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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Congress in Session During the Sabbath Hours.

TRYING TO WIND UP BUSINESS OF THE FIFTY-THIRD SESSION.

The Vote by Which the Bill for the Suppression of Lottery Traffic Was Passed Tabled—The Senate Takes a Recess Until This Morning.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the Vice-President's gavel called the Senate to order at 2 o'clock this (Sabbath) afternoon, it was called Saturday, March 2d. Business began very promptly with a request from Jones of Arkansas for the consideration of a bill to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas. Peffer of Kansas offered an amendment to confine the operation of the bill between issues of the United States and the State, excluding individual claims.

Call of Florida presented the second conference report on the Indian bill, showing several disagreements. At his motion, a further conference was ordered, the Senate insisting upon its disagreement.

Hoar interrupted the proceedings with a motion to table the motion made by Brice on Saturday to recede from the vote in which the Senate concurred in the House formal lottery bill.

The pending amendment was one reducing from three to one the number of battleships built. Hansbrough thereupon took the floor and argued that the United States had nothing to fear from foreign nations. England had already captured the United States financially. She would never make a war upon a country which was producing for her.

Gorman proposed that the debate continue until 9 o'clock. Some arrangement was necessitated on the new plan of printing all bills.

The question recurring on the battleship amendment, Gorman proceeded to explain what he denominated the most important provision of the bill. Although the present appropriation for these was $5,000,000, the Government would spend a good deal more. There was need of small-sheathed gunboats for service in the South. When the treasury was overflowing we had made liberal appropriations, and had built some splendid boats. Yet we reduced the revenues, and the revenues have steadily increased until this bill had come to the Senate with an appropriation of $31,000,000,000. The Senate committee had reduced this to what was a liberal appropriation, and he appealed to the Senate to support the committee, for there was no possibility of paying for the three ships without selling more bonds or using proceeds of those already sold.

Hunton hoped the navy would never be made a party issue. He believed the United States would spend money for enlarging the navy more cheerfully than for any other purpose.

At this point Call (Dem.) of Florida presented the concurrent report on the Indian bill. Again a disagreement, and a further conference was ordered.

Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts urged in favor of the battleships provided for by the bill. We should not confine our apprehensions as to war with Great Britain, he said. A new star had arisen in the East, and in the remarkable prowess and achievements of Japanese fleets. To-day Japan was the greatest enemy England must face in the East. The guarantee of peace was the possession of a fleet by the United States, so strong numerically as to insure ever success.

Higgins of Delaware made an earnest plea for considerable extension of the navy, both from considerations of naval pride and security and from its beneficial effect upon our foreign commerce. When the inevitable man on horseback made his appearance in France, that country would rush to war. The United States made part of the European balance of power, and we would be affected in spite of ourselves, and perhaps without a single inspiration in common with either. The United States would be found siding with Russia and France, and at enmity with Great Britain and the Dreibund.

Proctor of Vermont took occasion to say a few words in support of the land defenses. He believed the committee had acted wisely in reducing the number of projected battleships.

Mitchell (Dem.) of Wisconsin said our navy was stronger than it had ever been, save in actual war.

At this point Cockrell of Missouri presented the conference report on the sundry civil bill.

Frye expressed regret at the action of the conference relative to the retirement of the revenue marine officers, being a discrimination against officers.

Wolcott of Colorado defended the monetary conference amendment as it was reported, holding that the House amendment relative to the appointment of House members of the conference by the next Congress should be considered. His colleague had been attacked in the newspapers of his own State. Whatever might be the reason for these criticisms, he should be glad in these closing days of the Congress he had the opportunity to attempt to find out and seek to induce the help and meet the nations of the world in a final effort to do away with the poverty and suffering and paralysis which had overtaken humanity.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill was then concurred in, and the naval bill came up again.

Gorman renewed his request for a final vote on the naval bill prior to 10 o'clock to-night, and after that hour busines was limited to conference reports, House bills and Senate bills and House amendments. This agreement was entered into by unanimous consent.

At 6 P. M. a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

After the sharp fight last night over the Senate provision in the sundry civil bill, the House bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the payment of sugar bounties earned up to June 30, 1895, which resulted in the adoption of an amendment shortly after midnight this morning, the session dragged wearily on the silent watch until the civil bill was reached. Daylight was breaking, and the House took a recess until 2 o'clock, and the worn out members hurried home to catch a little rest.

There were but few members present when the House met at 7:30 P. M.

At 8 o'clock the conference report on the sundry civil bill was called up by Sayers. The proposition for an international monetary conference, to which the conferrees had acceded, was received.

Sibley called attention to the matter with which the proposition of a monetary conference had been met by the press, on the ground that it might lead to an adjustment of the silver question.

Simpson said the proposition for a conference was the same old game of holding a promise that would never be realized. It would postpone free coinage at least six years, and six more years of gold standard would so complete the financial bondage of the country as to make it forever impossible to break the power of the gold kings. He was opposed to again enter on the farce of a monetary conference.

Pence, in a ringing speech, argued that no good could come from a monetary commission.

Springer called his attention to the fact that his position on the conference eminated from the silver men.

Hepburn of Iowa favored the proposition for a conference. He expressed his surprise that avowed friends like Pence and Simpson should propose oppositions from the conference reports.

Cannon got the floor at this point, and yielded his time to Sayers, who immediately cut off debate by demanding the previous question.

The conference report was adopted, and the sundry civil bill was out of the way so far as the House is concerned.

Several bills then were hurried through by unanimous consent. Among them was the Senate resolution calling on the President to insist upon Spain carrying out her agreement with the United States relative to the claim of Antonio Maximo, amounting to $150,000.

At 1:30 o'clock Holman presented the House report on the appropriation bill.

All appropriation bills have been agreed upon except the naval, and the prospects are that the Senate amendments will be concurred in, which will pass appropriation bills. These bills will be engrossed and printed and made ready for the signatures of the officers tomorrow, when the House convenes, and will in all probability reach the President in the forenoon.

The military telegraphers' bill was passed by the House—161 to 72.

Then a resolution was presented by Bailey of Texas, reiterating the provisions of the civil bill authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint three delegates to an international monetary conference, and added:

"It is the earnest desire of the House of Representatives that the Speaker shall be one of the delegates on the part of the House, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House, is required to designate himself as one of the delegates."

The announcement was received with great applause, and the resolution conferring a most unusual compliment upon the Speaker was adopted with a loud shout and not a dissenting voice. The Senate bill to establish regulations for the payment of accrued pensions to the heirs of dead pensioners and exempting the pension money from being held as part of the assets of the estate of the payments was passed.

RAISED CHECKS.

Successful Fraud Worked by a Gang of Swindlers in Colorado.

DENVER, March 3.—One of the most systematic and ingenious check-raising swindles that was ever successfully carried out in America has just been unearthed here, and several dry goods men and others are the victims. Early last month the Union Pacific car left Omaha on regular monthly trips to Salt Lake. Closely following the car came a gang of check-raisers, and its memory left the marks of the culprits' skill with acid and ink in nearly every town in which the Union Pacific employes reside. The gang visited the hotels and saloons frequented by the railroad men, where a large portion of the checks had been cashed or traded in, and bought them up for cash. In value, the checks ranged from $10 to $100, each one was successfully raised to $1,000. In every instance the raised checks were tendered for small purchases, so that the gang got nearly the entire amount in cash.

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY WRECK.

Many Injured Passengers Continue to Arrive From the Scene.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 3.—Many bruised and injured passengers continue to arrive in this city from the terrible wreck on the Interoceanic Railway. Not half of the wounded and bleeding were brought into this city, and those able to walk attempted to reach shelter in the surrounding villages, and strung out in a pitiable procession. Many fell by the wayside and were afterward picked up. Hundreds are still camped at the scene, sitting around fires kindled from the wreckage. Just what the mortality is it is impossible as yet to say. It is exceedingly probable that more dead will be found. Some of the injured were strong enough to walk, but others sank down, and a few have been found dead where they fell.

Relief for Nebraska's Destitute.

OMAHA, March 3.—The members of the State Relief Commission who went to Chicago and St. Louis to secure seed grain for Nebraska destitute farmers, returned to-day. The Boards of Trade in both cities promise to have each county in Illinois donate a car of seed grain. Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana also desire to contribute. It is estimated that not less than 500 cars of seed grain can be collected. The planting of these lands means in the event of a crop the sum of $100,000,000 to the farmers.

Storm in Nebraska.

OMAHA, March 3.—Specials to the *Bee* from various parts of Nebraska say snow is falling throughout the State and the wind is blowing strong enough to be a blizzard.

The Hawaiian Cable.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate has receded from the amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill, appropriating $500,000 to begin the construction of a cable to Hawaii.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

Richmond Congregational Church of San Francisco. Directors—G. H. Brock, Thomas W. Smith and John Norgrove.

California Gold Mining and Development Company. Principal place of business, Oakland. Capital stock, $50,000, with the following directors: L. F. Gilmore, L. C. Branch, San Francisco; E. P. Thompson, Portland, Or.; A. J. Frank, Frank F. Baker, N. A. Walker, A. F. Trenschel, Oakland.

The Home Creamery. Principal place of business, Cambria, San Luis Obispo County. Capital stock, $10,000, with the following directors: Gilbert Van Garden, Antonio Luchessa, Benjamin F. Martin, Amos Smithers, Ira R. Whittaker, Cambria.

Grand View Land and Improvement Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, $60,000, with the following directors: J. F. Chandler, A. F. Gunn, Oakland; Lloyd Tevis, R. K. Palache, San Francisco; James Palache, Berkeley.

New Treasure Mining Company. Principal place of business, Statemento. Capital stock, $300,000, with the following directors: J. B. Sellier, Bath, Placer County; J. C. King, John W. Gardner, William Gutenberger, Tunis C. Brome, Sacramento.

Oliva Colony. Principal place of business, Delhi, Merced County. Capital stock, $2,000,000, with the following directors: W. E. von Johannson, Charles Fabricius, E. M. Hugg, W. W. McNair, W. Seitz, San Francisco.

Los Angeles Polyclinic. Principal place of business, Los Angeles. Trustees—W. Allen, A. Davidson, T. Davidson, W. H. Fales, A. L. Macleish, Los Angeles.

Choosing Food for Infants.

Consult a child's instinct in its choice foods. Of course that instinct may become perverted, but in a normal, healthy case it should be like that of an animal and as true as the animal's. If it very ardently desires or detests certain parts of its food great attention should be paid to that desire, or that distaste, and not too much forcing along should be used with them.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Statement of Facts as Related by Monsignor Khrimiran.

THE MASSACRE THE RESULT OF TURKISH MISGOVERNMENT.

People Thrown Into the Grave Alive, Earth Heaped Upon Them and Soldiers Sent to Watch Them Until They Had All Perished—More Than Two Thousand Armenians Taken Prisoners and Thrown Into Jail.

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LONDON, March 3.—The correspondent of the Associated Press who was sent to Armenia with instructions to thoroughly investigate the stories told of the Turkish atrocities in that country, under date of Tiflis, Russia, January 25th, forwarded the following interview with the father of all the Armenians, Monsignor Khrimiran. After a hesitation of several days the Very Rev. Father granted the request of the Associated Press correspondent for a statement of the condition of Armenia and of the causes which led to the massacre. Additional weight is given to the statement by the facts contained in a memorial to the Czar, which may be found in this interview. Monsignor Khrimiran's home is at Etzchmiadzin in the Ararat region of Russia, within a short distance of the Turkish frontier. In an outer room of the house the Associated Press correspondent met a monk in a black habit, and in the farther end of the room was a man dressed in red, holding a long mace. The sanguinary appearance of this man contrasted strongly with the peace and quiet of the house. There were four men in attendance. On the occasion of the first visit he was introduced by an eminent Armenian gentleman, editor of the *Ardziagank*. On the occasion of his second visit Monsignor Khrimiran, having decided to make the statement asked for, he talked fluently and eloquently of the wrongs to the people. Among other things he said:

"The massacre was the result of the long period of the Turkish misgovernment. In the Armenian province of Turkey a policy of cruelty and oppression has continued for a long time. I myself have been an eye witness of the Turkish oppression. In fact, about fifty years of my life have been passed in connection with the persecutions in Armenia. Twenty years ago Armenians were still very low and narrow, and did not understand the cause of the calamity which befell them. They thought their troubles were sent by heaven as a punishment for their sins. Such is a belief always of the people. But later, when they began to think and to understand the wicked acts of their oppressors, there came a change, and they saw clearly the real cause of their troubles. One reason for their change was the war between Russia and Turkey in 1876, which ended so happily for the Bulgarians, who received freedom and government. The Armenians suffered from the misgovernment of the Turks more than the Bulgarians, who lived in the neighborhood of the western European Powers, whereas the Armenians were at such a remote distance from the civilized world that their cries could not be heard.

"At the close of the Russo-Turkish war the Armenians, encouraged by the improved condition of Bulgaria, demanded the same guarantees which was given to that country. All kinds of complaints and petitions poured into the patriarch of Constantinople. They were so numerous that if they had been thrown into a large room they would have filled it as full as an egg.

"In the meantime the European Powers were compelled to sign the Berlin treaty. At this period I was sent with another delegate to the capitals of Europe to plead the cause of Armenia. I visited London, Paris, Vienna, Rome and Berlin, but my mission did not produce satisfactory results. I presented to the Berlin Congress a memorial giving full details of the Turkish atrocities in Turkish Armenia. Moreover, there was printed in Berlin at the same time my description of these atrocities. But what we had worked for was not realized, for with reference to the Armenian question our hopes were in vain. The cruelty of the Turkish Government did not cease. It merely took a new form. But, keeping in view that there was a treaty, the Turks sought for legal means of justifying their atrocities. What happened? The taxes became heavier, and all kinds of duties became greater and the Turkish people received full power to tax Armenian peasants. The cause? Why should a people who have not only a sufficient quantity of land, even too much, and a very fertile and a well-irrigated land, lease their native soil and emigrate to other countries. If there was no proof of Turkish misgovernment in Armenia, this circumstance alone would present sufficient evidence of those oppressions which the Armenians in Turkey are enduring. Nearly 80,000 Armenians seek work in Constantinople in order that they may be able to pay taxes which the Turkish Government imposes upon them. In the whole Turkish Empire, including Asia, there are about 3,000,000 Armenians."

Regarding the Sassoun troubles, he said: "As every action brings it result or counter-blow, the same may be said of the oppressions of the Armenians, who understood the action of the Turks, and began to revolt. It was then, and only then, that the Turks understood the danger of the position. As a result, they had recourse to the Kurds, whose chiefs went to Constantinople, where they received instructions to form regiments from their own tribes. It was well known as the Hamih or Kurds regulars. The Kurdish regulars were invested with the right to oppress the Armenians. Unable to elude this newest form of oppression and torture, some Armenians revolted against the cruelty of their oppressors, while many others sought to fly to foreign countries.

"The signal came in the massacre in the Sassoun mountains. What took place I know only from the eye witnesses. The Turks had wished for a long time to capture and punish the people who had revolted against the cruelties of the Kurds, but the inaccessibility of the mountains, not only to cavalry, but also to infantry, frustrated their plans. However, when the Kurdish regiments were formed the task of capturing the mountain people was intrusted to them, and subsequently 3,000 Turkish regular troops, with several mountain guns, were sent to assist in the work. The Armenians occupied a strong position, owing to the inaccessibility of the mountain region, and when the Turkish troops attacked them they met with resistance, but as the Armenians had but few arms and an inadequate supply of provisions, they were eventually compelled to surrender. During the fighting a few soldiers were killed, but a very few in comparison with the number of Armenians afterwards put to death by the Kurds and Turks.

"Among the horrible cruelties on the Armenians during the massacre I will relate the following fact, proving the ferocity of the Turkish troops and their commander, Zeki Pasha: When the Armenians had surrendered, 150, including several priests, were thrown into a large ditch alive, despite the fact that they were not wounded. Earth was then heaped on them, and some soldiers were sent to watch them until they had all perished. After this the massacre continued, and many women and young girls were sent to Moosh. The bodies of the Armenians, who were killed in large numbers together, were buried in common graves, and the bodies of those who were killed in isolated places were left unburied. The Armenians who were not killed fled to Russia. Many Armenians are confined in prisons for political matters. The exact number of prisoners is unknown, but there are more than 2,000. They are imprisoned for so-called political offenses.

"But what the Turks call a political offense has not been designated. For instance, for a Christian to protect his property from plundering is called a political offense in the Turkish empire. In prisons all kinds of torture are employed against rich and poor. The state of the Turkish prisons is simply dreadful. For instance, the chief monk of the monastery was fastened to a wall with nails driven through his hands, and was delivered from that position only on admitting that he acted wrongly, although he was innocent. On the hands and feet were fastened chains and shackles of wood. Sometimes these tortures ended in the death of the sufferers. Sometimes the torturers executed their task simply to punish the victims.

"There were about 114 villages and hamlets raided. One of these villages was Iamadan, in the Turkish district. The whole number of Armenion families was about 3,784. The Armenians have preserved the ancient tribal system. The maximum number to one of these hearths is eighty persons. Taking twenty as a modest average, the number of inhabitants in the district amount to more than 3,000 souls. From the information brought to me, I believe the troops have destroyed a number of villages and the number of people killed is 11,000."

With reference to the Turkish commission, Mr. Khirminian said: "The chief interest at present centers in the Turkish commission of inquiry, but it looks for no results from the commission, but it will only deal with the Sassoun matter."

The correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed several Armenian refugees at Tiflis. The stories they told of the massacre correspond in every respect with what has been published in local Armenian papers. The Armenians held their ground against the Turks for twenty-four days, when their provisions and ammunition being exhausted, they were forced to fly or to surrender. After reaching the village of Clievoson the Turks fled. The old and young women and children were tortured to death. Among this number were two priests, one of whom, Terpross, was stripped of all his clothing and pierced with twenty-five thrusts of a poignard, which caused his death. But let the refugees speak for themselves. The informant of the Associated Press continued:

"To defend ourselves we were united as one family. We held our ground as long as we could, but only had 300 old fashioned guns. There were men ready to kill any of us who might attempt to fly. But we had not the slightest intention of so doing. However, after twenty-five days we held a council as to what we should do. The Turks sent word that if we surrendered they would not kill us. They did not keep their promise, and began to cut off our heads and disembowel others, and to outrage our wives and daughters. Ten days later those refusing to embrace the Moslem faith were put to death. Those of us who were not killed received wounds, and 150 who were not wounded were thrown into a ditch. Seeing that the Turks would kill all, we at last fled. We were only six hours marching the distance from Moosh, but our escape was attended with many difficulties."

JAMES BROYLE'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

He Shoots Mrs. William Adams, and Then Kills Himself.

It Was Done in the Presence of the Woman's Husband and Several Neighbors.

What with two fatal cases of accidental shooting, a train robbery, a break at the Penitentiary, the looting of a saloon in the suburbs, an attempted murder and a case of suicide, this city and vicinity has been making a record the last few days that should arouse the envy of even the most progressive county in Oklahoma or Indian Territory.

The climax was capped about 11 o'clock last night by a terrible tragedy at Thirty-first and M streets, when a young man named James Broyle shot and perhaps fatally wounded the wife of William Adams (colored), and then sent a bullet through his own heart with a 44-caliber revolver.

It appears that Broyle had been living off and on with the Adams family and is supposed to have been a friendly rival of the husband for the affections of the woman.

So far as could be learned, the parties have been living together on friendly terms, but there must have been trouble of some kind to have driven Broyle to the commission of his bloody crime.

Last night there was a social card party in progress at the Adams house, composed of Adams, his wife, Broyle and a painter named Schafer. Mr. and Mrs. Con Haley were also present, but not in the game.

After playing for some time Broyle got up from the table with the remark, "This game is ended," or something to that effect. He stepped into an adjoining room, picked up a shotgun, and returning to the room where the others were sitting he pointed the gun at Mrs. Adams, and just as she rose to her feet he fired. The shot took effect in her left side, and she fell to the floor.

Broyle then drove the others out of the room, and presently another report was heard, and when they ventured back into the room he was found lying dead on the floor with a wound over the heart made by a bullet from a 44-caliber pistol that lay on the floor.

In another room lay four or five innocent little children in bed, while their mother lay bleeding and groaning on the floor.

The police and Coroner were notified, and the body of Broyle was brought to the Morgue. City Physician Fowler went out and dressed Mrs. Adams' wound, which he found to be less severe than had been supposed. He thinks she will live.

Broyle's mother and brothers live near Twenty-eighth and Q streets. He was regarded as a youth of not much account. Adams is a laborer, and apparently a man of even less merit than the other.

The Reaper at Work.

Theodore W. Schwamb, the well-known dealer in art goods at 804 J street, died at his residence, 1215 K street, yesterday. Deceased had been in business here for many years. He leaves a wife and grown daughter, Maud A. Schwamb.

George W. Schmeiser, the pioneer machinist, who suffered a stroke of paralysis a couple of weeks ago, was reported dying at midnight last night.

COAST CHRONICLES.

A Los Angeles Attorney Ends His Existence.

SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD WITH A PISTOL.

A Coast Steamship Meets With an Accident and is Towed Into Port—Particulars of the Wreck of the Anna Mathilde Received by a Coast Steamship Which Picked Up the Shipwrecked Sailors.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LOS ANGELES, March 3.—Frank M. Ward, an attorney, committed suicide at 6 o'clock this morning by shooting himself through the head, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Barclay, at 1231 Market street.

Two weeks ago, Ward, who has been in ill-health for many years, was seized with three violent hemorrhages. He recovered from these, however, but complained of pains in the chest. It was noticed that since the attack he seemed to be very depressed over his condition, and acted as if he had entirely given up in despair. Last evening he spent a couple of hours on the porch with the members of the family as usual, and then cheerfully bidding them good night, retired about 9 o'clock. At 9:30 o'clock a shot was heard coming from his room.

Upon entering the room a ghastly wound was discovered in his head. The weapon with which the deed had been done was of small caliber, and had fallen from his right hand and lay on the floor. Coroner Campbell was notified and held an inquest at the residence. The verdict was suicide, induced by despair from his financial conditions.

BRILLIANT METEOR.

Nevadans Experience a Dazzling Visitor From the Skies.

VIRGINIA (Nev.), March 3.—A meteor of unusual size and brilliancy flashed across the sky from the western to the eastern horizon at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning. Its course was slightly north of east, and during its passage the town was illuminated with a glare more dazzling than sunlight.

A local observer who had an uninterrupted view of the flight of the visitor says it shot out of the western horizon from behind Mount Davidson. Its appearance was heralded by a noise like the roar of an approaching tempest, which swelled into tones resembling those of distant thunder as it swept over the town. When it reached the zenith the light radiating from it was of blinding brilliancy, and its course was marked by a trail of fire.

Its contact with the earth was followed by an explosion, the report of which was heard two minutes afterward. The point of collision was apparently in the range of hills east of Fort Churchill, about thisty miles distant from hers.

The size of the meteor is variouly estimated at from thriy to fifty feet in diameter by those who observed its flight, but when it struck the earth the flying particles of matter appeared to cover an area of several square miles.

Wreck of the Anna Mathilde.

SAN DIEGO, March 3.—The particulars of the wrecking of the schooner Anna Mathilde at Elida Island, off the Lower California coast, were received by the steamer Pacheco to-day from Ensenada. On the night of February 13th, during a heavy blow, the port anchor chain parted and the vessel drifted upon a sandy beach on the island. The crew of six men got off in a small boat and passed the night on the island, being taken on the schooner Lou to the mainland. The Lou, having no papers, did not put into Ensenada, but landed the men thirty miles down the coast, from which point they walked to Ensenada, where they took passage on the Pacheco, arriving here to-day. The Anna Mathilde is a total loss.

Bicycle Road Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The California road race for 25 miles was broken to-day by Walter P. Foster of the Olympic Club wheelmen. He made the distance in 1 hour, 12 4-5 seconds, which is 6 1-5 second below the record as made by George Faulkner of the Acme Club, two years ago. The course was not in first-class condition, owing to heavy rains, and the riders had to contend with a strong wind. A. Schwall of the San Jose Road Club, with 8 minutes start, finished first. The race was between Foster and Ulbricht, Bay City wheelmen, the latter setting the pace until the final spurt. Twenty cyclists started and sixteen finished. Foster led Ulbricht over the tape by 4 1-5 seconds.

A Chinese Funeral at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, March 3.—Lue Suey, who was shot at the instance of hign-binders, was buried yesterday. The mob who attended the funeral numbered fully 5,000, and the police were utterly unable to cope with the crowd, consisting of richly dressed ladies and gentlemen, as well as hoodlums, who vied with each other in attempts to see what was going on. The crowd seemed to think it was a circus, and the religious rites were omitted at the grave. The funeral itself was one of the most grand and imposing ever held in Chinese circles, and the Chinamen feel that they have been ill-treated by the populace. The procession was over a mile long.

Accident to a Steamship.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The steamship Coos Bay was towed into port early this morning by the tug Vigilant. She was steaming up the coast from southern ports, and all went well until shortly after noon yesterday, when she broke her sleeve and was helpless. About three miles off shore the officers telegraphed for the tug. While the Coos Bay is being repaired her place will be taken by the Yaquina.

Protest Against Uniform License.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The societies of Christian Endeavor and the Epworth League of this city held a joint meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall to-day, and adopted a set of scalping resolutions, protesting against the passage of the uniform license bill now pending before the Legislature.

A Lady Preacher.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Rev. Lilla Frost Sprague preached here in the Second Unitarian Church this morning. Mrs. Sprague was ordained shortly after her marriage, and she has been aiding her husband ever since.

Mining at Folsom.

The *Telegraph* of Saturday has the following item:

"The McCue-Bates mine is now running in full blast, and a large force of men are at present employed there—most of them working over-time. They are down about 100 feet—way below the bedrock, where it is said that gold has been struck in such quantities as to be easily discernible with the naked eye among the gravel, and the owners and the community of Folsom generally, are well pleased with the outlook there, which no doubt will be a valuable acquisition to our town."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

R. M. Shackelford is up from Paso Robles Springs.

Judge J. E. Prewett of Auburn is at the Capital Hotel.

Judge J. M. Walling of Nevada City is here on a short visit.

Harry Preston is contemplating a trip to the Sandwich Islands.

Mrs. Mary V. Hoffner of Orangevale is in the city visiting friends.

Deputy Sheriff E. E. Arsher of Modoc County has been visiting the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farnsworth of Colorado Springs are at the Golden Eagle.

D. Harris, who has been in San Francisc for the last month, is greatly improved in health.

There is not much improvement noted in the case of James McGuire, the pioneer, who has been ill for several weeks.

Samuel P. Oppenheim, a native of this city, but now a resident of San Francisco, son of Phillip Oppenheim, was united in marriage to Miss Edna Alsip at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin K. Alsip, 2115 Pacific avenue, San Francisco, on Tuesday evening, February 26th. It was a quiet wedding, none but members of the family being present. The happy couple have taken up their residence at 1603 Fillmore street, San Francisco.

A new reminder of the fifteenth anniversary of the wedding of City Trustee Charles E. Leonard and wife was given by friends of the couple on Saturday evening last. The family went out for a short evening call, and upon returning found their residence, at 1610 Twelfth street, in the undisputed possession of fifty or more warm friends, who had called to remind Mr. and Mrs. Leonard that it was the proper time to celebrate the fifteenth return of their wedding day. They found that not only had the numerous friends taken possession of the premises, but that all furniture had been removed from the double parlors and all preparations concluded for a merry dance with the unexpectedly made host and hostess of the occasion. Good music was also provided, and the hours were made merry and highly enjoyable to all with dance and song until about midnight, when the self-invited guests disclosed the further fact that an ample supply of refreshments had thoughtfully been brought along for a renewed elegant wedding repast. Tables were spread, and this part of the social occasion was enjoyed until about 2 o'clock, mingled with congratulations to the host and hostess and good wishes warmly expressed for continuance of happiness and prosperity. Many beautiful and valuable presents in crystal ware were left as marking the anniversary mile-post of the occasion celebrated. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Al. Wulff, Mr. and Mrs. Sim Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Benning, Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Koegel, Mr. and Mrs. William Hanlon, Mr. and Mrs. William Grafmiller, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scanlan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Detterding, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. George Schnause, Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, Miss Nellie Miller, Miss Minnie Leonard, Mesdames Crowley, T. Benning, A. Benning, M. Rood and Messrs. Frank Reichert, E. Barrier and George Jones.

BRIEF NOTES.

Bush Quinn's baby monkey at Oak Hall is dead.

John Curtis, while drunk, fell into the river, at the foot of N street, at an early hour yesterday morning, but managed to scramble ashore.

At the meeting of the Ministerial Union this forenoon matters relating to civic reforms, temperance, the license laws, etc., will be considered.

John A. Gill of this city has been appointed Pacific Coast manager of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago. He will have charge of the transportation business.

The boys Devine and Lanigan were before Justice Davis in the Police Court on Saturday for jumping on and off the electric cars. They were discharged with a reprimand.

There is a movement on foot among the owners of speedy roadsters to form a new driving club. The improvement of the Riverside road with macadam is giving impetus to the movement.

J. Brown and William McKay were arrested Saturday evening by Officer Taylor and Special Long for creating a disturbance at the Salvation Army barracks on K street, between Fifth ann Sixth.

The case of William Farren, the Deputy Poundmaster, charged with malicious mischief in lassoing or striking a horse attached to a Chinaman's wagon, causing the horse to run away, will be ventilated in court this morning.

"On a Very High Plane."

[From the Fresno Expositor.]

The Sacramento RECORD-UNION has entered upon its eighty-ninth volume. It is only fair to say that the RECORD-UNION is one of the most interesting and useful papers in the State. It is conducted on a very high plane. It is conservative and fair in its policy and there is never any doubt as to where it stands on any question of public interest.

City Finances.

City Auditor Young makes the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the week ending Saturday, March 2, 1895:

E. H. McKee, water rates	$1,054 70
E. H. McKee, city taps	34 00
E. H. McKee, city licenses	469 50
E. H. McKee, dog licenses	44 00
E. H. McKee, cemetery dues	179 75
E. H. McKee, harbor dues	50 00
E. H. McKee, city taxes	374 60
F. D. Ryan, delinquent taxes	168 50
M. J. Desmond, Police Court fines	30 00
Total receipts	$2,405 05
Total disbursements	12,392 13
Amount in city treasury	332,461 86

APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:

Sinking and Interest Fund	$114,473 16
General Fund	48,798 72
Fire Department Fund	22,285 62
School Fund	6,988 15
Levee Fund	983 30
Cemetery Fund	733 80
Street Repair Fund	8,389 83
Police Fund	18,273 03
Bond Redemption Fund	71,070 53
Library Fund	4,617 65
Sprinkling Fund	11,033 55
Sewer Fund	10,172 79
Dog Fund	83 45
Special Street Improvement Fund	55 91
Street Bond Fund	7,374 77
Levee Bond Fund	7,126 62
Total	$332,461 86

Robbed a Window.

A window in the store of N. Zemansky, at Third and J streets, was broken on Saturday night and two pairs of shoes stolen.

Auction Postponed.

The auction sale announced by D. J. Simmons & Co. for to-day at 2111 N street has been postponed until further notice.

Humboldt estimates that the Ganges every year empties into the ocean a quantity of living infusoria equal to seven times the bulk of the great pyramid of Egypt.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Sentences Passed on Participants in the Revolution.

HEAVY FINES AND LONG TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.

The Sentence of the Ex-Queen Held in Abeyance in the Hope That a Promise of Clemency Will Induce Her to Give Important Testimony Against C. W. Ashford.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—News from Honolulu by steamship Australia brings the intelligence that in the cases of the principals in the revolution the following sentences have been passed: W. H. Rickard (English), thirty-five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine; Major Seward (American), thirty-five years and $10,000 fine; Robert W. Wilcox (Hawaiian), thirty-five years and $10,000 fine; T. B. Walker (English), thirty years and $5,000 fine; C. T. Gulick (American), thirty-five years and $10,000 fine; Henry Bertlemann (Hawaiian), thirty-five years and $10,000 fine; Carl Widemann (half-white), thirty years and $10,000 fine; W. H. C. Greig, twenty years and $10,000 fine; Samuel Nowlein, thirty-five years and $10,000 fine; Louis Marshall, twenty years and $10,000 fine; John Lane, five years and $5,000 fine; W. C. Lane, five years and $5,000 fine.

In the above sentences those of Rickard, Seward, Wilcox, Nowlein, Bertlemann and Gulick were commuted by the Government from the death sentence imposed by military commission, as well as was that of Captain Davies, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000, which was commuted to liberty, provided he would leave Hawaii, not to return without the consent of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Later, at a Cabinet meeting, Nowlein and Bertelmann were likewise set at liberty under an indefinite suspension of sentence, subject to good behavior, and in the meantime they were under the protection of the Government.

The sentence of the ex-Queen has been delayed by the Government, and will be called for consideration early next week, probably on Tuesday morning. Although not imparted by the Government, it is learned on the best authority that the reason for the delay in the sentence of the ex-Queen, upon whom the military commission has imposed a sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5000, is that she holds valuable evidence which will convict C. W. Ashford, whose trial is set for next week, of treason in the first degree. Her sentence is held in abeyance in the hope that a promise of clemency will cause her to give evidence against Ashford that will convict. It is understood the Government considers the ex-Queen and C. W. Ashford as the leading spirits of the rebellion. In case the ex-Queen persists in her refusal to testify against Ashford the sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 will be carried out against her next week, but in all probability she will be kept a State prisoner in the executive building after the determination of her case. Her punishment is certain and is now only a question of degree.

The trial of C. W. Ashford will be called some time next week, and as soon as the less important cases are disposed of martial law will be raised and the community will pursue the ordinary course of peace and tranquility.

During the trials which have taken place since the steamer left on the 17th inst. nothing of importance has transpired. Prince David has been arrested, but, being a minor culprit, the cases of the Government for treason and conspiracy may be considered closed.

Up to date the Government has condemned seventeen persons to deportation, to leave in the near future. Those leaving this afternoon by the Australia, as given by Marshal Hitchcock this afternoon, are as follows: Fred Wundenberg, German; A. P. Peterson, American, formerly Attorney-General under the ex-Queen; Charles Creighton, American; A. Carignne, European; John Radin, English; James Brown, American; John Redward, English; A. Honerk, German, and Arthur White, English.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

[Alameda Telegram.]

The various societies representing the manufacturing industries of San Francisco have awakened to a realization of the fact that while the population has increased industries have fallen off to an alarming extent. Manufacturers are asked to assemble on the 19th prox. in convention, in the hope of educating the masses to the fostering of home industries, to secure legislation in behalf of these industries, and to take an active interest in general business affairs.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

[Woodland Democrat.]

The appointments made by Governor Budd are thoroughly commendable from a business as well as a partisan standpoint. It would be indeed remarkable if some of the men he has chosen, or will choose before the close of his administration, may not prove as competent executive officers as from their reputation and standing, he had a right to expect. Some risk has to be taken in appointing untried men, even though they are excellent citizens. In the choices he has thus far made he has employed the methods of selection he would use if he were at the head of a great business enterprise, and we are confident that the application of this rule will result in a comparatively small number of disappointments. While his policy has been to select men of his own party, he has been careful to select only such as he believed to be honest and competent, and in not a single instance has his action been such as to impair the confidence of the people that his administration will be an honest and an efficient one.

THAT INVESTIGATION.

[Stockton Mail.]

The Ways and Means Committee at Sacramento has decided by a vote of eight to two to report unfavorably upon the bill proposing an investigation of alleged official corruption in San Francisco. The bill carries an appropriation of $20,000, and the majority of the members of the committee are of the opinion