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CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Hope of Legislation by the Present Congress Abandoned.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S BILL IGNOMINIOUSLY DITCHED.

Advocates of the Measure Defeated in the Preliminary Skirmish by the House Refusing to Adopt the New Rule Closing General Debate, Presented by the Rules Committee—The First Reverse the Rules Committee Has Suffered in Four Years.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Carlisle currency bill, which has been under debate in the House for about two weeks, was ignominiously ditched to-day. It had not strength enough to surmount the first parliamentary obstacle placed in its path. The Committee on Rules, in obedience to the decree of the Democratic caucus on Monday, brought in an order to close general debate and proceed under the five-minute rule until Saturday, when the final vote should be taken, but the supporters of the bill showed lamentable weakness. They were unable to order the previous question, the demand therefor being refused, first by a rising vote of 92 to 101, and then on a yea and nay vote by 124 to 129. The advocates of the bill were dumbfounded when they discovered that they had been beaten in the preliminary skirmish, and the order was withdrawn. This was the first reverse the Committee on Rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while 82 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 8 Populists voted against it. Of the 39 Democratic votes against the motion it was pointed out that 24 were cast by Democrats defeated for re-election. After the vote the diplomatic and postoffice appropriation bills were passed. The former carries $1,562,118 and the latter $89,442,952.

There was a good attendance on the floor of the House to-day when Speaker Crisp's gavel gave notice that a special order to terminate the debate on the currency bill would be reported from the Committee on Rules, and the prevailing belief was the fate of the bill would be determined to-day.

The conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill was adopted.

Outhwaite presented a special order from the Committee on Rules. It provided for the closing of general debate and the consideration of the Springer substitute as the original bill under the five-minute rule, to-day, to-morrow and Friday until 2:05 P. M., the bill and pending amendments to be reported to the House for a final vote Saturday, immediately after the morning hour.

Outhwaite demanded the previous question when the reading of the rule had been completed. Some confusion was caused by a volley of questions from the members, which followed Outhwaite's demands, the members being anxious to ascertain the status of the amendments after the adoption of the order.

Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, assured the gentleman that there would be no disposition to shut out members.

Outhwaite made a brief speech, urging the necessity for closing the debate on the currency bill, and for disposing of it in order that more pressing measures like the Nicaragua Canal bill might be considered.

Bland wanted to know if the opportunity to offer an amendment to strike out the enacting clause (which would kill the bill) would be given.

Outhwaite said the rule discriminated against no amendment, and Springer again assured the House there would be no disposition to cut off the members with amandments.

Bland was not satisfied, and insisted that a provision be inserted in the rule, or an agreement be had, by which the vote could be had on his amendment.

Reed, in some caustic remarks, said he thought the situation a very unfortunate one. "We seem to be deliberating here," said he, "as to the proper method of getting rid of this bill. It is unfortunate if we are to hope for remedial legislation."

He agreed with his colleague, Dingley, that Sections 9 and 10, relating to State banks, which were vital, should be first considered. However, he said, the Republicans washed their hands of the responsibility and he did not know whether they ought to interfere or not.

After some further wrangling, during which Bland and others loudly protested the adoption of the rules would cut them off, Outhwaite rejected all suggestions for amending the rule and demanded the previous question.

The Republicans voted solidly with Democratic opponents of the measure against ordering the previous question, and it was defeated on a rising vote—92 to 101. Among the Democrats who voted against the ordering of the previous question were:

Cockrell of Texas, McGann of Illinois, Hooker of Mississippi, Ellis of Kentucky, Money of Mississippi, Bailey of Texas, Bland of Missouri, Hall of Missouri, Holman and Conn of Indiana.

Outhwaite hurriedly demanded the ayes and noes and the roll was called.

The special rule to bring the currency bill to a vote was defeated on an aye and no vote by 122 ayes to 129 noes. This was a decisive test vote and practically kills the bill.

The supporters of the bill made a desperate effort to secure a majority on the roll-call, but the previous question was again rejected, 124 to 129.

A failure to order the previous question threw the special order open to amendment.

Outhwaite immediately withdrew the special order. McCreary, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to go into Committee of the Whole for consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill, and it was carried without division.

McCreary explained its provisions briefly. Only a few changes were made.

McCreary offered an amendment to establish a Consulate at Erzeroum, Armenia, at a salary of $1,100.

Hitt moved for a Consulate at Harpool, Turkey.

These amendments led to a reference to the recent slaughter in Armenia.

Hitt, with intense feeling, urged the necessity for protecting missionaries, who were cut down like sheep. Harpool was the nearest point to the scene of these slaughters. Both amendments were adopted.

Without further amendment the committee rose, and the bill was passed.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. The bill as explained by Henderson, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, carried $89,442,152, or $1,616,330 less than the estimates, but $2,206,355 more than the appropriation for the current year. The estimated receipts for the next year were $2,355,543 less than the sum carried by the bill.

During the debate under the five-minute rule Quigg (Rep.) of New York offered an amendment to a paragraph included in the last Postoffice appropriation bill relating to books, pamphlets, etc., as follows: Provided, that associations organized to secure improvement in the condition of public roads and highways consisting of not less than 1,000 members, and maintaining a publication published at least once a month, shall distribute such publications at second-class rates. Quigg explained that the publication designed to be admitted to the mails as second-class matter was the organ of the League of American Wheelmen, an organization which had 12,000 members.

Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri made a point of order against the amendment, and Hatch, in the chair temporarily, reserved his decision.

Caruth (Dem.) of Kentucky took occasion during the debate to expose the alleged scheme to reduce letter postage from two to one cent. The National Postage Union, of which Lyman J. Gage of Chicago was the Treasurer, he said, was pushing the movement. Through the agencies of that union, he said, contracts were everywhere made with business men by which one-half the postage saved during a year was to be turned over to the promoters of the scheme if it carried. Caruth estimated that the promoters would divide $5,000,000 if the bill was passed, and the reduction of postage from two to one cent would save letter-senders $25,000,000 annually.

Mr. Hatch then sustained the point of order made against Mr. Quigg's amendment to allow the publication of the League of American Wheelmen to go through the mails at second-class rates.

Without amendment the Postoffice appropriation bill was then passed, and at 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Harris, just selected for another term of six years in the Senate, has returned to Washington and was warmly congratulated by his colleagues when he appeared in the chamber to-day.

Ex-Senator Edmunds also visited the scene of his old duties.

Cockrell, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the urgency deficiency bill and it was placed on the calendar. Cockrell gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Replying to Quay, Cockrell said there has been no amendment by the committee to any portion of the bill relating to the income tax.

Mr. Quay said he desired to know if the Senator from Missouri (Cockrell) would permit him to commend the matter to his attention and consideration, because it was too late to introduce an amendment of that character at present in the Senate. He asked the Senator whether it would not be well in the bill instead of smothering the name and salaries of employes in the reports made by corporations under the income tax, to compel a publication in such form as that the list of the names of the employes shall be accessible to the public.

Continuing, Senator Quay said: "A circumstance which happened within the last thirty-four hours has called my attention to the probable importance of something of the kind. It happened that a gentleman who is very high in political position in Philadelphia, no less a personage than a Republican National Committeeman, in conversation with a distinguished member of the other branch of the State Legislature, a judicial officer of the City of Philadelphia, and one of the leading, probably the leading member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, in giving a reason why he could not preserve plighted faith, and could not do what ought to be done in regard to an important nomination made there, stated that he was under a heavy salary from a great corporation for the last three years; a salary large enough to maintain his family, and he was compelled to do what the corporation wished him to do, and not what he had desired and felt he ought to do. The amendment I suggest is pertinent simply in this respect, that men in such a position, with high power for good or evil, ought not to be permitted to masquerade as acting in the interest of the public, or in the interest of any party, when in reality they are serving these great bodies. They ought to go about and meet their fellows fairly and openly, with the dollar mark of the corporation upon their heads, and I think such an amendment as I suggest should be inserted in the bill before it passes."

On motion of Daniel (Dem.) of Virginia, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Sibley claim bill, and Daniel advocated the measure.

Platt opposed the bill. He saw no reason why the bar of limitation should be removed in this case.

At 5:30 the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

DEFEAT OF CARLISLE'S BILL.

It May End All Financial Legislation at This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At 2:45 P. M. Secretary Carlisle arrived at the Capitol and held a consultation with Speaker Crisp in the latter's room on the defeat of the currency bill. Carlisle, it is understood, was very urgent in the request for an immediate effort to resurrect the measure.

Secretary Carlisle remained in the Speaker's private office an hour conferring with House leaders on the effect of the reverse suffered by the currency bill. Besides Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Crisp, there were present Messrs. Catchings and Outhwaite of the Rules Committee, Springer, who had charge of the bill, Mr. Hall of the Currency Committee and Mr. Tucker of Virginia. The talk partook somewhat of the nature of a conference as to what course of action should be pursued in view of the unexpected turn of affairs.

Mr. Carlisle maintained his usual composure and gave no indication that he felt rather chagrined. On the contrary, he spoke jocularly of Representative Sibley's sensational speech yesterday and said he would like to know whom "he had bribed with a Revenue Collectorship," as Sibley had alleged. The Secretary expressed regret that the rule had been defeated, and he shared the opinion of others present that the defeat closed the prospects of the bill in its present form. The result was a surprise to him, for the Secretary had not shared the doubts of the House leaders up to the time of the vote. He expected amendments would be suggested that would overcome the opposition of certain elements and make the passage of the bill possible. Now Mr. Carlisle agrees with the House leaders that it was desirable to let the bill rest for a time. He did not suggest any new measure or any material change in the bill. It appeared to be the idea, however, that efforts would be directed toward learning the objections of those Democrats who had voted against the rule in order that these objections might be overcome if possible.

After the conference Mr. Springer said that while some concessions might be made in the interest of harmony, yet no concession could be made on the basis of giving the silver men everything they wanted. "If Mr. Bland and his friends will not give us their assistance except on condition of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, then they must shoulder the responsibility of the defeat of all legislation, as no such compromise is possible."

Representative Bland, the exponent of the silver element of the House, who aided in the defeat, said: "The vote undoubtedly means the abandonment of all hope to pass the Carlisle bill in its present form. But that is not to say that ends the possibility of legislation by this Congress. As long as the effort is made to give a monopoly to national banks and exclude silver, the plan will be found. There may yet be time to frame a measure adequate for the present situation, but it is certain no such measure will give proper recognition to silver."

The views of Bland and his associates led many members to believe the reverse of the day might be turned into victory by making concessions to the silver men. Their votes would be much more than sufficient to carry the rule and the bill. It would be such a radical step, however, in bringing silver into the question, that the conservative men did not regard the plan as feasible. It was, however, the main topic of prospective action.

On the Republican side the opinion was general that the defeat of the rule ended all chance of currency legislation in Congress. Mr. Reed would not enter into a detailed discussion on the turn of affairs. The Republican leaders in the House assert that they had agreed to offer no parliamentary obstruction to a vote whatever if they had been permitted to vote first on the ninth and tenth sections of the bill. Mr. Reed was on his feet for recognition, with the draft of a rule in his hand, providing for a vote on the bill according to this plan. That is, voting for the ninth and tenth sections first. The Republicans would all have voted for this rule.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, who had led the Republican opposition, had determined to withdraw his bill, which he had previously notified the House he would offer as a substitute, and which was the only plan proposed by a Republican. He says also that no amendments would have been offered to the Carlisle bill by the Republicans, although all of them would have voted against the bill. "The collapse is complete," said Mr. Walker, speaking of the day's events. "There will be no financial legislation by this Congress, unless the Senate sends a bill to the House, which seems impossible. Twenty or twenty-five members voted for the previous question who would not have voted for the bill."

When the possibility of the Republican Congress being called into extra session was spoken of, Mr. Walker said: "If Congress gives ample authority, and gives it wisely, to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds both to maintain gold payments and supply the Treasury deficiency, an extra session may be avoided, but at a great expense to the Government. If the Treasury is given no additional authority for the issuance of bonds, with the prevailing want of confidence in the management of national finances by the Administration, it will injure the business of the country, and I fear an extra session will have to be called."

Many of the Democratic Senators received the announcement of the adverse vote on the currency bill as a summons to the Senate to take the question up and find a way out of the difficulties with which the country finds itself surrounded. Senator Voorhees took the first step for the formal consideration of the matter by issuing a call for the meeting of the Finance Committee, to be held to-morrow, for the purpose of canvassing the entire situation and, if possible, devising means of improving the condition of the treasury. So far as can be learned, no measure has been prepared for submission to the committee, but the movers of the meeting hope a general exchange of views on the part of the members of the committee will indicate general lines on which a bill may be framed which would stand a chance of receiving the approval of the committee and of the Senate.

It is also understood Senator Vest has in mind the outline of a plan for a bill which he may submit to the committee and which may prove the basis of future action. The two principal features of the plan are:

First—To authorize the issuance of a sufficient number of low rate bonds to retire the $356,000,000 worth of greenbacks, and second, to provide for the purchase and coinage of a sufficient quantity of silver to increase the silver issuance to $750,000,000, which would be an increase of about $150,000,000. This is suggested as a compromise on which the bond advocates and the silver men can agree, but the scheme has not met general favor, so far as it has been canvassed.

Some of the silver Senators, notably the Republican silver Senators, have taken the position that they will accept nothing short of a provision for unlimited silver coinage. They will not insist upon free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, but are willing to allow the Government a liberal seigniorage. They will not agree, however, that any limit shall be placed upon the amount to be received on the terms agreed upon.

It is not known how the Finance Committee will stand upon this proposition, but the silver men believe a poll of the committee will show a majority friendly to that metal. The Republican members of the Finance Committee do not regard the outlook as promising for any action at all, and they predict that there will be a great divergence of opinion as among House members, and they predict that it will be quite as impossible for the Senate Democrats to agree on any bill presented as it has been for the House to agree on the Carlisle bill.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Arrangements have been made for a test vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill some time this week. A motion will be made by Senator George of Mississippi to lay the bill on the table. If this motion is defeated by any small vote the friends of the bill claim it will be decided to push the bill to an early vote. If any great opposition is shown it is probable the bill will be withdrawn. The object of the test vote is to ascertain the standing of the bill in the Senate.

Acts Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President has signed the Act to exempt from duty foreign articles for exhibition at the Portland, Or., Universal Exposition and the Act to amend the Act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River near Jefferson City, Mo.

Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate today in executive session confirmed the following California nominations: Postmasters—Norman Byrnes, Santa Paula; John B. Garibaldi, Merced; James Meehan, Jackson; James C. Phipps, Yuba City.

FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

Receivership Asked for an Iowa Trust Company.

SIOUX CITY (Ia.), Jan. 9.—The Fidelity Loan and Trust Company of Sioux City defaulted payment of $30,000 interest on debenture bonds due the first of the year. Although the firm has not failed President Sampson of this city has been asked to accept the receivership should one be appointed. These debenture bonds were issued to secure loans made on farm mortgages. The company could not collect interest from farmers, $80,000 being now due them, and was thus forced to default the interest on the bonds, bringing on the financial difficulties.

The firm did no banking business, and none of the local banking-houses or industries will be involved. The failure of the Lincoln-street Railroad Company of Lincoln, Neb., tied up $150,000 of the company's funds. The liabilities of the company are about $4,000,000, with assets nearly as large. The largest liabilities consist of $3,230,000 debenture bonds, and $2,250,000 of these are held in New England States and other sections of the East. One million dollars were also floated in Scotland. The other $730,000 of liabilities consist of street railway stocks, etc. The company tried to negotiate a loan in New York, but failed.

A meeting of parties representing the creditors was held in New York to-day, to take action regarding the company's affairs, but what was done cannot be learned here. Joseph Sampson of this city, President of the company, is the principal local stockholder. William G. Clapp of New York is Treasurer.

Montana Senatorships.

HELENA (Mont.), Jan. 9.—The Republican caucus to-night nominated Lee Mantle of Butte for the unfilled term in the Senate. The caucus is still working on the nominee to succeed Senator Power. Mantle was appointed two years ago, but was not seated by the Senate.

TRAGEDIES IN WASHINGTON.

Remains of an Unknown Man Found Near Eagle Harbor.

WHOLE RIGHT SIDE OF THE BODY BURNED AWAY.

Had Evidently Been Murdered, and a Fire Built Over the Body to Conceal the Crime—A Young Man Accidentally Shot and Killed by His Six-Year-Old Brother Near Fort Blakeley.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—The mutilated and half-cremated remains of a well-dressed unknown man were found near Eagle Harbor, Kitsap County, on Monday, and a Coroner's jury found that he was murdered by a person or persons unknown. The body was found by Robert Empett, while hunting on the abandoned ranch of a man named Gibson, two miles from Eagle Harbor. It was in the henhouse, and the feet had been gnawed off by animals, and the hands and whole right side of the body burned away. There was a hole in the head, seemingly made by a bullet, but the condition of the body would not allow probing.

The man had evidently been murdered and taken into the henhouse, and a fire built on his breast. He was well-dressed, too well for a millman or a sportsman, though some think he is the latter. He is five feet nine inches in hight, and weighs about 160 pounds. The only means of identification were the clothes, which were dark diagonal, with fine dark hair, and two pairs of spectacles marked "C. J."

Charles Sutter, the nineteen-year-old son of Samuel Sutter, a farmer living four miles from Port Blakeley, was instantly killed this morning by his six-year-old brother Elmer. Charles was painting a window sash, when his little brother entered dragging a rifle, which for the first time had been left loaded, from the corner, lifted the hammer and it went off, the bullet piercing the base of his brother's brain, killing him instantly. The dead boy published a small monthly paper called the *Golden West* which circulated at Blakeley.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR MILLARD.

His Condition Yesterday Reported to be Materially Improved.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant-Governor Millard's condition is better today than at any time since he was taken seriously ill. The precautionary oath of office taken Monday was intended to be secret, but it leaked out. The physicians this morning reaffirm their intention of taking him to Indio as soon as possible.

The administration of the oath of office to Lieutenant-Governor Millard was generally looked upon by the public as a foolish, unnecessary and void move. Mr. Millard now declares that he did not approve of it, and that he was led to be sworn in by friends who were more anxious than discreet. An authority on law stated to-day that as the Political Code only provides for the administration of the oath in joint session of both houses, the only remedy is to rush through a bill in the next two days to amend Section 905 of the Political Code, to the extent that the Legislature be empowered to delegate a joint committee for the purpose now sought.

THE APPLEMAN TRIAL.

Bad Blood Existing Between Attorneys in the Case.

WOODLAND, Jan. 9.—There was considerable talk Tuesday afternoon after the taking of testimony was concluded about submitting the Appleman case without argument, but it all came to naught, and the present arrangement is for Mr. Gaddis, for the defense, to follow Mr. Clark, who opened for the prosecution. General Hart, also for the defense, will follow Mr. Gaddis, and Mr. Cook will close for the prosecution.

Mr. Clark began his speech at half-past 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. At 9 o'clock the court ordered an adjournment. This morning Mr. Clark resumed his opening argument and spoke until the noon recess. At the afternoon session he concluded his argument shortly after 2 o'clock. Mr. Gaddis then spoke for the defense.

When the court took a recess this evening Mr. Gaddis had not finished his argument. General Hart will consume all to-morrow for the defense. Some very sensational rumors are current concerning the action of one of the jurors. It is also charged that there is a conspiracy to involve an attorney in the case in trouble. Bad blood exists between the attorneys, detectives and witnesses, and one of them said to an Associated Press reporter tonight that he was anxious for the case to be concluded, as he feared a collision.

OFF DAY FOR THE TALENT.

Results of Yesterday's Races at the Bay District Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The talent had another off day, and picked but one winner, Martinez, in the first race. Chevalier, who was so badly bitten by Jake Allen yesterday, will probably recover if blood poisoning does not set in.

Five furlongs, Martinez won, Advance second, Coquette third. Time—1:11¼.

About six furlongs, St. Albans won, Guadaloupe second, Steadfast third. Time—1:28¾.

Six furlongs, handicap, Quirt won, Robin Hood II. second, Zobair third. Time—1:25¼.

Mile and a half, steeple chase, Major Ban won, My Luck second, Albatross third. Time—3:40½.

Five furlongs, Gussie won, Blue Banner second, Mollie King third. Time—1:11.

BOOGAR'S WOUNDS FATAL.

Dies From the Effects of the Shot Fired by His Father-in-Law.

OAKLAND, Jan. 9.—Philip Boogar, who was shot by his father-in-law, Michael Collins, last night, died at 2:25 o'clock this afternoon. He was conscious all of the forenoon, and made another will, in which he gave everything to Mrs. Louise Whittemore. She is his first wife's sister's daughter, and was always considered Boogar's adopted daughter, though she was never legally adopted.

At 11 o'clock an operation was begun. Drs. Miller, Olmstead, Woolsey, Paterson, Leech and Mullen were the physicians in attendance. The result showed one of the intestines cut entirely off and a great amount of internal hemorrhage.

AFTER THE HOBO ELEMENT.

Committee of Safety Organized at Santa Ana.

SANTA ANA, Jan. 9.—A meeting was held here last night by a large number of citizens to devise some means to protect this locality from the depredations that are being committed by the hobo and criminal element. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee called "The Committee of Safety," to propose plans of organization. The criminal element is flocking here to such an extent that the citizens feel compelled to do something to protect their property and their families. Many of the most prominent residents of the city are acting with the Committee of Safety.

EFFECT OF THE STORM IN YOLO.

The Water Did Not Reach So High a Point Yesterday as on Friday.

WOODLAND, Jan. 9.—The water did not reach so high a point as a result of yesterday's storm as it did last Friday night. Willow Slough bridge was threatened last night, but is considered safe to-day.

The railroad company has a force of about forty men in addition to the regular section crew at work repairing the road. Several carloads of gravel were taken to Willow Slough and the break near Davisville last night, and fourteen carloads were distributed along the weak spots between this place and Yolo this morning.

At Winters Putah Creek rose considerably yesterday afternoon from the effects of Tuesday's storm, but it is falling again to-day. No further damage is reported to bridges and roads.

The orchardists are apprehending considerable damage to trees on account of the unusual amount of rainfall. The weather is very threatening and more rain is expected.

At Dunnigan the creeks were all much swollen, but not so high as they were at the last storm. The water in the tules is still rising. The Howell Point levee is still intact, and the water lacks three feet of being to the top. It is feared that the last storm will break it. If a strong southeasterly breeze should start up the levee would certainly go. Some of the best farming land in the country is protected by the levee.

The railroad company has sent a pile driver, and the bridge over Buckeye Creek was repaired and anchored, and is now considered safe. A gravel train is at work, and a strong force of men is engaged in keeping the road in as good condition as possible.

A Strike Not Probable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the entire Pacific system of the Southern Pacific is now in session in this city. The principal matter to which their attention will be directed is the late readjustment of wages placed in effect by the company and with which many of the men are dissatisfied. This meeting has given rise to all sorts of rumors as to a strike being probable, etc., but the members of the body mentioned say that no line of action had yet been agreed upon, and that a strike was not among the probabilities of the near future at least.

A Woodland Merchant Missing.

WOODLAND, Jan. 9.—J. F. Duncan, a merchant, who for many yesrs has been engaged in the boot and shoe business in this city, has not been in his place of business for a week. His absence was not noticed until the arrival of his wife and her parents, F. B. Chandler and wife, last night. Mr. Chandler says his son-in-law has gone south to look for work, and has turned the store over to him to settle all accounts. Mr. Duncan sustained a great loss by the big fire of 1892, and has not been able to put his business on a paying basis since. He is discouraged, and has given up the fight.

Sale of the "Evening Bulletin."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The *Evening Bulletin* was sold this morning by United States Court Commissioner Heacock. It was purchased by R. A. Crothers, brother-in-law of the late Loring Pickering and until Monday Business Manager of the *Morning Call*. There were only three bids—Thomas Magee, for George K. Fitch, offered $30,000; C. M. Shortridge, the new proprietor of the *Call*, bid $35,000; Crothers bid $35,500, and there being no further bidding he secured the oldest paper in the city.

More Sunshine Desired.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—The crop report furnished by Observer Franklin for the week ending January 7th says: Sufficient rain has fallen for present needs, and plenty of warm sunshine is now desired. The soil is deeply soaked with moisture and farmers are sanguine regarding their grain crops. No high winds or frosts have occurred and the outlook for the orange and lemon crop is good.

Suicide at Downieville.

GRASS Valley, Jan. 9.—A special correspondent of the *Union* sends an account of the suicide of A. A. York, better known as Lon York, at Downieville last Saturday. He shot himself through the head with a 38-caliber pistol. The deceased was employed at the Bald Mountain Extension Mine and was 37 years old. He leaves a wife, but no children. No cause is assigned.

Suicide by Drowning.

ALVISO, Jan. 9.—Samuel Milliken, aged about 60, well known as one of the Millikens who founded Milliken's Corners, near Lawrence Station, deliberately committed suicide this afternoon by fastening a large plate of iron to his body with a chain and jumping from Ortley's wharf into the Guadaloupe River at this place.

Attempted Suicide.

FRESNO, Jan. 9.—A. B. Young of Stockton attempted suicide in the Grand Central Hotel this evening by taking eight grains of morphine. He arrived in Fresno yesterday, and gave out the impression that he was a man of wealth. At a late hour all hope of recovery was given up and death is momentarily expected.

Snowslide at Sierra City.

GRASS VALLEY, Jan. 9.—A terrible snowslide occurred at Sierra City, in Sierra County, last Friday. Several head of cattle were carried away with the snow. A schoolhouse filled with children was close by the slaughter house where the cattle were, and it is a great wonder they escaped with their lives.

Grass Valley Residence Burned.

GRASS VALLEY, Jan. 9.—The residence of William Campbell, a well-known merchant on South Church street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The oil stove in the conservatory probably exploded. The loss approximates $10,000. The residence was one of the handsomest in the city.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

SPOKANE, Jan. 9. — The jury in the murder case of Adolph Selheim, on trial for killing Wm. Smith, to-day brought in a verdict of not guilty. The case was one of the most noted in the history of the county, and has been hotly contested for the past three weeks.

Explosion at Clipper Gap.

AUBURN, Jan. 9.—The Coruing mill at the Clipper Gap Powder Works, seven miles from here, blew up at 11:30 this morning. One man, a stranger and an Eastern man, was killed. No one else was hurt. No cause was given for the accident.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

TEMPE (Ariz.), Jan. 9.—W. C. Bascom, a crazy man, who shot Hardy Atkinson in the head to-day, and was himself shot in the leg by the capturing party, died to-night. Atkinson will probably recover with the loss of one eye.

Will of the Late A. D. Starr.

OAKLAND, Jan. 9.—The will of the late A. D. Starr has been filed for probate. To his wife is left one-half of his estate, and after leaving a number of relatives shares in the Starr Milling Company, the rest of the estate goes to his married daughter.

The Elder Floated.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—The steamer George W. Elder, which ran aground at the foot of Swan Island Monday, was floated this afternoon. She suffered no damage.

Sharp Shock of Earthquake.

SANTA MONICA, Jan. 9.—A sharp shock of earthquake occurred here at 7:25 this evening. No damage was done.

A TREASURER MISSING.

Alleged to be Short in a Large Amount With the State.

PIERRE (S. D.), Jan. 9.—The alleged failure of W. H. Taylor, the outgoing State Treasurer, to turn over the office to his successor yesterday, has started rumors flying of an investigation. Taylor seemingly cannot be located, but his bank at Redfield closed its doors last evening, and he is alleged to be short for a large amount of State funds, just how much cannot be now learned. It is reported about $250,000 should be on hand. Public Examiner Meiers has not been able to secure a statement where the funds were deposited since last April. Telegrams sent from here appear to have failed to locate Taylor. Ex-Governor Mallette, one of his bondsmen, is on the road from Indiana, and other bondsmen are on his track.

From absolutely reliable sources it is learned that the defalcation of State Treasurer W. W. Taylor will reach $300,000. Practically all State moneys were in his own hands except some $25,000 or $50,000, which was on deposit in various banks. The wreck is complete. It has been known for a year that Mr. Taylor personally had been in bad straits, but not one of his most intimate friends thought his situation hopeless or even desperate. They knew he had been advancing and investing money recklessly, considering the times, yet they never dreamed the truth. When the officials make an investigation of the Treasurer's office they will be simply appalled at the condition of affairs.

Walter W. Taylor was born in Indiana about 1854, and for a time associated with his father, William Taylor, in the wholesale coal business at Lafayette, Ind. From the time he was 18 years old he had almost exclusive charge of the business, and demonstrated a wonderful capacity for grasping the details and intricacies of very large trade. He came to Dakota in 1886 and established the First National Bank of Redfield, which he soon made one of the leading financial institutions in this section. He took an active part in politics from the first, was earnest in the struggle for Statehood, and was a delegate from Spink County to the first State Convention held in Huron in 1889. At the Approval Convention of 1890 held at Mitchell, he entered the race for State Treasurer, and secured the nomination after a spirited and exciting contest. He was renominated and elected for a second term, which he completed on the first of January of the present year.

COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions Passed by the House Concerning the Union Pacific.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, That the present management of the Union Pacific Railroad by five receivers designated by the coporation is a continuation in authority of the same management which wrecked it, and is not in the general interest, therefore be it

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to resist every effort which may be made in Congress to reorganize the Pacific railroad companies so as to reinstate or perpetuate their management or to extend to them the Government credit, and that they be further instructed and requested to urge upon Congress such action as will direct the proper authorities to secure the appointment without delay of a competent and impartial sole receiver to take possession of and manage the Union Pacific and Central Pacific in the interest of the Government and all parties concerned, until it can be determined what foreclosure or final adjustment must be made.

Occupation of Dying.

CONCORD (Mass.), Jan. 9.—The condition of Judge Hoar is reported as being worse, and members of his family are now expecting his death at any moment. The venerable gentleman maintains his good spirits through all his sufferings. It was only the other day that he was able to write to one of his sons something like this: "I am engaged at the present time in the pleasurable occupation of dying. Whatever else may be said, there is one matter of satisfaction in the work, and that is that I have ample time for it."

Strike Inevitable.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—At this afternoon's session of the Miners' Convention of the Pittsburg District a resolution was introduced pledging the men to insist on the 69 cent rate. It is quite certain the convention will demand this rate. It is even more certain the operators will not grant it. From present indications a strike in this district seems inevitable.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 9.—About 9 o'clock last night the fast passenger train from New Orleans on the Queen and Crescent route was badly wrecked four miles south of Alta by striking an open switch. The engine turned over. Fireman Roy Johnson and an unknown negro tramp were killed. Engineer Elliott's arm was broken.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Jan. 9.—The winter session of the New York Legislature of 1895 was opened to-day with considerable enthusiasm and excitement. The only measure of general interest introduced during the session was the Greater New York bill of Senator Reynolds.

Death of a Knight Templar.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9.— Robert McCott, aged 80 years, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the State of New York, died to-day.

Deaths From La Grippe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Since yesterday ten deaths from grip have been reported. The disease has become epidemic.

Millions of Feet of Lumber Lost.

HINTON (Va.), Jan. 9.—The Green Briar boom at Ronceverte broke last night and 11,000,000 feet of lumber went out.

Couldn't Nail a Lie.

"I believe that women should take just as much interest and be just as active in politics as men," declared Mrs. Snaggs.

"Pooh! I don't!" replied her husband. "Take yourself, for instance."

"Well, what about me?"

"You can't use a hammer without smashing your thumb."

"What has that got to do with taking part in politics?"

"Everything, my dear. You women would be stupendous failures at nailing political lies."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton have formed an intercollegiate debating league.

MEXICO-GUATEMALA DISPUTE

Desperate Diplomatic Fight Over the Damage Negotiations.

THE LATTER COUNTRY EVIDENTLY PLAYING FOR TIME.

The English, French and Russian Governments Ask the Porte to Suspend the Governor of Bitlis, Who is Held Mainly Responsible for the Sassoun Massacre, Until the Inquiry Commission Has Completed Its Labors.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 9.—A desperate fight is on over the Guatemala damage negotiations. Miguel Terrueco, a Mexican, has put in a bill for $400,000 damages to logging camps on the southern frontier by invading Guatemalans. Senor de Leon, the Guatemalan envoy, holds there are large discrepancies in the Terrueco claim. There promises to be a preliminary hitch which will take many months to settle. It is evidently the policy of the Guatemalan Government to gain time by raising multitudinous questions to block the progress of the case, so the prospective settlement is a long way off.

Both sides evince stubborn disposition to carry their points. Senor de Leon is constantly engaged in correspondence with Senor Loza y Arriga, the Guatemalan representative at Washington, presumably looking to the United States stepping in to assume the role of arbitrator. The latest known instructions from his Government are that the Guatemalan Minister shall pursue a uniformly pacific policy, and the same instructions are borne by Don Jacinto Castellanos, the new Minister of Salvador to Mexico.

AMERICAN MEATS.

Business Methods of Our Dealers Criticised by Britishers.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A meeting last evening of the meat and cattle section of the London Chamber of Commerce has served to bring out a storm of jealous abuse of American meat and American business methods. The *Daily Telegraph* states the American beef kings, after half ruining the British husbandry, now coolly propose to take an additional $1,000,000 from British traders and consumers. This statement is repeated on all sides. Last night's meeting was to protest against the attempt of American shippers to abolish the customary trade allowance of one pound in every quarter of meat to compensate for the loss by shrinkage, etc.

Armenian Troubles.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople telegraphs that he has heard that the Sultan has requested Great Britain to disavow the speech recently made by Gladstone to the Anglo-Armenian deputation that visited him at Hawarden. The English, French and Russian Governments have asked the Porte to suspend the Governor of Bitlis, who is held mainly responsible for the Sassoun massacre, until the Commission of Inquiry shall have concluded its labors.

Avalanches in France.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says that owing to the recent avalanche at Oriue and Orgie, in the Pyrenees, inhabitants of those places have fled to Aix, where the hospital is full of refugees. Wolves roam the streets, devouring the bodies of those killed by the avalanche. The mountain villages near Perpignan are snowed up, and all communication with them is stopped.

William Wants the Navy Increased.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—At a Parliamentary reception held by Emperor William at Potsdam last evening, his majesty, in a speech upon naval matters, pointed out the necessity of increasing the strength of the German fleet. The National Liberals have decided to interpellate the Government on the charge that it failed to afford adequate protection to Germans abroad.

Many Lives Lost by Inundations.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 9.—Serious inundations have occurred in the Province of Mendoza. Twenty lives and property to the amount of £400,000 have been lost.

AN ELECTRIC GRASS KILLER.

A Mississippi Railroad Man's Useful Invention.

Albert Sharp, Division Superintendent of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road, has the honor of being the inventor of this electric grass killer, and being no electrician, the result of his ideas may be classed as coming under the head of "necessity is the mother of invention." He has been connected with railroads for the past thirty years, a majority of which has been passed in a country much troubled with the grass problem. At the time his invention first took definite form he was connected with the operating department, having charge of the maintenance of the roadway, and the heavy outlays required for clearing the track of weeds and grass naturally made a vivid impression upon his mind. Mr. Sharp noticed for some time that the weak currents of electricity running over telegraph wires would kill willows and other plants, and he began to make experiments. The results at first were not so satisfactory as might be desired, but they were sufficient to demonstrate that he was on the