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THE RECORD-UNION.

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WILL BACK UP CLEVELAND.

Republican Senators Uphold the Stand He Takes on the Monroe Doctrine.

THEY STRONGLY APPROVE OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

The House of Representatives Unanimously Passes a Bill Appropriating One Hundred Thousand Dollars for Expenses and the Appointment of a Commission to Investigate and Report on the True Divisional Line Between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The bill passed during the morning by the House providing for the appropriation of $100,000 for the expenses of a commission to investigate the Venezuelan boundary question, as suggested by the President, caused a renewal of the debate in the Senate Republican caucus of the day before on our foreign relations. The Republicans agreed that it would be the part of wisdom for this measure to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for revision and amendment, and the debate showed that there was a unanimity of sentiment in favor of amending the measure by incorporating in it the text of the Monroe doctrine, that doctrine never having been given the full force of legislative enactment by Congress. The time within which the commission shall report was also taken into consideration, and the time when their report must be made will be fixed.

The statement was made by one of the speakers that all the data needed by this commission was now on file in the State Department, and that a full and thorough report could be made within sixty days. It was agreed that it would not do to let the idea go abroad that the commission was intended as a time-consuming affair, during which the deliberations on the matter under consideration would be permitted to pass out of sight.

Its report is to be made at as early a moment as possible, and when that is done Congress will be called upon to act.

The war feeling was just as apparent as it was during the caucus of yesterday, and all those who spoke took strong grounds in favor of upholding the President and backing him in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Press dispatches to the effect that Great Britain was to secure the island of Cuba, either by purchase or by exchanging Gibraltar, caused the discussion to take a turn in that direction. The prevailing sentiment was that if England sought to get possession of Cuba, or Spain sought to dispose of the island, such act would be accepted as a declaration of war. The island must remain as the property of Spain, or it must be given its independence. In the hands of any other Power it would be a menace to the United States, and if such an affront to this Government was attempted, the Republicans asserted, this Government must fight.

The temper of the Republicans who took part in the debate, and of those who did not speak, but who indorsed what was said, shows that the President will receive the hearty co-operation of the majority party in the Senate, and that his foreign policy in this matter is thoroughly and manfully supported.

ACTION TAKEN BY CONGRESS.

The House Unanimously Votes an Appropriation for the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Hitt (Rep.) of Illinois reported in the House this morning, as soon as it had been called to order, and called for unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to empower the President to appoint a commission to consider the Venezuelan boundary question and appropriating $100,000 for the expenses thereof.

The text of the bill is as follows:

"A bill making an appropriation for the expense of a commission to investigate and report on the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of the commission to be appointed by the President to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana."

A scene of considerable excitement followed the request for unanimous consent to consider the bill, which had been loudly applauded when read by the clerk.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The only matters that occurred in the Senate to-day having any bearing on the exciting question of a possible war with Great Britain were the introduction by Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire and the reference to the Committee on Military Affairs of a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to strengthen the military armament of the United States; the introduction of a bill by Mr. Hill (Dem.) of New York to repeal the law that prohibits officers of the late Confederate States who had formerly held commissions in the United States army or navy from being appointed to any position in the army or navy; and a resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Davis (Rep.) of Minnesota, as to the attempted establishment of post routes by Great Britain or Canada over or upon United States territory in Alaska.

Mr. Hill's desire to have his bill passed immediately was defeated by an objection from Mr. Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut, who suggested that there was no immediate haste for its passage, as the country was not likely to get into a war before the re-assembling of Congress. Mr. Hill's opinion was that it was perfectly proper, at "this critical period of our history," that such offensive legislation should be wiped out. Mr. Hill's bill remains on the table, so that it may be taken up for action at any time, and Mr. Davis' resolution was agreed to, without any question.

The House bill appropriating $100,000 for the proposed Venezuelan commission was not received from the House.

Most of the day's session was occupied in the discussion of a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Call (Dem.) of Florida for the appointment of a select committee to investigate "organized efforts of corporations" to control the election of members of Congress, or to influence legislation. Amendments to confine the scope of the investigation to the election of Senators, and to corporations in the State of Florida, were voted down by large majorities on yea and nay votes, but an amendment substituting the Committee on Privileges and Elections for a select committee was carried by a majority of five, and the resolution as thus amended was passed.

Call, however, being dissatisfied with the amendment, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, and that motion is pending.

When the Senate met to-day Hill (Dem.) of New York introduced a bill to repeal the law which provides that no person that held a commission in the army or navy of the United States at the beginning of the late rebellion, and who afterward served in any capacity in the miltary, naval or civil service of the Confederate States, shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States. He asked that the bill be put upon its passage at once, remarking that it was particularly proper and opportune "at this critical period of our history" that such an offensive epithet should be wiped out.

The Vice-President asked whether there was any objection to Hill's request that the bill be now considered.

Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut said that the request seemed to him rather remarkable. It was likely that all Senators would vote for it, but in the absence of the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar), who was the first Republican Senator on the Judiciary Committe, he would insist on the bill going to that committee. There was no immediate haste for the passage of the bill. The country was not likely to get into a war before the reassembling of Congress.

The bill was allowed to remain on the table.

The resolution offered by Call (Dem.) of Florida for the appointment of a select committee to investigate organized efforts of corporations to control the election of members of Congress, or to influence the legislation of Congress, was taken up, and Call made an argument in favor of its adoption.

The resolution having to go over, at the expiration of the morning hour (2 p. m.), the Senate voted, 38 to 12, to continue its consideration.

Hale moved a substitution for a select committee, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that motion was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 24—and then the resolution as amended was agreed to.

During the discussion the concurrent resolution for a recess from the 20th of December to January 3d was received from the House and laid before the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

At 2:25 p. m. the Senate, on motion of Mr. Chandler, went into executive session.

At 2:50 p. m. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Hitt (Rep.) of Illinois introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the payment of the expenses of a commission to examine into the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep.) of Maine suggested reference to a committee, but made no objection to immediate consideration.

Mr. Hitt supported the bill in a brief speech. The demand for the previous question was suspended for a few moments for the purpose of permitting Mr. Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia to say that he agreed with the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Hitt. He had introduced the bill which he himself (Crisp) had offered yesterday afternoon, but failed to gain recognition.

The United States, he said, had invited Great Britain to arbitrate the matter in dispute between it and Venezuela. Great Britain had refused to do so, and the United States must now ascertain, and ascertain speedily, on which side lies the right. It was the President's purpose in suggesting the appointment of a committee, and the purpose of the bill in providing the ways and means for making the suggestion effective. If Great Britain would not join in defining the right in the case, the United States must do it alone. "And when the right is so ascertained, we have the courage and the manhood to maintain it." (Applause.)

The previous question was then ordered without a dissenting vote, and the bill was read a third time and passed unanimously.

Mr. Dingley (Rep.) of Maine offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess extending from Friday, December 20th, to Friday, January 3, 1896.

Mr. Meredith (Dem.) of Virginia: "Before that resolution is passed, I would like to have some gentleman on the other side introduce a bill to repeal the law forbidding old Confederates from serving in the army or navy. I think this would be a good time."

The holiday resolution was passed, and then at 12:40, on motion of Mr. Dingley, the House adjourned until Friday.

EMBASSADOR BAYARD.

Responds to a Toast at a Dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—United States Embassador Bayard was a guest this evening at the dinner at the Actors' Benevolent Fund, and responded to a toast which was warmly given by Comyns Carr, the art critic—"Our Friends Across the Sea." The toast was received standing and with loud cheers.

Mr. Bayard was enthusiastically received. He said that they stood on common ground. There was no sea between them. He was affected by the remarks of Mr. Carr, who had spoken of the impossibility of certain divisions. He thanked God that there were some things that could not be divided. Never was there a judgment which so affected the hearts and minds of men as that rendered when the false and true mother met to decide the fate of a child, and it was proposed that the child be put to death to decide the ownership. It could not be. The heart of humanity rang out when it said, "Let the child live." It could not be. (Loud cheers.) There were children of brain and of heart; there were children born of common ancestry, common languages; they could not be permitted to die because of false parentage. (Cheers.) He was glad to accept and answer for the phrase "kindred beyond the sea." He could answer for his and their kindred beyond the sea.

After references to the objects of the Actors' Fund, he said that the expression "kindred beyond the sea" was first to his knowledge used by Mr. Gladstone, who added the quotation, "when love unites," etc. (Cheers.) No profession better than theirs could speak for them, and in the name of his country, speaking to theirs, he asked them to join him in wishing that hands might be clasped across the spreading main. (Loud cheers.)

Justice Jeune of the High Court of Justice presided at the dinner. Justice Barnes and Sir Frank Lockwood, Sir John Pender and Alban G. H. Gibbs, members of Parliament, several leading actors and a number of persons prominent in literary circles were present.

Destructive Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Fire to-night destroyed the double warehouse building running from 105 to 111 Wooster street, and occupied by Piddian & Womster, manufacturers of infants' clothing; D. E. Sicher & Co., underwear merchants; Nathan Hutkiff, glass merchant, and Morris Wagner's art manufacturing company. It is thought that the damage will reach $150,000. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

Captain Isaac Bassett Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Captain Isaac Bassett, the veteran Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, died at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon, the immediate cause being cancer of the stomach.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Six Men Lose Their Lives on the American Line Steamship St. Paul

BY THE SUDDEN BURSTING OF A STEAM VALVE.

Frightful Accident at a Colliery in Pennsylvania, Caused by the Breaking of a Coupling While a Train Was Ascending a Grade—A Number of Men Injured, Four of Them Fatally.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—By the bursting of a steam valve on board the American line steamship St. Paul, at Pier 1, North River, early this morning, six men were scalded to death and four others were so badly scalded that they had to be taken to the hospital. The St. Paul was to have sailed at 11 o'clock to-day for Southampton.

The dead are: James Fawns, second assistant engineer; William Manning, fourth assistant engineer; Robert Campbell, machinist; George Williams, machinist; Daniel McCallion, a machinist's helper; Robert Wilson, machinist, died at the hospital.

Following is a list of the injured who were removed to Hudson-street hospital: Frank Vesper, third assistant engineer, 29 years old, Roxbury, Mass., scalded about face and hands, reported dying to-night; Andrew Heard, 45 years old, Woolsen, Eng., storekeeper, scalded all over body, also thought to be dying; Adolph Falkner, 29 years old of this city, stoker, scalded on legs, arms, hands and neck; Durham, machinist, scalded on body.

The St. Paul came in last Saturday. She was already to sail at 11 o'clock today, and had a large passenger list. This is what is known as her holiday trip, but the accident, it was said on the pier this morning, will delay her departure for at least twenty-four hours.

At the time of the accident there were about thirty men, engineers, machinists and helpers, in the fireroom and engine-room. A large steam valve, leading from the fireroom into the engine-room, burst, and filled the two apartments with escaping steam.

James Carnegie, the chief engineer, was not in the engine-room at the time of the explosion. The second assistant engineer, James Fawns, was there, with other assistants and machinists, oiling the machinery and getting ready to sail at 11 o'clock.

The noise of the escaping steam, which followed the bursting of the steam valve, was heard on deck, and great excitement followed on the ship. The cries of the men in the fireroom were also heard, and some of the crew went to their rescue. Two or three of the scalded men climbed up on the deck. The skin was peeled from their faces and arms, and they presented a horrible appearance.

For a few moments it was not known just what had transpired, on account of the dense steam which filled the fireroom and engine-room, and the excitement was intense.

Second Assistant Engineer Fawns, Fourth Assistant Engineer Manning and Machinists Campbell, Williams and Machinists' Helper McCallion were dead before help reached them.

The cause of the bursting of the steam valve is not known at present.

Later—Frank Vesper, third assistant engineer, of Roxbury, Mass., died at 6:30 o'clock to-night, and Andrew Heard, 45 years old, a storekeeper, from Scotland, died at 6:45 p. m. to-night at the Hudson-street hospital.

It was announced late this afternoon by the American line officials that the repairs to the St. Paul would occupy at least ten days.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Number of Men Injured, Four of Them Fatally.

SHAMOKIN (Pa.), Dec. 18.—A terrible accident occurred at the Midvalley colliery at 7 o'clock this morning, where a number of men were injured, four of them fatally. The latter are: Joseph Lavonski, Mount Carmel, back and head hurt; James Hollister, engineer, Maysville, scalded, arms broken and internal injuries; Stanny Yesolli, Mount Carmel, head and knees crushed; John Lebig, Mount Carmel, scalded and compound fracture of legs.

At 7 o'clock an accommodation train was up for the men to go to No. 2 slope. After which Conductor Harry Hudson ordered Engineer Hollister to run back ligh t to No. 1, and bring back a string of empty cars. The conductor accompanied the locomotive to the colliery. Thirty men boarded the cars and the engine started. When near the top the coupling broke next to the engine, and the cars ran down the steep grade. At a sharp curve near the bottom the cars left the track, causing a mass of wreckage twenty feet high. A number of the men were buried in the debris. Had the train kept the track the cars would have run down the No. 1 slope, a distance of hundreds of feet.

SUGAR-BOUNTY ACT.

Two Cases of Importance Decided by a U. S. Circuit Judge.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Two cases of great importance were decided this morning by Judge Pardee in the United States Circuit Court. They were test cases on the constitutionality of the Sugar Bounty Act.

Judge Pardee's opinion was very short but forcible against the position assumed by Comptroller Bowler. He holds that the Sugar Bounty Act was constitutional, and therefore the $5,000,000 now lying in the United States Treasury voted to the sugar claims and awaiting the Comptroller's pleasure to be distributed to the rightful owners is being held illegally, and should be prorated among those for whom it was originally intended.

This does not mean final action in the case, as the case will be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States. Usually several years elapse before a case filed in the higher tribunal can be tried, but it is said that the Justices have agreed under the circumstances to give the sugar planters' cause an immediate hearing, and it is therefore probable that within a month or two the Supreme Court will pass final judgment on Mr. Bowler's contention.

BODY SNATCHING.

Serious Charges Against Topeka's Ex-City Scavenger.

TOPEKA (Kas.), Dec. 18.—The police to-night arrested ex-City Scavenger M. E. Lowe on the charge of body-snatching, and they claim to have a straight chain of proof which will convict him of being the party who robbed three graves in the Topeka Cemetery to supply the Kansas Medical College with dissecting material. Lowe is a tough citizen, who was already under $1,200 bonds on the charge of murderous assault.

Dr. Minney, Dean of the college, was also arrested to-night on the charge of arranging with Lowe for the bodies, as were also F. H. Martin and L. C. Duncan, students at the college, who are charged with receiving the bodies into the dissecting-room. The three latter gave bonds, while Lowe remains in jail.

Lowe is said to have done the grave-robbing single-handed. The case against him was worked up by Police Sergeant Frank Ellison.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Second Days' Session of the Convention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The second day's session of the Anti-saloon League was largely devoted to the discussion of the proposed constitution. The report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted, showed that about 200 delegates were in attendance, representing organizations throughout the country.

The newly-elected President, Hiram Price of Iowa, delivered an impassioned address, in which he said he believed victory would ultimately perch upon the banner of this new association, and he regarded this as the brightest day in the whole history of the war that is constantly waging against the liquor traffic. "Heretofore," he declared, "we have fought in detachments and single-handed; now we present a solid front to the enemy, and we must succeed."

MARINE DISASTERS.

Two Vessels Wrecked and Thirty-Six Lives Lost.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), Dec. 18.—The wreck of the schooner Victory has been found on the northern coast. Twenty-two lives were lost on her. The schooner Goldfinch has been lost, with fourteen souls.

The coasting steamer Virginia Lake, which arrived this afternoon, reports immense destruction along the coast. A boat named Pearl Pamal was picked up on the Grand Banks. It is believed to have belonged to a foundered French fishing vessel.

THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

Spanish Troops Defeat Insurgents at Palmarito.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The columns of Spanish troops commanded by Canella and Baquero, 1,100 strong, have defeated Jose Maceo, Bonni and Peruquito Perez, whose forces numbered 3,000 men, in an engagement at Palmarito. The fight lasted seven hours. The rebels fled, leaving forty-six dead on the field and carrying off many wounded. The Spaniards, who stormed the positions occupied by the rebels, lost seventeen killed and fifty-three wounded.

An Archbishop Dying.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.), Dec. 18.—Archbishop Peter Richard Kendrick is believed to be dying. A week ago he contracted a cold, and has gradually grown weaker. To-night his condition was considered so critical that the sacrament for the dying was administered by one of the Jesuit priests living near the Archepiscopal residence. Dr. Gregory, the attending physician, fears that the venerable Archbishop has not much longer to live. Archbishop Kendrick is 89 years old.

LADIES' DAY AT INGLESIDE.

BIG CROWD, IN SPITE OF THREATENING WEATHER.

The Track Muddy, But the Racing Good—Three Out of Six Favorites Win.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The weather was threatening to-day, but the rain held off until the conclusion of the racing. It was Ladies' Day, and a big crowd was in attendance. The track was muddy, but the racing good. Three out of six favorites won.

Five furlongs, selling, Adolph Spreckels (3 to 1) won, Hazard (16 to 5) second, Mount McGregor II. (8 to 5) third. Time—1:05½. Duchess, Peixotto, Skaikiho, Mabel L. and Rey de Apache also ran.

Six furlongs, selling, George Miller (3 to 1) won, Highland (4 to 1) second, Carmel (50 to 1) third. Time—1:18½. Montana, Oregon Eclipse, Minnie Cee, Royal Flush, Arundel and Jake Johnson also ran.

One mile, Sister Mary (1 to 4) won, Roma (12 to 1) second, Santiago (coupled with Sister Mary) third. Time—1:47. Navy Blue, Pescador and Dungarven also ran.

Six furlongs, selling, Collins (5 to 1) won, Shieldbearer (3½ to 1) second, Julia O. (10 to 1) third. Time—1:19. Tobey, Allahabad, Miss Garvin, Doyle, Schnitz and Detective also ran.

Mile and a sixteenth, over four hurdles, Rob Roy (4 to 1) won, Bellringer (11 to 5) second, Cicero (coupled with Bellringer) third. Time—2:03½. White Cloud and Little Mid also ran. Malo Diablo fell.

Mile and a sixteenth, over four hurdles, J. O. C. (8 to 5) won, Nellie G. (12 to 1) second, Alexis 30 to 1) third. Time—2:05¼. Uncertainty and Silverado also ran. Wag and Soon Enough fell.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races at Ingleside:

First race, one mile, selling, Regan (102), Ike L. (97), Candor (100), Minnie Cee (103), Garcia (101), Fi Fi (95), Orbit (105), Whitestone (112).

Second race, two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, selling, Doubtful (103), Walter J. (110), Valiente (110), Princess Rose I. (103), Caliente (106), imp. Endymion (103), Don Pio Pico (110), Yankee Doodle (106), Theresia (107), Toeno (105), Pollock (106).

Third race, one mile, selling, Mary S. (103), Gallant (93), Road Runner (105), Braw Scot (99), Mamie Scott (98), Montalvo (106), Hy Dy (101).

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, handicap, Potentate (115), Zobair (96), Quirt (95), Sir Play (87), Can't Dance (80).

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile, selling, Ida Sauer (94), Last Chance (109), Starlight (109), Conde (112), imp. Ivy (109), W. L. Munson (99), E. H. Shirley (112), Zoolein (112), Sligo (109), Quarterstaff (112), Pecksniff (102), The King (106), Umma (104), Montana (112).

Sixth race, three-fourths of a mile, handicap for gentlemen riders, Svengali (Skinner), Modesto (Archibald), Johnny Payne (J. Talbot Clifton), Vishun (Lincoln), Service (Simpkins), Oregon Eclipse (Dimond), Philomena (W. B. Sink, Jr), Ferrier (Hobart), Burmah (Burmeister). Weights not yet announced, none less than 145 pounds.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Summaries: Six furlongs, Lilian E. won, Rosalind II. second, Newhouse third. Time—:13½.

Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, Dr. Work won, Overella second, Tom Sayre third. Time—1:34½.

Six furlongs, Percy won, George F. Smith second, Nikita third. Time—1:14¼.

Mile and a quarter, Wolsey won, Case second, Uncle Jim third. Time—2:08½.

Six furlongs, Saybrooke won, Sir John second, Han Ban third. Time—1:15¾.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Two Brothers Shot and Killed at Gold Cross Mining Camp.

OUTCOME OF A QUARREL WHILE DRINKING AT A BAR.

H. C. Tyson, the Man Who Shot and Killed Deputy Sheriff Buzzell in San Joaquin County on Thanksgiving Night, Arrested at Merced—Five Chinese Held Up by Two Masked Highwaymen Near Lillis.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 18.—Tirso and Juan Gonzales, two brothers, were killed at Gold Cross mining camp, situated thirty miles west of Yuma, on Monday evening in a saloon brawl, the murderer being a prospector named Johnson Randolph. A miner named Mulcahy and the Gonzales brothers were drinking at the bar, when Randolph entered the saloon. Mulcahy and Randolph became involved in a quarrel, during which the latter slapped the former in the face. Instantly Tirso Gonzales whipped out his revolver and fired twice at Randolph without effect. Randolph retaliated by shooting Tirso in the stomach. Juan Gonzales then took a hand in the fight, and leveled his gun at Randolph, but the cartridges failed to explode. A second later Juan fell dead with a bullet through the heart from the pistol of Randolph. Tirso died twelve hours afterward. Randolph fled, and has not been captured. The bodies of the murdered men were brought to Yuma and an inquest held this afternoon but no particulars are obtainable. The Gonzales brothers were merchants, and it is said that Tirso was quarrelsome and pugnacious. Little or nothing is known of Randolph.

CARSON MINT.

Nevada Threatened With Another Big Scandal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The Call to-morrow will say: "Nevada is threatened with another Mint scandal. The State Board of Examiners have discovered 73,000 bright, new silver dollars in the State Treasury, all of which bear the date of 1893, and have the appearance of having been dumped in there fresh from the United States Mint. The coinage of standard dollars at the Carson Mint was always limited and wholly suspended early in 1893, and it is asserted that no such amount as $73,000 was coined that year.

"The question naturally arises: 'Where did these dollars come from, and how did they reach the State Treasury?' They were not paid into the treasury in the regular course of business, and many hold the opinion that silver bullion to this amount was clandestinely coined into standard dollars at a profit of about 38 per cent. and exchanged for gold at the State Treasury, thereby netting a profit for those concerned of about $40,000, the original amount of silver dollars being estimated at $80,000.

"It is also stated that the amount of gold expected to be on hand is not apparent. This should not be construed as a shortage, the amount of legal tender necessary to balance the accounts of the State Controller and State Treasurer being present to a cent, but the enormous supply of silver dollars, all bearing the date of 1893, was somewhat of shock to the officials who count the money in the treasury each month. It is suggested that the next Legislature investigate the matter, which is regarded as a clever deal in exchange made possible by the depreciation of silver.

THEODORE DURRANT.

Dishonorably Discharged From the Second Brigade Signal Corps.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Blanche Lamont, has been dishonorably discharged from the Signal Corps of the Second Brigade of the National Guard. In General Orders No. 9, issued by the Adjutant-General, dated December 17th, General Warfield dispenses with Durrant's services to the State in the following language:

"Musician W. H. T. Durrant, Signal Corps, Second Brigade, N. G. C., having been convicted of felony in a civil court of the State of California, is hereby dishonorably discharged from the service of the State of California." This action was taken in consequence of official notice sent to General Warfield by Captain Boardman of the Signal Corps of the fact of conviction, in accordance with the Civil Code, which prescribes that any member of the National Guard convicted of felony shall be dishonorably discharged.

FIVE CHINESE ROBBED.

Held Up by Two Masked Highwaymen and Relieved of Their Money.

LILLIS (Cal.), Dec. 18.—Five Chinese who work at a vegetable garden located near here, were held up by two masked highwaymen last night at about 9 o'clock.

One of the robbers stood guard with a double-barreled shotgun while the other lined the Chinese up against the wall and helped himself to what little money they had. The robbers then backed off into the dark. The Chinese gave chase, and several shots were exchanged, but the highwaymen made good their escape.

Of the two men, one is described as being tall and the other short. The Chinese could not give any further description, on account of the men having been well masked. They are supposed to be individuals well acquainted in this neighborhood.

H. C. Tyson Arrested.

STOCKTON, Dec. 18.—H. C. Tyson, the man who killed Deputy Sheriff Buzzell on Thanksgiving night at the McCormack ranch, was arrested this afternoon at Merced. The old man had been working for a rancher for several days, and was discovered dressing a wound. The officers were notified, and after watching him several days concluded to take him into custody. When arrested this afternoon he acknowledged his identity. The Sheriff of Merced will bring the prisoner to this city in the morning.

Killed by a Vicious Boar.

WINLOCK (Wash.), Dec. 18.—While engaged in feeding stock yesterday, J. Hining, a well-to-do farmer, was attacked by a vicious boar. A gory battle resulted, in which Hining received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

Failure of the Grangers' Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The prospects are not favorable for the depositors of the Grangers' Bank of California, which suspended payment last week, receiving any of their money at present. The affairs of the bank are said to-day to be in a worse condition than was supposed, and the Attorney-General has advised the Bank Commissioners to take immediate possession.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

SEATTLE, Dec. 18.—Moses Sommerfield, a salesman, 63 years old, died this morning from injuries received yesterday in a coasting accident. While making his way down Madison-street hill he was run into by Warren Hastie, the eldest son of Prosecuting Attorney A. W. Hastie. Sommerfield's spine was broken and concussion of the brain also resulted.

Used Funds Not Belonging to Him.

TACOMA (Wash.), Dec. 18.—George W. Boggs, ex-City Treasurer, was today found guilty of using the funds of his office for his personal gain. Ten years' imprisonment is the maximum penalty.

Wade Found Guilty.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 18.—The jury in the case of Stephen Wade, charged with the seduction of Miss Zelpha, found him guilty. Defendant is a son of a prominent rancher.

A Woman Perishes From Exposure.

GOLDENDALE (Wash.), Dec. 18.—While suffering from mental aberration, the wife of Sheriff Frank B. Stimson wandered away from home last night and perished from exposure.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Views of the British Government With Regard to the Situation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—A special cable to the Herald from London gives the following as embodying the views of the British Government at the present moment with regard to the situation in Venezuela:

The English Government is of the opinion that in the matters under consideration it would have been usual to make previous overtures to ascertain the British Government's view upon the situation before any proposals of any kind were officially formulated or presented. Instead of this, the unusual course was adopted by Mr. Olney—whose ability, however, is ungrudgingly admitted—of delivering a long lecture to the British Government, although he necessarily was at the time without full knowledge of the English case, being in possession of the Venezuela side. Such a "blot from the blue sky" could only evoke a logical and argumentative reply, which, although extremely courteous in tone, naturally embodied the opposite English views.

The Standard to-morrow will say: It is apparent that the war fever in the United States is among politicians, and instances Mr. Chandler's bill. It continues: "While the fit lasts we must expect to deal with grandiose talk, and must not be surprised at the promulgation of the most ridiculous plans; but we have an abiding faith in the good sense of the American people, and feel sure that when they come to review the facts calmly they will be prepared to admit that Mr. Cleveland has altogether overdone his part. It is plain to them that we must appeal against the misrepresentation of the sentiments by the Executive. The amazing demands which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney ask Congress to indorse constitute an attempted outrage on the law of the nations which the whole world is bound to repudiate."

The paper lengthily discusses Mr. Olney's dispatch, reasserts the strength of the English position and concludes as follows: "We fail to find a shadow of excuse for an act of astounding and utterly unprovoked unfriendliness. Even if our case were less strong, it would be startling, indeed shocking, to find the head of the American Republic plunging with so much levity into a position from which one side or the other must recede with some discredit, and not without some humiliation; but that in the actual circumstances Mr. Cleveland should employ language recommending action that savors of a readiness to commit England and the United Sttes to a fratricidal conflict seems to us little short of a grave crime. This is how it strikes everybody, without distinction of party, in this country. We feel pretty confident that such will be the final opinion of the great bulk of the American people."

The Chronicle will say: "Had the controversy arisen between Great Britain and a European Power, it would by now have had consequences of the most serious character. But we and the United States are brethren, and family quarrels have often kindled a quick flame and ended in sudden tenderness. Therefore we do not and will not assume that President Cleveland's message has produced an impasseu. Above all, we will not contemplate the iniquity of a war between England and America. It is a thing that civilization would not envisage. It horrifies even cooler hostile observers. The foreign press examines the dispatches, and finds nothing absolutely precluding an amicable settlement."

WILL THANK CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Herald's special cable from Caracas, Venezuela, says: President Crespo was interviewed yesterday upon Mr. Cleveland's message to the United States Congress with the Anglo-Venezuelan correspondence. Crespo said that he was preparing a personal letter of thanks to President Cleveland. He added: "The attitude of Venezuela and of her Executive head upon the boundary question in Guiana will always be one of self-protection. The republic will uphold rights that properly may be regarded as hers at all hazards. President Cleveland and myself were both as one in losing and regaining power, and certainly it seems as if we were one in destiny and action."

FEELING IN THE ARGENTINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Herald this morning prints the following cable from Buenos Ayres, via Galveston, Dec. 18th: "The general topic of discussion here in official and business circles is on the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary. Outside the English colony, who regard the message as a mere threat, the reception of the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is enthusiastic. General Mitre says that he has always been in accord with the principle enunciated in the doctrine, and that he can say with authority that the same view is held by the acting President of Argentine, General Rosa."

TO AID POOR MINERS.

Bill Introduced in Congress to Relieve Them of Assessments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative McLachlan this afternoon introduced a bill "suspending for the present year the law which requires $100 assessment to be paid each year on every mining claim." The object is to relieve poor miners who are not able to meet the assessment at the present time.

McLachlan asked the unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the bill, but an objection was made and it went to the Committee on Mining.

In the Senate White presented a memorial from the citizens of California praying for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the direction and control of the United States.

Cyclone in Texas.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.), Dec. 18.—A special from Sherman, Texas, says that a cyclone swept over the country four miles north of there last evening. One house was blown away and one man injured.

THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE.

Philadelphia Comparatively Quiet Compared With the Scenes of Tuesday,

THOUGH AN UGLY SPIRIT YET PREVAILS IN STREET CROWDS.

While the Police Authorities Think They are Fully Able to Cope With the Situation, Preparations Have Been Made to Call Out the Militia in Case of a Mob Getting Beyond the Control of the City Authorities—A Few Cars Run During Daylight Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The second day of the great railway strike was comparatively quiet in contrast to the violent outbursts of yesterday, but nevertheless there were many violent scenes enacted, and the Union Traction Company only succeeded in running a few cars on the various lines at long intervals, under a heavy guard of policemen. Before dusk the company withdrew what few cars it had out, and again to-night they are not turning a wheel, and thousands of people were again put to the inconvenience of walking miles to their homes.

The police authorities claim to be fully able to cope with the strike, but, nevertheless, every preparation has been made to call out the militia in the event of the mob getting beyond the control of the city authorities.

While the rioting to-day was not so extensive as yesterday, there was an ugly spirit visible in the crowds on the streets.

There are rumors that the traction company will consent to some adjustment of the strike, but these cannot be verified, and probably are incorrect. President Walsh of the traction company could not be found to-night, but a director of the company stated in unequivocal terms that no compromise with the strikers would be made.

The saloons closed again to-night at the request of the Mayor, and, as no cars were running, the streets were generally quiet, the only point where there seemed to be a likelihood of disturbance being at the car sheds at Kensington avenue and Cumberland street, where a threatening crowd gathered for a while.

Despite the display of force, cars were not run oftener than an hour apart on any of the lines, and in some cases only a single car went over the route.

In Kensington the crowds gave evidence of an ugly temper. The tracks were blocked with all kinds of obstructions, and frequently when the police would leave the car to remove these obstructions, the mob would make an assault on the car and break the windows and beat the conductor and motorman. The police had orders to show no mercy to the mob, and they clubbed them with a free hand whenever they came in contact with them.

The same scenes were repeated in the northwestern section of the city. At Fifth and Moore streets the mob was especially active. From a building in course of construction near by Belgian blocks were secured and the tracks for two solid blocks were piled two feet high with these stones. An ice wagon happening by the crowd set upon it and added its load as a further obstruction to the cars.

One of the exciting incidents of the day occurred on Market street. About 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a car was crawling slowly westward on Market street. Eight policemen were on the car, and a detail of mounted officers rode behind and ahead of it. The drivers of the numerous drays and heavy wagons on Market street are heartily in sympathy with the strikers, and they did everything in their power by getting on the track to impede the progress of the car. At Ninth street the mob surged out into the street and surrounded the car. The officers opened up a passage with their horses, as well as they could. It was slow work, however, and finally one of the crowd, bolder than the rest, cast a stone. It went through the window of the car and was followed by a shower of stones and clubs. The officers charged into the mob and drove them back, riding upon the pavement and forcing hundreds of women and spectators to take refuge in stores.

The fighting blood of the crowd was aroused, however, and it clung tenaciously behind the cars. At Twelfth street it closed in again and pressed so heavily upon the policemen that two of them drew their revolvers and fired into the air. This frightened the crowd and it fell back. But it soon recovered its courage and from Twelfth to Sixteenth street, up around the public buildings, was a running fight between the police and the mob. At Sixteenth street the crowd grew weary of the chase and fell away.

The strikers to-day attempted to inaugurate a parade, and about 200 of them marched down from Eighth and Callowhill streets, where their headquarters are located, to Market street, and out that street. Just opposite the public buildings they met a squad of mounted officers, who charged into their midst and dispersed them. As soon as the Mayor heard of this parading he issued an order prohibiting such demonstrations, and the strike leaders promised that no more parades should take place.

This evening while a mail car was approaching the carshed at Kensington avenue and Cumberland street it was set upon by a mob and almost completely wrecked. Here, for the first time, the crack of a pistol was heard in the crowd, but no one was shot. The attack upon the mail car drew a great crowd around the carshed, and for a time things bore a serious aspect. Open threats were made to burn the shed, and the police had their hands full in keeping the crowd within bounds. Later, however, the mob melted away, and the danger passed for the night.

Since last night Mayor Warwick and Director of Public Safety Bietler have not left their offices in the City Hall. They are sleeping and eating there, and are in constant communication with all parts of the city.

About 200 clergymen held a meeting this afternoon, and appointed a committee to endeavor to persuade both sides to arbitrate their differences.

Murder in the First Degree.

ALBANY (Or.), Dec. 18.—The trial of Lloyd Montgomery, the 18-year-old youth who murdered his father and mother and Daniel McKercher at Brownsville on November 19th last, was concluded to-day, the jury finding a verdict of murder in the first degree after a single ballot. Montgomery's conviction was a foregone conclusion, he having made several damaging confessions. No effort will be made to secure a new trial, and sentence will be pronounced to-morrow, thus completing the swiftest conviction on record in this State.