THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXIX.—NO. 34. SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1895.—SIX PAGES. WHOLE NO. 16,679.

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COAST CHRONICLES.

Desperate Attempt of a Convict to Escape From San Quentin.

CUTS THROUGH THE ROOF OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

Captured Just as Liberty Was in View—Solitary Confinement His Reward—The Case of the Railway Strikers Nearing an End—Judge Morrow Begins His Charge to the Jury.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN QUENTIN, April 1.—A desperate and almost successful attempt was made by a life convict to escape from San Quentin last night.

George Bullock, known as convict 15,277, made the effort, which shows more than a marvelous ingenuity. The fact that the prisoner got outside his cell proves that he had the aid of people who were interested in his escape. Bullock had been furnished with tools, which have not yet been found, and with their aid he cut away the brick work in the ceiling of his cell. The labor and care necessary to make a hole big enough to crawl through might have disheartened any but a "lifer" at San Quentin.

The work probably took two or three days, and when the bricks and mortar were removed there was an iron roof of considerable thickness to cut away. After reaching this it was necessary to use some very sharp implement, as the corrugated iron was made to resist just such attempts. Having cut a hole in the metal, Bullock bent the jagged pieces back, and firmly planted a hook in the iron. To this was attached a piece of rope long enough to enable the convict to reach the ground.

He had crawled up on the roof and was preparing to slide down the rope when he saw the figure of Guard Charles Gradey immediately beneath him. The convict knew he was watched and knew his life was in the hands of the guard. It was impossible to throw up his arms, in token of surrender, as, had he done so, he would have fallen to the ground. Gradey did not dare call out for help, as he feared that there might be a general attempt to escape, and so for nearly an hour the officer and the convict watched each other.

At the end of that time Sergeant White appeared. Bullock was ordered down, and when he reached the ground he quietly held out his wrists for the handcuffs. He was taken into the prison and locked up.

Bullock arrived from Santa Cruz on March 4, 1893, to serve a life sentence for murder. He will be placed in solitary confinement until the next meeting of the Board of Prison Directors.

CASE OF THE STRIKERS.

Judge Morrow Begins His Charge to the Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The trial of Mayne and Cassidy, the American Railway Union strikers, charged with conspiracy, which has been dragging along in the United States District Court for over three months, is nearing an end. Judge Morrow began delivering his charge to the jury this morning. When he adjourned court this evening he was still reading from the 275 pages of typewritten instructions which he has prepared.

The court congratulated the jury on the approaching termination of the case. He then stated that the court would merely deal with the law in the case, and said it would be the exclusive province of the jury to apply the law to the facts. The charges against the defendants were conspiracy, and the maximum penalty was a $10,000 fine, or two years' imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. The objects of the conspiracy were said to be to obstruct the mails and to interfere with commerce, interstate and other. There was ample authority for saying that the offenses cited had been committed if the result followed, though the object of the offenders might not have aimed at it. The conspiracy was proved when two or more men met together to do a certain act.

Extracts from the law bearing on the question were read to show that the Pacific roads occupied a different position from other roads in the matter of carrying mails, in that their trains were always at the service of the Government for the purpose. The postal authorities had the exclusive right to say when the mails should move.

The court quoted from the Debs case in Illinois to show that Pullman cars were part of a regular train on other than the Pacific roads, on all trains of which the company was compelled to carry mails.

The overt acts stated in the indictment were read, and the court said that it was not necessary that all overt acts should be proved. If the defendants had performed any one of those acts, and it should appear to be in furtherance of the conspiracy, it would be sufficient to justify a conviction.

The court at this point impressed the jury particularly that it was its exclusive right to decide on questions of fact, and it was to reject anything in his charge or in any of his rulings during the trial that might seem to indicate anything to the contrary.

The constitution and the by-laws of the American Railway Union were read, and the court said that the right of workingmen to organize was not questioned. They had a right to organize to increase wages, if the organization was carried on within legal bounds, but there was a regulation which must be put into effect against them. That was to prevent them from interfering with the rights of others. Should it be found that the American Railway Union had, in pursuing its boycott against Pullman, done this, its action was clearly illegal.

Judge Morrow expects to finish the reading of the instructions by noon tomorrow, when the case will be given to the jury.

The San Joaquin Valley Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The Board of Directors of the San Joaquin Valley Road met here to-day to receive the report of the sub-committee which visited Stockton last Friday.

After a discussion lasting over an hour, it was unanimously decided to accept the offer made by the business men of Stockton, and to go right ahead with the work of building the road up the valley from that point. After the meeting Vice-President Whittier said: "In a few days now we shall have our surveying parties in the field, and I think it a very good idea that we have decided to begin to build from Stockton."

Counterfeiter Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The men charged with counterfeiting Chinese registration certificates were brought before Commissioner Heacock to-day for a hearing. Katzauer, Foss and Greenwald were represented by Lawyers Stonehill and Riordan. Attorney Hinkle appeared to care for Ciprico's interest, while Sullivan was represented by Attorney Wilkins. At the suggestion of Special Agent Thomas it was decided not to proceed with the hearing until April 10th. Hinkle made an effort to have the bail reduced from $10,000, but Commissioner Heacock turned a deaf ear to his pleadings.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

Decision of Superior Judge Clark in a Slander Case.

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—Judge Clark to-day overruled the demurrer interposed by Rev. J. C. Campbell in the suit charging him with slandering Miss Tessa L. Kelso, the Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library.

The basis of the action was a prayer offered by the defendant before his congregation in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he said: "Oh, Lord, vouchsafe thy saving grace to the Librarian of the Los Angeles City Library, and cleanse her of all sin and make her a woman worthy of her office."

The Rev. Mr. Campbell in his demurrer took the position that his statement was privileged.

The court says that a slander can be perpetrated in the form of a prayer as readily as in any other form of speech, and no communication made by parson or priest to his congregation is privileged because of such relation, unless, perhaps, when made in the discharge of his pastoral duties with one subject to the discipline of the church, and then only unless made without malice.

Cause of Explosion to be Investigated.

BUTTE (Mont.), April 1.—Judge Speer of the District Court to-day summoned a Grand Jury and instructed them to investigate the great dynamite explosion of January 15th, by which fifty-nine men were killed and a hundred or more injured. The Judge told the jury that someone was responsible for the death of these men, and he hoped that the blame would be fixed by the jury. The prosecuting attorney had refused to take the responsibility of filing information, and the Grand Jury was called.

Still Amongst the Living.

SAN DIEGO, April 1.—L. N. Bailey, Deputy County Assessor, and his companion, J. B. Brackett, who were supposed to be lost on the desert between Yuma and Campo, are safe and sound. Their horses arrived at Banner about ten days before in an almost famished condition, and there being no trace of the men nor wagon, they were believed to have met with disaster. Their horses had escaped, but they were fortunate in securing two mules, and soon afterward reached Coyote Wells.

Talk of a Viticultural College.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The matter of the establishment of a viticultural college here was favorably discussed to-day by the Executive Committee of the Viticultural Commission. The idea is to place it under the control of the National Viticultural Association after the State Viticultural Association shall expire in January next, as a protest against the transfer of the commission's assets to the State University. Decision was postponed until the annual meeting in June.

Value of Mexican Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The Treasury Department, in its quarterly bulletin, established the import value on Mexican dollars for the ensuing three months at $0.479, thus making a reduction of two cents on the valuation for the quarter just ended. This reduction, while favoring the importer, has attracted much attention, because of the boom in silver, and the fact that Mexican dollars were quoted at 63 cents last Saturday.

A New Bay Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The new stern-wheel steamer Alviso, which was recently launched at Sausalito, will soon be ready to go on a permanent route between San Francisco and Alviso. She will make a trial trip in about a week, and Captain E. V. Rideout will be her commander. She will carry freight and passengers, and it is proposed to establish a connection with San Jose.

Election at Helena, Montana.

HELENA (Mont.), April 1.—In the city election to-day Dr. William L. Steele, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The vote stood: Steele (Dem.) 1,197, Lockey (Rep.) 1,009, Reed (Pop.) 740. The Republicans elected the Police Magistrate, City Treasurer, and five out of seven Aldermen, the Democrats and Populists electing one Alderman each.

Leeds Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—J. S. Leeds, Traffic Manager of the Traffic Association of California, has tendered his resignation. It was accepted. In a long letter to the association, Leeds states that he believes the shipping interests of California no longer have any need of his services.

Will Board at Folsom.

SANTA ROSA, April 1.—Peter Horago was to-day sentenced to five years in Folsom for selling liquor to Indians. Horago has already served a term in the penitentiary for the same offense. He is a half-breed, and is regarded as a desperate man.

United Workmen.

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—At least 350 delegates to the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W. have gathered in this city for the eighteenth annual session, which meets to-morrow. The California delegation arrived this afternoon.

MAY RESULT IN BLOODSHED.

Trouble Expected as an Election to be Held in Oklahoma To-Day.

PERRY (O. T.), April 1.—There is great excitement here over the Territory election to be held to-morrow, and it looks as if blood will be shed.

The present Republican city officers contend that no election is to be held at this time, and up to this time no tickets have been printed. Judge Bierer has removed George W. Purcell, late of Chicago, who was elected City Clerk on the Republican ticket a year ago, and ordered the Council to appoint a new clerk to prepare the ballots and perform other duties. The Council at first refused to obey the order but later appointed a clerk, after being convinced that all might be jailed for contempt. The Democrats and Populists have fused, and the Republicans have nominated an Independent ticket, but the present officers who were left off of the Independent ticket, and who have considerable of a following, are determined that no election shall be held.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Arrest of a Priest and Several Members of His Congregation.

OMAHA, April 1.—Father Karminski and twelve members of St. Paul's Catholic Church were arrested to-night, charged with burning that church building last week. The first warrant was served on Priest Karminski. At the time of arrest he was in his room at his hotel. He seemed to be considerably surprised, but made no objection to going to jail.

It is alleged that there are a larger number of witnesses who will swear that the fire was first seen by them in the upper part of the building, and that the lower part was entirely free from fire. This is considered a strong point, showing that the fire was started by men who were in the building. All the arrested men are those known to have been in the building on watch on the night that the church was burned.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Chicagoans Appreciate His Stand on the Money Question.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TENDERED TO HIMSELF AND WIFE.

The State Department Much Concerned Over the Venezuelan Border Dispute—Embassador Bayard Has Not Yet Convinced Great Britain That the Matter Should be Submitted to Arbitration.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President this morning received a representative delegation from Chicago in behalf of the leading citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party affiliations, to invite him to a public reception to himself and Mrs. Cleveland, as an expression of the appreciation of his steadfast insistence on the preservation of a sound national currency.

The invitation reads as follows:

"*To President Cleveland:* The business men and citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party affiliations, respectfully invite you and Mrs. Cleveland to a public reception to be tendered to you in this city, to express our deep sense of appreciation of your statesmanlike and courageous action in maintaining the financial credit of our Government, and your uncompromising attitude in favor of the preservation of a sound national currency."

This invitation is signed by 100 of the most prominent business men of Chicago.

The members of the delegation were William T. Baker, President of the Chicago Board of Trade; George W. Smith, ex-President of the Union League Club; John A. Roche, ex-Mayor; Z. T. Harvey, ex-President of the Commercial Club; David Kelly, Henry D. Robbins, Michael Cudahy, President of the Cudahy Packing Company; John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; William H. Rand, of Rand, McNally & Co.; John J. Poole, O'Dell, President of the American Bankers' Association, and President of the Union National Bank; A. O. Slaughter, O. T. Fuller of Fuller & Fuller; C. M. Henderson, of C. M. Henderson & Co.; Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Henry Botsford, Martin A. Ryerson, of Martin Ryerson & Co.; Byron L. Smith, President of the Northern Trust Company; A. T. Wing, ex-President of the Iroquois Club; Spoor Mackey, Otis S. Favor, H. S. Heath, of Heath & Sons; Moses Bensinger, President of the Brunswick, Balke-Collender Company; Owen F. Aldis, Francis B. Peabody, of Peabody, Houghtaling & Co.; Stephen W. Rawson, George Schneider, President of the National Bank of Illinois; Washington Hesing, proprietor of the *Staats-Zeitung*; Peter Van Schaaick, of P. Van Schaaick & Sons; David Kelly, of Kelly, Raus & Co.; Robert Waller, Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition; Charles Deering, of William Deering & Co.; J. J. Glessner, of Wardner, Bohnell & Glessner; John Walsh, of the Chicago National Bank and President of the Equitable Trust Company; Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; J. P. Hopkins, Mayor of Chicago; Hempstead Washburn, ex-Mayor of Chicago; Cornelius Price, of C. M. Price & Co.; Horatio N. May, ex-City Controller, and O. F. Corbin of May & Co.; Charles L. Wacker, President of the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company; J. E. Sprague, of Sprague Warren & Co.; John P. Wilson, ex-President of the Union League Club; F. W. Peck, Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition; Rudolph P. Brand, of M. Brand Brewing Company; J. C. Morse, President of the Illinois Steel Company; Daniel R. Burnham, Director of Works and Supervising Architect of the World's Columbian Exposition; William H. Vincent, President of the Waubaunsee Club; Melville E. Stone, President of the Globe National Bank; John M. Kirk, of James S. Kirk & Co.; Henry W. Blodgett, Counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration; John H. Hamlin, President of the Union League Club, and Henry S. Robbins, of Green, Robbins & Honore.

The invitation is beautifully engrossed on fine cards, the several pages of which containing the invitations and signatures are bound in book form, the lining of which is in white satin, the exterior being in blue Levant, beautifully ornamented with tooling in gold.

As spokesman for the delegation, Mr. Roberts described their reception as follows: "We were received very pleasantly and explained to the President the non-partisan character of the invitation. We also told him that the business men of Chicago heartily indorsed the movement. While it was intended as a personal compliment to him, it had a still further motive in view—the development of an aggressive sound money sentiment throughout the West. The President said that he personally appreciated fully the indorsement exhibited by the invitation, and realized the importance of the movement in favor of sound money, which he approved, and that he would take the matter under consideration, and would communicate with us by letter; that if he could not consider the invitation favorably it would be because of personal and official reasons which he could not see his way to overcome."

VENEZUELAN PROBLEM.

Moves Which Might Cause Interference by the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Secretary of State is very much concerned these days by the Venezuelan problem. The British ultimatum delivered to Nicaragua is not a source of political apprehension, for it is not now believed that the British will take action in the way of acquiring territory in that direction, or to jeopardize the property of Americans in Nicaragua by a bombardment in their efforts to collect the indemnity demanded from Nicaragua. These are two moves that might cause the United States to interfere, But in the case of the Venezuelan border dispute, there is much grave cause for apprehension. It appears that our Embassador, Mr. Bayard, has not succeeded in inducing the British Government to give heed to the request submitted by him at the direction of Congress that the boundary dispute be submitted to arbitration.

The British are profuse in their declaration of a willingness to arbitrate the title of the land west of the Schoomberg line, but, in the view of the State Department, it is a pure evasion of the real issue, for there never has been any reasonable assertion of a British right to this territory, and it is territory lying east of this line that forms the substance of this contention.

The situation is believed to be alarming, as armed bodies of British and Venezuelans are pressing each other closely in the disputed territory, and there may be a hostile clash at any moment.

The Administration has been considering the course to be pursued in such a case, and it is entirely probable that if the British persist in bringing about such a collision, their failure to heed the repeated warning and requests of the United States to submit the matter to arbitration will cause the United States to feel obliged to follow the moral aid it has given to Venezuela in this matter by more substantial assistance.

LI HUNG CHANG'S ASSASSIN.

He Will Probably be Sent to Northern Japan to Serve His Sentence.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is said at the Japanese Legation that the young Japanese who shot Li Hung Chang will probably be sent to the mines of Northern Japan to serve his life sentence. The locality is much like Siberia.

Unofficial reports of the sentence make no reference to the trial or conviction. It is understood to have been a civil trial, as a military trial would have resulted in death.

Dr. Scribas' report on Li Hung Chang's wound is regarded by the Japanese Legation as assuring of his recovery. Scribas is one of Germany's most successful surgeons, who has entered the service of Japan.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Results of the Races at the Bay District Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Now that most of the plungers have gone East, the small fry have no one to follow. To-day they split about even, but received a hard blow in the last race, when Contribution, at 3 to 5, was beaten by Mainstay. Ricardo, at 20 to 1, was a big surprise.

Half-mile, maiden two-year-olds, Gypsette gelding won, Vevay second, Birdie C. third. Time—0:50.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Zooladdin won, Nellie G. second, Fleetwood third. Time—1:09.

Half-mile, maiden two-year-olds, William Pinkerton won, Mermaid second, Donna Carlotta third. Time—0:49.

About six furlongs, Arnette won, Roadrunner second, Normandie third. Time—1:13.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Ricardo won, Nervoso second, Gracie S. third. Time—1:08¾.

Five furlongs, selling, Mainstay won, Contribution second, Vigor third. Time—1:01.

ARKANSAS DERBY.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), April 1.—Three thousand people saw the fourth Arkansas Derby won to-day by the Pastime Stable's chestnut gelding Laureate. The day was bright and warm, and the track, while not fast, was good. Nine starters faced the flag for the derby. At the second attempt they got off in a perfect line, and raced in a bunch to the first quarter. In making the turn Bob Clampitt was caught in a pocket and had to go around the bunch in straightening out. Lobengula led by a length, with Glad, Pepper, Laureate and El Capitan well up. All the others were in a bunch till the last turn, when Lobengula increased his lead to two lengths. In the last turn Clampitt came out of the rear bunch and challenged the leaders, but Knapp, Bergen, Graham, Weber and Noble went to their whips. A hundred yards from the wire, Clayton, on the favorite, called on his mount, who responded with a great burst of speed, and drew out, winning handily by an open length. Lobengula and Bob Clampitt made a desperate fight for the place, the Morris colt getting the decision by a scant half length. Clampitt ran a great race, and but for his disadvantage at the turn, might have won the race. The victory was a popular one, and the crowd went wild with enthusiasm for both horse and rider.

AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), April 1.—About 3,000 people attended the opening day at Cumberland Park and the sport was good. Betting was rather light. Weather perfect and track in good condition. The Green Brier stake was the big race and excited much interest.

Six furlongs, Mollie won, Simon W. second, Uncle Luke third. Time—1:14¼.

Five furlongs, Vesper won, Nancy T. second, Imp. Sugar third. Time—0:49¼.

Green Brier stakes, guaranteed value $2,000, for three-year-olds, one mile, Prime Minister won by a neck, Buck Massie second, Diggs third. Time—1:41¼.

Five furlongs, Anna Mays won, Red John second, Dora Wood third. Time—1:09½.

One mile, Tom Elmers won, Clementine second, Probasco third. Time—1:43¼.

Five and a half furlongs, Leonell won, Katie G. second, Marble Rock third. Time—1:08¼.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The attendance at the track was fully up to the average. Sixteen bookmakers went on and managed to break even with the talent, three favorites and as many outsiders getting the money.

Half a mile, Summer Time won, Old Age second, Randal third. Time, 0:50.

Seven furlongs, George Dix won, Pulitzer second, Darkness third. Time, 1:29½.

Six furlongs, Captain Brown won, Charade second, Golden Gate third. Time, 1:16¼.

Six furlongs, Watchman won, Cuckoo second, Silent Friend third. Time, 1:15¼.

One mile, William T. won, Equity second, Captain T. third. Time, 1:41¼.

Half a mile, Hero won, Hand Car second, Full Sea third. Time, 0:50½.

GRIZZLY AND LION.

The American Beast Too Much for Africa's Representative.

LAREDO (Tex.), April 1.—At 4 P. M. yesterday, in a bull-ring at New Laredo, Mexico, the African lion Parnell fought a terrible battle with an enormous grizzly bear of the American type. The attendance was large. The animals fought desperately two rounds until completely exhausted, but, contrary to expectation, neither was killed.

It was a bloody combat. The crowd went wild when twice the American grizzly threw his African opponent, erstwhile the king of beasts, so hard upon the ground that once, had time been called according to the usual rules, the lion would have been counted out. Throughout the battle the lion showed more agility and treachery, but the bear must be given the palm for stubborn, stolid strength.

Parnell is owned by Colonel E. Daniel Boone, the lion-tamer, and is the beast that killed its keeper at the Midwinter Fair. The bear is somewhat larger and heavier than the lion, and was secured at New Orleans, where he killed two keepers. It is believed to be the first time on record that such a combat has taken place.

M. Zercombe, the editor of the Laredo *Times*, was fortunate enough to secure four excellent instantaneous photograghs of the battle.

The fight took place in a large circular steel cage twenty feet in diameter and fifteen feet in hight. No more thrilling spectacle was ever witnessed than the spring made by the lion as he bounded into the cage with a magnificent leap of fully fifteen feet and grappled with his antagonist.

A New Jersey Murder Case.

RAHWAY (N. J.), April 1.—Inquiry among the colored people of this place regarding the probable identity of the woman whose mutilated body was found at Waterby Place and Sixth avenue, New York, Sunday morning, and near whose body was a piece of paper indicating that she may be from Rahway, shows that the only person answering the description of the murdered woman, who is missing, is Pearl Ivory, recently employed by a family on Elm avenue. A young colored man, supposed to be from New York, frequently called to see her here. An effort is being made to trace her in Newark.

The bed of the North Atlantic consists of two valleys, separated by a mountain range that runs from the Azores to Iceland.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

Trainloads of People Arrive at His Home at Friedrichsruhe

TO CONGRATULATE HIM ON HIS EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Vessels Carrying Arms, Supposed to be in Aid of the Cuban Revolutionists, Espied in the Gulf of Mexico—Alleged to be in Mexican Waters for the Purpose of Gaining Recruits.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, April 1.—Since early this morning trains have been arriving here loaded with visitors from all parts of the empire desirous of congratulating Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday. Among them was a deputation from the Zeydlitz Cuirassier Regiment, of which the Prince is honorary Colonel, one composed of university professors, and another of Senators from Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen.

A dispatch of congratulation which King Oscar of Sweden and Norway sent Prince Bismarck alluded to the latter as the creator of German unity. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria telegraphed congratulations to-day.

The weather was glorious. By 8 o'clock five trains, each bringing about 1,000 people, had arrived from Hamburg. In addition great numbers of people flocked here from various county roads. The railroad station was hung with garlands, flags and Chinese lanterns.

A deputation of 4,000 strong from the universities of Germany took up positions in front of the palace this afternoon, and when Prince Bismarck appeared he was greeted with deafening cheers. The spokesman of the students then read an address of congratulation and presented the ex-Chancellor with a gift subscribed for by the students. After thanking his visitors the Prince conversed with several and returned to the house, after a fresh storm of cheers.

The general public was not admitted to the castle gardens, where the reception was held, but thousands gathered in the meadows on the other side of the stream overlooking the gardens.

At 12:30 P. M. the band of the Fourth Regiment of foot guards took a position in the garden opposite the palace, and played the hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah" and other popular airs. Soon the strains of "Die Wacht Am Rhine" were heard in the distance, announcing the approach of the students' procession.

The terrace at the time was occupied by Prince Bismarck, his family and their numerous guests. The Countess Von Rantzau, daughter of Prince Bismarck, and the Countess and Herbert and William Bismarck were attired in summer toilets, while several of the gentlemen in the party wore uniforms, but Count Von Rantzau, Count Herbert Bismarck and Count William Bismarck were in ordinary morning dress. Prince Bismarck's sister, the Countess Von Arnim, and her two grandsons were also present.

At 1:50 P. M. the students' procession emerged upon the triangular space under the terrace, presenting a strikingly brilliant spectacle, the sun glistening on the drawn swords of the students and displaying to advantage the gorgeous gala uniforms of the various corps, consisting of white breeches and gantlets and silk velvet doublets, many colored sashes and caps ornamented with ostrich feathers. As the students were marshaled in front of the terrace, and on the rising ground to the left, the band played Heildier's "Siegeskranz,"

The crowds about the castle had by that time been swelled to 12,000 persons. At the moment the Prince's stately form was recognized by the students and the public there arose a mighty cheer, which echoed far and wide, and the students clapped their swords together in the air. Prince Bismarck wore a cuirassier uniform, and was without a cloak. He raised his helmet and stood bowing until the cheers had subsided.

The spokesman of the students' deputation, Bruch, a theological student of the University of Bonn, then ascended the tribune and conveyed to Prince Bismarck the congratulations of his fellow students, representing thirty universities, in a few appropriate words, and concluding with the presenting to the Prince of an address, requesting him to accept as a birthday present a handsome shaft of marble, iron, silver and gold, with symbolical figures and surmounted with the German eagle.

Prince Bismarck, having inspected and admired the monument, which occupied a prominent place on the corner of the terrace, advanced to the balustrade, and, amid renewed cheers and clashing of swords, replied to the address of the students. He spoke for about twenty minutes, clearly and distinctly, but with less force and point than when addressing the delegation of the Reichstag a week ago.

In the course of his remarks, he said: "Your masters paid me a tribute of acknowledgment of the past [referring to the visit of the university professors this morning]; your greetings are to me a pledge of the future that, until the middle of the next century, when I shall long have been dead, you will continue to utter the same feelings which you have proclaimed to day. When a German is enthused in his youth, he never lets it drop altogether in his mature age. That which the Government of William I. instilled into your hearts will always bear forth its fruits, no matter which shape the institutions of the state may take. The national feeling remains even when one emigrates. I have proof to-day that hundreds of thousands of Germans at the Cape of Good Hope, in America and in Australia cling with equal enthusiasm to the old Fatherland.

"We had to fight hard for our national independence. The prologue was the Holstein war. We had to embark in the Austrian war in order to arrive at a definite entente with Austria, and to obtain, so to speak, a judicial separation from her. After Sadowa every one foresaw a war with France. It was, however, advisable not to undertake such a war too soon, but to wait until the fruits of the North German Union had been duly garnered. After that war there was talk that in five years another war would follow. That was to be feared, but I used every endeavor to hinder it. We had no ground for war. We had what we wanted, and to continue fighting out of sheer desire for conquest appeared to me to be Bonapartist instability and not our German way.

"Since our house was built I have always been a friend of peace, and to that end have not shunned small sacrifices. I yielded in the Carolina and Samoan Islands questions, in spite of the great value attached to colonial expansion, in order not to make war.

"But as to resolutions regarding what is to happen in the future, there is no provision. They are dependent upon the decision of others. If friends alter their opinions the whole plan often miscarries. Positive undertakings are very difficult in politics. If they succeed, one should thank God, and not find fault because they fail in trifling points. Man can neither set in motion, nor control, the stream of time. He can only steer his boat upon it with more or less skill. If he has come safe into harbor, we may gather from the sound of overwhelming approval, and we must be content, and keep what we regained for the Empire as it now is, and not as many wish it to be, with additional institutions. We want to preserve scrupulously what we have.

"I should like, above all, to ask you young gentlemen not to give yourselves too much to the German craze for criticising. Accept what God has given you, and what we have laboriously won before the threatening guns of the rest of Europe. The greatest sacrifices made for the re-establishment of the German Empire were made by the German princes, the Prussians not excluded. My old master hesitated long before he consented to give up the independence of his State to the Empire. Let us be thankful to these princes for having made sacrifices to the Empire which must have come hard to the reigning dynasties after their history. Let us be grateful to science and to its devotees for keeping alive the fire of unity in the hearts of knowledge. Then you will say I am an old conservative, but I repeat, let us keep together what we have. Let us not be afraid of those who begrudge what we have. There have always been conflicts in Germany, and to-day's party divisions are the after effects of the old fights in the peasant wars. Without fighting there is no life. But in all our struggles we must have a rallying point for ourselves and that is the Empire, not as some wish it, but as it is. I ask you, therefore, to join me in the cry: 'Long live the Emperor and the Empire.'" [Deafening cheers.]

After the cheers for the Emperor had been given by the students and the throngs beyond hearing of the speaker's voice, the students sang Bismarck's song in stentorian voices, with great enthusiasm.

The Prince, attended by Dr. Schweninger and Count Herbert Bismarck, then descended the steps and spent ten minutes among the students. Returning to the terrace, the Prince took a beer glass from a set presented him by the students, and, having filled it with beer, raised it aloft, with the words: "Viva Pacadema, viva membrum quo libel." After this toast Prince Bismarck drained his glass and held it upside down to show that it was quite empty. The deputations then began to march out of the grounds, singing patriotic songs. After each song there was prolonged cheering and further clashing of swords, the Prince leaning over the balustrade, waving his hand and smiling.

The Prince took a few flowers which Countess William Bismarck had laid on the balustrade and threw them one by one among the students, who struggled wildly to obtain possession of them. The Countess thereupon entered the house and brought forth fresh supplies of flowers and garlands, which Prince Bismarck for a long time threw down to the forest of outstretched white-gloved hands, finally throwing entire bouquets and wreaths, which were torn to pieces and distributed among the students. Then, as they passed the garden in front of the house where the floral tributes were exhibited the students began picking a leaf or a flower until nearly all were gone. The mugs in which the beer was served were also taken by the students as souvenirs.

During the evening there was a great torchlight procession. The Sachenwald was illuminated, and Prince Bismarck and his family watched the proceedings from the terrace.

Replying to the address of the professors of the universities this morning, Prince Bismarck said that though he had been treated with such hostility by political parties it must not be taken too tragically. It was the way of the world to fight, he added, and the fact that the people still attacked him, he concluded that his thoughts were not dead. Groups of Socialists, Centrists and Poles took it ill for him for calling them the enemies of the Empire, but he could sustain the truth of this remark by saying that theoretically they all might be well disposed toward the Empire—provided the Empire was such as they desired. Continuing, the Prince said that it was to be regretted that the Socialists had not secured the Second Vice-Presidency of the Reichstag, because that would have shown that the affairs of the Socialists were not ripe enough for resolute action. The Empire, with its growth of practical facts, had to be reckoned, and it must be the duty of all to preserve it.

THE DAY OBSERVED IN OTHER PARTS.

BERLIN, April 1.—All of the public and most of the private buildings were bedecked with flags and bunting in honor of the eightieth birthday of Prince Bismarck. At all the schools the pupils were given a holiday. Many business houses are closed and the main streets are crowded. At the theaters there are special performances, with prologues appropriate to the day.

STUTTGART, April 1.—The King of Wurtemburg has sent an aide-de-camp with a letter of congratulation to Prince Bismarck. In receiving the deputation from the gymnasium to-day, the King praised Prince Bismarck's greatness.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Bismarck's birthday is being celebrated by the Germans in this city to-day. Flags are flying throughout the German districts on the East Side. All German societies celebrated in some manner.

CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Vessels Carrying Arms Espied in the Gulf of Mexico.

PROGRESSO (Yucatan), April 1.—A fishing bark just in from the Gulf of Mexico reports having encountered two unknown vessels, heavily armed with cannon and apparently well equipped with munitions of war. When hailed the ships made no reply, and the Mexican fishermen being afraid to make any further advances, escaped from the locality as fast as possible. It is thought the ships have some bearing on the Cuban revolution, although it is reported that there are pirates, manned by renegade Cubans, coasting about the Gulf and along the coast of South America. There have been numbers of strangers seen within a few days in Progresso, Campeche, Merida and other points in Yucatan, whose business is unknown and who are evidently Cubans. It is alleged that they are insurgents and are in Mexico for the purpose of gaining recruits for the rebel cause. Cuba has many sympathizers in Mexico in its attempt to throw off the Spanish rule.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Sarcasm Indulged in by Papers of the Two Countries.

LONDON, April 1.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* refers to the "historical extravagance" of the French press regarding Great Britain, and quotes Henry Rocheforte as saying that "France is submitting to a series of humiliations in sending ships to Kiel to salute the victors of Woerth and Wissemburg. But, worst of all, she has endured the insults of Great Britain without protest. Why does she not hide her flag?"

The *Temps* demands an apology or reprisal, and says: "The speeches of Ashmeade-Bartlett and Sir George Curzon and the eastern commercial travelers are not of the slightest importance, but we are aghast at the indiscretions of Sir Edward Gray and Joseph Chamberlain."

Reinforcements for Cuba.

MADRID, April 1.—Marshal Martinez Campos lunched with the Queen Regent yesterday, previous to his departure for Cuba. Owing to the dispatch of reinforcements to Cuba the Government has called out 20,000 men of the reserves to complete the effective strength of the army.

Capture of the Piscadore Islands.

YOKOHAMA, April 1.—Colonel Ito's official report of the capture of the Piscadore Islands says Makulg Castle was not taken until two engagements were fought. The Chinese lost three killed and sixty prisoners. The Japanse lost one killed and had sixteen wounded.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Boiler In a Tannery Bursts, Causing Several Deaths.

FOUR MEN KILLED OUTRIGHT, AND OTHERS INJURED.

The Accident Happens Just as the Order Was Given for the Whistle to be Blown to Start the Works—A Big Iron Smokestack Blown High Into the Air.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WOBURG, April 1.—Just before 7 o'clock this morning one of the boilers in the Conn tannery exploded with terrific force, killing five men and injuring six others. The dead are: Alstin Clements, foreman; Patrick Lally, fireman; Thos. Patterson, night foreman; Patrick McGonage, oiler. The injured are: John Kenny, John Tracey, Patrick Riley, Jas. Lyon, Octavius Saunders.

There had been trouble with the boiler for some time, and early in the morning John Parker, the foreman, was called to the oilroom to see if it could not be fixed. It was found the water supply could not be satisfactorily adjusted, but this was remedied.

Five minutes before 7 o'clock Parker entered the boiler-room and ordered the whistle to be blown to start the works. The rope attached to the whistle was pulled, and instantly there was a fearful explosion. The big iron smokestack on the boiler-house was blown high into the air, and fell across the roof of the shop, and the tall brick chimney fell into a thousand pieces, crushing the engine-room beneath it. Men hurried from all parts of the town, and the work of removing those buried under the ruins was commenced immediately. Piteous cries of the injured under the debris urged the rescuers on to rapid work, and in a short time the bodies of four men had been removed and six injured had been taken out.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

Murders Two of Her Children in a Columbus (Ohio) Hotel.

COLUMBUS (O.), April 1.—Last Saturday Mrs. W. H. B. Williams, wife of a real estate man residing at Grove City, a village about eight miles southeast of Columbus, arrived in the city with her three children—Anna, aged 14; Maud, aged 12, and Harry, aged 7, and registered at the Park Hotel. This morning about 8 o'clock Mrs. Williams left the hotel.

About 3 P. M. a chambermaid who went to the room found two of the children, Maude and Harry, dead in bed, with their throats cut. There was a bloody razor on the foot of the bed. The boy had died without a struggle, but there were evidences that the girl had made a fierce fight with her inhuman mother. Anna said that when her mother went away she cautioned her not to go near the bed and to say nothing to anyone about her absence.

Mr. Williams arrived this morning, and would not permit his daughter to talk. Later Williams, his wife and his daughter were locked up at the police station pending an investigation. Mrs. Williams showed no evidence of insanity, and told the story of the horrible crime in a calm voice. She said she had made up her mind last week to kill herself and her children, and came to Columbus for that purpose. She had some opium, and all three took the drug Saturday night It took effect on the little girl, Maude. She then determined to secure a razor, and waited until this morning. She first cut the boy's wrist, expecting him to bleed to death. He awakened, however, and then she cut his throat. The body of Maude was not touched by the razor.

Mrs. Williams said she then asked Anna to let her cut her wrist, and the child begged so piteously that she lost courage, and left the hotel, intending to drown herself. She said it then occurred to her that Anna might be accused of the crime, and she changed her mind and went to the house of a friend, Mrs. John C. Lester, in another part of the town, where she was found this evening.

Atchison Lines' Earnings.

CHICAGO, April 1.—For the month of February the net earnings of the Atchison, all lines, were $595,272, an increase of $88,719 over the same month of last year. For the eight months of the fiscal year from July 1, 1894, to February 28, 1895, the net earnings were $7,262,619, a decrease of $1,965,928 from the corresponding period of the previous year. The net earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific for February were $180,392, an increase of $51,565, the deficit for February of last year being $36,183. For the eight months the net earnings were $521,775, an increase of $81,273.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

Belgium Has a System of Refined Torture That Kills In Three Years.

Though the death penalty was practically abolished in Belgium over thirty years ago, the punishment of those convicted of capital crimes is so aw