THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME XC.—NO. 27. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 16,827.

BLANCHE LAMONT MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Durrant for the Crime.

CASE OF THE PROSECUTION NEARING THE END.

Three More Vessels Arriving From Cholera-Infected Ports in Quarantine at San Francisco—Argument in the Suit of the Government Against the Stanford Estate Concluded, and the Case Submitted to the Court for Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The only point at all favorable to Durrant brought out thus far in the trial was brushed aside by the prosecution to-day. This was the statement of Organist George R. King that he smelt gas upon entering the church on the day of the Blanche Lamont murder. The fact gave coloring to the statement of Durrant that there was a leak in the gaspipes above the ceiling which he claimed to be fixing.

Janitor Frank A. Sademan, who was placed on the stand by the prosecution to-day, explained that the gas, the odor of which attracted King's attention, came from a loose cock on the chandelier in the vestibule at the entrance to the church. Sademan was otherwise an important witness, as he said he had met Durrant at the ferry on the day of the Minnie Williams murder, and that Durrant had then told him that he was waiting to intercept Blanche Lamont, as he had heard that she was that afternoon going to cross the bay. This witness also testified that the mechanism connected with the lighting apparatus was not in need of repair from Durrant or anybody else on the day of the murder.

The other important witness of the day was Adolph Oppenheim, the pawnbroker, who said that a few days after the murder a man he recognized as Durrant came to his store and tried to sell one of the rings taken from the dead girl's fingers and sent to her aunt through the mail. This ring was picked out by the witness from among the three taken from Miss Lamont by the murderer. It had a chip diamond in a shield top, and was rather peculiar. Its peculiarity is what Oppenheim said attracted his attention. The incident happened within a few days of his birthday, and that he said fixed the time in his mind.

On cross-examination Oppenheim was shown another ring very similar to the one taken from Miss Lamont and was asked if he had it presented to him for sale. He said he had not. The defense also placed two other rings in evidence, and by these it is expected that it will try to discredit the testimony of the pawnbroker by introducing witnesses who tried to sell him a ring about the same time.

Oppenheim is the last of the prosecution's main witnesses. The case as already represented will be fortified with testimony to show that Durrant did not attend the lecture in the college on the afternoon of the murder, and that of a witness who says he saw a man he identifies as Durrant coming out of the pawnshop one morning about the time Durrant is supposed to have tried to dispose of the ring.

But all the main points have been made. The case, therefore, consists of having shown by reputable witnesses that Durrant was in Miss Lamont's company on the morning of the day of the murder, and that he met her at the school and accompanied her to the church, where he was seen in an excited or collapsed condition a short time after the murder is thought to have been committed. This and the incidents of the attempted sale of the ring, and his not having attended a lecture when he should have been there, face the defense when it comes forward to put on its case next week.

The defense is still confident and reticent, and though many rumors as to what it will try to prove have been set afloat, nothing authoritative has yet been learned. It is not thought that the counsel for the defense will even outline its case in the opening statement, which may be made next week.

VESSELS IN QUARANTINE.

They Had Just Arrived From Cholera-Infected Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The Occidental and Oriental steamer Gaelic, due to arrive to-morrow from Hongkong and Yokohama, arrived at 2:30 this morning, making the trip in thirteen days and nine hours from Yokohama. The vessel did not stop at Honolulu, but as she came from places where cholera is still epidemic, she was ordered into quarantine. Quarantine Officer Chalmers boarded the vessel off the Golden Gate this morning, and found a clean bill of health. Under the recent rule of the Board of Health the vessel was ordered to remain in quarantine until released.

The Gaelic's papers show that for two weeks previous to her leaving Hongkong there were only six deaths from cholera. At Nagasaki there were fifty-four cases and fifty-one deaths; at Hiogo 329 cases and 256 deaths, and at Yokohama twenty-seven cases and nineteen deaths. At Hiogo, where the cholera appeared to be at its hight, eleven cabin passengers were taken on board.

Two other vessels arrived to-day from cholera-infected ports and were placed in quarantine. They were both sailing vessels, the Chehalis from Kobe, Japan, and the Nettie Davis from Honolulu.

BICYCLE MEET AT NAPA.

Walter Foster Rides a Half-Mile in Forty-Eight Flat.

NAPA, Sept. 20.—The second day's race meet opened to-day with a very good attendance, Walter Foster went against the world's flying start half-mile paced record at 10:30 o'clock. The quad., manned by Jones, Nisson, Smith and Cushing, paced him. The half was made in the remarkable time of 0:48 flat. The quad. men deserve great credit for their pacing, as they carried Foster as no man has ever gone before, the quad. also breaking the world's record for the half-mile. Foster clung on to the quad. all the way, and it was impossible for them to get away from him. Foster rode like a demon, and came down the stretch at a terrific rate. Foster was heartily cheered from the grand stand as he flew by.

The first race this afternoon was the one and a quarter mile scratch, class A, which was run in two heats. Downing, Metcalf, Chapman, Ackerman, Byrne and McFarland qualified for the final, which was won by Ackerman, Byrne second. Time—2:51 3-5.

One and a quarter mile scratch, class B, W. J. Edwards won, Allan Jones second. Time—2:33 3-5.

One mile handicap, class B, Hall won, Nisson second. Time—2:23 2-5.

One mile handicap, class A, final, Downing won, Otey second. Time—2:48. Strong wind made slow time.

End of a Long-Pending Suit.

SANTA ROSA, Sept. 20.—The case of Fitch, administrator of the estate of one of the heirs of Antonio Pena, one of the original grantees of the Tzbaco Rancho, was dropped from the calendar here today by order of Judge Crawford. The case involved the title to a fifteenth interest in a ranch which is valued at over a million dollars. The matter has been in litigation for many years, and hundreds of families in the northern part of the county would have lost title to their homes had the plaintiff prevailed.

TOOK ROUGH ON RATS.

Suicide of a Young Woman at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Miss Bertha Haake, a beautiful woman of 22, committed suicide at 11 o'clock this morning at her home, 14 Chattanooga street, with rough on rats. She had suffered from melancholia for a week, and had complained of being very ill. This morning she did not rise from bed, saying she was too ill. Mrs. Christine Haake, her mother, who is a widow, sent for a physician. When he arrived the dying girl told him she had taken rough on rats. The doctor then called in another physician to assist him, and together they worked over her until she died.

Miss Haake was a milliner, and lived with her brother, four sisters and mother.

Mrs. Haake said her daughter was not the victim of a love affair to her knowledge.

A search of the house was made by Deputy Coroner Hallet and the family, but neither the box which had contained the rough on rats, nor any letter pointing to suicide could be found.

WHY NOT IN SACRAMENTO?

House-to-House Inspection of Sanitary Conditions in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera on the Hawaiian Islands, and the possibility of the introduction of the disease into this city, Chief Crowley has determined to take all possible precautions against the scourge.

This morning he held a consultation with Captain Healey and instructed him to order a house-to-house canvass for the purpose of compelling all citizens to put their premises in the best sanitary condition possible. Captain Healey thereupon issued the following order, addressed to the various captains of police:

"The Chief of Police directs the officers of your respective districts to make a house-to-house inspection and report all nuisances existing and coming under their observance, on blanks which will be furnished by this office. Also to rigidly enforce the provisions of Section 7 of Order No. 1587, relative to the use of night carts or uncovered swill carts, etc. Also Sections 3 and 4 of Order No. 2300, requiring separate receptacles to be kept on premises for garbage and ashes, and that all refuse animal and vegetable matter must be deposited in lighters."

The police officers will be given blanks on which they will set down the numbers of the houses, the names of the owners and occupants and the condition of the premises. The inspection is to begin at once.

Tried to Kill a Magistrate.

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 20.—George Williams, a tramp, who had been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, tried to kill Justice William Lloyd Garrison Soule in the courtroom to-day. When sentence had been passed Judge Soule began to write out the commitment, when the tramp, who was standing in front of the desk, seized a heavy tumbler, and with a terrible oath threw it at the Magistrate's head. The missile just grazed his ear, and struck the wooden partition behind him with such force that a piece of the tumbler was imbedded in the board

Yellow Fever Flag Flying.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Sept. 20.—The American barkentine Retrieve, twenty-five days from Honolulu, arrived to-night with a yellow flag flying. The vessel was immediately taken in charge by United States Quarantine Officer Samson, who departs at daylight with her for Diamond Point Station, where she will be fumigated. It is reported that one man was sick, but as the officers are not yet ashore it is impossible to ascertain the nature of the case.

Wreck of the Sealer Brenda.

SEATTLE (Wash.), Sept. 20.—The sealing schooner Allie I. Algar, Captain H. B. Jones, arrived in port this afternoon after an eight months' voyage. She brought 1,200 skins. The Algar had on board William Dewitt, one of the crew of the wrecked sealer Brenda, Captain Locke, which was lost on an uncharted reef on Shumshu Island, Japan, June 29th. The Brenda, Dewitt says, was out of water, and endeavored to enter an unfrequented port to replenish her supply.

Trial of the Cummings Boys.

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 20.—At the trial of the Cummings boys for the Narramore murder this afternoon, Lopez, who worked for Cummings, gave a detailed account of the murder. He testified that Cæsar Cummings first struck Narramore with a club, and John finished him with a revolver. He claimed that this testimony was not given at the inquest through fear of the Cummings boys. His cross-examination will probably occupy the court to-morrow.

supposed to be a Member of the Mafia.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20. — Detective Goodman of this city has arrested a man in Santa Barbara who gives the name of Frank Morell, alias A. Olivas. The police department is profoundly secretive as to who Morell is, and as to his crime. It is supposed he is a prominent member of the Mafia wanted in New Orleans for murder. The authorities there traced their man to this city and a large reward was offered for his capture.

Ausplund-Holmes Duel.

PORTLAND (Or.), Sept. 20.—The Ausplund-Holmes duel of a month ago was to-day taken up by the Grand Jury. Both doctors were summoned to testify to the fact of their engaging in a shooting affair in August. The Grand Jury will endeavor to find out who fired the first shot, and then indict one for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Fatal Mine Accident.

ANGELS CAMP, Sept. 20. — William Dwyer was caved on and killed this morning in the north side slope of No. 5 level of the Stickle mine. The deceased was a native of Albany, N.Y., aged about 30 years. He came here recently from Capalamo, Lower California, was single and had no relatives on this coast.

Peculiar, but Serious Mishap.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—Joseph Englebret, a cement contractor, met with a peculiar mishap this morning which may prove fatal to him. He was seated on the curb beneath a large pepper tree which a Mexican was chopping down. A sudden gust of wind sent the tree over upon him before he could get from under.

Suit Against the Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Ex-Judge McKisick concluded his closing argument in the Stanford case in behalf of the Government this afternoon, and the case went to the court for decision.

Found Dead in His Bed.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—William Kenney, formerly a professional baseball player in Rhode Island, was found dead in bed this morning in his room at the Purcell House.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Last Day of the Celebrations at the Noted Battlefield.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF ALL.

The Programme Concluded With a Meeting of the Army of Virginia and That Portion of the Army of the Potomac That Fought at Chattanooga—Comments by Governor Oates of Alabama.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Sept. 20.—The proceedings of the third and last day of the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park were participated in by a crowd fully as large as that on the preceding days. On first judging from the crowd that thronged the streets it would seem as if to-day's proceedings were perhaps the most attractive of the series.

Every one's attention was centered upon the meetings in the city. The military demonstration by the regulars and the State militia was the attraction that drew many residents of the surrounding territory into town. There was a slight relief from the oppressive, almost overwhelming heat of the past few days, whereby existence was rendered more comfortable.

The procession formed on Market street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city, and marched through the principal streets to Grant University, in front of which the reviewing stand had been erected. General Fullerton, President of the Park Commission, was the Grand Marshal. On the reviewing stand were Lieutenant-General Schofield and Vice-President Stevenson, the reviewing officials, and a large body of distinguished visitors and prominent citizens.

The procession disbanded shortly after passing the reviewing stand. The battery proceeded to Orchard Knob, on the summit of which was fired the Union salute of forty-four guns at noon.

At that hour began the exercises in the tent intended to commemorate, in connection with the dedication, the battle of Chattanooga proper. Vice-President Stevenson presided. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel J. Nicholls, D. D., of St. Louis. Hon. G. W. Ochs, Chattanooga's eloquent Executive, welcomed the visitors.

General Bate, the Senator from Tennessee, was the first speaker. His address presented the Southern view of the causes leading to the war. He maintained that the position of the South was ethically correct, but declared that the result of the war forever adjudicated the question at issue. He paid a glowing tribute to the soldiers of both sides.

General Bate was followed by General Grosvenor, Republican Representative in Congress from Ohio.

CLOSE OF THE CEREMONIES.

To-night's meeting of the survivors of the Army of Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac that fought at Chattanooga brought to a close the programme arranged by the National Commission in connection with the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park. The meeting was held in the tent, and was presided over by General E. C. Walthall, Senator-elect from Mississippi, who fought against Hooker in the clouds on Lookout Mountain.

Addressing his remarks to "Ladies and fellow-soldiers," Senator Walthall delivered a glowing eulogy on the Southern soldier, who, he said, symbolized courage, constancy and devotion in war, self-respecting dignity in defeat, and, in peace, the same fidelity to this Government that the Southern soldier bore to that for whose permanent establishment he fought four years in vain.

Colonel Lewis R. Stegman of New York followed.

Colonel W. C. Oates, the one-armed Governor of Alabama, better known for his Congressional career, was the next speaker. Governor Oates, addressing his remarks to the "soldiers of the lost cause and successful defenders of the Union," made some exceedingly pointed comments upon the causes of the war. Among other passages were the following: "Let the blasphemous mouths of the bloody shirt shrikers be closed and the truth be told, and our cause and the heroism which sustained it for four immortal years will illuminate the brightest chapters of the true history of that great conflict. There never was a war wherein the object of the invader was anything short of extermination, in which there was more involved or the result of which was fraught with great consequences, nor was there ever a war the real cause of which was so imperfectly understood by other nations and even by many of the American people.

"The presence in our midst of the African race, for which they are in no way responsible, has ever been the Pandora's box of our American politics. Slavery, it must be conceded, is contrary to natural right, but it was a lawful State institution, and was so recognized by the Constitution of the United States. Being a State institution, it was the right of the State in which it existed to continue or abolish it. The responsibility, moral and otherwise, for its continuance belonged alone to the people of the State wherein it existed. It was abuse, threats and impending assaults upon the rights of the State to regulate its own local and domestic affairs, voiced by the leading men of the puritanical type, who abused and traduced Justices of the Supreme Court for deciding that slavery was lawful; and who denounced the institution of slavery and polygamy as twin relics of barbarism, as the sum total of all villainy and as a league with death, until their doctrines incited a band of fanatics to believe that they were inspired by heaven to light the torch of revolution in Southern homes and to invade a Southern State for the purpose of inciting the slaves to insurrection, arson and indiscriminate murder of white people; and when the chief of these malefactors was executed church bells were tolled in some of the Northern cities to canonize him as a martyr.

"These were the irritating causes which aroused the feelings of indignation, and prepared the Southern people for secession from the Union. Then, when a great and growing political party, confined alone to the Northern States, whose slogan was hostility to the institution of slavery, and whose orators were full of intemperate denunciation of the Southern people, succeeded in electing their President, who proclaimed irrepressible conflict, the apprehensions of the Southern people were awakened to a common danger—not about slavery alone, but that their ancient and well defined right to govern their own internal affairs in their own way would be denied and destroyed, not directly, but by attraction under the guise of law and constitutional administration. Thus was presented a great issue, which, unfortunately, our Constitution provided no umpire to peaceably adjudicate, and hence the question was necessarily submitted to the arbitration of arms—the court of last resort among nations.

"It was not for slavery as such, for the majority of our men never owned a slave. A large majority of our soldiers were poor laboring men. They were horrified at the idea of our emancipated slaves being turned loose in their midst, raised to their equality of citizenship, invested with the elective franchise, and brought into competition with them as free laborers. The pride of race superiority and the usurpation of right and State Government offended the dignity alike of these men and the slave owners; they stood united and fought like devils, as the Union veteran will testify, and their flag floated triumphantly on nearly a hundred fields of battle. We fought with the same spirit as our revolutionary sires, who bought with their precious blood the liberties we now enjoy. We fought for the right of our States to regulate and govern their own affairs, free from the dictation of others, and to form such compacts and associations with each other as would best serve to preserve their mutual rights of loyal Government. We fought for the right as God gave us to see the right. State allegiance and State pride which sprang from the love of home and its sacred precincts sent our gallant men forth, with the prayers and blessings of wives, mothers, sisters, daughters and sweethearts, armed with stout hearts and willing hands, to meet three-fold their number in the death grapple of red-handed war.

"Conceding equal patriotism and bravery to those who bore aloft the standards of the Union, the imperishable glory of the Confederates conspicuously appears in the inequality of numbers, resources and appliances of war. Just think of that inequality. Eight millions on our side and 25,000,000 of people on the other, and the whole world to recruit from. You, with a Government of unlimited credit, exhaustless resources and amply supplied with the best arms and munitions of war, and a commerce but little disturbed; the Confederacy, deficient in all these, and her ports closed and blockaded, without even the nucleus of an army or navy, without arms or ammunition, without a commissariat, without money, without credit, without factories, and accustomed only to the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, were armed with nothing at the beginning save our own stout hearts and the manly resolve to vindicate our rights at every hazard. Alabama, with a white population of 526,271, equipped and sent to the field 100,000 brave Confederate soldiers, and 6,000 who fought on the Union side, while we left at home 436,000 slaves."

Oates closed as follows: "The effect of the war upon the character of the Federal Government was scarcely expressed by the Supreme Court of the United States in a single sentence: 'An indestructible Union composed of indestructible States.' Something over two years ago, at the great naval review, when the Dolphin, with the Secretary's flag floating, passed out of Hampton Roads, and followed by the long line of splendid ships of our navy, fifteen in number, each fired a salute of seventeen guns, and when the longer line of foreign ships was past, old Admirals, with uncovered heads, dipped their colors and each fired seventeen guns; and the forts in New York harbor gave forth like salutations to a man who stood upon the forward deck of the Dolphin, in plain citizen's attire. With his left hand he could not uncover his head in acknowledgment of these salutes, for it hung limp at his side on account of a wound he received at the Wilderness, when he was trying to dissolve the Union. Under the old moribund statutes he was ineligible to even a Lieutenancy in the army or navy; yet he is the commander of all the powerful ships and skillful officers of the United States navy. Who is this man, and how did he obtain that position? Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, an old Confederate Colonel. He obtained the position from the same hand that made a distinguished Union General Secretary of State. Gresham and Herbert—Union and Confederate—the blue and the gray, all distinction on account of the side a man espoused in our war stricken down, and alike again citizens of our republic, thank God and Grover Cleveland. We recognize that the Union and the Constitution are one and inseparable now and forever. While we moisten with our tears the ashes of our fallen comrades we can say:

The graves of the dead with the grass overgrown,
Shall still be the footstool of liberty's throne."

The last speaker was General A. J. Williamson of Iowa. He related the events in the battle of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringold, Ga., in which he took part, and reviewed the character of the Commanders of the Army of the Tennessee—Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Howard and Logan.

LATEST ORIENTAL ADVICES.

HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN IMPROVING.

Chinese Officials Obstruct Measures for the Punishment of Those Engaged in the Massacre.

TOKIO, Sept. 7.—Great anxiety has been felt for some time about the health of the Crown Prince of Japan. An attack of typhoid fever, succeeded by other complications, threatened to defy medical skill, but his imperial highness is now mending.

The Chinese Government has consented to allow the establishment of a German settlement at Hankow. A piece of land has been selected for the purpose.

The Chinese officials appointed to investigate the circumstances of the Ku Cheng massacre displayed at the outset a spirit of great obstructiveness. It has always been believed that when capital punishment had to be inflicted in China to expiate the murder of foreigners, criminals already condemned to death on some other count were produced by the mandarins and substituted for the true assassins, and that, if such persons were not immediately forthcoming, mendicants or poor coolies were induced to sell their lives, a proceeding never difficult in China.

To guard against any repetition of such farces, the foreign Consuls demanded permission to attend the investigations at Ku Cheng, and to sift the evidence for themselves. To that the Chinese strenuously objected, and a long delay resulted, as the matter had to be referred to Pekin. The necessary authority having been at length obtained, the commission commenced its sittings. Forty Vegetarians had been arrested, and little difficulty was found in convicting eleven of them.

The Chinese seem to be acting in good faith, but the utter want of feeling shown by them in presence of the relics of the unhappy victims of the massacre, and the levity with which they treat the whole affair, have created a very bad impression among foreigners. A number of the Vegetarians that assembled at Ku Cheng to perpetrate the massacre are said to be starving in their mountain retreats near Ku Cheng. Only at night do they venture to descend to the plains in search of food.

The report that the house of Rev. Mr. Stewart at Ku Cheng was rifled by Chinese soldiers while the massacre of its inmates was in progress, turns out to be perfectly true. The soldiers tried to put the blame on the watchman, but the evidence clearly establishes their own guilt. Whether the Government will be induced to punish these ruffians is very problematical.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Globe* prints a dispatch from Shanghai stating that four British cruisers and one sloop assembled at the outer anchorage to-day and subsequently proceeded up the Yang Tse Kiang River. The movement was made in consequence of threats having been made against foreigners in the interior of the empire. The Chinese officers, the dispatch adds, are greatly excited over the action taken by Great Britain for the protection of her subjects.

THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

Condition of the Military Affairs in the Exiled Island.

LETTER FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE INSURGENTS.

Rebels Will Try to Raise Loans in the United States—Reason That General Campos Hurriedly Called for Large Reinforcements Was That the Rebel Forces Were More Formidable Than the Spanish Had been Led to Believe.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—A letter was received to-day in Philadelphia, which was written on August 20th by General Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, at his headquarters in Camajuay. The letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Cuban revolutionary army in the United States, sums up the condition of the military affairs in the island, and being written on the eve of constituting the revolutionary Government, declares it the intention of the Cubans to raise loans for the republic in the United States. The full text of the letter follows:

Dear Compatriots: We are on the eve of the constitution of a republican Government. The delegates of the State of Santiago de Cuba, Major Hortuendo, Dr. Joaquin Castillo, Dr. Manduley and Civil Engineers P. Aguilera and Major Manano Sanshez, have arrived already, and those of Camaguey, headed by the Marquis of Santa Luicia, are waiting only for those appointed by the State of Las Villas, in order to form the Assembly and elect an Executive and Cabinet, and appoint, with sufficient powers, our Ministers abroad, especially the diplomatic agent in the United States, who will be authorized to raise loans for the republic.

"The late personal defeat of General Martinez Campos at the hands of brave General Maceo has caused the prestige and fame of the Spanish Captain-General to suffer a great loss, and the morals of his troops to be endangered. Campos has not been able, with all his sagacity and malice, to hide, or, better, efface the effect of such a failure. They want to unsuccessfully explain his defeat, and have people think that he has attained his object, but any military man versed in our kind of warfare will laugh at the futility of such pretensions.

"We cannot give you a detailed account of our operations; it would be long and tedious. I can only tell you that in five months of the campaign the enemy have been able to measure the wonderful strength of the Cuban forces, and thus it is that General Campos has hurriedly called for large reinforcements. My opinion as a military man, given without passion or vanity, is that they will arrive too late.

"The revolution is assured. It does not make any difference who fall and die, the revolution will go on till it triumphs. The country from one end to the other is hostile to Spain. Those who serve are forced to do so, and forced service is not a guarantee for the stability of any Government.

"This is our situation, and you can make it public to the whole world without being contradicted. I do not know how to lie. I respect myself enough not descend to such low facts as our adversaries do.

"Morality and discipline in our ranks is excellent, and we take care to correct the least fault which would detract from the nobility of our cause.

"GENERAL MAXIMILLIMO GOMEZ,
"Commander of the Cuban Army."

A STEAMER SEIZED.

WILMINGTON (Del.), Sept. 20.—In accordance with instructions from the Department of the Interior, the steamer Commodore, at this port from New London, Conn., was to-day seized by United States Deputy Marshal Bunting, and the Captain and crew placed under arrest, pending an examination to take place to-morrow before United States Commissioner R. H. Bunting. The Commodore came here from New York last Monday with clearance papers from that port to Castagonia, United States of Colombia. The ostensible purpose of her visit here was to replenish her coal bunkers and repair machinery. Thursday, however, she received and took on board two carloads of boxes supposed to contain arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. The boxes came by express from New York, each box marked "Charles Raymond, Southport, N. C." Captain Dillon, master of the steamer, has engaged counsel, and has wired the owners of the vessel in New York.

ANOTHER SCHOONER SEIZED.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Sept. 20.—A special to the *Times-Union* from Key West, Fla., says: This city is again laboring under great excitement. The revenue cutter McLane came in to-day from Pine Key, having in tow the schooner Antionette, with seven Cubans and three Americans on board. The Captain of the cutter reports that the vessel was arrested under suspicious circumstances. When first sighted the schooner attempted to run away but grounded on the banks. The men were taken before Commissioner Otto and released under $50 bonds each, Recio and Cordero becoming security for each.

The same charges are preferred against the men as were made against the party on the schooner Lark, and the same disposition is expected in this case as in the case of the Lark.

The schooner Antionette was commanded by Henry Lee Bethel, ex-City Marshal of this city, and one Theodore Parks. They left this city Tuesday night shortly after the arrival of the Mascotte, from which steamer all but one of the supposed filibusters landed. The officers from the cutter, immediately upon seizing the schooner, searched her, and found only one valise, containing a fine set of surgical instruments and 1,000 cartridges, one double-barreled shotgun and two Colt's revolvers. Upon the schooner being turned over to the Customs authorities, the Deputy Collector ordered inspectors Andrews and Roberts to give her a thorough overhauling, which resulted in their finding several barrels, boxes and sacks, all filled with ammunition.

All work in the factories has stopped, and both Cubans and Americans are discussing the matter on all corners and in every cafe in the city. Never in the history of this city has such excitement prevailed. Prominent Cubans assert that the arrest of the supposed filibusters has had a beneficial effect, and that hundreds are offering their services to go to Cuba to battle for her freedom.

DISPUTE OVER A POKER GAME.

It Results in the Death of Five of the Participants.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—A special to the *Tribune* from Lexington, Ky., says: News reached here to-night of a terrible fight last night at Adams & Trobridge's distillery, in Pulaski County, fifteen miles south of McKinney. Lee McKinney brought the news from the scene, and says that six men participated in the battle, five of whom lay dead on the floor of a little 12x12 room which had been used for storage. The men had gathered there for a game of poker. During the progress of the game a dispute arose, and shooting began. Mr. Swope, a prominent stock trader of Boyle County, and W. C. Goodloe, a lawyer of Danville, and three other men, whose names could not be learned, are dead. A man named Cain from Mintonville, in Casey County, is charged with slaying the men, and was the only man engaged in the fight who escaped with his life. Cain is evading arrest.

ALLOWED TO ENTER.

Chinese Who are to Participate in the Atlanta Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With reference to the dispatches from San Francisco in relation to Chinese admitted as participants in the Atlanta Exposition, it is stated that the Treasury Department, on being advised that 200 or more Chinese were en route to Ogdensburg, via Canada, to attend the Atlantic Exposition, notified the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg to closely examine each applicant, and to reject all who are unable to show conclusively that they were bona fide employes of the persons holding the concessions for the Chinese exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. Acting under these instructions, a strict investigation was made by the Collector, who reported that satisfactory evidence was shown by each of the Chinese in question of a right under the joint resolution of Congress to enter this country to attend the exposition.

Destructive Fire in South Dakota.

IPSWICH, Sept. 20.—Last night the two main business blocks of this town were burned. At 6 o'clock, the time the fire was first seen, a very strong south wind was blowing, and the thermometer was at 100°. The fire was first discovered in the J. D. Jones store building, and was supposed to have been started by a small boy. In less than half an hour the whole of the two blocks were ablaze, and in two hours were in ashes. The merchants had just received their fall stock of goods. The loss aggregates $60,000, insurance, $20,000.

Excessive Heat at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The intense heat of the past week has caused one or more deaths and many prostrations daily, but to-day's record eclipsed all others. For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock to-night the death roll numbers fifty-one, forty-seven of the number, however, being children under 5 years of age. The thermometer has hovered around the 91° mark for a week, but the excessive humidity has made the heat all the more unbearable. Relief is promised to-morrow by the weather man.

Fire at St. Catherines.

ST. CATHERINES (Ont.), Sept. 21—1:15 A. M.—One of the most disastrous fires in the city's history is now raging. The Opera-house is completely destroyed. A general alarm has been turned in. The fire is now next to the telegraph office.

2:30 A. M.—The fire is now under control. The Opera-house, Bain's restaurant and a livery stable were destroyed. Loss, $30,000.

One of the Bodies Recovered.

CENTRAL CITY (Colo), Sept. 20.—After weeks of pumping in the flooded Sleepy Hollow and Americus mines, the first of the thirteen bodies of the drowned miners was discovered twenty feet below the 400-foot level to-day. It was identified as that of Thomas Williams.

Eight People Killed and Many Injured.

CHEMNITZ, Sept. 20.—A military train returning from the scene of the military maneuvers was wrecked last evening on the Freiburg and Oeberan Railway line. Thirteen were killed outright and sixty injured, of whom thirteen were seriously hurt.

Eight Business Blocks Burned.

SENECA (Kas.), Sept. 20.—Fire at Oneida about midnight last night destroyed the whole business portion of the town. Eight business blocks, a church and a livery barn were destroyed. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $10,000.

STILL AMONGST THE LIVING.

Preparations Made for the Funeral of a Man Who Is Not Yet Dead.

PASADENA, Sept. 20. — About two weeks ago I. N. Willis of this city determined upon a visit to Santa Monica. He had been afflicted with heart disease for several years, but none of his friends thought him in a serious condition. Mrs. Willis was informed that her husband had died suddenly at the residence of his daughter about 8 o'clock last night. Arrangements were being made for the funeral. Notices of the death were published in all the evening papers, and offers of sympathy poured in upon the family.

William Willis, while at a drugstore, received a message from his brother at Santa Monica stating that his father had returned to life, and that the supposed death was only a trance. Everything possible is being done for Mr. Willis, who is still in a precarious condition, but his revival after all the funeral arrangements had been completed and he had been to all appearances dead for nearly twenty-four hours, is one of the most remarkable occurrences in local history.

STOCKTON'S FAIR.

Yesterday the Star Day at the Race-Track.

STOCKTON, Sept. 20.—To-day was the star day at the track. Three favorites won. The district pacing race, 2:23 class, was declared off, and the butchers' race postponed until to-morrow. The 2:15 pacing race for a purse of $1,000 was still undecided at dark. Summaries:

Running, half-mile and repeat, purse $150, Bernardo won, Regal second, Cloud third. Best time—0:50¼.

Running, hurdle handicap, one and a quarter miles, purse $200, Guadeloupe won, Borealdine second, Ontiora third. Time—2:22¼.

Pacing, 2:19 class, purse $1,000, horses making a record of 2:14 or better on or before August 24th barred, but such horses held to start in 2:15 class, Loupe won, Javelin second, Ella W. third. Best time—2:12¼.

Star trotting, 2:15 class, purse $1,000, Boodle won, Iago second, Hillsdale third. Best time—2:14.

FIGHT OVER A WATER RIGHT.

Trouble May Occur in San Bernardino County.

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 20.—An armed force is guarding the mouth of the tunnel in Lytle Creek Canyon, which taps its underflow and furnishes water for the Grapeland Irrigation District. The day after Judge Ross gave his famous decision, John W. Downs, a bondholder of the Grapeland, filed on the water. He was advised by one of the best lawyers in the State that the bondholders will have a right to the water. His sixty days' notice expires to-morrow, and the citizens do not propose to allow their water to be taken from them, even if it is necessary to shoot a few people. Downs had given out that he intended to divert the water.

Stabbing Affray at Reno.

RENO (Nev.), Sept. 20.—Peter Petrocino, a lad of 19 years, severely stabbed Tom Burke, near Frisch's saloon, tonight. He drew a pocket-knife and jabbed Burke in the groin, making a wound about an inch long. Burke was carried to a drugstore, and when undressed his intestines were hanging out of the wound and presented a horrible sight. As the intestines were not punctured it is thought he will recover. Petrocino was arrested.

GALA DAY AT ROME.

Celebrations Commemorating the Entry of Italian Troops.

BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE CITY GAILY DECORATED.

The Chief Event of the Day the Unveiling of a Monument to the Memory of Garibaldi in the Presence of Fifty Thousand People, King Humbert, the Royal Family and All the Court Dignitaries Occupying Places of Honor.

ROME, Sept. 20.—Buildings throughout the city are literally covered with decorations to-day and the streets were thronged with people eager to witness the ceremonies on the principal day of the series of celebrations commemorative of the entry of Italian troops into Rome. It was noticeable, however, that only the Embassies of the United States and of England displayed flags. All the other Embassies and Legations abstain from any participation in the fetes whatever.

The Pope went last evening to St. Peter's, where he spent an hour in prayer. His holiness will perform a similar act this evening and again to-morrow.

The chief event of the day was the unveiling of a monument to the memory of Garibaldi on Janiculum Hill in the presence of 50,000 persons. King Humbert, the royal family and all the court dignitaries, Cabinet ministers and numerous deputations of veteran Garibaldians, the latter with banners and bands of music, occupied places of honor. Premier Crispi delivered the oration eulogizing Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi as the saviors of Rome. He declared that there was no truth in the allegations that the fetes were intended to be offensive to the Pope, who, as head of the church, he said, needed no artillery to secure its existence.

In accordance with the recent decision of the Cabinet, amnesty was granted this morning to a number of the leaders of the socialistic disturbances in Sicily and Massa de Carrara. Among those receiving free pardons were Barbato and De Felicis, both of whom were elected members of the Chamber of Deputies on the last day of August. A number of the minor rioters also received commutations of their sentence.

The Holy Father received to-day a large number of strangers and others who had sought audience of him during the past month, but who had been requested to delay their visits until to-day, so that they may be regarded as a protest against the national fetes. In accordance with the advice of the Pope, the Italian Catholics generally abstained from making any counter demonstrations.

A procession of great length marched this evening to the open space about the Porta Pia. A thousand flags were carried by the paraders. At the head of the procession marched numerous delegates from the provincial communes. Next came pupils of the military schools and delegations from Italian colonies abroad. These were followed by various bodies of Free Masons, after which came a long line of military-political and workingmen's societies.

A feature of the parade which attracted much attention was a group of American riflemen, who carried Italian and American flags. The whole procession made a magnificent and imposing spectacle. As the paraders passed the Austrian Embassy there was some hooting by the men in line, which was caused by the fact that the Embassy, like the Embassies of France and Russia, displayed no flag in honor of the occasion.

THE DAY AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Italian independence in Rome was celebrated by the Italian residents of Chicago and their friends to-day. The first festivities began this afternoon with a banquet given to representatives of the daily press and the Executive Committee on celebration, consisting of Consul A. L. Rozadowski, Dr. G. Rona, Artus Stefani, Charles Griochhero, Savola De Stefano and Francal Angaloro.

The celebration will not be over until after the parade Saturday, in which 4,000 Italians in gay native costumes will form in line and march over the city. The 25,000 Italians in Chicago will be well represented by the procession, and September 20, 1870, the day that Italian troops entered Rome, will be marked with proper observance.

This evening at 8 o'clock a reception was held in the rooms of the Italian Club, where Dr. Camillo Volini delivered a historical speech on the independence of Italy from the time of Victor Emmanuel's triumphant entry into Rome, through a quarter of a century to the present rule of King Humbert. Count Rozadowski received ceremonious recognition as royal Consul of Italy. Every prominent Italian of Chicago was present.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Italians in this city to-day celebrated their twentieth anniversary of united Italy with much pomp and ceremony. The exercises are so extensive that they will occupy two days. This morning the parade took place, when some fifty military and civic organizations started to march from Washington Square to the Columbus monument at Fifth-ninth street and Eighth avenue, with bands playing and colors flying. The procession started to move at 11 o'clock from the Garibaldi statue, headed by Grand Marshal Botino. The procession proper was headed by a body of wheelmen escorted by a platoon of mounted police. The procession was disbanded at the Columbus monument.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Italians of Washington to-day celebrated the anniversary of the unification of their country. The celebration began with a street parade, and was conducted by the local society known as the Union Et Fralansia Italiana. Baron De Fave, the Italian Embassador,