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DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The Hawaiian Question Again Discussed in the Senate.

SHARP ATTACK AND DEFENSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The House Judiciary Committee, by a Vote of Nine to Seven, Decides to Report a Resolution Censuring Judge Ricks and Against Impeachment Proceedings.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The policy of the Administration as to Hawaii was again the subject of sharp attack and defense in the Senate to-day. The personal element in the controversy drew large crowds to the galleries, which at times overflowed into the outer corridors. It indicated that there was no diminution of public interest in Hawaii, now that the course of the Administration is the main question of discussion. Mr. Gray and Mr. George justified the Administration, and Mr. Gray dwelt upon the persistency and vindictiveness with which the President was vilified and misrepresented. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Hawley made the critical speeches of the day, the former urging the extent of the foreign British aggression in the Pacific, while Mr. Hawley made pointed comment on the consideration given to Queen Liliuokalani's representatives who visited the State Department after the United States had formally recognized the Hawaiian Republic. The debate was still in progress when the morning hour expired, and the Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up. Mr. Turpie spoke against the measurs for three hours, and had not finished when the Senate adjourned.

The pooling bill was favorably reported to the Senate to-day by Butler (Dem.) of South Carolina.

Chandler stated that the report was not unanimous, and gave notice that when the bill was taken up he would offer an amendment concerning the submission of freight and passenger rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Allen of Nebraska presented a large bunch of petitions from citizens of Alabama, claiming that they were deprived of a Republican form of government, and asking the intervention of Congress.

Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado submitted resolutions from the Legislature of Colorado reciting the circumstances of default in paying the Pacific railroad debt, and urging the speedy settlement of the Government's rights.

A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of the Interior for information as to permits to cut timber from public lands.

Another resolution was passed asking information as to pension suspension, applications, etc.

This cleared the decks for the renewal of the debate on Hawaii. Mr. Thurston of Hawaii was again in the diplomatic gallery, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Hastings. The subject came up on Kyle's resolution, which is one expressing generally the disapproval of the Senate in the action of the Administration in withdrawing warships from Hawaii.

Gray (Dem.) of Delaware again took the floor to further answer, he said, the flimsy attacks made in the Senate against the Administration. The Senator referred to the statement by Senator Hawley, made yesterday, as to the President seeing the Royalist delegation which visited Washington last August. Gray reiterated that the President had never seen these delegates, being sick at the time.

"Are you prepared to say that they never saw the Secretary of State?" asked Frye.

Gray said he had no information on that point.

Hawley rose to reply, holding in his hand a newspaper slip containing Cleveland's authorized statement of the facts concerning the Royalist delegates. Hawley said he did not intend to maintain that a personal interview between the President and the Royalists had occurred. He had been reliably informed that there had been no personal interview, but continued reading from the President's statement to show the Royalist delegates had seen Secretary Gresham. It should be kept in mind that these delegates were the representatives of those conspiring to restore a deposed Queen. They were in Washington either as conspirators against the existing Government of Hawaii, or else they were here on an honest mission. If it was honest they ought to have been referred to the Hawaiian Minister. If they were conspirators they should not have been received by Gresham. Hawley read from the letter of the Royalist delegates to the Secretary of State: "We, the undersigned commissioners, sent by the deposed Queen, request an interview with the President."

"Just think of the audacity," said Hawley. "Think of this request of our Secretary of State after we had formally recognized the Government of Hawaii." The Senator said he desired to make no personal arraignment of the President, but he (Hawley) believed the President's whole course on Hawaii had been wrong.

Gray again answered the criticisms upon the President. He said these attacks were so constant, the animus so evident, that it was useless to controvert them. Some people seemed determined to attack the President, whatever the subject be. If he sat down, he was too long; if he stood up, he was too short. These critics were bound to find fault. The President's letter to the Royalist delegates was purely unofficial. It was part of the course by which the President, with a strong hand, was endeavoring to conduct business. The Senator declared this agitation and this talk of keeping warships at Honolulu was kept up largely by the schemers for annexation, who thought it would help their cause.

The Samoan question was unexpectedly interjected into the debate at this point. Gray referred to the fact that the United States was now bound by international agreement to keep a barbarous king in power in Samoa. It would not do to declaim against a barbarous queen when we, at the same time, were protecting and maintaining such a king.

George declared that the Hawaiian Government was a Government of force. It had been established by force and was now maintained by force.

Lodge presented a new phase of the subject by submitting a long list of the islands in the Pacific which Great Britain had gradually absorbed. In pursuance of a settled policy England was taking every foot of territory she could lay her hands on. They were now trying to get Neckar Island of the Hawaiian group. The British influence was back of the royalist element in Hawaii. The heir to the throne was the daughter of an Englishman, and now being educated in England. Her guardian was an English sympathizer. "The arms used in this uprising were bought by an Englishman," declared Lodge. "They were shipped in a British ship from a Canadian port. The insurrectionists were largely Englishmen."

The Senator proceeded to criticise the action of the Administration in taking ships from Honolulu, and in conferring with the royalist delegates who came to Washington. Lodge thought it a peculiar incident that warships were withdrawn just at the time when the royalists were in Washington.

Lodge closed with an impassioned protest against the pulling down of the American flag when it had once been raised.

Kyle gave figures from the latest Hawaiian year book, showing the many millions of American capital invested in Hawaii.

"How much of that is held by one man—Claus Spreckels?" asked Gray.

Kyle did not have the figures as to Spreckels.

This closed the Hawaiian debate for the day, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill, Turpie speaking against the project.

Turpie had not concluded, when at 4:30 P. M. the Senate held a short executive session and then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the House to-day a bill offered by Cooper of Texas to authorize the appointment before March 4, 1895, of a cadet to the naval academy from each Congressional District not actually represented encountered considerable opposition, and a roll-call was forced on the question of its passage. The bill was passed—161 to 57.

The conference report on the urgency deficiency bill was adopted.

In the morning hour Sickles (Dem.) of New York, of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up and had passed the bill to establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pa., the bill providing for acquiring the 800 acres now owned by the Gettysburg Memorial Association for the acquirement of other lands of the battlefields and their proper marks, etc., by commissioners. It carries an appropriation of $100,000.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

After several minor amendments had been agreed to the bill was reported to the House and passed.

Sayres gave notice that he would call up the sundry civil bill to-morrow, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

CASE OF JUDGE RICKS.

The Jurist to be Censured, but Not Impeached.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The attempt to impeach Judge Ricks of Cleveland, O., failed to-day in the House Judiciary Committee by a viva voce vote of 9 to 7, and instead of a resolution for impeachment, which Bailey of Texas had prepared to report to the House, one will be presented denouncing the fee system, which, in the opinion of members, has made the proceedings possible.

Judge Ricks gave a personal explanation to the committee of the accounts in the Birdsall case, which he had handled as Clerk of the Court, and which furnished ground for the investigation, and testimony was given against him by Martin W. Sanders, who had been his Deputy Clerk and who succeeded him in the Clerkship when Judge Ricks was promoted to the bench.

To-day's review of the case, which was of a bitter and acrimonious character, changed the opinion of no member of the committee, and the charges were ignored, as it had been expected they would be when all the members could be brought together for a vote. The case was made largely a party question, although Ricks had four Democratic votes, and as the next Congress is strongly Republican there is no probability that it will be revived.

JUDGE RICKS' DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Committee on Judiciary had an open meeting to-day to consider the charges against Judge Ricks, who was present with his attorney, V. P. Kline. The Central Labor Union of Cleveland was represented by Arnold Green and General Edward S. Meyers. At the suggestion of Chairman Culberson, Judge Ricks made a statement of cases in which improper receipt of fees was charged.

Judge Ricks said: "I claim that I had the right to complete the records as I did. I claim I accounted satisfactorily to the Government for all the money. My successor as clerk lost nothing by the transaction, and I acted strictly in accordance with the custom followed by the courts in such cases."

Judge Ricks also said he had affidavits from the clerks of several courts showing that it is the practice of the clerk to charge himself with the completed records. The charges for the work were made eighteen months before he was appointed Judge, and before he had any idea that he should be appointed.

Chairman Culberson inquired why he had not returned the accounts to the Attorney-General's office in one report, instead of scattering them through several years.

The Judge replied: "It was not my duty to complete all records, but it was my option or privilege, so I charged myself with those in which the parties were solvent. Had I charged those in which parties were insolvent, and I well knew some of them were, I would have become a guarantor for the Government for the cost of work. I hold the clerk was not obliged to make returns until the work was done."

Had he done otherwise than he did, he claimed, it would have been necessary for him to advance some $1,700. He said: "When I became a Judge I ran the risk of collecting when work was done."

Stone of Pennsylvania asked if it were not a fact that in all the Birdsall cases fees were estimated in advance by himself and his successor as clerk and collected before work was actually done.

Judge Ricks said it was a question of the right to estimate work without knowing the exact amount to be done. This was discussed, and the Judge said the general average was about correct, as in some cases the work slightly exceeded the estimates and in others fell below.

Judge Ricks stated in answer to a question from Bowers that he had never passed upon his own accounts as a Judge.

Bailey inquired whether if a contest over the records had been made he would not have been called upon to decide it, and the Judge said that as a matter of fact no contest had been made.

Then followed a contention between Bailey and the Judge as to whether documents bearing on certain phases of the case had been submitted at the hearing at Cleveland, which ended with Bailey becoming rather angry and declaring: "I'll be sworn and testify they were not."

"While you swore in your report in 1888," asked Bailey of the Judge, "that the fees in the Birdsell cases had been earned and received, they had not been actually earned or received?"

"I think," replied the Judge, "that the oath can be fairly construed in the light of what I have explained to be the universal custom."

The Judge was about to explain his construction of the law, when Bailey said: "The committee can pass upon the law without testimony. What I want to get at is your motive. Do you know anything of law that justified you in doing that?"

"I have explained what the custom is," said the Judge.

"If it were the custom of clerks to steal, that would not be a defense against indictment for theft," Bailey retorted. "Your testimony, as I understand it, is that you so returned fees in advance as earned when there was a chance to make money from them, but did not when they were doubtful."

"I could not be expected to incur liabilities that were doubtful," the Judge answered.

The questions and answers passed thick and fast, until the Judge said rather warmly: "The Comptroller, who is the accounting officer of the Government, is satisfied with my accounts, and is not here complaining of them."

"But certain persons who have never been indicted for theft have complained of them," Bailey retorted, hotly, "and this committee, which is a part of the Government, has adopted the resolution for your impeachment."

The examination was conducted at great length, and at times much feeling was displayed on the part of Bailey and and other members of the committee, as well as on the part of Judge Ricks.

At 3:40 the committee went into secret session on the case, and at 5 o'clock adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That while the committee is not satisfied that Judge Ricks has been guilty of any wrong committed while Judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the committee cannot too strongly censure the practice under which Judge Ricks made up his accounts.

The vote on this resolution was: Yeas—Goodnight, Layton, Wolverton, Harrison (Democrats), Ray, Powers, Broderick, Stone and Childs (Republicans)—9.

Nays — Stockdale, Boatner, Lane, Bailey, De Armond, Culberson (Democrats) and Updegraff (Republican)—7.

Bailey will make a minority report.

Patent Canceled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The patent issued to the Montana Mining Reduction Company on a mineral entry for lands in the Helena, Mont., land district, involving the Ida, Emma, Cleveland, Dandy, Bismarck, Star, Saratoga and Handy Lode claims, has been canceled by the Interior Department. It is charged that the lands were non-mineral and the entry fraudulent.

Railway Pooling Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The railroad pooling bill has been reported favorably to the Senate without amendments.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

GOVERNOR HUGHES' MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Strong Appeal Made for Economy and Retrenchment in the Public Service.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

TUCSON, Jan. 22.—Governor Hughes' message was sent to the Legislature this afternoon. It is an exhaustive document, covering a wide range of subjects. It makes a strong appeal for economy and retrenchment in the public service by abolishing all unnecessary offices and consolidating others. It recommends that the Legislature make appropriations for all public institutions, and to prohibit any greater expenditure than the amount appropriated.

It dwells at length upon the prison retrenchment during the last two years, and recommends plans by which it can be made nearly, if not wholly, self-sustaining.

It discusses arid lands, and urges a joint resolution to Congress to adopt an amendment making the Carey Act at once applicable to Arizona. It suggests remedies to secure the great reservoir sites of the Territory in perpetuity to the Territory, and recommends more stringent laws requiring irrigation companies to supply waters sold or paid for, or, in default of such payment, to reimburse the purchaser thereof. It recommends Congressional enactment allowing the Territory to lease and tax school lands, which will give a large amount to the school fund annually.

The message calls attention to the non-enforcement of a number of laws for the protection of the people and the conservation of good morals. It declares that the class and scope of legislative action may be taken by the people of the States as an index of Arizona's qualifications for admission in the family of States, and that the enactment of laws for good, pure and economical government must tell in the Territory's favor. It refers to the ravages of the liquor traffic in the Territory, and urges a law prohibiting gambling and traffic in lottery tickets.

The enactment of a law is recommanded requiring the observance of the American Sabbath, and a law in the interest of purity in elections and against the pernicious practice of candidates being required to make the saloon an important factor in elections, and disqualifying any candidate guilty of treating or depositing money in saloons for "free drinks" from holding any office for which he may be elected.

It recommends that a law be passed giving the women of Arizona the right of elective franchise.

Owing to the rapid immigration and investment of capital in the Territory, it recommends that the term of residence necessary to become an elector be changed from one year to six months.

It recommends that a joint legislative committee be appointed to examine into the condition, management and needs of the Territorial institutions with a view to public information.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

The Latter Must Concede Demands or Suffer Consequences.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 22.—After a very stormy Cabinet meeting last night President Diaz notified Guatemala, through its Minister, that he would not concede one iota. Guatemala would have to give into Mexico's demand or suffer the consequences.

Other Central American representatives were here at the meeting and made a statement to President Diaz. They understood th at Mexico was trying to grasp Central American territory. Diaz denied the assertion and stated that Mexico would have her right, and that the boundary lines should be as Mexico claims.

It looks as if other Central American republics were behind Guatemala. All Government students are marching in the streets with bands and shouting "Viva Mexico," "Viva Diaz" and "On to Guatemala." They are now in front of the palace 12,000 to 15,000 strong, clamoring for war and pledging their support to President Diaz. Mexico has been preparing for war for some time and has about 12,000 troops on the border. All officers not on active duty have been notified to report for marching orders.

President Diaz made a speech to the parading students and others, numbering 15,000 or 20,000, in front of the palace this evening, stating that he would not recede from Mexico's just rights.

The answer to Mexico's ultimatum is to be received here on the 24th, but Diaz has notified Guatemala that he will not recede from the original demands.

Both countries are preparing for war.

MET ALMOST INSTANT DEATH.

A Young Man Killed in a Trap Set for Burglars.

YANKTON (S. D.), Jan. 22.—Frank Elliott, residing in Meckling, a small town near here, met his death in a trap set for burglars by his uncle last evening. Taylor, Elliott's uncle, keeps a store. He arranged a shotgun at the front door so that it would be discharged through the door by the slightest movement of the latch. The weapon was placed there to guard against burglars, and Elliott was told of it. He forgot it, however, went to the door, lifted the latch and the gun was discharged. Elliott received the contents of both barrels in the abdomen and died soon after.

Many Abandoned Farms.

CONCORD (N. H.), Jan. 22.—The annual report of the State Board of Agriculture soon to be issued will state that during the year there were 750 abandoned farms reported, as against 134 when the work of ascertaining their number was begun by the board in 1889.

BLOODSHED AT BROOKLYN.

The Militia Fires a Volley Into an Uncontrollable Mob.

ONE MAN FATALLY SHOT AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.

Numerous Brushes Between Military and Police on One Side and Strikers, or Headstrong, Law-Defying Citizens, on the Other, Though Without Serious Results—No Material Change in the Situation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 22.—The first fatal encounter of the great strike took place about 11 o'clock to-night, when in an encounter with a crowd at the Halsey-street station of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company a volley was fired by the militia. Henry Ahen of New York City was fatally shot, a musket ball entering his mouth and passing through his head. Another man, whose name is Williams, was wounded in the arm. The shooting had the instantaneous effect of dispersing the mob.

The ninth day of the tie-up has closed without bringing a material change in the situation. It has been a day of alarming rumors which, fortunately, had slight or no foundation. There were between daybreak and nightfall numerous brushes between the police and militia on one side and the strikers or headstrong law-defying citizens sympathizing with their cause on the other.

A mandate of Master Workman Connelly was promulgated calling upon the linemen to abandon their situations tomorrow morning. The effect of this move, which the strikers have compared to the playing of a high trump card, remains to be demonstrated.

The developments of the day have not been reassuring as a whole. In spite of the fact that trade is under arms in the city, 8,000 State soldiers and 1,500 policemen are on duty, intramural traffic is suffering a virtual paralysis, in which the industries of the city participate to a greater or lesser degree. Lawlessness is rampant and, altogether, conditions are such as may excite the gravest apprehension.

Adjutant-General McAlpine, the military and personal representative of Governor Morton, at a conference with Mayor Schieren, Police Commissioner Welles and Corporation Counsel McDonald, offered to call out the Third Brigade, N. Y. N. G., to effect the restoration of order. He was assured by the Mayor that at present there is no occasion for calling out more troops.

Master Workman Connelly says he ordered out the linemen because this action has been necessitated by the action of the soldiers.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, when a company of the Seventh Regiment surrounded the hall at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Palmetto street, a squad entered the hall, and seized the books and papers of the local assembly, which has its headquarters there.

There were many rumors flying about Ridgewood all day, but no really exciting incidents till about 3 P. M., when cars were started on the Gates avenue line. Two shots were fired, one by a policeman and one by a National Guardsman, to enforce the order issued by the police authorities to keep every window closed along the line of the road. But one missile was thrown at the first car, a piece of brick from the inside of a store, which smashed a window, but did not injure any of the occupants of the car.

With the exception of the pickets, the militia were ordered into the depot, and quiet was restored. A mass meeting at the Lyceum in Willoughby avenue at 8 o'clock, drawing off all the strikers from the neighborhood occupied by the police and the militia, was called.

The work of the linemen was finished at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The construction wagon, labeled on both sides "K. of L.," reached Ridgewood depot a few moments after, so at 3:10 P. M. "assembly" was sounded, and three companies of the Seventh Regiment, B, D and G, under command of Major Abrahams, marched out and occupied all the streets branching out from the junction of Mill avenue and Palmetto streets.

After the first company marched out a truck laden with new men, accompanied by four officers, dashed up, and as it was unladen the driver was taken into custody for causing a fatal accident on Gates avenue, near Bushwick avenue. To avoid any possible attack he had driven at a furious pace, and, overtaking a light wagon, dashed into it, throwing the occupant out into the street and fracturing his skull. The injured man was taken to St. John's Hospital.

The next incident was a startling one. Car No. 541 of that line arrived from down-town with about thirty men on board, Sergeant Sheldon with four policemen carrying drawn pistols on the front platform. Captain Kitzer and four men made a similar display on the rear. When the car stopped the Captain noticed four or five men on the elevated railroad track. Pointing his revolver at them, he shouted: "Come, get off from that track; we are through monkeying; get off or we will show you we mean business." The military also ordered them away, and no more were on the structure. The platform and stairs were also cleared.

As the second company of the Seventh Regiment swung around into Palmetto street, the great crowd of strikers in front of their headquarters suddenly melted away, a large number running around into Irving avenue, but about two hundred crowded into the hall.

Then, at a signal, the line of men in blue stretched across the street advanced at a double quick past the hall doors, which were at once closed and locked by the police, and the men were like rats in a trap, secured until all the cars were sent out and brought back to the depot, in a space of a little over two hours.

When the troops reported "All ready," Car No. 541, which had been brought with men as stated, was started down the line with two motormen, two conductors, two policemen and three reporters on board. Just as the start was made a member of the Seventh regiment could see several persons in an open window in the second story of a hotel opposite the depot. He ordered it closed. The order was not instantly obeyed, so he fired a shot in the air, and the window was at once closed and the faces disappeared.

During the passage of the car down the avenue there was considerable jeering, but one shot from a policeman's revolver fired in the air closed the open windows, and only one missile was fired at the first car and none at the others as they proceeded on what at first promised to be a perilous journey. The cars returned without damage upon schedule time.

The following order has been issued by Superintendent Campbell:

"OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 22d.

"Ordered that any officer who suffers, without resistance to the best of his ability, any motorman or conductor or any employe of any railroad company to be taken from the car or otherwise assaulted, or fails to promptly arrest any person so assaulting or attempting to assault any such motorman, conductor or other employe, or fails promptly to arrest any person who puts or attempts to put any obstruction on the track or otherwise interfere with or attempt to interfere with the free operation of the railroad, whether by cutting wires, trolley ropes, also of obstructions or otherwise, will, on proofs being produced before the Commissioner, be at once dismissed from the force.

"By order of the Commissioner.

"J. P. CAMPBELL."

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR.

S. B. Elkins Will Succeed Camden From West Virginia.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), Jan. 22.—Hon. S. B. Elkins was elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Camden. The vote was: Senate — Elkins (Rep.) 22, Camden (Dem.) 11, Neale (Pop.) 1. House —Elkins 48, Camden 17, Wilson (Dem.) 1, Neale 1.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 22.—The first ballot for United States Senator taken to-day resulted as follows: Senate—Washburn 22, Nelson 17, Donnelly 5, Comstock 3, McHale 2, McCleary 1, Pillsbury 1, Williams 1, Mitchell 1, Johnson 1.

House—Washburn 31, Nelson 45, Comstock 11, McHale 9, Donnelly 7, McCleary 7, Tawney 1, Buckman 1.

SALEM (Or), Jan. 22.—The vote for United States Senator to-day was as follows: Senate—Dolph 19, Bennett 8, Hare 3. House—Dolph 29, F. A. Moore 22, Hare 7, Lord 1. Dolph lacked two of a majority in the House, but has a majority of two on joint ballot. The two houses will meet in joint session to-morrow, and Dolph will undoubtedly be elected.

OLYMPIA (Wash.), Jan. 22.—The vote for United States Senator was as follows: Senate—Ankenny 12, Allen 5, Wilson 5, McMillan 3, Jones 2, Wallace 4, Rogers 3. House—Ankenny 15, Wilson 45, Allen 9, McMillan 6, Wallace 3, Rogers 20, Mannering 1. Fifty-seven votes are necessaay to a choice.

PIERRE (S. D.), Jan. 22.—The vote on United States Senator to-day was: Pettigrew (Rep.) 100, J. F. Crawford (Pop.) 11.

RALEIGH (N. C.), Jan. 22.—By a joint ballot in the Legislature to-day Marion Butler (Pop.) was elected to succeed M. W. Ransom in the United States Senate. H. C. Pritchard (Rep.) was elected by the same vote to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance.

AUSTIN (Texas), Jan. 22.—Horace Chilton was to-day elected as United States Senator to succeed Senator Coke. His total vote was 128. Nugent, the Populist candidate, received 23.

BURGLARS MAKE A GOOD HAUL.

Secure Cash and Valuables Amounting to Over $2,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Burglars effected an entrance to the offices of the Berlin and Montello Granate Company, 162 Washington street, and looted the vault, which had not been securely locked, securing the entire stock of jewelry of Joseph Conlan, who also used the vault, and cash and other valuables to the amount of $2,000, including a $600 diamond pin.

Conlan's loss is about $1,500, and the granite company loses mortgages, notes, deeds, etc., many of which cannot be replaced, representing thousands of dollars. Experts evidently did the job, and thus far no clew to their identity has been obtained.

Prize Fighter Convicted.

FORT WORTH (Tex.), Jan. 22.—Yesterday in the County Court Kid Lewis, who came here from California, the first of a gang of prize-fighters indicted in this county, was tried and convicted. His sentence is $500 fine and sixty days in jail. His fight was advertised as a sparring exhibition with four-ounce gloves. His partner in the exhibition was E. G. Fenner. The other two are Reddy Gallagher and Henry Bohannon, the latter colored. This is the first conviction ever had in Texas under the statute enacted in 1893 making prize-fighting a misdemeanor. The case will go to the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Killed in a Horrible Manner.

LAPORTE (Ind.), Jan. 22.—George Osborn, a prominent young man of Wanatah, this county, was killed in a horrible manner last night while jumping from a fast Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago train. In alighting he was thrown against a large iron hook which holds the target gate in place. The hook entered his back, gripping around his spinal column and holding him impaled until he was discovered bleeding to death.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

NEWBURYPORT (Mass.), Jan. 22.—Thomas E. Hersey, a shoe-cutter, aged 23 years, attempted to murder his sweetheart, Emma Ellery, by shooting her twice, both shots taking fatal effect. He then fired a bullet through his own brain, dying soon after he had been taken to the hospital. They were walking along one of the side streets of the city at the time and a quarrel arose between them, presumably over some love affair.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

A Lot of Poor Horses Put Up Some Good Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A lot of poor horses started to-day, but they put up some good racing. Favorites won the second, third and fifth races. The last race was declared off and another substituted in its place.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Pricelle won, Joe Frank second, Niagara third. Time—1:23¼.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Zampost won, Bellringer second, Mutineer third. Time—1:22¾.

Seven furlongs, selling, Sligo won, Gussie second, Hy Dy third. Time—1:48¼.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Morven won, Major Cook second, Chiquito third. Time—2:21¾.

Five furlongs, selling, Relampago won, Little Bob second, Eckert third.—Time—1:15.

MEETING OF NOTED HORSEMEN.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22.—Ed Corrigan, President of the Hawthorne Park Association of Chicago, and one of the best known horsemen in the country, has been in Southern California since Sunday, and is now a guest of E. J. Baldwin at Santa Anita. Mr. Corrigan was accompanied on his trip to this part of the State by Patrick Dunn, another racehorse man of prominence, and with Mr. Baldwin the quartet is made complete by Budd Doble, who has been at Arcadia for some weeks.

Last night there was a notable gathering at the Hotel Arcadia, where Simon G. Reed of Pasadena, who has a stock ranch adjoining that of Mr. Baldwin; L. H. Titus, J. C. Newton, Willard Stimson, Dan Freeman and Charles Forman of this city, met Mr. Corrigan, by invitation of Mr. Baldwin, for a social time.

Messrs. Corrigan and Dunn have both been wintering their runners at San Francisco and incidentally pulling down some of the Bay District purses, and since Salisbury's and Hamlin's great trotters came to Los Angeles they have had an eye on this city. The gentlemen are not altogether satisfied with San Francisco as a place for holding winter race meets, and while the meeting of Eastern horsemen to-night with the Southern California horse-lovers was merely a gathering for the purpose of forming acquaintances between congenial "spirits," it is not impossible that something may come out of it furthering the plan of holding winter race meets in Los Angeles, and providing for accommodations for the Eastern horse-owners for keeping their strings in Los Angeles during the winter.

RAIN FELL IN TORRENTS.

The Storm the Most Severe Experienced in Many Years.

HIGH WATER IN SONOMA, YOLO AND NAPA COUNTIES.

Many Towns Cut Off From Railway Communication—Residents of the Lower Portion of Napa City Taken From Their Houses in Boats—Manufactories in the Latter City Shut Down, Being Surrounded by Water.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Advices received by the Associated Press from various points throughout California and other Western States indicate that the storm which has been raging for the past few days is the most severe experienced for the past five years.

At Healdsburg the rain has been falling in torrents for the past forty-eight hours. Russian River is higher than ever before known, and has washed away the abutments of the railroad bridge, causing all railroad traffic to cease. At Cloverdale the same condition of affairs exists, and all the bridges across Russian River are impassable. The city water works are ruined.

From Santa Rosa comes the information that almost the entire surrounding country is under water. The town of Guerneville, a few miles away, has been practically abandoned. The sight of women and children plodding through the driving rain seeking shelter is a common one. Occidental and Sebastopol, two neighboring villages, are cut off from the rest of the world by high water.

Monterey experienced a slight clearing up in the morning, but at noon the storm began more severely than ever. Communication from all points down the coast has been cut off. The Carmel River has overflowed its banks at many points, and is filled with debris from farms and dwellings further up the river. The outlook is for a continuation of the storm.

At Woodland the storm continued all day. All streams in Yolo County have overflowed their banks in many places, and the damage to the railroads and bridges has been very heavy. Railroad travel has been completely stopped.

HIGH WATER IN NAPA COUNTY.

NAPA, Jan. 22.—For the second time within three weeks Napa River is out of its banks, and running riot through fields, roads and city streets. Before midnight last night many of the residents of Spanishtown were taken from their houses in boats and conveyed to higher sections. All the eastern part of town, and from the steamboat landing south along Grant avenue, is under water, ranging in depth from a few inches to three feet. The tanneries, woolen mill, and some of the other manufactories along the river are shut down, being surrounded by water. Grant avenue, one of the principal residence streets, has water enough to make boating near its entire length. A washout in the upper end of the city on the railroad prevents trains from running, but the train from the north came this far, and passengers and baggage were transferred around the break likewise. The train for San Francisco came here and had its load transferred to the train north of the track. It is still raining hard, with no sign of cessation. Thus far the water is not as high as three weeks ago.

RIVER OUT OF ITS BANKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Reports to the Weather Observer from Red Bluff say the Sacramento River at Red Bluff is entirely out of its bank on the east side, and that a great extent of country is under water. Great destruction to property is anticipated, unless the flood recedes to-night.

Insurance Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The Pacific Insurance Union went out of existence to-day, a large majority voting for the new constitution, which revives the insurance compact under the title of the Board of Fire Underwriters. The new organization permits the employment of salaried solicitors. Twenty-six members of the old organization joined the new compact. Representatives of sixteen companies have not yet signed the constitution.

Landslide Near South Vallejo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The train which arrived here from the north this evening had a narrow escape from destruction. Just as the train passed South Vallejo a large landslide occurred near the tunnel and a huge mass of rock and earth barely missed the train. The road is blockaded, and a force of men has been sent to remove the obstruction.

Murder in the First Degree.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22.—Lucien T. Healy was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree, the jury fixing the penalty at life imprisonment. Healy, in company with E. A. Feeler, who received a similar sentence a few days ago, murdered Camille Elikan, a Long Beach merchant, last November, the object being robbery.

Police Commissioner Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Attorney-General Fitzgerald has given permission to the attorney for Stewart Menzies to commence a suit in the name of the State on behalf of Menzies to oust Moses Gunst from the office of Police Commissioner. Papers were filed in the Supreme Court to-day asking that Menzies be seated.

Death of a Newspaper Man.

FRESNO, Jan. 22.—W. S. Byrne, a veteran newspaper man and formerly one of the proprietors of the Grass Valley *Union*, died at the County Hospital last night. Deceased was connected with several of the most prominent newspapers of the State in California's early journalism.

St. Clair Again Respited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Thomas St. Clair, sentenced to death for complicity in the murder of Mate Fitzgerald of the bark Hesper, has been respited until May 21st. He is still in prison at San Jose with Sparff and Hansen.

Donohue Comet Medal.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 22.—The Donohue comet medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Edward D. Swift of the Lowe Observatory, California, for his discovery of an unexpected comet on November 20, 1894.

McNab Abandons the Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—James McNab has abandoned his contest for the Shrievalty. Richard Whelan was elected, but the plurality has been reduced from 1,579 to 347.

COFFEYVILLE (Kas.), Jan. 22.—Mrs. Sarah Strain is dead here. She was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in the year 1800. She was probably the oldest woman in Southern Kansas, and was one of the few who was drawing a pension from the fact that her husband served in the war of 1812.