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NICARAGUA'S IRE UP.

Feeling Against Great Britain Increasing in Bitterness.

TROOPS READY TO REPEL FURTHER INVASION.

Believed They Will Open Fire on the British Should the Latter Attempt to Cross From Corinto to the Mainland—The Union Jack Still Floating Over Public Buildings at the Seaport Town.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua, via Galveston), April 29.—The commander of the Nicaraguan troops on the mainland of Nicaragua reported at 9 o'clock this morning that the British flag was still floating over the public buildings at Corinto, and the port remained in the possession of the British warships.

Among the Nicaraguan troops and the populace the greatest excitement prevails, and the feeling against Great Britain is increasing in bitterness every hour.

The Nicaraguan troops are still massed along Paso Caballo, and it is believed they may open fire on the British should the latter make any attempt to cross from Corinto to the mainland.

Steps have been taken to destroy the means of communication with the interior should such action be found necessary.

The British Consulate in this city remains under guard, in view of the rioting and stone-throwing which have already occurred, in anticipation of further trouble.

Some of the European Consuls are using their good offices with the Government to persuade it to submit to Great Britain, pleading in support of their arguments the fact that the United States has determined to remain neutral, and that Nicaragua is helpless when opposed to such a Power as Great Britain.

Although the Nicaraguan forces opposite Corinto are in communication with the capital, actual telegraphic communication with Corinto remains interrupted, and it is thought likely that there will be no attempt to repair the telegraph lines so long as the British remain in possession of the port.

In spite of the reports to the contrary, the people of Nicaragua generally sustain the Government in the stand it has taken against Great Britain, and though in all probability Nicaragua may eventually be compelled to pay the indemnity demanded, it is believed that the trade of Great Britain with Nicaragua and other Central American republics will suffer in consequence of the action of the British fleet at Corinto.

The British Governor in command at Corinto has charge of the Custom-house, but as the Nicaraguan Government has declared the port closed it is difficult to see how he will be able to collect the customs due there.

COMPROMISE PROPOSITION.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), April 29.—A proposition of compromise and immediate evacuation of Corinto by the British is now under consideration between Washington, London and the authorities here. The proposition embraces the following essential points.

First—Nicaragua is to pay $77,500 at London within two weeks.

Second—The British forces are to be immediately withdrawn from Corinto without waiting for the two weeks to elapse.

Third—A mixed commission of arbitration is to pass on the demands of Great Britain's excess of $77,500 claim, such commission to be constituted in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Nicaragua.

The foregoing terms, it is believed, will be accepted by President Zelaya and his Cabinet. It is understood the suggestion of a settlement came from the Nicaraguan representative at Washington, and it is believed such an adjustment would be agreeable to the United States authorities. If the Nicaraguans' acceptance is given, the proposition will be urged on the London Foreign Office, and it is believed it will be accepted.

MUST PAY EXPENSES AS WELL.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Neither Minister Guzman nor Secretary Gresham received any news from Nicaragua to-day.

It was stated here to-day that Great Britain will now probably require Nicaragua to pay not only the original cash demand, but all the expenses that Great Britain is put to in occupying and holding Corinto and the expense of the other steps she will take.

UNITED STATES NOT GOING TO MIX IN.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The United States steamship Monterey, which has been at Acapulco a few days, sailed yesterday for Panama. Corinto lies almost midway between these points. A naval officer speaking of the fact that the Monterey will not stop at Corinto, said the Nicaragua affair is evidently one in which the United States is not going to mix.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that yesterday the Raleigh sailed from Jamaica to Key West and there is not now any United States warships in Isthmian or Nicaraguan waters on the Atlantic side.

This is said to be in order to call attention sharply to the position of the United States, and to warn American citizens in Nicaragua that they will not be supported in taking part in the existing trouble and that the United States Court will not be placed in a position of using or making a demonstration of force during the imbroglio.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—While there were many rumors flying about the city to-day touching the affair at Corinto, some alleging that the difficulty had been patched up, and that the British had withdrawn on the basis of a submission of the British claim to arbitration, and others to show that the British had extended their original programme as to not include the dispatch of a fleet of warships to collect a debt owing by Honduras, it appears that none of them had any real basis, or at least they failed to attract the interest of the State Department, which evidently looks upon the possibility of a revolution in Nicaragua as the phase of the case possessing great importance just now, and which it regards as the absolutely essential one to provide against, so far as it threatens American interests.

The story of a contemplated onslaught on Honduras is regarded as absurd, as there is no justification for any such action. If the British have any claims against that country they certainly do not grow out of the insult offered to a British official, on which England has made the issue in the Nicaraguan case, and if there be an claims for ill-treatment of individuals, they would be pressed by ordinary diplomatic courses before they were made the basis of a naval demonstration.

So far as the rumors of arbitration are concerned, the State Department was not advised up to the close of office hours, and did not credit the story, but expects a settlement of the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua in a short time, as is evidenced by the fact that informed officials still express confidence in the payment of the indemnity.

THE SITUATION WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR AWHILE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The impression here is that the situation at Corinto is likely to remain unchanged for a few days at least. The British forces occupying the town are not likely to be attacked, unless they endeavor to force their way inland, and so far as is now known there is no present necessity for any such movement. The abandonment of the town by the Nicaraguans on the whole rather tends to better the aspect of affairs just now, for it reduces to a minimum the the chances of a hostile collision, and the very isolation of the place from the surrounding country tends to the same end.

State Department officials are still firmly convinced that the Nicaraguan Government will pay the indemnity, and believe that the delay grows entirely out of the conditions of political expediency.

The Nicaraguans here count on the active sympathy and substantial support of the other Central American republics in the event of actual hostilities. They do not express the belief that their sister republics will take part as such, but feel confident that individual volunteers will come to the Nicaraguans in sufficient numbers to give them an effective army of at least 50,000 men. While with this force they could not expect to defeat the British, they hope to make it very uncomfortable for them. The coast towns, which are small and unimportant, save as ports of entry for goods, would be abandoned, and the army would make its campaign in the tropical fastnesses of the interior, which are well nigh inaccessible to the European troops. A war conducted under such conditions would be very expensive to Great Britain, necessitating the transportation of a genuine army from Europe and prolonged operations, such as France is conducting in Madagascar.

COMMENT OF BRITISH JOURNALS.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon, commenting upon the occupation of Corinto by the British squadron under Rear-Admiral Stephenson, says: "We do not want to hurt Nicaragua, but only to teach her manners. The world will smile at President Zelaya's memorial. He bewails Nicaragua's smallness and weakness. We fancy that it is one point in which the world regards Nicaragua with satisfaction. Imagine a hornet as big and strong as an elephant."

The *St. James Gazette* to-day, referring to the same subject, remarks: "Great Britain has at length taken proper measures with the insolent, anarchical little Spanish-American Republic. If the barbarian republics did not calculate upon the final protection of the United States they would behave themselves. The Monroe doctrine has been the subject for much foolish declamation. It is apparent that it is understood to mean that America is prepared to protect every Spanish-American half-breed who thinks it fit to rob an European. Of course, this is nonsense; but the most nonsensical delusion upon which people are prepared to act is of practical importance. The Nicaraguans and Venezuelans do not understand that the noisy electioneering swagger of Northern papers in America will not influence the action of the Federal Government. We are now determined to stop the intolerant insolence and aggression of these caricatures of civilized States. We began with Nicaragua, and it is intimated that we intend to conclude with Venezuela."

Commenting upon the talk of a general alliance between Great Britain and the United States, the *St. James Gazette* says: "We would rather have an alliance with the United States than any other people; but a standing offensive and defensive agreement is a compromising thing. Both sides of the agreement would act together in a defined region for a limited number of objects. Another matter is that the interests of Great Britain and the United States in Central America and parts of South America are identical. We do not want to make conquests anywhere in America, and therefore the United States has no ground for jealousy. Both nations desire to trade in peace, and are molested by Spanish-American anarchy. This, then, is the proper foundation for allied action. If the United States is prepared to act with us, we are very well disposed to accept the co-operation."

CHINA-JAPAN.

May 8th the Date Fixed for a Ratification of the Peace Treaty.

BERLIN, April 29.—The *North German Gazette* (semi-official) says: May 8th is the date fixed for the ratification of the Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at Che Foo. The paper adds that Japan can derive no advantage by insisting upon the ratification within the stipulated time, as the objections of France, Russia and Germany will remain in force.

JAPAN WILL SOON REPLY.

LONDON, April 29.—The Associated Press learns on good authority that Japan will reply to the Russian, German and French protests within a few days.

The *Times'* correspondent says: "I learn officially that Tuesday's grand celebration of the 1,100th anniversary of the founding of the Yakota has been postponed, ostensibly on account of the illness of the Mikado. Evidently the situation is grave."

WHO WROTE "TRILBY."

Claim That It Has Been Common Property for Seventy-Five Years.

DENVER, April 29.—Did Du Maurier write "Trilby"? This sensational question was to-day propounded in the United States Court in good faith when the suit of Harper Brothers and A. M. Palmer for an injunction against the Lyceum Stock Company to restrain them from producing "Trilby" was called.

The defendants allege that the book entitled "Trilby" was not originated, invented or written by Du Maurier. They assert that the original book of "Trilby" was first published in France in 1820, and afterward translated and published in 1847, and that the title and book have been a common property for seventy-five years.

The attorneys for the plaintiffs asked for time to communicate with their clients in New York as to the course they should pursue, and the court postponed the hearing until Wednesday morning.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Subject of Discussion in Utah's Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE, April 29.—The Constitutional Convention spent most of the day in a discussion as to whether Section 4 of the Enabling Act gave the convention authority to confer upon women the right to vote for the ratification of the Constitution.

One amendment offered to the suffrage article was that "all electors qualified to vote under this Constitution may vote."

Another amendment was in the following language: "Provided that all votes given by female voters for or against the Constitution shall be deposited in separate boxes and canvassed separately."

Both amendments were defeated.

Colima Volcano.

GUADALAJARA (Mex.), April 29.—The Colima volcano is again in active eruption, and the inhabitants of the valley have been forced to flee for their lives. Molten lava and ashes have destroyed the growing crops and much valuable property. The fire which issues from the crater presents a magnificent sight at night.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—Jacob Haas, an old man, was gored to death by a bull yesterday while milking a cow in his barn near Prospect Park.

THE MONEY PROBLEM.

Senator Voorhees Gives His Views on the Silver Question.

DOES NOT REGRET ITS AGITATION AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Favors the Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio Fixed by Jefferson—Has Not a Particle of Doubt as to the Result of the Contest Now Going On—The Enemies of Silver, He Predicts, Will Be Driven to the Wall.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—Senator Voorhees, in a talk to-day with the *Sentinel's* Washington correspondent, made the following statements of his views in regard to the free coinage of silver:

"I do not regret the agitation of the silver question. Sooner or later it has to be definitely settled whether the labor-producing people of this country can be bullied out of their debt-producing money or whether they will stand up like free men and protect and defend the money named and provided for in the Constitution—gold and silver both—not one of the precious metals alone, but both, and on terms and conditions as to coinage and use of absolute equality. That is the question immediately before us, and no better time than now will ever be found for its settlement.

"The tariff will not return to plague us again for years to come. It has been so widely and equitably adjusted that no attempt at a general revision is now in contemplation in any quarter. There is no longer any issue in regard to the Federal election laws and the threat of the bayonet at the ballot-box. No great national question is at this time in the way of the full, free, fair discussion of money, currency, precious metals, ratios, standards of value, units of account and payment, and the bearings which all these things have on the general welfare of the great body of the American people. The silver question itself is also plainer to the view, less obscured by the craft of its enemies than at any time since the assassination of silver money took place in 1873. There are no legislative switches now in existence to lead the people away from the main track. No cowardly makeshifts or insincere shams can any longer hearken discussion or betray honest councils.

"The Sherman Act, which was conceived in rancorous hostility to silver, and brought forth into a law by an iniquitous betrayal of silver's free coinage, has been buried in an unhonored grave, over which no lament will ever be heard.

"I have never been willing to admit that our system of currency should be dictated by England or other foreign countries, and I repel that idea now.

"The real and vital issue now presented to the American people is the proposed elimination of silver from our currency, its total overthrow and destruction as a money metal and the use of gold alone. This is what is now meant by the movement against free coinage of silver, whatever disclaimers may be made to the contray. This movement means the destruction of one-half of the debt-paying money of the United States, and of the world. If it should be so, it would double the burdens of every debtor and multiply the gains and income of every creditor wherever the sun shines.

"The debts of the American people at this time, both public and private, are appalling in amount. They have been contracted on a bimetallic basis, and it is now proposed to make them payable on the basis of gold alone. The two metals also constitute the specie basis for such paper currency as may be put in circulation. If silver money is destroyed, paper circulation must be contracted in that proportion. Every form and kind of money must become that much scarcer and harder to get in exchange for labor and the products of labor.

"Such a policy is, to my mind, simply horrible. I have not a particle of doubt as to the result of the contest now going on. The enemies of silver will be driven to the wall. Silver money will not only survive, but it will be fully restored to its old place as a leading and controlling factor in the development and the progress of the country. Nor have I any fear for the future strength and harmony of the Democratic party. Some may discard its principles and abandon its organization, but others will take their places.

"I have been in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio fixed by Jefferson all my life, and whatever others may do, I shall neither abandon my principles nor my party. I am not unmindful of the vague cry now raised about sound money, honest money, and it causes me to glance back over the career of silver in American history. I discover that Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, John Marshall and Monroe indorsed silver money as sound and honest, and that the same views were entertained throughout the most important epochs of our country's trials, growth and glory by Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Silas Wright, Marcy, Horatio Seymour, Benton, Chase, Douglass, Hendricks, Morton and Lincoln.

"The truth is, that the danger from the coinage and use of silver as money in this country never occurred to a sane mind until greed, avarice, unholy speculation reared its serpent head and aimed a vicious, deadly blow at the honored dollar of the fathers in 1873. Since that time we have had nothing but financial vexation, distrust, business depression and ruinous panics.

"The five years which immediately followed the demonetization of silver in 1873 were freighted with more calamity and suffering on the part of the laboring and producing people than was ever before known on this continent in the same length of time. A wave of confiscation swept over the country, annihilating values, depriving labor of its reward, destroying all market prices for property except such as were bid at Sheriff's sales. Nor did this wretched condition of affairs show any signs of improvement until the partial restoration of silver to its money functions took place in 1878.

"If I am told of this question that silver bullion as a marketable commodity at this time commands a low price, my answer is that if gold had been conspired against, persistently assailed by foul means, as well as fair, stabbed in the dark and in the light, and in the back and under the fifth rib, and wherever else a dagger could be planted for nearly a quarter of a century past, it would be in a far worse crippled condition than silver. No other form of money on the face of the earth could have withstood, as silver has done, such malignant, unsparing crusades as the last twenty-two years have witnessed in this country.

"It still holds its place in the affections and confidence of the people. Battered, bruised and tattered as it has been, yet it will buy to-day all that gold will buy and pay all the debts that gold will pay, unless a special contract has been made for gold. The American people will never give it up, and the sooner the minions of aggressive, insolent, consolidated wealth and arrogant apostles of gold monometallism realize and act upon this fact the better and safer it will be for them in the future of this country.

"In every State and Territory, from the western side of the Allegheny Mountains to the Pacific Coast, silver has been known and indorsed by the people for three-quarters of a century, not merely as sound money, not merely as honest money, but as land office money besides. With it their homes were bought and paid for, and not much patience remains with them or their descendants for those who stand and stigmatize the great white metal, which has done its work so well.

"And the need of the white metal in the hands of the people is even greater now than ever before. There is scarcely a speck of gold in sight of the laboring classes. In round numbers there are nearly $400,000,000 of gold money in the world, and about the same amount of silver. With silver demonetized, the plain people, the wage-workers and those who raise and sell the produce of the soil, will handle specie money no more forever, and will catch even a glimpse of it but seldom. Gold will be hoarded and hid away in the vaults of the great magnates of wealth, and the people in their business will be put on the half rations of paper money, to which the shrinking and contraction from a basis of bimetallism to a basis of monometallism will reduce them.

"I wish to impugn the motives of no one, and to avoid hard words in discussion as far as possible, but the time has come when speech, though temperate, should be very plain. Parties from this time forward will not be framed to cheat on this subject, whatever may have been done heretofore. No dubious phraseology or straddling planks on the question of silver will be tolerated in the next national conventions that are to take place in his country. Words will mean what they say, and men will be nominated whose lives and records will constitute a guarantee that the principles declared will be carried out.

"Nor are the people to be imposed on any further by the ominous air with which the money lords and money lenders prate about the terrors and disasters of being put on a silver basis by the free coinage of silver.

"If the free and unlimited coinage of silver as full legal tender money and a standard of statutes, and the unit of account and payment, without a word of international agreement on the subject, will put this country on a silver basis, then we were on such a basis every day and hour from the passage of the first coinage Act, in April, 1792, until the demonetization Act of February, 1873, a period of eighty-one years, during which we rose from weakness to the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. I commend to all croakers, in regard to the silver basis, a careful reading of the Act of April 2, 1792, formulated by Hamilton and Jefferson and approved by Washington."

WIFE-POISONER BUCHANAN.

Unless the Court Interferes He Will be Executed To-morrow.

SING SING (N. Y.), April 29.—The respite granted by Governor Morton in the case of Dr. Buchanan expires at midnight to-morrow, and unless the court interferes the condemned man will be executed on Wednesday morning.

When Warden Sage and Dr. Irvine visited the condemned man to-day, the first question he asked them was whether they heard any news from his lawyers in New York. Buchanan understands that his lawyers are to make application to the court to-day for a writ of habeas corpus, and should this be denied they will then file notice of appeal to the United States Court.

Warden Sage has completed all arrangements for the execution, and new invitations have all been received by the persons who will witness it. The hour fixed is 11 A. M.

Mrs. Buchanan, who visited her husband yesterday afternoon and remained with him for a long time, will probably go to the prison again to-morrow, if the attempts of his lawyers to save his life are unsuccessful.

FATAL FLAMES.

Three People Burned to Death in a Dwelling-House Fire.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—The frame dwelling owned by Henry Snyder and occupied by Samuel Weaver and family was burned last night. Weaver, who was very ill with typhoid fever; Frederick Snyder, a son of the owner of the building, and William M. Mitchell, the nurse attending Weaver, were burned to death. Mrs Weaver is in a critical condition from burns and fright. She is the mother of a two-days' old baby and she and the child were rescued with great difficulty.

President Huntington Not Worried.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *World* this morning publishes a long interview with C. P. Huntington. In conclusion the *World* says: "The fact that he has been arrested and threatened with the law's ferocity does not seem to worry Mr. Huntington. He says it would almost have been better if all railroad men had agreed to obey the Interstate Commerce law, as it would long since have been repealed had they done so, but he is free from care in respect to the matter."

Another Negro Lynched.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 29.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Greenville, Ala., says: The sixth negro was lynched in Butler County yesterday for the murder of young Watts Murphy. Sheriff Bargaines found his body hanging to a tree in the neighborhood where the other five men were lynched last Sunday. He appeared to have been dead for at least a day. The last victim is believed to have been the man who struck the blow that killed Murphy. His name is unknown here.

Stabbed to Death With a Pitchfork.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Bristol, Tenn., says: Mrs. Martha Wallen of Blackwater, Lee County, Va., stabbed Mrs. Lane Wallace to death with a pitchfork. The murder was the outcome of jealousy on the part of Mrs. Wallen, whose husband appears to have been paying too much attention to the murdered woman. Her husband has fled the country.

A Robber Shot.

DUBUQUE (Iowa), April 29.—A stranger entered the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank to-day and smashed the window at the counter, behind which funds were piled, with a hammer, with the evident intention of grabbing the money. Teller Maurice Brown fired at the man, a ball taking effect in his head. The robber is seriously but not dangerously wounded.

New York Police Commission.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The rumor is revived that Colonel Fred Grant will be appointed a Police Commissioner. It is said on May 1st the Mayor will remove Commissioners Martin, Murray and Kerwin, appointing to their places Andrew Parker, Democrat, and Theodore Roosevelt and Grant, Republicans.

Commemorate the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Advices received at the Venezuelan Legation state that a popular subscription has been opened at Caracas for the statue of President Monroe, which is to commemorate the Monroe doctrine. Manuel Carrion opened the subscription with a hundred bolivars, a coin equal to a franc.

Smallpox in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—New smallpox cases are being almost daily reported in the vicinity of the woolen mills, where the plague has broken out. It has been decided, as a precautionary measure, to burn a house where five cases developed in one family.

SAN FRANCISCO'S PLIGHT.

Supervisors Take a Step to Relieve the Financial Distress.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO MEET DEFICIENCIES.

A Special Tax to be Levied That the Matter May be Carried to the Supreme Court on a Technicality in Order to Ascertain the Powers of the Supervisors to Meet Emergencies.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has taken the first step toward helping the city and county out of its financial distress. Owing to careless financial management the amount of money received from the tax levy for the last fiscal year has given out within two months of the end of the year. Hence the contractors who have been furnishing the public institutions with the necessary supplies have refused to longer honor any requisition unless assured they would be paid. As a rule, the 900 paupers at the Almshouse are at half-rations, with food supplies nearly exhausted; at the County Jail provisions are nearly gone; the Fire Department is short of fodder for its horses, and the County Hospital is running short on medicines and food supplies.

The Supreme Court has held that the purchases of one fiscal year cannot be paid out of the funds of another, and a serious problem confronts the authorities.

To-day the Supervisors adopted a resolution announcing the intention of the board to levy a tax for next year sufficient for the payment of bills contracted for supplies purchased now.

The next step will be for someone to go before the Supreme Court and ask for an order restraining the board from levying the tax, or a writ of mandate. This will make the test case, and will secure a decision as to the rights of the board in the matter.

In anticipation of the test case, the Supervisors have chosen ex-Judge McKinstry and A. L. Rhodes as attorneys in their behalf. The next step will be taken to-morrow to take the case into court.

No supplies will be furnished by contractors, however, unless they have assurance of pay. Superintendent Weaver of the Almshouse was down town to-day pleading personally for a load of potatoes, which were sent out, only on his promise to pay to-morrow.

WHERE IS SMITH?

McGlauflin & Co.'s Cashier and Bookkeeper Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—C. S. Smith, cashier and bookkeeper for L. W. McGlauflin & Co., wheat brokers, who managed the late Senator Fair's wheat deal, is missing under peculiar circumstances. Smith spent Sunday at the office working on his books.

At 3 o'clock this morning the police were notified of Smith's disappearance. A Sergeant sent to McGlauflin's office found several excited persons, including Mrs. Smith and her parents, who insisted that the cashier had been murdered. The office was in disorder, books and papers being scattered about, and on the floor were Smith's hat, coat, vest and cuffs, spotted with blood.

For hours the police searched the building for Smith's dead body, but no trace of a corpse or evidence of a murder could be found. Fifty dollars left in the cash drawer discredited the theory of robbery. The police have concluded Smith has absconded.

One of the firm's books is missing. An expert is now examining Smith's account. The janitor of the building says that he and Smith were partners in stock speculations, the stock standing in the janitor's name, that Smith's employers might not know of his investments. A few days ago Smith insisted upon selling the stock, threatening the janitor and forcing his compliance at the point of a pistol. Smith took all the proceeds, $3,000, saying that he needed it to make up a shortage in his accounts; that the books would be brought into court in connection with the Fair will case, and the shortage discovered.

McGlauflin & Co. say Smith's accounts are all right, and that they believe he has become insane and wandered away.

BRIBERY CASE.

An Ex-County Official of San Joaquin on Trial at Stockton.

STOCKTON, April 29.—The trial of Chas. Ward, ex-Superintendent of the San Joaquin County Hospital, on a charge of having, together with Major Bulson, ex-County Physician, bribed Chairman Jas. Brown of the Board of Supervisors to vote for the plans submitted for a new hospital by Architect George Rushforth, commenced to-day, Ward and Dr. Bulson having been granted separate trials.

The testimony given to-day shows a most peculiar and amusing state of affairs, and it appears from what has been brought out that Rushforth, if he paid out the $1,000 that it is alleged he did, paid it out for nothing. According to his story told in court, he gave it to Bulson in two payments of $500 each, with the understanding that it was to be used for the purpose of securing the adoption of his plans.

It seems that the indictments were made on the strength of Ward's testimony before the Grand Jury. Several of the jurors testified at the trial to-day that Ward stated before them that Bulson approached him before the plans were considered and told him there was $1,000 in it if Rushforth's plans were accepted, and for him to see Brown. The first $500 was paid to Bulson, who gave two-thirds to Ward, the latter giving a third to Brown. Another $500 was paid to Bulson. He turned two-thirds of this over to Brown, and Brown gave a third to Ward.

The amusing feature of the case consists of the fact that Brown voted against Rushforth's plans from the start, and his vote was recorded against them on the final ballot, when they were accepted. There is much wonder here that Rushforth has not been indicted. The case goes on to-morrow.

WHITE AND WISE.

Commissioner Heacock Refuses to Reduce Their Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The "green goods" men, Frank White and John Wise, arrested by Postoffice Inspectors for unlawfully using the mails, were before United States Commissioner Heacock to-day, and in default of $5,000 bail each, which the Commissioner fixed, they were remanded to Marshal Baldwin's custody. Their preliminary examination is set for Friday afternoon. Maguire, who is wanted in connection with the "green goods" business, has not yet been caught.

An effort was made to have the bail of White and Wise reduced, but United States Attorney Foote strenuously opposed it, and Commissioner Heacock referred to Mr. Foote's wishes in the matter as being quite reasonable. In the past, whenever an attempt has been made by the Federal authorities to successfully prosecute "green goods" swindlers, these smooth workers have usually managed to cheat justice by the assistance of very light bail or straw bonds. Assistant Postoffice Inspector Erwin and Mr. Foote are determined that no such opportunity shall be afforded the men now in the grasp of the law.

IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF.

The Harvester Company Wins Its Suit for Insurance.

STOCKTON, April 29.—The decision of Judge Smith in the famous suit of the Stockton Combined Harvester and Agricultural Works against the Glenns Falls and seventy-two other insurance companies to recover $90,000 as insurance on property of the plaintiff burned several years ago was rendered to-day, it being in favor of the harvester company for the full amount.

When the property was burned the harvester company and the insurance people submitted the matter to arbitration, and an award of $90,000 was made. The harvester people accepted this, but before it was paid matters were brought to the attention of the insurance companies that caused them to refuse to pay any such sum. Suit was then brought on the award. The case has been to the Supreme Court and this is the second trial and second decision in favor of the plaintiff. The insurance companies alleged that fraud had been committed, and that the burned property, though insured for $127,000, was worth scarcely anything.

THE JONES TRIAL.

Trying to Find Who is Responsible for the Carson Mint Shortage.

CARSON, April 29.—Ex-Superintendent of the Mint Hofer was placed on the stand in the Jones examination this morning. He showed the books of the Bullion and Exchange Bank, of which he is Cashier, and proved by them that Jones had at least $20,000 before the mint shortage occurred.

H. H. Beck of the Reno Reduction Works testified that James Heney, a former employe in the mint, but whom the detectives cannot now find, had at several times given him amalgam to cast into bars. This amalgam resembled the granulations of the mint refining-room. Heney represented to Beck that he was one of four who had leased a mine, and they did not want the owner to know how rich it was. Mr. Beck sold nearly $12,000 worth of this bullion to the Bank of California and to the Selby Company of San Francisco, and there was considerable more that Heney disposed of himself. Mr. Beck does not connect Jones with Heney's transactions.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Results of the Races at the Bay District Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The track was wet and sticky to-day, and one race was run on the inside course. Favorites won the first and last races, and outsiders landed all the others. Raphael, at 50 to 1, and Kathleen, at 20, were big surprises.

Six furlongs, selling, Inkerman won, Dora second, Reserve third. Time—1:19¼.

Five furlongs, inside course, Raphael won, Joe Cotton second, Sligo third. Time—1:07.

One mile, selling, Midas won, Malo Diablo second, Thornhill third. Time—1:36.

Short six furlongs, selling, Duchess of Milpitas won, Conde second, Terra Nova third. Time—1:17¼.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Kathleen won, Sweet Alice second, Arctic third. Time—1:18.

One mile, selling, Blizzard won, Tar and Tartar second, Bellringer third. Time—1:47¼.

SHIPPING PICKING UP.

Every Iron Ship Except One at San Francisco Chartered.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Every iron ship in the harbor, with one exception, has been chartered. This is a condition of affairs which has never before existed at this port. A year ago the bay was crowed with idle British ships, but one after the other they have been engaged at prices ranging from twenty-five to thirty shillings. The sudden demand for wheat-carrying vessels was a mystery until to-day, when the statement was made that the 200,000 tons of syndicate wheat was to be sold and shipped to Liverpool. The engaged tonnage in port now amounts to 58,583, while at least forty more vessels which are on the way to San Francisco have also been engaged.

REVENUE CUTTER WALCOTT.

Reported That She Will be Ordered to Sitka, to Remain Permanently.

SAN DIEGO, April 29.—It is currently reported that the revenue cutter Oliver Walcott, which is regularly attached to the San Diego station, will be ordered soon to Sitka, Alaska, to remain permanently. While no order has been received to that effect, the Treasury Department is hurrying the repairs to the vessel with all speed, and, it is understood, has instructed Captain Roath to make ready for sea at the earliest possible moment. The Corwin, which has been stationed at Sitka, has been removed and attached to the Behring Sea fleet, and it is very likely that the Walcott will be ordered north within two weeks to replace the Corwin.

Another Charge Against J. W. Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—J. W. Flood, accused of embezzling funds from the Donohue-Kelly Bank, was before Judge Wallace to-day on a new charge of altering the records of the corporation. He refused to plead, and Judge Wallace adjudged that equivalent to a plea of guilty, so he remanded Flood to jail for sentence Friday. His counsel advised that this charge was only a misdemeanor, and said his client would pay a fine or serve a term in jail.

Rivers Rising.

KNIGHT'S LANDING, April 29.—The river is rising very rapidly, and now stands 15 feet and 8 inches. The Feather River is also said to be very high, and the indications now are that all the tule land on the Sutter side will again be under water. It is feared the levees have been broken, in which event the alfalfa fields on the Sutter side will be submerged.

Confidence in Dr. Gibson.

OAKLAND, April 29.—The Baptist Ministers' Union, comprising ministers of that denomination from San Francisco and adjacent cities, met to-day and passed resolutions of sympathy and confidence in Rev. Gibson, whose name has been unpleasantly mentioned in connection with the Emmanuel Church murders.

Fatally Burned.

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—John Herron, formerly an Indianapolis real estate dealer, was fatally burned to-day. His niece, who accidentally started the fire by handling gasoline, was also severely burned. She had been bed-ridden for months.

The Jury Disagreed.

MARTINEZ, April 29.—George Nottingham, who is accused of robbing the station agent at Walnut Creek, will not go to the penitentiary at present. The jury that was trying the case has disagreed, standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

MURDER OF MISS LAMONT.

Durrant Arraigned in the Police Court Charged With the Crime.

COMPLAINS THAT HE IS PREJUDGED BY THE PEOPLE.

A Resident of San Mateo County Commits Suicide by Drowning, Leaving a Note in Which He States That He Is Tired of Living—Man Drowned in Cache Creek.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Theodore Durrant was to-day arraigned in the Police Court on a charge of murder for the killing of Blanche Lamont. The defendant conducted himself with his usual stoicism, and after the formal proceedings had a long consultation with his attorneys. He complains bitterly, however, that the public is disposed to prejudge him. He says that every fact connected with the murders is made to fit his case, while suspicious circumstances regarding others are disregarded.

The Coroner's inquest in the Lamont case, which commenced this evening, will be continued every night until concluded, so as not to interfere with the preliminary examination of Durrant for the Williams murder, to be resumed to-morrow.

Detective Simmons of Portland, a Pinkerton detective, formerly at the headquarters of that agency in Chicago, arrived in this city to-day, and in company with Detective Gibson of the local force visited Emmanuel Baptist Church, and took copious notes during a consultation, which followed in regard to the murder of Miss Lamont and Miss Williams. Those people who favor the defense say that the coming of the detective shows that the prosecution feels that its case is not as strong as it claims.

Another bit of important evidence has just come to light that may strengthen the circumstantial evidence against Durrant in the Williams murder case. It is the statement of Clerk Chauncey M. Johnson of the State Board of Trade exhibit, who says that he saw Durrant in company with a young lady answering Miss Williams' description in the rooms of the board on April 12th, about 5 o'clock. He remembers them because he told them they would have to leave, as it was closing time. He saw Durrant's picture in the papers, and it seemed familiar to him. He puzzled over it till he had recalled the April 12th incident. Then to make sure that they had been there, he examined the visitor's register, when to his surprise he discovered that the page of the book for April 12th was missing—someone had torn it out.

The peculiar circumstance in this matter is that Miss Williams left her former home in Alameda on April 12th, reached this side of the bay at 4:20 P. M. and yet did not reach the home of her friend, Mrs. Voy, until after 5 o'clock. And it was that night, between 8 and 9:30, that she was murdered.

VENTILATED FRUIT CARS.

New Service to be Inaugurated About the Middle of June.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The Southern Pacific Company has in course of construction in the East five hundred ventilated fruit cars for the shipment of orchard products from California to the East. At the same time the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern lines are building five hundred cars for the same object.

These cars are so arranged that boxes of fruit can be stored in them without touching each other, and with free currents of air whirling through them as the train moves along. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that this method is a success, and far cheaper than the refrigerated car process of preserving fruit on the transcontinental journey. It saves freight on ice needed in refrigerator cars, and also the cost of these latter expensive vans.

It is proposed to make the time between Sacramento and Chicago five days. The Southern Pacific Company will make the run to Ogden in forty-five hours.

This service will be introduced about the middle of June. At first, until the fruit shipments become heavy, two trains a week will be dispatched, but when the season is full a train will leave Sacramento at midnight sharp every night, with nothing but ventilated cars full of fruit for the Eastern market.

TIRED OF LIVING.

A Man Commits Suicide by Drowning in San Mateo County.

REDWOOD CITY, April 29.—Albert Hanson, brother of Charles Hanson, the millionaire lumber merchant, committed suicide this morning by drowning himself in Stanford Lake at Palo Alto.

Hanson had charge of his brother's lumber business here, but about a year ago he was removed from his position, and since that time he drank hard. A short time since, however, his brother Charles had him sent to the Keeley Institute, from which place he returned about six weeks ago. He has not seemed despondent as he owns his own home and is considered quite well off. He went to San Francisco on Saturday and passed through town this morning, continuing on to Palo Alto. He went to the lake, took off his clothes, jumped in and was drowned. He left a note in which he said he was tired of living. Hanson leaves a widow and three daughters, one 15, another 12 and another 10 years of age.

Fatal Quarrel Between Editors.

NANAIMO (B. C.), April 29.—The steamer Willipa, from Alaska, brings news of a fatal quarrel between rival editors of Juneau. Frank Howard, editor of the *Record*, commented in his paper on the actions of "Roving" Timmins, editor of the Juneau *Torchlight*, at a recent fire. On the day of publication, Timmins entered Howard's office and shot him twice without warning. Howard will probably die. The feeling against Timmins in Juneau is very bitter, as he bore a bad reputation, while Howard was very popular.

Man Drowned in Cache Creek.

WOODLAND, April 29.—A young man named Mateo Guidota was drowned in Cache Creek at sunrise this morning. He attempted to ford the creek on horseback and was swept down by the swift current. He leaves a wife and two children.

Newspaper Change.

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—Papers were signed to-day transferring the controlling interest in the Los Angeles *Herald* from John Bradbury to Telafair Creighton, Theodore Lacy and others. The consideration was $70,000.

Oscar Wilde Trial.

LONDON, April 29.—The trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor was resumed to-day. The evidence was chiefly a repetition of the former evidence. When the case for the prosecution was completed the court adjourned for the day. The defense will open to-morrow.