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THE MOTHER GETS THE CHILD.

Sensational Double Abduction Case at San Francisco.

MASKED MEN COMMIT A BOLD ROBBERY AT TUCSON.

▲ Hunter in Santa Cruz County Mistaken for a Deer and Shot Dead by Companion—Water Rate War at Santa Rosa, Which Is Likely to Inaugurate a Lively Litigation Before the Matter Is Settled.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—A sensational double abduction case came to light this afternoon, when Alfonse Lallement applied at Police Court No. 3 for a warrant for the arrest of his wife, Angel Lallement, whom he charges with stealing their four-year-old son, George. Lallement is a wealthy grocer and liquor dealer. The husband and wife parted two months ago, Mrs. Lallement taking her little boy with her, and went to live at the home of a friend. Nine days later the husband went to the house when Mrs. Lallement was absent, and, peering through the window, espied the boy with a nurse girl in one of the front rooms. He at once kicked a hole in the window, entered the room and choked the nurse girl. He then tore the child from her arms and left the house in the same manner he had entered.

Lallement took the boy to the house of his sister, Mrs. Garrigues, where Mrs. Lallement was allowed to pay an occasional visit to her son in the presence of a third person. But the visits were unsatisfactory, because, she claims, the little one was being schooled to dislike her. When she complained, Lallement cut off all communication between mother and child.

Mrs. Lallement discovered that her husband sometimes took the little one to his place of business, and set about devising some means of getting possession of the child, and watched her opportunity to hustle the child into a hack in waiting. She sent a boy into the store to purchase an article that she knew was kept in the back of the store, and while her husband was engaged picked up the child in her arms, but the child commenced to scream, and the father, hearing the cries, ran after the disappearing hack, but was unable to overtake it. For the past three days he has been searching for it, but has been unsuccessful.

To-day he applied for a warrant, but was refused.

BOLD ROBBERY AT TUCSON.

A Faro Dealer Held Up During the Progress of the Game.

TUCSON (Ariz.), Feb. 20.—Congress Hall, one of the old-time establishments, was entered to-night by masked men, who held up the faro table. The game was in progress when the dealer, George Huston, saw a fellow enter by a side door with a mask covering his face below the eyes. Huston thought some practical joker was trying to have a little fun and when the robber covered him Huston pushed the gun aside. The robber did not utter a word, but shoved the muzzle up to Huston's breast and with his free hand took about $340 in gold, which he put in his pocket. He did not take all the gold and five or six hundred dollars in silver was not touched.

Those playing at the game did not move while the robbery was being committed. Bartender Green, who was in an adjoining room, heard the noise made by several twenties which the robber dropped. He thought at first there was a row, but a minute later learned the trouble, and, seizing a shotgun loaded with buckshot, started for the faro room. The side door had just closed after the fellow when the bartender rushed in. As the robber turned the corner of the building, Green shot, but missed the mark. Had he learned a minuts sooner of what was transpiring Green would have shot the robber dead as he was pocketing the money.

The officers have not as yet the slightest clue.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR GROUNDS.

Considerable Stir at Los Angeles Over the Lynch Bill.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—There is considerable stir around town, occasioned by the passage of Bill No. 449, introduced by Lynch of San Bernardino.

By its provisions properties owned by different district fair associations throughout the State will revert to the original stockholders by whom the grounds have been deeded by trust deeds to the State, and have for years been maintained by legislative appropriations. The Sixth District Agricultural Association grounds in this city were deeded to the State seven years, when they were worth $13,000, and now the same property, if placed upon the market, would readily bring $240,000. The stockholders who now get control of it claim they will use it for track and fair purposes, and as the grounds are now paying handsomely, the return will be ample.

C. F. A. Last and M. Levy, prominent local merchants, allege that L. P. Thorne, Secretary of the local organization and one of the stockholders, and E. V. Wright, another stockholder and City Engineer, knowing that the Lynch bill would be introduced, but withholding that information from them, purchased the stock, whereas if they had known that the stockholders were going to again get control of the park property they would not have sold at any price. Considerable stock has been bought up by alleged false representations by other parties, and it is threatened that the matter will be taken to the courts, as it is claimed that a trust deed cannot be set aside by the grantee. The Agricultural Association will meet to-morrow morning and a stormy session is looked for.

FRUIT TRANSPORTATION.

Communication Relating to Shipments to the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The Committee on Transportation appointed by the fruit-growers in State Convention at Sacramento last November have addressed a lengthy communication to the officers of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on the subject of freight on fruit. In this they say:

"It is not difficult to foresee the end, should the experience of the fruit-growers in the next two or three years be a repetition of the experiences of 1893 and 1894. It must mean, first, the financial ruin of the vast army of fruit-growers, who are among the most desirable citizens of the State; it must further mean a most serious shrinkage, not alone in values throughout the State, but also in population, all of which cannot but mean a most serious shrinkage in the values of California railroad property. It must, therefore, be plain at this time that the interests of the California transportation companies and the fruit-growers are identical. The prosperity of the railroads in this State must largely be dependent upon the prosperity of fruit culture, which has now become almost the prime industry of the State. We believe that, as intelligent, thoughful and wide-awake railroad men, you fully and deeply appreciate all these facts."

The communication details at length what has been done in the matter of transportation and offers suggestions, which, it is claimed, could result in benefit to the transportation company and to the fruit-grower.

The following is a capitulation of what is desired of the transportation companies:

First—We ask that a five-day ventilated car service to Chicago be in some manner guaranteed.

Second—We ask that you obtain from the refrigerator companies a concession of at least $50 per car.

Third—That a $1 rate to Chicago be granted on ventilated cars for eight-day service.

Fourth—That carload lots of fruit for Eastern shipment be hauled to points on main line on a basis of through rates instead of local rates.

Fifth—That ten tons be made the minimum amount of cherries to be loaded in refrigerator cars, as experience has shown that twelve tons cannot be properly refrigerated; that it is detrimental to the fruit to be thus overloaded, and in the beginning of the season that it is hard to get over eight tons of cherries for any one car, thus holding the fruit too long.

Sixth—We ask that mixed cars of dried and canned fruits and nuts be accepted by your company, each variety paying its own rate, instead of the highest rate in the article establishing the rate for the entire car; and that a similar concession be made on mixed cars of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Seventh—We finally ask, owing to the woful depression of the raisin industry, that an emergency rate of 75 cents be given on the raisin crop of 1895.

(Signed), Frank H. Buck, Vacaville; D. T. Fowler, Fresno; H. P. Stabler, Yuba City; J. Z. Anderson, San Jose; B. F. Walton, Yuba City, George D. Kellogg, Newcastle; H. Weinstock, Sacramento.

The Diamond Thief Still at Large.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The successful diamond thief who robbed Franklin's pawnshop of a tray of jewels, escaping on horseback with his booty along a crowded thoroughfare last night, has not been found by the police. The horse was found tied to a post on a residence street. The tray, with one diamond in it was picked up by a policeman, and this afternoon a gentleman returned to the pawnshop a diamond which he found on the street. A boy of questionable association who displayed several gems to-day was arrested on suspicion of being the youth who locked the clerks in the shop before the robber stole the gems, but the clerks could not identify him.

Suit for Railway Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The executors of the estate of the late Mervyn Donahue, who was a prominent San Francisco capitalist, have brought suit against J. and W. Seligman and Ladenburg & Co., New York bankers, and P. N. Lilienthal, their local agent, to recover 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company. The shares, which are valued at $101,000, were deposited with the New York bankers by Donahue to secure certain claims against him. It is alleged that the obligations for which the shares were pledged as security have been discharged, but that the New York bankers refuse to surrender the collateral.

Mealy Bug Exterminator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—A new species of the Australian ladybug has been imported from Honolulu to exterminate the mealy bug. Since the introduction of the ladybug in Hawaii the mealy bug is practically unknown. Several colonies of the destroyer have been sent to the experimental stations in California, with astonishing results. The ladybug actually eats the pest both in its larvæ and grown state. The mealy bug has done great damage, attacking all kinds of plants and orchard trees. This remedy will be colonized and distributed throughout the State.

Water Rate War.

SANTA ROSA, Feb. 20.—The unpleasantness that has been existing between the city government here and the Santa Rosa Water Company is likely to be strengthened by an effort that is being made by the city to reduce the water rates for the next year. At last night's meeting an ordinance was introduced cutting down the rate for family use to sixty-five cents a month. This is a reduction of ten cents under last year's rates. The company is protesting against the reduction and may inaugurate a lively litigation before the matter is adjusted.

Balloting For Senators.

SALEM (Or.), Feb. 20.—Two ballots were taken to-day for United States Senator without change. Both ballots gave Dolph 41, Hare 10, Raley 7, Huston 1, Williams 29; absent, 2.

BOISE, Feb. 20.—There was no change in the Senatorial vote to-day. The result was: Shoup 20, Sweet 19, Claggett 15. It does not seem likely that there will be any change to-morrow.

DOVER (Del.), Feb. 20.—There was only one ballot in the Senatorial contest today, resulting: Higgins 9, Wolcott 7, Addicks 6, Massey 3, Bayard 3, Tunnel 1.

Oranges Ripening Rapidly.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—The weather crop bulletin for Southern California, furnished by Observer Franklin, for the week ending February 18th, says: Farm work was somewhat interfered with by the rains, otherwise growing vegetation of every description advanced rapidly. Oranges ripened fast, and the gathering and shipping of the crop is progressing as fast as the demand is called for.

Petition in Insolvency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—William Haker and William Hinz, milliners, filed an insolvency petition to-day. Their liabilities are stated to be $36,000, divided almost equally between San Francisco banks and New York wholesalers, and their assets $32,000 worth of stock. William Haker acknowledges additional liabilities of $20,000.

The Azusa Bank Robber.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—Myers, the Azusa bank robber, was taken there this afternoon for preliminary examination. He will plead guilty and make no fight.

Cashier Daniels did not rest well last night. He had a high fever. It is thought he will pull through all right.

Mistaken For a Deer.

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 20.—Charles Coombs killed Frank Carroll at Loma Prieta this afternoon. The men were hunting deer, when Coombs, seeing the brush move, thought it was a deer and fired. The bullet entered Carroll's heart.

Piedmont Cable Road.

OAKLAND, Feb. 20.—An order of court was issued to-day directing the sale of the Piedmont Cable Railroad in this city, under the foreclosure of a mortgage in favor of the San Francisco Tool Company for over $1,000,000.

Thirty Places of Business Burned.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Feb. 20.—Thirty places of business in the village of Hamilton were burned by a fire which started at 9 o'clock last night in the Woodruff block. It is thought the loss will reach $400,000.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Noted Freedman Dies Suddenly at Washington.

HEART FAILURE THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Rose From a Slave to be the Leader of the Colored Race—Served the Government in Many Responsible Positions, the Last Being Diplomatic Representative to the Haytian Republic Under the Administration of President Harrison.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Frederick Douglass, the noted freedman orator and diplomat, died a few minutes before 7 o'clock to-night at his residence at Anacosta, a suburb of this city, of heart failure. His death was entirely unexpected, as he had been enjoying the best of health. During the afternoon he attended the convention of the women of the United States now in progress in this city, and chatted with Susan B. Anthony and others of the leading members, with whom he has been on intimate terms for many years.

When he returned home he said nothing of any feeling of illness, though he expressed himself as being a little exhausted from the climb up the stairs leading from the street to his house, which is on a high terrace. He sat down and chatted with his wife about the women at the convention. Suddenly he gasped, clapped his hands to his heart, and fell back unconscious. A doctor was hastily summoned, and arrived within a very few moments, but his efforts to revive him were hopeless from the first. Within twenty minutes after the attack the faint motion of the heart ceased entirely, and the great ex-slave statesman was dead.

Mr. Douglass leaves two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife. His second wife, who is a white woman, survives him.

The story of the second marriage is a romantic one. Miss Helen Pitts, whom he married, was a New England woman of middle age, a clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia when Mr. Douglass was apppinted to that office. She was a member of a literary society to which he belonged. They were thrown much together, and finally became engaged. Her relatives opposed the union bitterly on account of his color, but finally yielded to force of circumstances. Some of them have for some time been living near the Douglass home on Anacosta Hights.

Frederick Douglass was born at Tuckahoe, Talbot County, Md., February, 1817. His mother was a negro slave, and his father a white man. Douglass was a slave until the age of 10 years, when he was sent to Baltimore to live with a relative of his master. His master allowed him later to hire his own time, and he was employed in a shipyard, and in accordance with a resolution long entertained, fled from Baltimore and from slavery in September, 1838. He made his way to New York, and thence to New Belford, Mass., where he married and lived for two or three years, supporting himself by day labor on the wharves and in various workshops.

In 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and afterward traveled and lectured through the New England States in that cause for four years.

In 1847 he began at Rochester, N. Y., the publication of *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, which title was later changed to *The North Star*. His supposed implication in the John Brown raid in 1859 led to a requisition for his arrest upon the Governor of Michigan where he then was, and in consequence he went to England and remained several months.

When the civil war broke out he urged upon President Lincoln the employment of colored troops and the proclamation of emancipation. After the abolition of slavery he discontinued his paper and entered the lecture field.

In 1871 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the commission to San Domingo, and on his return President Grant appointed him one of the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia.

In 1872 he was elected Presidential Elector from the State of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. In 1876 he was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, which office he retained till 1881, after which he became Recorder of Deeds in the district, from which office he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886.

In the autumn of that year he revisited England to inform the friends whom he had made while a fugitive slave of the progress of the African race in the United States. After his return to the United States he was appointed Minister to Hayti by President Harrison in 1889. He was sent to Hayti in a United States man-of-war. He arrived in Hayti on October 8, 1889, just as that country was emerging from one of the most exciting revolutions it had witnessed for years. The Government existing upon his arrival was simply provisional, and even after the new President took office there was some delay in the arrival and presentation of his credentials. These circumstances gave rise in the United States to persistent rumors that the Haytian Government had refused to receive Mr. Douglass on account of his color. They were denied, however, and Mr. Douglass was finally warmly received.

The Haytian Minister was the last position in the gift of the United States held by Mr. Douglass. In 1892 Hayti made an appropriation of money for the Columbian Exposition, and appointed Mr. Douglass the senior of her two Commissioners to the exposition. Since the close of the fair Mr. Douglass has lived quietly in Washington without engaging in any special business. His wealth is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000.

ARIZONANS OBJECT.

Hostile to the Proposition to Remove Troops From an Indian Agency.

DENVER, Feb. 20.—The citizens of Arizona are hostile to the proposition of the War Department to remove the troops from San Carlos Indian Agency. San Carlos is under the direction of General McCook, Department of Colorado, and a few months ago it required the presence of soldiers to put down an outbreak among these Indians, in which the whites had no interest one way or the other. What the citizens most fear is that, with the troops removed, the Indians will have their principal source of revenue extinguished, and they will then be driven to desperation by starvation and insufficient clothing, and will commence to murder and pillage settlers and their homes, as in years past.

Army officers are not a unit in indorsing the proposition of the Washington authorities to take troops out of the section. It is claimed that there are now 4,000 Apaches Indians located near the agency, and that the effect of the proposed removal is hardly realized by the Indians, who heretofore have furnished nearly all of the fuel, hay and barley consumed by the military, besides finding a market for various other products of their farms and Indian manufactures. Notwithstanding all these revenues, the Indians have suffered for the necessaries of life, and the majority have had to go hungry for several days in the week.

The Legislature of Arizona has sent a huge petition to Congress, asking that body to use its influence to have the War Department rescind the order of removal.

FORGER TRUESDELL.

Appears to Have Had a Long Career of Crime.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — Frank H. Truesdell, who is said to have been arrested in Kansas, was a number of years ago Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*. He left this city under a cloud. He comes of a New Jersey family and was born in Janesville, Wis., where his father lived for a few years. Frank has not lived in Wisconsin since he was an infant, but he has several times imposed on Wisconsin people, who thought him a son of John M. Truesdell, a lawyer and politician of that State.

Truesdell first made himself known while a reporter on the New York *Tribune* by stealing from Thorndyke Rice the proof sheets of an article which General Grant had written for the *North American Review*. This article he sold before its appearance in the *Review*. In 1886 Truesdell forged Senator Van Wycke's name on paper, which realized him $600, and swindled several men in Washington.

Three years later he returned and was arrested for stealing a horse in Elmira, N. Y. He had then secured a lucrative position and promised to reform. Since his release from jail, after that affair, his whereabouts were unknown until a dispatch came to tell of his ruin, due to gambling and women. He was at one time fairly well off, owned a good house in the fashionable part of I street and had a good income.

"MARCH OF BLOOD."

HARROWING TALES FROM THE SASSOUN DISTRICT.

Number of Dead Countrymen in Four Towns Not Far Short of Seventy-Five Hundred Souls.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The first description by an eye witness of Mooshir Pasha's "March of Blood," as it has come to be known, has just been received by the *Republic* from Moosh, Asia Minor. The account is written by a native of the Sassoun district, and has been sent by a secret messenger through the territory of the Sultan to insure its safe arrival. Mooshir Pasha, the Military Governor of the city of Erzenjan, started by order of the Sultan into the Sassoun district last September. Innumerable burned villages and 7,236 lives was the price of this official's visit. The European Commission, now investigating, have just reached the city of Moosh, the town from which the *Republic* received its dispatch. It reads:

"MOOSH (Asia Minor), Jan. 7.—The number of our dead countrymen in the four towns visited by Mooshir Pasha will not be far short of 7,500. This is from the bodies counted and known to have perished. We cannot tell how many others there may be. The first town entered by Mooshir was Shinik. It contains four villages—Shinik, Mesera, Cojook and Dopoy. When our people here heard of the arrival of the Pasha, Father Johannis, with forty of the leading townsmen, went to Mothem to beseech him to have mercy on them. They were surrounded by soldiers long before they could get to Mooshir Pasha, and everyone was killed. Their bodies were put in the church and burned. Then they proceeded to burn the villages. The number killed in Shinik proper numbered 623, and 317 from the rest of the villages. Those who escaped are now in the villages surrounding this town, but the villagers are themselves very poor, and many go hungry.

"Mooshir Pasha left Shinik to go to the next town in the Sassoun district. This town is Alyon, and has four villages. The people heard of his coming and that he had twenty-four companies, each of 400 men, besides twenty-three cannon. They knew that it was useless to appeal to him, so they fled to the village of Chi, because of its rocks and steppes, and there they could better escape him. They staid in the mountains for almost twenty days, and when all food was gone and there was nothing else to do, they fled as best they could. Two thousand bodies were kept behind at Chi.

"Gali-Gazan was next, and because the town has twenty-four villages around it, Mooshir brought the Kurds, Ahmidies and irregulars, numbering 30,000. The town was deserted, for the people, with all the food they could carry, had fled to the mountains. They remained in their fastnesses for thirty days, and at last with a frenzy born of hunger and desperation, they made a terrible rush down the mountain sides and attacked the tyrants, instead of waiting to be killed. Patriot Vartan was like a God, and killed ten men with his own sword before he fell dead. Father Bedoas was a soldier, too, and encouraged his children, and when he was at last killed his body was cut in pieces and given to the dogs.

"Alag was the last town that the bloodthirsty tyrant visited, and this place contains seven villages—Verein, Chadder, Mooravar, Eukik, Kalaxas, Chorcop and Davidrig. The people had for the most part made their escape, but when Mooshir and his soldiers went their way 1,300 bodies were found. Many more were burned, but their number cannot be known. All bodies were left where they were butchered, and those who would travel this distance must risk their lives through the pestilential odors that go up from so many dead. All who escaped from the Sassoun district came to the villages of the plains of Moosh, and hungry, destitute and broken-hearted, they look for hope and help and sympathy from the civilized world to whom the news of their terrible lot may come."

WILL NOT BE KEPT IN QUARANTINE

Editor Bradbury and His Wife Will be Allowed to Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The Board of Health greatly disappointed Dr. Lawlor, Quarantine Officer, to-day, by deciding that Mr. and Mrs. John Bradbury of Los Angeles could come ashore with the passengers of the steamer City of Sydney Friday morning. Dr. Lawlor was greatly incensed when Mrs. Bradbury boarded the steamer in order to join her husband, and threatened to keep them in quarantine two weeks after the passengers had been allowed to land. To-day Lawlor argued that as the Bradburys had been more recently exposed to smallpox than the steamer's passengers, there was great danger of their spreading the disease. The Board of Health thought otherwise, and the proprietor of the *Herald* and his devoted wife will come ashore Friday.

Mrs. Bourke Cockran Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Bourke Cockran, the wife of Congressman Bourke Cockran, died at 5:15 o'clock tonight at the Holland House, from the hemorrhage with which she was attacked on Tuesday. Mrs. Cockran was 31 years of age. She had been married two years, and up to two years ago was the leader of society in Washington, but at that time her health interfered with her social duties, and she was taken by her husband to the Adirondacks, and also to Europe. Four weeks ago Congressman Cockran brought his wife to New York for special treatment under Dr. Janeway. Mrs. Cockran was the daughter of John Mack of 96 Park avenue, this city.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Chandler Creates Something of a Sensation in the Senate.

OUTLINES SOME STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Says an Investigation Will be Had of the Recent Purchase of Gold by the President of the United States at a Loss of Many Millions of Dollars to the People—Proceedings in the House.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — Chandler created something of a sensation in the Senate late to-day by outlining some important steps to be taken by the next Congress, including a Congressional investigation of the recent purchase of gold by the President of the United States. The speech came unexpectedly as an incident to the debate on the Indian appropriation bill. During the early hours of the day the silver bill made its exit from the Senate. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the measure, announced that its friends would make no further effort to pass it at the present session. The disposal of the measure was emphasized by the decisive vote of 55 to 12 on Gorman's motion to take up the Indian appropriation bill, the effect of which was to displace the silver bill and send it back to the calendar. Wolcott's resolution, declaratory for silver, but postponing action, also went to the calendar for final action. It was discussed briefly to-day. Higgins opposed it as meaningless. Manderson proposed an amendment urging an international bimetallic agreement. The speech of Chandler significantly urged that the time was near at hand when the Republican party must take affirmative action on bimetallism. Most of the day was given to the Indian appropriation bill, final action not being taken.

The Senate began its 11 o'clock session to-day, rendered necessary by the pressing demands of the appropriation bills. Only ten Senators were present when the session opened, but the galleries were filled with delegates to the Woman's National Association, in session here. Hill of New York, always watchful against surprises, was one of the earliest comers. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the silver bill, which still held its advantage as unfinished business, circulated among his associates.

Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut, Higgins (Rep.) of Delaware and other Republican Senators were evidently prepared to carry forward the opposition to the silver bill, and Higgins secured the floor for a speech, but Jones soon came forward with an important announcement.

"The friends of the regular order, the silver bill," said he, "have no wish to risk the danger of an extra session of Congress. They so stated at the outset of the discussion. Events have shown that this danger might be incurred, and that the great appropriation bills might be put in jeopardy. For that reason the friends of the silver bill have authorized me to say that it will not be further pressed at the present session of Congress."

Higgins then addressed the Senate on the Wolcott resolution, saying that it was meaningless and could effect nothing. He said the repeal of the Sherman law was notice to the world that the United States would no longer be the patient ass to bear the burden of silver.

At 12 o'clock, the hour of unfinished business arriving, a sharp controversy arose as to the precedence of the various bills. The Wolcott resolution, under the rules, went to the calendar.

Gorman appealed to the Senators to stop the fruitless discussion on the pending Wolcott resolution, and moved to take up the Indian appropriation bill.

Butler, in charge of the pooling bill, objected, and demanded a roll-call. The motion prevailed—55 to 12.

The effect of the vote was to displace the silver bill as the unfinished business and to send it back to the calendar. The vote against the indian appropriation bill was not a test of strength of the pooling bill, as many friends of that measure voted to consider the Indian bill.

Manderson offered an amendment to the Wolcott resolution as follows: "Provided, that efforts should be pressed by the United States to induce international bimetalism, and any legislation for free coinage of silver should provide for the maintenance of a parity between both metals, to which the faith of this country has been repeatedly pledged."

Chandler addressed the Senate on the Wolcott resolution. He said: "In deference to the prevailing opinion of New England, and because it may be unwise to open our own mints to the unlimited coinage of silver without concurrent action on the part of other great nations, I shall vote against the pending resolution. But I very much regret that I cannot also now vote in favor of some affirmative measure in the direction of bimetallism, to promote which the Republican party is sacredly pledged by the promises of its National Convention of 1892, which as yet nothing has been done to redeem. Gold monometallism is our destiny, if some affirmative action in another direction is not soon taken."

The credentials of Carter, the Senator whose term begins March 4th next, were presented by Power of Montana.

Chandler, criticising the committee amendments to the Indian bill, said he considered an extra session of Congress inevitable. He claimed that the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee (Cockrell) had reached this conclusion. He thought this extra session would be most desirable. "I am most hopeful," said Chandler, "that the President will call Congress together in extra session some time in April or May. It will no doubt assist in bringing back the stability of the country to assemble a Republican Congress. That Congress will undoubtedly take up the Nicaraguan Canal project, and pass a bill for the building of the canal, not by a private corporation, but by the United States. I believe the next House of Representatives will take steps to bring about the certain and ultimate annexation of Hawaii. Moreover, the next Congress will inaugurate an investigation of the recent purchase of gold by the President of the United States. That transaction is one of the most remarkable in our history. The rates at which our bonds were sold involve a loss of $9,000,000 to the people of the United States. If ever a financial transaction of an Administraton needed an investigation, it is this gold purchase. If ever a transaction needed a searching and severe Committee of Investigation, such, for instance," continued the Senator, satirically, "as the Senate conducted against the sugar trust—it is the gold purchase."

After reviewing some of the features of the purchase, Mr. Chandler continued: "There appears to be more below the surface concerning this transaction than the country is aware of. It is not a transaction that Congress can allow to be uninvestigated. It is sure to be investigated by the House of Representatives. It is likely to be investigated by the Senate. And, so, in order to see it investigated thoroughly, I hope to see the extra session called."

"If an appropriation bill fails," said Cockrell, "it will be because of the Senator (Chandler) and the Republican Steering Committee. So far as the Appropriation Committee is concerned, every effort is being made to expedite the appropriation bills."

The debate reverted to the Indian bill, which was not changed, when, at 6 o'clock, the Senate held a brief executive session, and then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The opponents of the new battleships for the navy suffered a crushing defeat to-day when Sayres' motion to strike out the authorization for the war vessels was lost, first in the Committee of the Whole in a vote of 43 to 141, and later in the House by a vote of 67 to 199. After Sayres' motion had been defeated, Cannon of Illinois attempted to have an appropriation first of $22,000,000 and later of $5,000,000 inserted in the bill for building the ships authorized, but both propositions failed. Dolliver of Iowa succeeded in having an amendment adopted providing for the building of two torpedo boats on the Mississippi River, and Sayres added a provision to the item for armor appropriation to the effect that no higher sums should be paid by this Government for armor or gun steel than was paid the contracting firm for similar material furnished other Governments. The naval bill as passed authorizes the construction of three battleships, to cost, exclusive of armament, $4,000,000 each, and twelve torpedo boats, to cost $170,000 each. After the bill was passed some time was spent in discussion of the Senate amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill, appropriating $500,000 for laying a submarine cable between the United States and Hawaii, but no action was taken upon it.

At the opening of the session of the House some time was spent in unraveling a tangle produced by the passage by the House, under a misapprehension, of a bill to increase the pension of Thomas Corrigan, late of Company B, Eighth Illinois Infantry, to $60 per month.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. When the paragraph providing for the authorization of three new naval battleships and twelve torpedo boats was reached, Dolliver (Rep.) of Iowa offered an amendment that two of the torpedo boats should be built on the Mississippi River.

Talbot, in charge of the bill, accepted the amendment.

An amendment by Sayres to strike out the item for the authorization of three battleships at a cost, exclusive of armament, of $4,000,000 each, was lost, after considerable debate.

Sayres, in closing for the opposition, frankly admitted that he did not expect his amendment to carry. The Cramps were here, he said, last Saturday. A member had boasted that this bill would pass. Cramp had received $22,000,000 from the Government, and Andrew Carnegie $4,000,000. Millions had also gone to the Pacific Coast. These companies were powerful; their friends were powerful, and he did not, therefore, expect to carry his amendment.

When the committee rose and reported the bill to the House Sayres moved to recommit it to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to report it back after striking out the provision for the three battleships.

The motion to recommit was defeated—67 to 199—and the bill was then passed without division.

McCreary, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, then called up the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. He explained that the House conferrees had refused to agree to the Senate amendment appropriating $500,000 for a submarine cable to the Hawaiian Islands, and he would ask the House to further insist on that disagreement.

Hitt (Rep.) of Illinois moved that the House recede from its disagreement.

McCreary, speaking in opposition to the motion, contended that it was against the established policy of the Government to embark in the enterprise of building submarine cables. He held that it should be condemned and defeated. If entered upon, he stated, this work would ultimately cost $3,000,000. No country, he said, had caused us more excitement and annoyance than Hawaii. He said we had lost $66,000,000 through the treaty negotiated in 1876, permitting the free importation of sugar and rice.

Boutelle challenged McCreary's statement that we had not enough commercial intercourse with Honolulu to warrant a submarine cable. More American tonnage entered and cleared at the port of Honolulu than at any port of the civilized world. "I prefer a submarine cable," said Boutelle, "to submarine diplomacy." [Laughter.]

Hitt deprecated the partisanship in a discussion of this kind. The provision for the cable had been placed in the bill in the Senate by the joint votes of patriotic men, Democrats and Republicans. He recalled the history of the past projected cable companies which contemplated the building of a submarine cable to Honolulu. All had failed because of the failure of one Government or the other to subsidize them. The people were opposed to subsidies. The cable would not be built by private capital, so it must be built, if it is built at all, by the Government. He called attention to the recommendation in President Cleveland's message of 1885, that there should be cable communication between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, and to his reiteration of that recommendation in 1888. To-day battleships costing millions had been authorized. To make ships effective, in case of war, cables were necessary.

At the conclusion of Hitt's remarks, without action on his motion, the House, at 5:15 P. M., adjourned.

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Stone's Bill to Incorporate the International Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In speaking of his bill, introduced in the House, to incorporate the International Cable Company to lay a cable to Hawaii, Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania said:

"I introduced the bill at the instance of Admiral Erwin. We have had the matter in contemplation some time. I was surprised that the amendment to the appropriation bill was passed in the Senate, but I do not propose to prejudice that and have so advised the friends of the bill. If it cannot pass I will pass my bill. Of course I would prefer that the Government build this cable, but if the Government will not build it, it should be done by private enterprise."

Sudden Death of a Government Official.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Harry G. Osgood, chief clerk of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell, was stricken with apoplexy while at work today, and died a short time afterwards. Osgood was the grandson of a former Postmaster-General.

Carlisle Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The report that Secretary Carlisle intends to resign is authoritatively denied. It is stated the President desires Carlisle to remain at the head of the Treasury during his term.

Suicide of a Legation Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—P. Bogadoff, the First Secretary of the Russian Legation, killed himself to-day by shooting himself in the head. He has been sick two weeks.

Foote's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate in executive session confirmed Henry S. Foote of California to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of California.

Strike of Cotton Men.

GALVESTON, Feb. 20.—The Galveston cotton mill operatives, nearly 500 strong, have gone out on a strike on account of a request from the management of the mills to work an extra hour each day.

LI HUNG CHANG.

China's Diplomat Afforded a Chance to Accomplish His Object.

THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT MANCHU DYNASTY.

The Ex-Taoti of Port Arthur Makes a Confession Stating That Chang Has Been Leagued With Pekin Officials for the Overthrow of the Dynasty Ever Since He Was Deprived of His Yellow Jacket and Peacock Feathers.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai to-day printed here this afternoon says it is positively asserted that the journey of Li Hung Chang to Pekin is intended to give him a chance to accomplish what he has long awaited—the overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty in China. Li Hung Chang will begin his journey to Pekin to-morrow. The same dispatch also says that Kung, ex-Taoti of Port Arthur, has made a confession showing the traitorous designs of Li Hung Chang. It is stated that Li Hung Chang has been leagued with the officials of the palace of Pekin for the overthrow of the dynasty ever since he was deprived of his yellow jacket and peacock feather and his various offices.

HONGKONG, Feb. 20.—It is reported that at a recent explosion of magazine forts, at Takas, 2,000 soldiers were killed.

Reports received to-day from Formosa state that disturbances on the island are increasing, and merchants are alarmed and leaving.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 20.—An imperial decree has been issued ordering that Kung, ex-Taoti of Port Arthur, and General Yeh Chi Cao, who were tried by the Board of Punishment, be condemned to prison until autumn, when they are to be executed for losing Port Arthur to the Japanese.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 20.—An official dispatch says that the Chinese attacked the Japanese forces at Kuma Chang, Manchuria, on Sunday last, but were repulsed with a loss of thirty killed. The Japanese sustained no loss. Prisoners who were taken by the Japanese state that a force of 3,000 foot soldiers, with eight guns and 800 horsemen, under General Sheung, were sent from Lieu Yang to attack Kumo Chang. The assailants were the vanguard of this force. They numbered 1,000 foot soldiers and 400 horsemen.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 20.—A bill was presented to the House this afternoon for a fresh appropriation of $100,000,000 yen on account of the war. Should it be voted the total war appropriation will be 250,000,000 yen.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The Menacing Aspect at Alexandria Continues to Occupy Attention.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Cairo says: The menacing aspect of affairs in Alexandria continue to occupy public attention. Threats of vengeance are freely uttered. A change of the garrison that has just occurred is considered to favor the chances of public disturbance, while the large influx of Bedouins in the outskirts of the city during the last few weeks is regarded as a disquieting feature.

All these symptoms vividly recall those that heralded the massacre of 1882. For some time past one of the Khedive's proteges, whose patriotism has been stimulated by dismissal from the Government service, has been busy among the Bedouins distributing Khedival largesse and recruiting a body-guard for the Khedive's person. That the dangerous agitation has been artificially provoked is evident from the contrast Alexandria presents to the complete tranquillity and contentment prevailing throughout the rest of Egypt since the formation of the Ministry of Nubar Pasha.

Massacred the Inhabitants.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A special to the *World* from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, says: It is reported from Montevideo, on the authority of the rebel Admiral Da Gama, that the Government forces on capturing the town of San Gabriel massacred the inhabitants. Da Gama has been personally in command of the rebel forces for the past few weeks. A number of soldiers have been arrested for insubordination, and sixteen of them, by order of the Government, have been shot.

Mexico-Guatemala Controversy.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20.—There is no change in the Mexico-Guatemala situation. Finance Minister Limantour leaves to-morrow for a visit to Vera Cruz.

Severe Weather in Europe.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—Twenty persons were frozen to death in Galicia in two days. The severe weather continues throughout Central Europe.

FIRE AT RENO.

Several Firms in the Nevada Town Lose Heavily.

RENO, Feb. 20.—A fire at 2:30 this morning totally destroyed the interior of S. Armankos' saloon, two doors south of the *Gazette* office, the only thing saved being two billiard tables. The saloon was one of the finest in the State, with expensive fixtures. F. Levy & Bro., dry goods, and Ash Bros., clothing, on the lower floor, were much damaged by water, the former suffering a heav