ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE


# THE RECORD-UNION.

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## TURKISH ATROCITIES.

### Everywhere in the Interior Christians Are Forced to Accept Isalamism,

### OR SUFFER THE FATE OF BEING HACKED TO PIECES.

**Now Known That One Thousand People Were Killed in the Massacres at Kaisarea—Fury of the Kurds Not Satisfied With the Death of the Victims, But Vented Itself Upon the Bodies, the Corpses Being Mutilated in a Frightful Manner.**

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The representative in Constantinople of the United Press, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says that advices from the interior showed that forced conversions from Christianity to Mohammedanism are occurring everywhere. Women and children whose husbands and fathers have been killed, and whose homes have been destroyed, rather than to live a life of vagabondage, accepted Islamism, whereupon they were housed and fed by the Turks.

The sincerity of these conversions may be judged from what has occurred in Kaisarea. In this place many women whose protectors had fallen in the massacres were offered their choice between embracing the tenets of the Koran or being either hacked to pieces, or meeting the worse fate of being kidnaped. Ostensibly the women accepted Islamism, and thus rendered their lives, and perhaps their honor, secure.

It is now known that perhaps 1,000 persons were killed in the massacres in Kaisarea. The fury of the Kurds was not satisfied with the death of its victims, but vented itself upon the bodies. The mutilation of the corpses was frightful, and in many cases was of a nature that cannot be described.

In Harpoot sixty Christians fled to a church, in the vain hope that its walls would furnish them a shelter against those who were crying for the blood of Armenians. They were permitted for a time to believe themselves secure, but suddenly the church was surrounded by a great number of Kurds. The doors were then blown in, and the Christians thought that they would be massacred within the sacred structure. They were not. Their captors took them one at a time outside the church, and there, heedless of the pitiable cries for mercy from the women and children, killed them, either by shooting or stabbing them.

The first victim was the Protestant pastor of the church, who, as he was dragged out, bade the others, if they had to die, to die as Christians. He met his death like a martyr. Some of the refugees, in agony of terror, offered to abjure their faith and accept Islamism, thinking thus to save their lives. The offers availed them nothing, for their insatiable enemies, after accepting them, dragged the converts out and killed them one by one.

The Armenian church has been turned into a mosque, and the Protestant Church into a stable.

In Kaisarea the soldiers joined in the looting that accompanied the massacres.

Van and Trebizond are rapidly filling with refugees from the pillaged villages adjacent to those cities. Hundreds of women, almost completely exhausted from fear and lack of food, have reached Van and Trebizond. Their condition is most deplorable. They have been robbed of about everything they possessed. Large numbers of them were barefooted, and the only covering they had for their bodies were their chemises, which furnished no protection against the inclement weather.

There is no doubt that many of those who escaped death at the hands of the Kurds will die from the effects of the exposure they have undergone, while many others will fall victims of starvation. The promptest aid that can reach the sufferers from foreign countries will not avail to prevent an enormous death list from these causes, but unless aid is promptly furnished from some quarter, the deaths from famine will reach an appalling number.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople confirming the statement of the representative of the United Press in that city regarding the number of Christians killed in the massacre at Kaisarea. The massacre occurred on November 30. The gendarmes joined the marauders in outraging women and girls. There is no doubt that the pillaging was done under direct orders from the Government. All the details of the massacre, giving the names of victims, etc., are in the hands of the representatives of the Powers, who find that it is useless to remonstrate with the Porte. The Sultan is of the opinion that the European concert is a mere feint.

The dispatch adds that the tragedy at Zeitoun is rapidly approaching its final stage. The statement that the Armenians in Zeitoun attacked the Mosiems and burned their villages is an absolute lie invented by the Arab Izzet to alienate European sympathy. The lie means that the doom of the Armenians in Zeitoun is sealed. The Sultan will order them to be exterminated without delay.

The Softas intended to make a demonstration against the palace on Thursday last, but the police, who had been informed of the proposed action of the theological students, prevented it by arresting many of the intending participants.

The dispatch adds that it is reported that there has been a further massacre at Kaisarea, but no confirmation of the report can be had and no details are given.

The Standard has a dispatch from Constantinople which declares that the continuance of the massacres proves that the Sultan, while promising the Powers to effect reforms, is acting with his pen hand for the extermination of the Armenians. People cannot understand how the united Powers hesitate to end this state of things, which is due to the perversity and wickedness of a small clique, when instant intervention would be welcomed by the whole Turkish nation.

### IRISH-AMERICAN ARMY.

**The Clan-Na-Gael Said to be Back of the New Movement.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A special from New York says: What is said to be a movement for the establishment of an Irish-American army for the liberation of Ireland came to a head last week, when the tenth and last company was organized for the new Irish regiment of New York City, which is designed to be the parent organization of others to be formed all over the United States. The inner workings of this movement are conducted with the greatest secrecy, and the utmost precaution is taken to conceal the real object of this martial enterprise. The controlling power back of the movement is the secret organization of the Clan-na-Gael, which has been identified with every revolutionary undertaking of recent years looking to the freedom of Ireland.

The connection between the Clan-na-Gael and the new military organization is a complete chain. Every member of the military organization must first be a member of a Clan-na-Gael Lodge. Each lodge is to organize a military club, which furnishes a military company of men selected with the utmost care. Each applicant must be of the Catholic faith. Every member is sworn to uphold the Irish cause, and it is an unwritten law of the Clan-na-Gael that death is the penalty for treachery. The money for the support of the military is to be furnished by the Clan-na-Gael Lodges.

It is intended that each lodge throughout the country shall support a military club. In the large cities, where there are numerous lodges, regiments are to be formed, and companies in the smaller places where there are only one or two lodges.

Organizations on the same line as the Irish regiment now organized in New York City are in process of formation in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, several places in Connecticut and Chicago, and will also be begun in other cities. The official designation of the new regiment is the "First Irish Volunteers." The regiment is divided into two battalions, and every movement is carefully watched by Colonel Moran, who is said to be slated for Major-General of the Irish army. Not the least important feature of the regiment is to be an engineering branch, formed of a few of the most reliable men, who will make a special study of mining operations and the use of explosives.

### IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

**An Outline of What the Senate and House May Do.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The third week of the Senate will open with it no better equipped for the transaction of business than on the day Congress first assembled, although it is more than probable that before the week is over the caucus committee will have agreed, and the Senate committees will have passed into the hands of the Republicans. If the suggestions of some of the younger Senators are followed, it is not improbable that this week may find the Senate testing the strength of the two parties over the subject of the reorganization of the elective officers.

To-morrow Mr. Stewart will make his first silver speech of this session. Thursday he introduced a resolution to direct the Finance Committee to inquire what effect the differences of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries has upon the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the United States, and will report by bill or otherwise. This resolution will be the text for Mr. Stewart's first speech.

Senator Hill takes issue with Senator Cullom on his convictions relative to the Monroe doctrine, and may address the Senate on the resolution, now on the table, early in the week, possibly to-morrow.

Senator White of California, who last week offered an amendment that all debate shall be relative and confined to the subject directly before the Senate, will speak to the resolution Tuesday. It is one of the many propositions now pending to change the rules of the Senate with a view to limiting debates.

The only thing that is expected in the House this week is the announcement of the committees by Speaker Reed, and when that is done adjournment for the holidays is anticipated. It may be that the Committee on Rules will be announced to-morrow.

### CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

**It Will be Wealthier by Three Million Dollars in a Short Time.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The gift of one million dollars to the University of Chicago by Miss Helen Culver is doubly welcome, as it insures one million more from John D. Rockefeller. Less than two months ago, on November 2d, Mr. Rockefeller sent the following letter to Dr. Goodspeed, Financial Secretary of the University:

"I will contribute to the University of Chicago $1,000,000 for endowment, payable January 1, 1896, in cash, or, at my option, in approved interest-bearing securities at their fair market value. I will contribute in addition $2,000,000 for endowment or otherwise, as I may designate, payable in cash, or, at my option, interest-bearing securities at their fair maket value, but only in amounts equal to the contributions of others in cash or its equivalent, not hitherto promised, as the same shall be received by this University. This pledge shall be void as to any portion of the sum herein promised which shall not prove to be payable on the above terms on or before January 1, 1896.

"JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER."

This means three millions for the University in less than fifty days, and it probably means the establishment of a school of medicine in addition to the benefits bestowed on biology by Miss Culver's gift.

### VESSELS IN COLLISION.

**A British Steamship Comes Near Going to the Bottom.**

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—While approaching the landing stage here this evening the British steamship Indiana, Captain Boggs, from Philadelphia, collided with the fruit-laden steamer Zamora, which was lying at anchor. The Indiana had a large hole made in her port side, abaft her bulkhead. Her passengers were safely landed, and the hole was stopped up with mattresses. She was then towed to the Cheshire side of the river, where she was beached to prevent her sinking. The Zamora sustained no damage.

Another account of the accident says that while the Indiana was at the landing stage she sank two or three feet in the half of an hour that was occupied by the passengers in landing. There was no panic among the passengers. An attempt was made to plug the hole in her side, as she gave every evidence of foundering. In fact, it was thought that she would sink in midstream, and the engines of the tug were worked to their fullest capacity to prevent such a disaster.

### LOUIS MYERS' STORY.

**He Thinks He Was Robbed by Fourteen Men.**

A man who gave his name as Louis Myers was brought to the police station last night by Officer Bagley, as he desired to see the Chief of Police.

When Chief Drew asked him what he wanted, he said that he had been robbed in the alley back of the Lafayette saloon by fourteen men, who took from him $125, a horse and a music box. He told the story over several times, sometimes saying seven men and $75 and at other times returning to his original statement. He did not care so much about the return of the horse and money, he said, as he did about getting back the music box.

He was locked up till this morning on suspicion of insanity.

**Thoroughbred Colts.**

Forty head of thoroughbred yearling colts were on Saturday sent from the Rancho del Paso to San Francisco where they are to be sold at auction. They are all by noted sires and from equally noted dams.

## SULTAN FORCED TO YIELD.

### What Induced Him to Permit Extra Warships to Enter the Dardanelles.

### A REFUSAL MEANT THE LOSS OF GERMANY'S SUPPORT.

**The Kaiser Did Not at First Favor the Project, But When Austria and Italy Brought Pressure to Bear He Instructed the Embassador to Turkey to Advise the Sultan That Germany Must Go With the Allied Powers.**

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The climax of the strain between the Sultan and the European Powers, the Sultan's assent to the issuance of firmans permitting the entrance of extra guardships into the Dardanelles, was obtained under the influence of his knowledge that Germany's support would be withdrawn if he refused. Throughout the diplomatic struggle the German Embassador at Constantionple has been under instructions from Berlin that Germany should keep in the background, refraining from all initiative action. The German Embassador was often absent from the conferences of the Embassadors, but was always in direct communication with the Sultan.

According to official information here, the Emperor saw no necessity for having a second guardship at Constantinople, and was strongly opposed to the project of forcing the passage through the Dardanelles. Finally, however, under pressure brought to bear by Austria and Italy, the German Embassador was instructed to advise the Sultan that Germany must go with the allied Powers in the event that strong measures should be required. At the same time the Sultan received the assurance of Germany that when the guardboat should be removed ample time would be accorded to the Porte to re-establish order in Asia Minor.

It is probable that reliance upon the Kaiser's promise that no untimely pressure upon Turkey for reforms would have the assent of Germany had more influence upon the Sultan than did the insistence of M. Nelidoff, Russian Embassador, and Sir Philip Currie, British Embassador, that the firmans must be granted.

During the coming three months, if official expectations here are realized, diplomatic action in Constantinople will be relaxed. A great deal more confidence exists in Berlin in the Sultan's intention to carry out the promised reforms in Asia Minor than seems to prevail in other, and especially in English official quarters. All the references that are made on the subject in the German semi-official press show this feeling, and indicate the predominance of the opinion that no intervention of the Powers in Turkey involving a European war should be ventured upon. German popular and official sympathy with the Armenians is keen, but it is argued that a war leading to the slaughter of the European armies would be a worse evil than anything that has happened in Armenia.

The official organs in Vienna take a similar view of the situation. The Fremdenblatt declares that the Sultan is anxious to prove his sincerity and readiness to grant reforms, and hopes to be able to carry out vigorously his policy of restoring quiet among the different races inhabiting Asia Minor.

In regard to the reported refusal of Germany to permit the displacement of Turkhad Pasha, and the substitution of Zia Pasha, Turkish Embassador at Paris, as Turkish Embassador to Germany, nothing is definitely known. The appointment of Zia Pasha is uncertain, but in any event the change of Embassadors, even if Zia should be selected, will not cause any discord between Germany and Turkey. A change in the Turkish Ministry is understood to be impending, which may restore Tewfik Pasha to his post here, but if Tewfik should retain office in Constantinople, Turkhad Pasha would be preferred as Turkish Embassador in Berlin to any other Ottoman diplomat who would be likely to be selected.

The Ministerial references which have been made in the Reichstag to the barring out of American insurance companies from transacting any further business in Prussia have lacked that strict accuracy which an honest statement ought to give. The assertion of Freiherr Marschall Von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the companies were suppressed solely because they did not choose to comply with the regulations affecting home and foreign insurance alike, totally ignored the fact that the rules which were enforced against the American companies were drawn up in 1891 by the Prussian Minister of the Interior purposely to wipe out American insurance companies. At the time these regulations were concocted, their strong anti-American bias was frankly avowed by the officials of the Home Office. It can further be stated upon authority that Geheimrath Knibel Doberitz of the Home Office openly admitted to the manager of an American insurance company that the Home Office was searching for a way to block out the American insurance business from Prussia, and that he himself could not rest until he had succeeded in doing so.

The inaction of Conservatives in the Reichstag during the oratorical encounters between the Socialist leaders and the Ministry is attributed to their dread of drawing out a disclosure of the documents belonging to Baron Von Hammerstein, the absconding ex-editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, which are in possession of the Socialists. Many members of the Right are compromised in the Hammerstein letters, and they advised the practical effacement of the party during the discussion in the Reichstag in order to retard the revelations which it was in the power of the Socialists to make.

Since Wednesday's sitting, when Herren Bebel and Liebknecht declared their intention to publish these letters at the moment it should be deemed opportune, those of the Conservatives in the Reichstag who have nothing to fear from their publication have demanded that the leaders of the Right should put an end to the intolerable situation, which the Socialists could prolong at their pleasure, or as long as the Conservatives permitted themselves to be paralyzed by the Socialists' threats.

The introduction of an emphatic resolution challenging the production of the letters is now deemed the best course to be pursued by the party, although it is known that in Hammerstein's correspondence there are letters from certain Conservative leaders in which passages abound containing expressions in which Lese Majeste is not lacking. The President of the Reichstag can, of course, interdict the reading of such passages, but he cannot prevent the Socialists from showing that the Conservatives, the rhetorical defenders of the throne, commit lese majeste quite as readily as any member of the suppressed Socialist associations.

The Emperor, after attending the ceremony of swearing in the naval recruits at Kiel to-day, will go to Altona to-morrow to inspect the new German ironclad Konig Wilhelm. He will take luncheon with Count Von Waldersee at Altona, and return to Berlin on Tuesday. The Empress has been in Dresden during the week to see her mother, the Dowager Duchess Adelaide of Holstein, and while there paid a short courtesy visit to the Queen of Saxony. Since returning to Berlin she has renewed her activity in Christmas shopping.

Diplomatic dinners are now frequent in accordance with the requirements of the season, and the receptions given at the Austrian, Italian and Russian Embassies have added to the social burdens of the officials, but the members of the imperial family, until the court season opens, after Christmas, will take no part in society functions.

Herr Fischer, Socialist member of the Reichstag, who was for some time employed as an editor of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, complained at a public meeting yesterday that the paper habitually garbled reports, and left out or smoothed down remarks in reports of speeches that were unpalatable to the editors. He himself, he declared, had been obliged, in order to get accurate reports of his own speeches at the recent Social-Democratic Congress at Breslau, to go to the columns of the Conservative Post.

The Munich General Anzeiger, which journal is in touch with the Bavarian Cabinet, announces the decision of the Ministry to declare Prince Regent Luitpold King upon the tenth anniversary of his regency, June 10, 1896. The paper adds that the people are unanimous in their approval of such a step. Prince Luitpold is an uncle of the present hopelessly insane King Otto.

The Local Anzeiger says it is convinced that President Cleveland is not animated by any positive ill-feeling toward Germany, although there is much in his recent message to Congress that is unpleasant, but he was obliged to do something to increase his following in view of the coming Presidential election, so he thought it good politics to attack Germany.

The Vorwaerts, commenting upon the speeches of General Bronsart Von Schellendorf, Minister of War, and Dr. Schienstedt, Minister of Justice, in the Reichstag, during last week's socialist debate, cites their remarks as proof of the Minister's blindness as to the strength of the Democracy. Time, it says, will show that a repressive policy on the part of any Government is suicidal.

The Hamburg shipping house of H. Vogemann will inaugurate on January 15th a regular steamship line between Hamburg and New York.

## CLEVELAND AT WASHINGTON.

### THE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM HIS SHOOTING TRIP.

**Had a Good Time, Got Plenty of Game, and Was Never in Danger During the Recent Storm.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Cleveland and his shooting companions returned to Washington to-day at 2:30 p. m. on the lighthouse tender Maple, laden with ducks and a deep brown color. There was but one thing to make a difference between Mr. Cleveland's arrival to-day and other similar occasions, and that was the weather. Heretofore the President's voyages have ended at the wharf in the midst of falling snow or wind at "half a gale." To-day was warm and pleasant and the balmy atmosphere must have seemed strangely unfamiliar after their unpleasant experiences in the Hatteras storm of last week.

The telephone message sent by Mr. Cleveland from Indian Head said that the Maple would arrive at her wharf at 2 o'clock. Some time before that hour Steward Sinclair and one of the White House servants drove down to the wharf in a covered wagon intended for baggage and game. A little later came Mrs. O'Reilly, the wife of Major R. M. O'Reilly, the army surgeon, who had attended the President on his other trips to North Carolina waters.

Owing to the presence of several vessels at the ice wharf, where the Maple usually ties up, the little tender could not land her passengers there and was obliged to run in at the pier of the river excursion boats. At 2:30 o'clock she was sighted coming around a bend in the river, and Private Secretary Thurber, who had arrived about half an hour previously in the President's coupe, waited at the end of the ice wharf, unconscious that the landing would be made some hundred yards below. But the quick eyes of the score or more of newsboys, bootblacks and wharf loungers, who had surmised that Mr. Cleveland was near from the presence of the White House coupe, saw that the Maple was turning into the river view pier and made a rush down the street in that direction. Mr. Thurber followed, driving over the rough cobblestones at a rattling pace.

Those who were not admitted to the wharf peered through the wooden palings of the gate, and watched the debarkation with interest. The President wore a silk hat and beaver overcoat. He appeared to be in excellent health. For ten minutes or so the President and his friends and Captain French of the Maple chatted on the wharf, and then the party marched to the gate, with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurber in the lead. Dr. O'Reilly drove away with his wife. Commander Wilde, Commander Lamberton and his son took the street cars, and the President and Mr. Thurber entered the coupe and were whirled off to the White House.

Meanwhile Steward Sinclair, his assistant and the sailors of the Maple were carrying to the White House wagon the President's guns and traps and the game that had been killed. Altogether there were sixty ducks, thirty-two partridges, five geese and four brant. There were no swans in the Presidential gamebag this year. The longevity of these birds is proverbial. Last winter Mr. Cleveland shot several of them, and one of them in the general distribution fell to the lot of Private Secretary Thurber.

"How did you like that swan?" Mr. Cleveland asked a few days later.

"Haven't been able to taste it yet," Mr. Thurber replied.

"Why so?" asked the President.

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Thurber, "after boiling it for three whole days, I wasn't able to get my teeth through one of its centennial tendons."

With this experience to guide them, the Presidential party decided this year to let the swan remain, in the classical language of the Eton Latin grammar, a "rara avis in terra."

The President and his companions kept a small portion of the game killed, and the rest was delivered at the houses of the members of the Cabinet, Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department and Private Secretary Thurber.

A member of the shooting party said this evening that no alarm need have been felt for the safety of the President and his companions during the terrific storm that raged at Cape Hatteras while they were in that vicinity. The tender Violet, to which the party was transferred from the Maple at Norfolk, was well sheltered during the gale in the cape channel. She did not drag her anchors, and everybody had a good time, he said. The trip in the Maple from Norfolk to Washington was without noticeable incident.

## LONG OVERDUE VESSELS.

### Great Anxiety Now Felt for the Coasting Steamship Maude.

### NOTHING AS YET HEARD FROM THE STRATHNEVIS.

**A Fireman Falls From the Tender of the Los Angeles Express and is Instantly Killed—A Dispute Over a Gambling Game Results in a Murder at Seattle—No Trace Yet Found of Vallejo's Missing Postmaster.**

VICTORIA (B. C), Dec. 15.—Great anxiety is now felt for the safety of the coasting steamship Maude. She left Alberni, Vancouver Island, December 4th and should have reached this port in forty-eight hours, but she has not been heard of since. Search for her will be commenced to-morrow. Tremendous gales have swept the British Columbia coast line during the past few days. The British flagship Royal Arthur, under the command of Admiral Stephenson, sailed this morning in search of the disabled steamship Strathnevis. She has been fitted with an old-fashioned "crow's nest" on her foremast, from which powerful searchlights will be utilized at night.

### PRISON DIRECTORS.

**Charges Against Warden Hale Dismissed—Warden Aull Re-elected.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The meeting at San Quentin of the Prison Directors yesterday was attended by the full board, Warden Hale and Secretary Ellis. After the reading of records and the usual routine business, Director Devlin announced that, as his term of office would soon expire, he intended to permanently retire from the board after ten years' service. Director Neff presented a set of resolutions eulogistic of the services rendered to the State by the retiring member. The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

The report on the result of an investigation of charges against Warden Hale for permitting Gardner, a lifetime prisoner, to visit San Francisco without a guard was presented and the board said the testimony obtained proves that the Warden has not at any time allowed Gardner to depart from the prison.

It is further ordered that the Warden be and he is hereby exonerated from any and all charges, and that the said charges are hereby dismissed.

Warden Aull of Folsom Prison was re-elected Warden without opposition. Joseph V. Ellis was re-elected Clerk and Secretary to the board for the fourth term. Directors Hayes and Neff were appointed as Auditing Committee. Dr. William M. Lawlor's appointment as resident surgeon was confirmed. John Rutherford, formerly of the Oakland Mills, was appointed Superintendent of the jute mill, with John Dickey as spinner and Richard P. Brown as assistant spinner. Mrs. Belle Van Doren was confirmed as matron and John D. Jones and John Savage were made guards. Bills for November, amounting to $11,045 20, were audited for payment.

### TOPICS OF THE TURF.

**Entries and Weights for the Ingleside Races To-day.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Following are the weights and horses for the races at Ingleside to-morrow:

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Fannie Louise (99), Montalvo (100), Olivia (99), Garcia (104), Ida Sauer (99), Outright (99), Rico (107), Braw Scot (104).

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Big Chief (98), Salisbury I. (98), Hazard (104), imp. Endymion (105), Lucille (95), Cloverdale (103), Walter J. (108), Valiente (110), Beatrice Mara (105), Leon L. (105), Toneno (105), Globe (95), La Mascotta (99).

Third race, seven furlongs—Handsome (102), Magnet (109), imp. Star Ruby (102), Malo Diablo (102), Installation (112).

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Dungarven (101), Regan (89), Duchess of Milpitas (89), Captain Skedance (92), Oakley (92), E. H. Shirley (106), Tar and Tartar (103), Schnitz (92), Oakland (101), Our Maggie (98), Red Glen (103), Bellringer (98), Mamie Scott (89).

Fifth race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Pecksniff (104), imp. Ivy (106), Conde (109), Hiram Argo (111), Last Chance (106), Empress Norfolk (106), Middleton (110), Sea Spray (106), Beatrice (106).

Sixth race, five and a half furlongs—Toano (111), Mainstay (116), Philomena (106), Emma D. (111), Romulus (114), Tobey (106), Tim Murphy (106), Geo. Miller (115), Clacquer (114), Hillsdale Chief (111), Gallant (104).

**A Fireman Instantly Killed.**

MODESTO, Dec. 15.—When Los Angeles express No 17 reached Ripon this afternoon it was found that Fireman W. A. Patrick was missing. The engine was immediately detached and ran back in search of the unfortunate man, who was discovered a mile and a half distant lying dead on the track, with his skull split open. It is supposed that he fell from the tender. His place of residence is not stated.

**A Murder at Seattle.**

SEATTLE (Wash.), Dec. 15.—George White, a colored janitor, was shot and instantly killed by H. B. Crockett, a saloonkeeper, here this morning. The two were throwing dice for drinks, when a dispute arose, during which the negro applied an offensive epithet to Crockett, who immediately resented it by killing his companion. Crockett is now in jail charged with murder.

**No Trace Yet of McInerney.**

VALLEJO, Dec. 15.—No trace of the absconding Postmaster, C. L. McInerney, has yet been discovered. Expert examination of his books disclose a greater shortage than the amount first given out. The safe has successfully resisted all efforts to open it, consequently the exact amount of McInerney's defalcation cannot yet be ascertained.

**Fire on an Indian Reservation.**

SPOKANE (Wash.), Dec. 15.—Word has just reached here that the boarding-house of the Government Indian school on the Lapwai reservation has been destroyed by fire. Full particulars have not been received, and it is not stated whether there was any loss of life. The building was valued at $10,000.

**Chico's Fire Chief Dead.**

CHICO, Dec. 15.—Arthur J. Brown, ex-Assistant Chief Engineer of the fire department, died here this morning of consumption. Mr. Brown was formerly editor of the Honcut Graphic at Moore Station, Butte County, and also founded the Chico Chronicle in 1890. He was a native of Missouri, aged 40 years.

**Suicide of an Insane Woman.**

SEATTLE (Wash.), Dec. 15.—Mrs. Ann Peyer, who neighbors say was driven insane by the cruelty of her husband, drowned herself on the outskirts of this city yesterday afternoon. Her body was discovered to-day. Deceased was 35 years of age and leaves four children.

**Death of a Well-Known Printer.**

SAN JOSE, Dec. 15.—Charles Ott, the proprietor of the Santa Clara Index, died at an early hour this morning from consumption. Mr. Ott was 32 years of age and a native of Indiana. He was one of the best known printers on the coast.

**J. D. Spencer's Funeral.**

MODESTO, Dec. 15.—The remains of the late Hon. J. D. Spencer, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court, was interred here to-day with Masonic honors. Despite the rain, the funeral was largely attended.

### FEAST OF CHANUKA.

**Children of the Jewish Sunday-School Celebrate It.**

Last night a very pleasant affair took place at Pythian Castle, a banquet being given to the children of the Jewish Sabbath-school and a programme being rendered by the children previous to the banquet.

The occasion was the festival Chanuka, the Feast of Independence celebrated by the Jewish Church in commemoration of the victory gained by the Maccabees over the Syrian Greeks, who atempted to force their customs upon them, 165 B. C.

The programme was as follows: Services, M. Politz; sermonette, R. Asher, "The Jew as a Patriot"; services concluded, M. Politz; lighting of candles, eight boys and eight girls; Chanuka hymn; the Chanuka welcome, Kate Simmond; saluting the flag, class A; "The Purpose of Life," Gertie Ginsberg; "Women's Rights," Annie Politz; "The Seven Ages of Man," Jewish conception; "The Beacon," Julius Jacobs; "The Sunflowers," ten girls; "The Seven Ages," Shakespeare's conception; piano solo, Albert Elkus; "America," by the school.

The piano solo by Albert Elkus was excellent, and remarkably so for so young a boy. The Jewish conception of the seven ages of man was rendered by seven groups of the pupils, in each case one of them reciting some prose sentiment relating to the particular age they were representing, and depositing a bouquet in one of the sockets of the candlestick of seven branches, after which the group recited an appropriate stanza of poetry. It was a very pretty and effective conceit. In the rendition of Shakespeare's conception, a boy recited the well-known extract, while other pupils, assuming the different ages, entered upon and departed from the stage.

After the exercises were over, H. Weinstock, on behalf of the pupils, and as token of their appreciation, presented some handsome gifts to each one of the four teachers of the school, Misses Price, Lavenson, Joseph and Weinstock. He also, on behalf of the school, presented to Rabbi Simons an elegant set of Shakespeare's works, paying at the same time a tribute to the faithful work done by him, both in the school and synagogue.

The children then sat down to the banquet table, where an excellent collation was spread, and afterward the older people partook of the dainties.

### WEATHER FORECASTS.

**They Will be Posted Daily in the Schools Hereafter.**

Observer Barwick informs a Record-Union reporter that beginning with to-day he will furnish the Principals of all our schools, including the Superintendent's office, with the daily weather forecasts on postal cards. These forecasts are made by the Forecast Officer in San Francisco and telegraphed to the Weather Bureau Office here. They are stamped by the logotype process on postal cards and mailed at 9:25 a. m., and will reach the public schools at from 1 to 2:30 p. m.

It is intended to have them posted in the public hallway of each school. Two will go to the High School, one for the girls' and the other for the boys' hallway. It has been suggested that the Principal of each school will have the forecasts written on the blackboards in each schoolroom, showing the forecasts from 5 a. m. of one day to 5 p. m. of the next.

This plan has been inaugurated in cities and towns of the East where forecasts are received, and they have been so highly appreciated that the Chief of the Weather Bureau is having it established in all cities and towns throughout the United States, wherever it is appreciated and looked upon favorably by the School Superintendents.

Small bulletin boards, made of pasteboard, with metal clasps, are sent with the first cards.

Superintendent Erlewine thinks it a good thing, and Mr. Barwick hopes the Principal of each school will see that they are utilized to the greatest extent possible, that all scholars may get the benefit of the forecasts. The Principals should see that no mischievous scholar mars or destroys the boards or cards. One card should be always taken down when the next one is posted.

### SCHOOL OF ELECTRICITY.

**The First Class Will be Organized To-morrow Evening.**

There will be a meeting in the lecture-room of the Congregational Church at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening of those who are interested in the proposed school of electricity. Some twenty-five persons have already signified their desire to join the class, and it is expected that about as many more will do so within a week.

Dr. S. A. C. Perrine of the Stanford University, who is one of the faculty of the National School of Electricity, has appointed C. H. Stickels, of the American Electric Company of this city, as instructor of class No. 1, but T. P. Hornsby, the promoter of the school, is satisfied that there will be at least one or more classes formed as soon as the public become interested in the matter, as there are a great many persons in Sacramento already in the employ of the electric companies and the number will be increased as the companies extend their operations.

The class to be formed to-morrow night will hold its first meeting in the High School on Thursday evening to begin the course of study.

**Rescued From the River.**

P. Wise of Walnut Grove on Friday saved the lives of Mrs. Williams and her daughter Grace near that place.

The ladies were in a boat on the river and their craft upset. They had the presence of mind to cling to the boat until rescued by Mr. Wise.

**Thrown From a Buggy.**

Last night Martin Emerine, the Third-street marketman, was thrown from his buggy by his horse running away with him. He was badly cut and bruised about the head, but received no serious injury.

## "PATRIOTS OF AMERICA."

### Harvey Gives Out a Statement Explaining Details of the New Order.

### FREE SILVER ONE OF THE CAUSES IT WILL CHAMPION.

**With the Parent Society in Chicago and Thousands of Others in Every State and Territory in the Union, It is the Intention to Make the Question a Vital Issue in the Next National Campaign.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—W. H. Harvey to-night gave out a statement explaining the details of his new order, "The Patriots of America."

Mr. Harvey says the cause of free silver is to be enlarged through the agency of a new political organization. This form of waging warfare upon the single gold standard forces is his own idea. Mr. Harvey, assisted by many well-known public men, has placed the plan in a working order by starting an organization known as "The Patriots of America." With the parent society in Chicago and thousands of others in every State and Territory in the Union, it is Mr. Harvey's intention to make free silver a reality and a vital issue in the next national campaign.

"While free silver is the piece de resistance of the organization," Mr. Harvey continues, "it is not the sole one. Back of it is the spirit of humanity which looks to the accomplishment of better government by eliminating personal selfishness from the acts of private citizens and public officials. The new order assumes the existence of evil influence which is, consciously or unconsciously, exerted by wealthy corporations and individuals upon Government, Executives, Legislatures and courts. To successfully combat this influence the society will endeavor to arouse in the public breast the latent fire of patriotism and love for humanity.

"The order of 'The Patriots of America,' with the national headquarters in the Fort Dearborn building, Chicago, has issued a prospectus in book form, giving the objects of the order and the reasons which caused the organization of such a movement. Its national officers are a First National Patriot, a National Recorder and a National Treasurer. It also provides for a First State Patriot in each State, who constitute a Congress of Patriots. There is also to be a First Patriot for each county.

"The plans provide for opening lodges throughout the United States, and all power is derived from the people voting in their lodges. It is a non-partisan organization, and will put no candidates in the field. Each four years its members, by ballot, will decide by a majority vote what political relief is demanded, and will then proceed to select by a majority vote the candidate of their choice for President and Vice-President and Congress in each district from the candidates nominated by the existing political parties.

"Its objects and aims are given the widest publicity, but the lodge meetings will exclude all who are not members." The promoters of the order say its policy as to secret sessions is modeled after the executive sessions of the United States Senate.

William H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," is named as temporary First National Patriot; Charles H. McClure of Michigan, National Recorder, and James F. Adams of Chicago National Treasurer. The constitution provides that there shall be no salary for the national officers, except the National Recorder, and Mr. McClure, who will fill that office until the first regular election, declines to receive a salary.

Mr. Harvey says he will, in addition to charging no salary, put his income behind the order. There is no membership fee to the order, except in the way of a voluntary offering. The monthly dues are classified from 10 cents to $1 per month. There is a co-ordinate branch to the order known as the "Daughters of the Republic," a charitable organization to look after the poor in the Patriots of America.

The First National Patriot, First State Patriot and First County Patriot take an oath renouncing political office, either by election or appointment. They also renounce for the life the ownership of property in excess of $100,000.

These officers, one in the Nation, one in each State and one in the county, are the censors of the order, and are given power not conferred on others. The renunciation of office and wealth does not apply to others in the order.

The whole plan of organization is directed against individual selfishness being carried into the laws of the Government, and treats political questions as questions of civilization, and proposes to settle these in rotation as they arise.

Mr. Harvey in an interview said today: "There is no money behind the order to put organizers into the field. Its success must come from the people. It must be spontaneous. It is based on the theory that the leaders do not reflect the opinons of the people generally, and this organization is to give expression to the will of the people and to carry that will into the laws of the Government. The success of the order depends on the people having an appreciative comprehension of the evils afflicting the country and a necessity for the judgment of the plain people being felt in its affairs. Wherever selfish interests have furnished money to run political campaigns, value received has been demanded in legislation.

"We are going to have a campaign based on the voluntary and patriotic action of the people, free from the interference of all selfish interest. On the one hand are the foreign money dealers and their allies in this country, with greed and vanity as their incentive to action. On the other hand, we are organizing the people with a love of country and a love of humanity as the motives that inspire them. Foreign influence and otherwise are Europeanizing this country. We propose to free this country from European dictation."

In reply to whether the silver bullion owners were assisting in this movement, Mr. Harvey said: "Not one dollar. Neither are they in our councils. The people do not appear to understand that the silver miners are all bankrupted, except the bankers in the silver States who own the only paying mines and the smelters, and they are at heart against us and sympathize with Wall street. Money is not a local question, but concerns all the people. It is as much of a necessity as bread or meat. If it were an argument against the free coinage of silver that it was in the interest of silver miners, then it would be a good argument against the free coinage of gold (that now exists) that it was in the interest of gold miners. Money is made by law for the benefit of commerce and society. The money dealers who deal in money as a crop are trying to limit the supply, and thus give it an enhanced value. It means low prices for all commodities."