearing before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the question of reorganization of the currency laws was resumed to-day. Among those present were Horace White of the New York *Evening Post*, G. Homer of Baltimore, Chairman of the Committee on National Bankers, to formulate the so-called Baltimore plan, and R. E. Hepburn of New York, ex-Comptroller of the Currency. These gentlemen represent the currency ideas embodied in the Baltimore plan.

It was expected that Secretary Carlisle would present his currency bill and continue his statement, but as he was late White opened the hearing. In answer to questions he stated he had drafted a bill on the lines of the Baltimore plan, and it was arranged that this bill would be placed before the committee. White's statement was read from manuscript and was a carefully prepared review of the banking question. At the close of White's statement he submitted his bill on the Baltimore plan.

The first section provides that no banking association shall be required to deposit United States bonds, either as a preliminary to the commencement of banking business or for the security of circulating notes to be hereafter issued.

Section 2 provides that in lieu of the deposits of bonds each national banking association shall be entitled to receive circulating notes from the Comptroller to the amount of —— per cent. of its paid out unimpaired capital, upon paying to the Treasurer of lawful money to the amount of 2 per cent. of such circulating notes, and thereafter a tax at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the average amount of its circulation for the year. The 1 per cent. and the proceeds of the tax are to constitute a guarantee fund for the redemption of notes of insolvent national banks, and the tax is to be collected until the fund amounts to less than 5 per cent. of the entire circulation issued. This fund is also to be in addition to the 5 per cent. redemption fund now provided by law.

Section 3 provides that in addition to the amount of the circulating notes provided for, each association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller circulating notes to the amount of 25 per cent. of its paid-up unimpaired capital, upon paying to the Treasurer 2 per cent. of such additional circulation, and a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum on the average amount of the same outstanding and an additional tax at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon the amount of such additional circulation outstanding for the year, all of which such sums are to be a part of the guarantee fund.

Section 6 is devoted to the insolvency of National Banking Associations, and it is provided that when such insolvency is ascertained in the case of any particular association its outstanding circulating notes shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States out of the guarantee fund, if that be sufficient, and if not sufficient, out of any fund in the treasury. After the loss on account of any particular failure has been made good to the guarantee fund, the United States is first to be paid for all advances made.

Section 7. Associations applying for circulation after the first payments into the guarantee fund shall have been made shall receive circulating notes from the Comptroller upon paying into the fund a sum bearing a ratio to the circulation applied for and allowed which the guarantee fund bears to the total circulation outstanding.

Section 9 provides that whenever bank notes are issued to any association under this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel legal tender United States notes and treasury notes to the amount of 8 per cent. of the bank's notes so issued.

Section 12 provides that any association may retire its circulation or any part of it at any time, upon deposit with the Treasury an amount equal to the sum desired to be withdrawn.

Section 12 repeals Section 9 of the Act of July 12, 1882, and also a portion of the Act of June 20, 1874, which provides that the amount of bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be redeemed below $50,000, and provides that any association heretofore organized desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part may do so under the provisions of the Act of July 20, 1874, modified as above indicated.

Walker of Massachusetts asked if the bill presented by White would secure a safe and uniform currency.

"It will have that tendency," said Mr. White.

"That is not it," said Mr. Walker. "We do not want to provide a tendency toward a safe currency, but the actual safety."

"I am not omniscient," suggested Mr. White. He added that in his judgment the bill would secure an elastic currency.

Secretary Carlisle came in at this point, and was an interested listener to White's answer to questions as to the want of elasticity in Carlisle's currency bill.

Warner of New York asked what restrictions should be imposed on State banks.

White said he would subject State banks to the same regulations as those imposed on National banks.

Cox of Tennessee asked if this would not do away with the State banks.

White answered that it would. He said that he believed in one uniform banking system—not State systems, there being forty-four States.

Secretary Carlisle then resumed his statement begun yesterday. He presented the bill he had prepared, embodying his plan of currency, to the committee, commenting on it as he proceeded.

In the first section all Acts in relation to the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes of national banks are repealed.

The second section provides for the issuing of circulating notes to a national bank equal to 75 per cent. of the paid-up and unimpaired capital, upon depositing legal tender notes with the United States equal to 50 per cent. of the circulating notes applied for. These circulating notes shall be in denominations of $10 and multiples of ten, and shall be uniform in design.

Section 3 levies a duty of one-quarter per cent. for each half-year upon the average amount of a bank's notes in circulation.

Section 4 provides for the mode of redemption and retirement of a bank's circulation.

Section 5 creates the safety fund for the prompt redemption of circulating notes and failed national banks. Each bank shall pay to the United States Treasurer, in the months of January and July in each year, a tax of one-quarter per cent. for each half-year upon the average amount of its circulating notes outstanding, until said fund amounts to five per cent. of the total amount of national bank notes outstanding, and thereafter said tax shall cease. A bank retiring or reducing its circulation shall be entitled to withdraw any part of its fund. The mode of procedure in case of a bank's failure is outlined.

Section 6 allows the Secretary of the Treasury to invest money belonging to the safety fund in United States bonds.

Section 7 provides that July 1, 1899, national banks now having bonds on deposit may withdraw them and substitute the 30 per cent. guarantee fund.

Section 8 repeals previous Acts conflicting with this measure.

Section 9 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, redeem and retire United States legal tender notes; that no United States or Treasury notes authorized by the Act of July 1, 1890, of a denomination of less than $10 shall be issued.

Section 10 states that the banks duly organized under the laws of any State, which transact a national banking business, shall be exempt from any taxation regulating State banks.

Section 11 provides that State banks shall not issue notes similar in design to United States notes or certificates or national bank notes.

When he had concluded reading the bill, Secretary Carlisle explained it in detail. He pointed out the various sections of the present law proposed to be repealed. Concerning the conditions imposed upon State banks by his bill, he said certain features had been added to meet the criticisms made of the plan as outlined in the annual report.

Mr. Brosius asked whether it was not desirable for the Government to assume the risk of redeeming notes rather than leave it to the banks.

Mr. Carlisle answered in the negative. He said he did not believe in Government responsibility further than in providing the most ample safeguards. The Secretary showed the profits of national banks under the proposed plan, as compared with their profit under the present law. He showed that additional profits and inducements would incline the national banks to take out circulation. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Carlisle said he did not think any immediate retirement of the United States treasury notes was practicable. The Secretary spoke of Comptroller Eckels' plan. Without wishing to criticise it, he thought its fatal defect was in requiring national banks to take out two different kinds of circulation notes.

The shipments of gold was discussed at much length. Mr. Carlisle said the loss of gold was very heavy at the passage of the Sherman law. The loss of our gold had brought on financial distrust and had threatened panic. But there was no real danger. These panics were largely the result of sentiment and public feeling instead of well-based fears.

During a discussion between Mr. Carlisle and the members of the committee, the Secretary referred to the issuing of bonds. He said that as much as he regretted it, he saw no way of preventing the further issue of bonds as long as the present system remained.

Mr. Homer of Baltimore then addressed the committee on the Baltimore plan. He spoke of the requisite that a bank note be secure. The proposed plan undertook to provide this requisite without the necessity of a Government bond. Uniformity was another requisite of safe banking. It was also secured by the proposed plan, so that the system would be truly national, uniform in all States, instead of varying in each of the forty-four States.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

**Consideration of the Nicaragua Bill Continued in the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill was continued in the Senate to-day. Senator Dolph made a long speech in favor of the bill, in the course of which he advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The venerable Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) made some remarks, in which he criticised the currency inflation bills, reported adversely from the Finance Committee. The day closed with an executive session in which a large number of nominations were confirmed.

When the Senate convened Dolph of Oregon reported a memorial from the citizens of Phœnix, Ariz., in the matter of Indian depredation claims.

Berry of Arkansas presented a few remarks urging the passing of a bill introduced by him last week to establish the Territory of Indianola out of Indian Territory.

Morrill (Rep.) of Vermont then addressed the Senate on "some of the marvelous Senatorial bills and quack panaceas for real and imaginary grievances." The bills concerning which the Senator spoke were those introduced by Peffer providing for the issue of great sums of greenbacks for various purposes. There were nine of them, which the Committee on Finance reported adversely, recommending indefinite postponement.

Call gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to appoint a committee to investigate the operations of the Honduras Lottery Company of Florida.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill, and Dolph (Rep.) of Oregon addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. Dolph said the people of the Pacific Coast were a unit in favor of the bill, and discussed the advantages which the canal would bring the whole country. The canal, if owned and controlled by the United States, would be of great service in time of war. In the event of war Lake Nicaragua could be so utilized by the navy as to soon reimburse the United States for any outlay made by this country. The main difficulty to be encountered would be the question as to the amount of money to be paid the old company for the work done and the concessions possessed by it.

He devoted some time to the consideration of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and declared that instrument presented no obstacle to the construction of the canal by the United States, and to the control of it. Dolph said the United States had adopted a policy, had declared a principle, which is approved by the people and well understood by the world, which is just, right and in the interest of the people of this hemisphere, and will be maintained at all hazards.

In a brief speech Sherman pointed out that the only provision of the Nicaragua bill that he was not entirely satisfied with was the amount to be paid to the maritime company, which he thought was entitled only to the amount of money expended in the enterprise thus far. He wanted the bill stripped of all doubtful provisions in this respect, and to have refunded to the company all expenditures made by it. Having paid that, the Government could proceed to the work of construction without interference by the company.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter of the President transmitting the correspondence relative to the Armenian massacre; also some correspondence regarding the Mora claim.

The Senate then, at 4:05 P. M., went into executive session, and at 4:15 P. M. adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The struggle over the bill to authorize railroad pooling was terminated to-day by the passage of the bill by the decisive vote of 166 to 110. The Cooper substitute, which placed the entire control of the conditions of the pooling in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and gave absolute power in the matter of revoking pooling orders, was defeated, as were all subsequent efforts to amend and recommit it, and the bill passed as reported from the committee. Several attempts were made to defeat the bill by filibustering, but they also were unsuccessful.

When the House met this morning Breckinridge of Kentucky, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill.

Dingley of Maine asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information, first, whether the articles of the Behring Sea Tribunal resulted last season in saving the fur seal herds from that destruction they were intended to prevent; second, information of the number and sex of the seals killed by pelagic sealers; third, the protection of the fur seal herds on the Pribyloff Islands, and fourth, the revenue derived by the Government from seals during the past year, and the expenditures of the Government for their protection in the same period.

Bingham of Pennsylvania moved the passage of a resolution giving the Altamont Water Company authority to build dams across the St. Louis and Cliquot Rivers in Missouri.

Mallory (Dem.) of Florida and Dunn (Dem.) of New Jersey occupied the remainder of the time until the expiration of the morning hour.

On motion of Cooper (Dem.) of Indiana, 10,000 copies of Secretary Carlisle's report were ordered printed.

Then, under the special order, the consideration of the railroad pooling bill was resumed. It was debated until 3 o'clock by Cannon of Illinois in opposition, and by Springer of Illinois, Harter of Ohio, Sibley of Pennsylvania and Black of Illinois in support of the measure, when Patterson, in accordance with his notice given on Saturday, moved the previous question on the bill and pending amendments.

Dingley (Rep.) of Maine and Hopkins (Rep.) of Illinois protested that the previous question would cut off all amendments now pending, but Patterson refused to yield, saying the House would have an opportunity to vote on the Cooper substitute and the two amendments of the committee on a rising vote.

The previous question was ordered—108 to 96. The ayes and noes being demanded, the roll was called. The previous question was ordered—174 to 100. The two committee amendments were of a verbal character and were agreed to without division.

The vote recurred on Bland's amendment to the substitute, which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission absolute authority and control over the conditions of the pooling and full power to revoke pooling orders. The Blair amendment reserved the power to Congress of changing, rescinding or dissolving pooling orders at any time. The Blair amendment was agreed to without division, and the vote then taken by ayes and noes on the Cooper substitute. Defeated—109 to 175.

The vote then recurring on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, Blair asked unanimous consent that the amendment adopted to the substitute be voted upon as an amendment to the bill. The bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time—170 to 111.

Filibustering tactics were then commenced by several opponents of the measure. Motions to adjourn were made and voted down, and other motions to recommit. Finally the vote on the final passage of the bill resulted: Ayes 166, noes 110.

The House then, at 6:10 P. M., adjourned.

**Chilean War Indemnity Claims.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has made the last payment but one on account of the Chilean indemity claims, being that of Joseph Quigley, a fireman on the Baltimore, who was yesterday released from confinement at Mare Island, California, for being absent without leave, and discharged with a check for $1,000. A payment of $300 is still due to W. H. Nichols, who deserted from the Baltimore.

**Bailey Bond Resolution.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Judiciary Committee, at its meeting this morning, authorized Chairman Culberson to request the Committee on Rules to bring in a special order setting aside a date as soon after the holidays as possible for the consideration of the Bailey bond resolution.

**Carlisle's Banking Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — Springer (Dem.) of Illinois to-day introduced in the House Secretary Carlisle's banking bill. It was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

**United States District Attorneyship.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Justice Field of the Supreme Court has appointed temporarily Samuel Knight as United States Attorney for the Northern District of California.

## ROCK ISLAND TRAIN ROBBERY.

**Passengers Relieved of $800 and a Number of Watches.**

HENNESSEY (O. T.), Dec. 11.—Particulars of the robbery at midnight last night of the north-bound Rock Island express train near Red River bridge, two miles south of Terrell, I. T. have been received here. Conductor Cannon and Engineer Smith had charge of the train, and Messenger Harrington was in the express car. When the train reached the bridge two robbers, secreted on the engine, commanded the engineer to stop the train, which was done. The fireman and engineer were marched to the express car, where the other bandits joined them. The messenger opened the door and was told by the bandits to throw up his hands and "get down out of there." Harrington leaped to the ground and took to the woods, followed by a volley from six-shooters.

One robber went through the express car and found the through safe locked. All they secured was the messenger's gun.

Pullman Conductor Brown jumped off the sleeper to see what had happened and was fired upon. One bullet entered his overcoat, just over his heart, and lodged in a bundle of letters.

The robbers then went through the coaches, taking everything of value the passengers possessed. About $800 and ten or fifteen watches were secured. After the bandits had done their work they fired several volleys and disappeared into the woods. Deputy Marshals are on the trail with bloodhounds.

ANOTHER BENBROOK TRAIN ROBBER ARRESTED.

FORT WORTH (Tex.), Dec. 11.—John Phillips, the fifth man arrested for complicity in the Benbrook train robbery, was lodged in jail here to-day. He is the brother-in-law of John Ward, also arrested for this robbery. The officers are confident that Ward, Sullivan and Phillips did the robbing, and Gardiner and others were only accessories.

ROBBERY AT A RAILROAD STATION.

BELLAIRE (O.), Dec. 11.—Robbers entered the railroad station at Woodsfield, O., and after knocking the agent insensible, securely bound him. They ransacked the station of express goods, railroad tickets and money.

## CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH.

**Every Building on a Florida Farm Demolished.**

WESTVILLE (Fla.), Dec. 11.—A cyclone passed five miles north of this place early Sunday morning. It struck the farm of J. L. Skinner, the Representative-elect from Holmes County, and demolished every building on the place. Every member of Mr. Skinner's family was injured, and his wounds, it is thought, will prove fatal.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Dec. 11.—A cyclone at Kingston destroyed a convict camp, wounding three men badly.

**Tillman Elected Senator.**

COLUMBIA (S. C.), Dec. 11.—B. R. Tillman was elected United States Senator at noon, receiving 131 out of 155 votes cast.

## HUMAN BUTCHERY.

### Horrible Deed of an Insane Man Near Ridgeway, Mo.

WIELDS A KNIFE WITH APPALLING RESULTS.

**Murders His Wife and Two Children, Mortally Wounds Two Stepchildren, and Then Fires Two Shots Into His Own Body, Dying Instantly—The Bodies of His Victims Terribly Mutilated, His Wife's Head Being Almost Severed From Her Body.**

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

RIDGWAY (Mo.), Dec. 11.—The most horrible human butchery ever recorded in this section was committed five miles southwest of this city this afternoon. David G. Spragg, in a fit of insanity, murdered his wife and two children, and mortally wounded his two stepchildren, and then took his own life. The weapon which the maniac wielded with such appalling results was a butcher-knife.

The nearest neighbor of the Spraggs lived almost a mile distant, and it was some time before the news of the crime spread. In a few hours numbers of people arrived from town, and an investigation of the scene was made. The most sickening sight met their gaze. Lying in the yard near the gate were the remains of Mrs. Spragg, mutilated almost beyond recognition. In the little dwelling, in one corner of the sitting-room, lay the lifeless body of little Caley, 6 years old, and in the other Albert, a four-year-old boy. On the kitchen floor, with blood besmeared all over his hands and face, and still clenching the terrible instrument of death, lay the author of the awful crimes. The step children of Spraggs, both under 6 years old, where taken to the home of a neighbor, where they are dying from dozens of cuts that cover their little bodies. Evidence of a terrible struggle was plainly visible in the Spragg home, where the walls and furniture were spattered with blood.

The particulars of the butchery are learned from Dora, the eleven-year-old step-daughter of Spragg, who, eluding her step-father's murderous grasp, escaped to a neighboring house and gave the alarm. Spragg had been complaining all morning of his head, and the nearest neighbor, Mr. Meyers, was sent to Ridgeway for a doctor. Soon after Meyers left, Spragg tied Caley's hands behind him and deliberately cut his throat. Mrs. Spragg rushed into the room and attempted to interfere, when Spragg made for her. She ran into the yard, around the house and then into it again, closely followed by Spragg. In the house he caught her, and a desperate struggle ensued. He deliberately hacked her head and face to pieces, and then, cutting her head almost from the body, dragged her by the hair into the yard.

Covered with gore, the human monster now returned to the house to continue his work. Dora, who was sick in bed, had climbed out of a window and escaped in the meantime. When the people first began to arrive they were kept from entering by Spragg, who stood in the door with a loaded shotgun. Finally he locked the door and it was then that he butchered his step-children. Just as the crowd was preparing to break into the house two shots were heard, and when the door was finally forced open Spragg was dead and the scene as described was presented to view.

The two step-children cannot recover.

OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

**Story of the Atrocities From Turkish Sources.**

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Daily News* to-day publishes a three-column letter from Constantinople. The writer says from all the evidence he has been able to gather in regard to the number killed and villages destroyed, the Armenian outrages cannot be compared with those of Bulgaria. The Kurds believe the Government approves of the outrages, and unless they are dealt with as the Canadians or Americans would deal with the red Indians under similar circumstances, they are incapable of understanding to the contrary. If Great Britain and Russia jointly insist on reforms, there will be a chance of success, because in case of need they can compel attention.

A TURKISH REPORT OF THE TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Turkish Legation has received the following official communication: "The Armenian agitators made their appearance in the steep mountains of Talouri, situated between Sassoum, in the southwest of Moush (a villayet of Bitlis), and district of Caïb, of the Mutessarial of Guendji, and combined their forces, at the instigation of a certain Hampartzoum, who, under the assumed name of Mourat, was already giving trouble in those regions. This Hampartzoum, after having eight years studied medicine at the Civil Medical School and participated in the disorders of Coup Capou, fled to Atheres and thence to Geneva. He afterwards went, disguised, and again under an assumed name, by the way of Alexandret, from Darkbro to the neighborhood of Bitlis, and he began a seditious agitation, together with five other individuals. He has given positive assurances to credulous people that he was a foreign agent, backed by all the European Powers in his plan to upset the Turkish authorities. He succeeding in getting aid to his criminal ends from Armenians in the villages of Sineer, Sinak, Gulli-Guzat, Ahi, Hedenk, Sinank, Chekind, Eiffard, Moussone, Etek and Akdjerk, as well as those of the small borough of Talouri, comprising four districts.

"Now, these insurgents, under the command of Hampartzoum, abandoning, toward the latter part of July last, their respective villages, and after having placed in inaccessible spots their wives, children and belongings, and secured the co-operation of other armed insurgents that came from the Valley of Moush and from Casar of Caïb and Selvan, assembled together, numbering more than 3,000, at a place called Endouk-Dagh. Five or six hundred decided to fall upon Moush. They began by attacking the tribe of Delikans in Mount Corlink, in the south of Moush, killed a few of them and robbed them of their belongings. All the Mussulmans that fell into their hands were insulted in their religion and murdered in the most horrible fashion. The regular troops in the neighborhood of Moush were also attacked by those insurgents, who, however, did not dare to attack Moush itself, owing to the strong military forces of the town. The rebels, together with the rebels assembled at Endouk-Dagh, organized, then separated and assaulted ferociously the tribes close at hand, committing horrible crimes and depredations. They burned alive the nephew of Eumer Agha, and assaulted and murdered the Mussulman women of three houses of the village of Gulli Guzat. They also tortured many Mussulmans, forcing them to kiss the cross, putting their eyes out, cutting their ears off and submitting them to most horrible indignities.

"After having brought consternation and death among the Mussulmans and Christians alike, they refused to surrender and continued criminal proceedings. Regular troops were sent to the spot to put down their rebellion. Chief Hampartzoum fled to the high mountain with eleven associates. He was captured alive, not, however, without killing two soldiers and wounding six. By the end of August last all the insurgent bodies were dispersed. The women, children and invalids were treated with due consideration and according to the dictates of Islamism and humanity. The insurgents who were captured will be punished by the law."

SWIFT JUSTICE.

**Three of the Notorious Meachamite Gang Lynched in Alabama.**

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), Dec. 11.—Three of the notorious Meachamite gang, in Clarke County, have been lynched. The Meachamite gang has for many years run illicit distilleries, made counterfeit money and committed robberies and murders. For a person to give them away meant sure death. In August, 1893, James McCorgnedale, a prominent citizen, was assassinated and the citizens drove the gang from the county. No less than ten men met their death. A short while ago the Meachamites returned to their old haunts and began to wreak vengeance. Murphy Pink, a farmer, was shot down. Pink made a dying statement charging George Brunson, Charles Smith and Lee Brown with the shooting. They were arrested, and upon preliminary trial acquitted. After being turned loose other evidence was found, and it became known that they were members of the Meachamite gang. The place is some distance from the telegraph station, but a man just arrived at Whatley says they have been hanged.

**Illinois Without a Governor.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The State of Illinois is without an executive head, and there is nobody in the State qualified under the law to act as his substitute. Governor Altgeld is at the Hot Springs, Ark., Lieutenant-Governor Gill is out in California, Senator Coppinger, President pro tem. of the Senate, is on Federal duty in Canada, and nobody knows where Speaker Crafts is.

## COLLIDED IN A TUNNEL.

**ACCIDENT ON A CABLE LINE AT CHICAGO.**

**Cars Wrecked and a Number of the Passengers Meet With Serious Injury.**

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—In a collision between cable cars in the Washington-street tunnel this evening one man was fatally hurt, fifteen more seriously injured and a score of others more or less bruised. The cars were set on fire by the stoves, and for a time there was a fearful panic around the scene.

The most seriously injured are: John Smith, will die; George Newman, William Joyce, James McDonald, John Frems, James McGinty, Mrs. Thomas Beeman, Mrs. George Reiss, Mrs. Wm. Parker, John Donohue, Wm. Maloney, J. B. Burtle, A. Aikens, Mrs. Estella Viamen, Harry Goddard, T. H. Moran, Nellie Scott, G. B. Barton, Miss Olga Schroeder, N. Peterson, John Speth, M. Nelson. In addition to these there was a large number of people who sustained painful injuries.

Both the West Madson street lines and the Milwaukee avenue line cars run through the tunnel, and at the time the accident occurred, 6:30 o'clock, all the westbound cars were jammed to suffocation with people returning from business on the south side of the river. A Madison-street cable train, consisting of a grip car and two trailers, were two-thirds of the way down the incline toward the bottom of the tunnel when a cable train on the Milwaukee avenue line, also consisting of three cars, entered the tunnel.

Almost immediately after starting down the slope Gripman Moran of the Milwaukee avenue line lost his hold on the cable and the car shot forward down the incline. Moran rang his alarm bell, and he and the conductor set all the brakes on the train, but were unable to hold it, and just as the bottom of the tunnel was reached the runaway cars struck the Madison-street train with awful force, smashing its rear car to splinters and demolishing the Milwaukee avenue grip car.

Both cars were piled up in a heap, from which such passengers as were capable of moving crawled out, battered and bleeding. Each of the two wrecked cars held about seventy-five passengers, and that a number of them were not instantly killed is a wonder. To add to the horror of the accident one of the wrecked cars caught fire and began to blaze furiously. All the people injured on both cars had been removed before the fire became dangerous, however. A number of people were pinioned in the wreck, and others were held fast between the wreckage and the walls of the tunnel. All of them were quickly removed, and the fire extinguished by an engine company.

The cause of the accident was the breaking of the grip of the Milwaukee avenue car.

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER.

**Angry Feeling of Chinese at Pekin Against Them Increasing.**

PEKIN, Dec. 11.—The angry feeling of the Chinese population here against the foreigners is increasing.

A TRAGEDY MAY OCCUR ANY DAY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Globe* this afternoon prints a letter from a British resident of China, who occupies a position which brings him in touch with the mandarins and masses. He says: "A tragedy may occur any day, and when the Japanese come in sight of the Capital I feel certain every foreigner will be massacred. The foreign Ministers will incur a perfectly insane risk if they remain there after the ice has closed the port of Tien-Tsin. The greatest danger is, in fact, that nearly all the soldiers are members of secret societies which are ready to break out at the first chance."

## TO KILL ENGINEERS.

**Leslie Norton Tells How He Offered His Services to Knox.**

[From the S. F. Post, December 11th.]

Leslie Norton, a car dispatcher for the Southern Pacific, was the first witness called in the strike cases to-day in the United States District Court. In June last when the strike was declared on he was in the employ of the railroad company at Sacramento. He went out with the rest of the railroad men.

In the first week in July, so Norton says, he was informed that Chairman Knox of the Mediation Committee was organizing a company of sharpshooters to send out to the marshes to shoot the first engineer who attempted to take a train out of Sacramento.

"When I heard this," said Norton, "I offered my services to Chairman Knox as a sharpshooter, but he told me he had no need for me, as he could get all the men he wanted to kill engineers."

SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.

According to the *Bulletin's* report of the evidence, Norton said that when he offered his services to Knox to shoot engineers the latter replied that he had men out in Yolo who would stop the train.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—Bierge's wall-paper factory burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $250,000, with insurance about as much.

## HEAVY GALES AT SEA.

### A Hurricane All Along the Northern Pacific Coast.

VESSELS HAVE A HARD TIME WEATHERING THE STORM.

**The Steamship Oregon Narrowly Escapes Shipwreck Near the Mouth of the Columbia—Carried Before the Wind Almost Onto the Breakers—The Tug Fearless Badly Damaged by Wind and Heavy Seas.**

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PORTLAND, Dec. 11.—Last night the steamship Oregon, from San Francisco, arrived safely in port after the narrowest escape from shipwreck the vessel has ever experienced during her long career on the Pacific Coast. Thursday morning she left San Francisco with only about 150 tons all told, and was drawing only nine feet forward and sixteen feet aft. As the vessel is in the freight service no passengers were carried.

In coming up the coast Captain Pohleman kept far out to sea, so as to take no risks. No very rough weather was encountered until the light ship was sighted off the mouth of the Columbia at 10 o'clock Saturday night. The Oregon then began to beat off, Captain Pohleman intending to cross the bar early Sunday morning. But at 11 o'clock the barometer began to fall. Soon after a tremendous southwest gale set in. Captain Pohleman stood out to sea, but the gale was so heavy that he could make but little headway.

The gale kept increasing in violence until about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when it was almost a hurricane. The Oregon could not face it, and began drifting toward the shore. So light was the ship forward that she could not be made to face the storm, but would constantly play off. The vessel was so light that the pipes which supply the condenser with water did not work well, and the engines could not be worked effectively. The steamer kept slowly drifting toward shore, despite every effort that could be made, until the lighthouse station at Cape Mears, just above Tillamook, was not more than six miles away.

All day Sunday the Oregon made a desperate fight against the fury of the storm, but she continued to approach the line of breakers. This struggle continued until 5:30 o'clock Sunday evening, and just when all on board had about abandoned hope, suddenly the wind shifted one point in favor of the vessel. After a hard fight the steamer passed the danger and stood far out at sea, but was unable to crass the bar until yesterday morning.

Captain Pohleman and all the crew say it was a miraculous escape. The Captain to-day was the recipient of many warm congratulations.

Mail advices from Astoria state that the storm of Sunday was very severe in that vicinity, and the tide was higher than it has been known for years. A number of vessels broke from their moorings, but no serious damage resulted. Two pile-drivers broke loose, and one of them them sank. The other was badly damaged. The water mains were damaged so the water supply of the city was shut off for some time. Havoc was made among the net racks at most of the canneries, as they were blown down into the water. Much inconvenience and considerable expense will result to the owners.

A TUG'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

ASTORIA, Dec. 11.—The Spreckels tug Fearless of San Francisco is in port, having brought the Norwgeian ship Breidabik through one one of the worst storms that ever raged on the Pacific Coast. The Fearless came into port with her decks sprung and leaking badly. Her compass cover was blown away by the terrific force of the wind and everything movable on deck was washed overboard.

Sunday afternoon they were running before the wind, when a heavy sea came over the stern, burrying the tug so that only the pilot-house was out of the water. This sea sprung the heavy doors to the house, and completely wrecked the handsome private apartments of Mr. Spreckels by deluging the inside with water. After the tug righted itself she was hove round to the sea and steamed ahead unaslow bell. Another monster sea went over her bows, striking the forward house, smashed the headlights and sprung the heavy steel walls so that a closet frame, two inches from the wall, was torn from its fastenings. At times the pilot-house had a foot of water over its floor.

The Breidbiik was nowhere in sight at this time, having parted company with her for the second time the night previous. The first time they let go the ship was on Friday, when the hawser had to be cut from the top of the tug's house, it being impossible to remain on deck. The ship was picked up early Monday morning off the mouth of the river and towed in by the Fearless. The big vessel was listing badly to the starboard and several times Captain Arneson gave up all hope of saving his ship. The tug lost 150 fathoms of 2½-inch hawser, new, and a second one is so badly chafed that it will be a total loss. They cost about $800 each.

Captain Haskell will remain in port until the weather moderates.

Fears are entertained for the safety of several vessels known to be due at this port.

THE FARALLON ENCOUNTERS THE STORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The steamer Farallon arrived from Port Angeles to-day and reports a very rough experience during the recent storm which she encountered on the 8th. Several of her sailors were injured and one passenger was killed. Early on Saturday morning a heavy sea broke on deck. As it heaved up over the bulwarks one of the steerage passengers, named Frank Heyman, came out from the companion way to the deck. The mountain of water caught him with full force and washed him against the coming of the hatch, and then dashed him against the pilot house. His skull was crushed and he was injured severely internally. That evening he died. The next morning the body was dropped into the sea. Heyman was a German, and boarded the vessel at Tacoma.

## A SMALL CYCLONE.

**Wind Causes Considerable Damage at West Berkeley.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—A very heavy wind, which some of the people struck by it call a small cyclone, swooped down on West Berkeley this afternoon, and did a good deal of damage. It was apparently confined to the bay shore, where it made things very lively.

It damaged the buildings of the Standard Soap Company severely, ripped through the yard of the West Berkeley Lumber Company, carrying 10,000 feet of lumber into the bay, and took the roof from the Niehaus planing mill. A large number of chimneys on houses in the vicinity were toppled over.

The Standard Soap Company, whose office is in this city, received a brief message this morning that the factory at Oakland had been struck by a "cyclone." Later information showed that the wind had carried away about seventy-five feet of the roof, between the two ends of the large and high frame buildings. The people in the factory were panic-stricken at first, fearing that the whole structure would be destroyed. But no one was hurt, and the violent wind passed away as suddenly as it came.

The wind also blew a quantity of lumber off the wharf Niehaus Bros.' planing mill at West Berkeley.

The path of the sudden storm was narrow, and in its track are the ruins of a number of windmills and fences. The wind came up from the south.

So far as could be learned no other material damage was done.

GOVERNOR-ELECT BUDD.

**Says He Has No Doubt But That He Will Be Inaugurated.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Governor-elect Budd arrived here from Stockton to-day, and was in consultation with his friends in reference to the attempt of the Republicans to prevent his being declared Governor.

Said Mr. Budd: "I believe that I have been elected Governor by the people of this State. If I have not been elected, I do not want to be Governor. But I shall take good care that I shall not be cheated out of what the voters have given me. It was my intention to make a tour of the institutions of the State, so that I might know by actual experience and observation what reforms were needed, and where extravagance could be checked. But this attempt to prevent my inauguration has necessarily changed my plans. I will now be obliged to remain here until it is definitely known what Mr. Cornwall intends to do. There is no doubt in my mind but that I will be inaugurated Governor. I can safely trust that to the people of the State—Democrats and Republicans."

ON THE TURF.

**Results of the Races at the Bay District Track.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Small fields were the rule to-day, owners not caring to risk their horses on an unsafe track. The talent fared a little better to-day, three favorites winning. They were San Luis Rey, Monrovia and Sligo.

About six furlongs, selling, San Luis Rey won, Jake Johnson second, Jennie Deane third. Time—1:21¼.

Six furlongs, two-year-olds, Ethel Dixon won, Mainstay second, Playful third. Time—1:23¼.

Six furlongs, selling, Monrovia won, Chartreuse second, Flirtilla third. Time—1:22¼.

Seven furlongs, selling, Sligo won, Whitestone second, Ravine third. Time—1:38.

**Yolo Train Tragedy.**

SEATTLE, Dec. 11.—It has developed that John H. Coblentz, late Warden of the State Penitentiary, who committed suicide to escape prosecution for embezzlement, was known as Peter Morrison Moody in Orleans, Neb., where he was agent for the Buckeye Machine Company. He marrced a school teacher there, and had three children. One of his enemies was found dead in a field there, and it was supposed that he killed the man, but it was not proven. Coblentz fled from Orleans in 1879, and it was found that he was a defaulter from the Buckeye Company for a large amount. Later developments showed that he had left a wife in Ohio.

**Bold Robbery at San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, who arrived here last week from Portland, and were en route to Eureka, were robbed of $495 this afternoon by a most daring burglar. The robber wore a badge and claimed to be a detective. He entered their apartments on O'Farrell street while Mrs. Brown was alone, and after accusing the woman and her husband of complicity in a recent robbery, coolly proceeded to search their trunks. The burglar found the money in a stocking. He charged that it had been stolen, and after frightening Mrs. Brown into a condition of helpless terror, he boldly walked out of the house.

**Horrible State of Affairs.**

VICTORIA (B. C.), Dec. 11.—The report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate matters at the Provincial Insane Asylum at New Westminster was laid before the Legislature to-day, and shows a horrible state of affairs in that institution. Patients were treated with the utmost cruelty and barbarity, flogging, dark cells and ice-cold water baths being among the favorite methods of subjugating refractory subjects. As a result of the investigation the entire reorganization of the staff will be proceeded with instantly.

**Suicide in Arizona.**

PRESCOTT (A. T.), Dec. 11.—Walter Renouf, an old and at one time well-to-do citizen of Arizona, committed suicide at the Congress mine yesterday, by taking poison. Renouf was formerly a merchant of Harshaw, in Southern Arizona, where he failed in business and was deserted by his wife. Later he moved to Chino, Cal., where he resided for a time. He came to Congress about a week ago, but was despondent, and failing to get employment took the fatal dose of poison.

**A Freight Clerk Drow