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THE RECORD-UNION.

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VOLUME XCIV.—NO. 157. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1898.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 17,625.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A Heated Debate in the Senate Over the Financial Question.

Came Up During Consideration of the Teller Bond Resolution.

Sharp Colloquy Between Advocates and Opponents of the Measure—The House Devotes Almost the Entire Day to Political Debate, During Which the Main Question Was Whether the Present Administration Had Brought About the Prosperity Now Prevailing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—To-day's session of the Senate was characterized by a heated, almost acrimonious debate of the financial question. For nearly two hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Allison of Iowa, Berry of Arkansas and Hoar of Massachusetts. The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and opponents of the resolution, the debate often approaching bitterness. The feature of the discussion was a speech by Teller, author of the resolution, his statement calling out a suggestion from Hoar that he (Teller) ought to have them stricken from the record. In response to an inquiry by Spooner, Vest admitted that he thought the system of coinage referred to in the resolution meant the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that admission apparently giving satisfaction to the opponents of the measure.

The Senate, on motion of Hoar of Massachusetts, went into executive session to-day as soon as it convened. The doors were opened at 12:15, and Quay secured the passage of the bill to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into military service by the Government. The amount involved is $46,000.

Quay also reported the army appropriation bill.

Butler of North Carolina offered an amendment to the Postoffice bill providing for the extension of rural free delivery to every State and Territory of the Union, and to as many sections of those States and Territories as possible.

Butler said the amendments had been drawn after full consultation with the Postmaster-General.

Perkins of California called up the pension appropriation bill.

The amendment proposed by Allen, providing that the lowest pension paid by the Government be $8 per month, was ruled out of order.

Allen then offered an amendment to the bill increasing the amount appropriated from $141,000,000 to $148,000,000, in accordance with the estimates made by the Commissioner of Pensions, but it was lost without division.

The pension bill was then passed.

The Teller resolution was then laid before the Senate.

Allison reviewed the history of the Stanley Matthews resolution, maintaining that its purpose at that time was not in opposition to public interest or in derogation of the rights of the public creditors. He held now that the situation was different. He insisted that the pending resolution gave the Secretary of the Treasury no more authority under the law than he had now. The Secretary may now pay Government obligations in coin.

He held that there was no disposition upon the part of the administration to evade the law, and added that the Republican party had maintained that it ought to be the purpose of the Government to maintain the gold and silver money of the country at a parity.

Tillman asked Allison whether he would say in terms that the bond obligations of the Government were payable in silver.

In reply, Allison quoted the law that the bonds were payable in coin, but that was not satisfactory to Tillman who insisted upon an answer, yes or no.

Allison declined to have words put into his mouth.

In response to a question of Teller, Allison said he thought it would be proper for the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the obligations of the Government in either silver or gold. "But," declared Allison, "the Secretary of the Treasury, if he is an honest man, in reaching his decision to act upon that point, must take into consideration existing conditions, one of which is that the Government is pledged to maintain the gold and silver currency of the country at a parity."

Allison thought if it were the purpose of the advocates of the pending resolution to force a depreciation of one of the great moneys of the country they ought to avow that purpose. He maintained that if the objects of the silver advocates were carried into effect it would be impossible to maintain the parity of gold and silver coin.

"If I were assured," said he, "that the resolution would strengthen the credit of the country, I should certainly vote for it."

Berry of Arkansas, in an extended speech, declared that the pending resolution was precisely the same as that for which the Senator from Iowa (Allison) voted twenty years ago. If it was not a violation of public faith then, he added, it could not be so now. One of the reasons why Berry was desirous of the passage of the resolution was that it would disprove the charges brought in 1896, that the Democratic party was composed of repudiationists and dishonorable men.

Aldrich of Rhode Island—Do you desire to take from the Secretary of the Treasury his discretion to pay Government obligations in either gold or silver?

Berry—The trouble is the Secretary of the Treasury has turned over the Government's option to the bondholders.

Aldrich—Would the passage of the resolution by the Senate and House act as instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury?

"It would," replied Berry, "but I am satisfied, in view of the recent actions and words of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he would not obey the instructions."

Hale of Maine said when the present law was put in the statute books that silver was about twice as valuable as it is now, and Aldrich interjected the inquiry whether, in view of the fall in the price of silver, the Senator from Arkansas (Berry) believed the Government ought to take advantage of its creditors and pay him in the cheaper money.

Berry replied that he was as much in favor of maintaining the honor of the country as the Senator from Rhode Island, but he held that the bondholders ought to be willing to live up to their contract and accept coin in payment.

Teller followed in an extended speech in favor of the resolution. He declared it was a question of law which he would discuss.

"Well," inquired Foraker, "does this resolution mean the same now as it did twenty years ago?"

"Being a question of law," replied Teller, "it can mean nothing else."

"But was not the resolution of twenty years ago," persisted Foraker, "passed to meet a state of affairs existing then that does not now exist?"

"Not at all," replied the Colorado Senator. "No man could then have known what financial legislation Congress would enact. The resolution then bound no man to vote for free coinage, and it binds no man now to so vote."

Hoar dissented from Teller's proposition that this resolution involved a question of law, and urged that it came now to a question of honor.

"I am getting tired," shouted Teller, "of the position assumed by certain Senators here because they live in the Eastern part of this country. They are no more honest, they are no more strenuous in upholding the public honor than I am. I want to say here and now that I believe in paying the debts of the Government in silver, even if that is the cheaper metal. The Government has the right to the difference according to its contract. The silver dollar which the gentleman from Iowa (Allison) says is not as good as the gold dollar is paid to the mechanic, the artisan and laborer in liquidation of obligations incurred with them, and I hold that the bond purchaser is no better than the man with the blistered hands, and ought to be paid in the same money. The Secretary of the Treasury is now bound by law to regard the interests of the people, but that department has been making laws to suit itself for twenty years."

Teller held that there could be no degradation in paying the bills of the Government in silver.

Fairbanks arose and endeavored to propose a question to Teller.

"Sit down!" cried the Colorado Senator, "I've been badgered enough."

As Fairbanks sat down, Teller said he would answer to-morrow the question, but he did not desire to be interrupted now.

Hoar replied to Teller in a speech in which he deplored "the remarkable effort" of the Colorado Senator. He contended that the question was not one of legal power, but of honor and good faith. He would not say that the Senator from Colorado had "squirmed" out of the question, nor would he order him to "sit down," as he had ordered the Senator from Indiana.

Teller—I will strike that out of my speech.

"If I were the Senator," said Hoar, "I would have the entire speech stricken from the record."

Hale of Maine declared that the debate during the day had settled the fact that it was the desire of the advocates of the resolution to bring the country to a silver basis, and to make the payment of all debts, public and private, in silver, which was now worth less than half what gold is worth. He was willing, he said, to have the people of the country pass upon that proposition.

Vest of Missouri insisted that the Maine Senator's remarks had placed the advocates of the resolution in a false light. "We are not monometallists," said he, "but bimetallists."

Allison asked Vest whether he thought the Bland-Allison Act in substantial compliance with the concurrent resolutions of twenty years ago.

"This is no financial kindergarten," said Vest. "The Senator from Iowa ought to know what the Bland-Allison Act meant, because he framed it himself."

"I want an answer to my question," said Allison, "and if it requires a financial kindergarten to obtain an answer I would like to have the Senator from Missouri open such a school now."

The Senate then at 5:45 adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Under the parliamentary fiction of discussing the Indian appropriation bill, the House devoted almost the entire day to a political debate in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country, as a result of the advent of the present administration.

As speeches were limited to five minutes, many members participated, and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent, and although good-natured, some hard knocks were given and received. Smith, the Delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating the Indians, and Walker moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle School.

The House consumed considerable of the afternoon in a discussion of the industrial conditions, Republicans affirming and Democrats denying that prosperity had returned.

Richardson (D.) of Tennessee adduced some figures and financial authorities to prove that prosperity had not yet appeared.

"If prosperity has not returned," asked Stone (R.) of Pennsylvania, "how does it happen that in all the industrial region men are employed, and that they are not supported by charity, as they were under the Cleveland administration?"

"The trouble with the gentleman," replied Richardson, "is that his premises are all wrong. Labor is not employed in all the industrial regions. In New England 125,000 workers are now on strike."

Messrs. Grosvenor, Stone, Dingley and other Republicans rose to reply, and in the confusion Richardson called out that he had no desire to interfere with Stone's Gubernatorial boom.

"I am glad to have the indorsement of that side," replied Stone, smiling.

Grosvenor cited the wool raising industry and examples of what the Dingley law had done.

Dockery (D.) of Missouri, in discussing the cotton mills strike, contended

WIND CREATES GREAT HAVOC.

St. Louis Has Another Visitation of a Terrific Gale.

The Wind Reaches a Velocity of Sixty-Six Miles an Hour.

Two Deaths, One Person Fatally and Several Minor Injuries Recorded as a Result of the Blow—Considerable Damage to Buildings Also Reported—Heavy Storm in Oklahoma Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A terrific thunderstorm raged for more than an hour in this vicinity after 3 a. m. to-day. The sky cleared for a time shortly after daybreak, but the wind continued to be low. It increased in intensity, until at 10:45 a. m. the Weather Bureau officers reported a velocity of sixty-three miles an hour had been gained. Thus far there have been three fatalities as far as known. August Weymeyer was blown off the Shields building and died in ten minutes from his injuries. A woman, name unknown, is reported lying dead in some debris at 3840 Laclede avenue, and a boy was killed by having been blown from a porch roof in another part of the city. There is every indication that it is a strong blow, but not a tornado.

The gale of wind reached the highest velocity of any experienced here since the tornado of May 27, 1896, when the destruction of life and property was so great. Its highest velocity was sixty-six miles an hour, and up to noon two deaths, one fatally injured and several minor injuries had been reported, as well as destruction to property.

August Weymeyer, aged 37, a carpenter, who was blown from the roof, lived but ten minutes after being taken to the City Hospital. Thomas Josepher Peters, 4 years old, blown from the roof of a porch and killed.

Injured: Mrs. Sarah J. Lorin, spine crushed and she may die, injury caused by the blowing down of fence; Mrs. W. P. Doddridge, blown under an express wagon, internal injuries; Mary Wilson, struck by a sign and hip dislocated.

Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning a terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and rain, struck the city, and prevailed for an hour or more. By daybreak the sky had cleared, but it soon became cloudy again and the wind began to rise. By 10:45 the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour, but fourteen miles less than the recorded velocity during the tornado of '96. It was a straight blow from the southwest, and the residents of the city, especially in the tornado-stricken section, were seized with consternation. Swinging signs and window panes were blown down and broken; the houses demolished and fences leveled; telegraph poles and wires broken, and in some instances roofs were taken off.

A frame building on Twelfth street was blown down, but no one hurt. The east wall of the ruins of the Ravenwood Distillery, at Madison and Twenty-third streets, was blown over. At Nineteenth and Market streets the roof of a two-story building was blown down. There were several thrilling escapes, but so far as can be learned no one was injured.

The wind created much alarm at the Four Courts, especially among the jail prisoners. The big old building swayed perceptibly, and there was a general exodus from the upper floors.

Considerable other damage to buildings in St. Louis was reported later.

Mrs. Doddridge, one of those injured, is the wife of General Manager Doddridge of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is learned to-night that she was not seriously hurt.

In East St. Louis the storm of wind, sleet and rain startled many of the residents into the belief that another tornado had struck the city. The wind demolished the baseball park completely, entailing a loss of $2,500. Sign boards were scattered all over the streets, and a big section of wooden sidewalk on East Broadway was blown across the commons.

The low places in the western portion of the city were filled with water. Signs, fences and outbuildings also suffered, but no casualties were reported on that side of the river.

HEAVY STORM IN OKLAHOMA.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Jan. 25.—A wet snow fell throughout the Southwest last night, covering the ground to the depth of a foot. The storm began about midnight and continued until early this morning. It was followed by freezing weather, which caked the snow on telephone and telegraph lines, and communication with many points outside of Kansas City has been stopped, while other points were left for hours at a time. No serious delay to trains has been reported.

A heavy wind storm, blowing down telegraph poles in all directions struck here this morning. Between Kansas City and Lawrence many poles were leveled. Trains from the West were badly delayed.

Snow drifted into the cuts badly.

At El Reno, O. T., the wind was strong enough to shake houses, topple over chimneys and break many panes of glass. The residence of William Phelps, a farmer, two miles east of El Reno was demolished. The family escaped with slight injuries. A few miles distant, a house was blown down and the debris caught fire and was consumed. No one was injured.

At Guthrie, O. T., a hailstorm prevailed, and hundreds of panes of glass were broken. Many people thought a tornado was upon them, and fled to their storm cellars.

Up to 7 o'clock this morning communication with the country was good. Then the wires, burdened with several times their weight by ice and snow, tautened by the cold and lashed by the wind, began to snap under the unusual tension.

By 9 o'clock nearly every circuit along the Santa Fe and Union Pacific Rail-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

later communication with almost the entire West was cut off. At noon the condition had become more aggravated. Out of nearly a dozen wires to St. Louis and the same number to Chicago, only one was working between each of the cities.

It was impossible, however, to obtain any news from the Central West, the Southeast or the Northwest. Many trains left the union depot late after waiting in vain for orders to proceed. To-night, communication west had been partially restored.

In Kansas City the heavy damage was confined to broken telephone poles, snapped telephone wires and more or less delay to the street railway traffic.

SNOW AT ST. JOE.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), Jan. 25.—The rain that began to fall here last night turned into snow at 3 o'clock this morning. The falling from 3 to 9 o'clock was three inches. Railroad trains are all delayed and street railway traffic has been demoralized all day. Many telegraph and telephone wires are down.

FURIOUS BLIZZARD.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—A furious blizzard struck this city shortly before noon and up to 1 o'clock two inches of snow had fallen. Street cars were seriously delayed, and as the storm continued this afternoon brought another complete tieup.

STORM IN IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS (Ia.), Jan. 25.—The snow storm to-day is by far the worst of the season. All traffic is stopped. Even the letter carriers were forced to quit.

CLINTON (Ia.), Jan. 25.—A blinding snow storm prevailed here since early this morning. The storm shows no sign of abating. All the traffic is delayed.

BRITISH WARSHIP DISABLED.

The Narcissus Meets With a Mishap at Chemulpo, Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived this morning from Yokohama via Honolulu, brings details of an accident to her majesty's steamship Narcissus, which necessitated her going into the dry dock at Knowltoen on December 11th.

While lying at anchor in the harbor of Chemulpo, Corea, one of the drains of the cruiser choked up and burst, starting a plate and allowing an inrush of water. Within three minutes of the accident there was a foot of water under the engine room, and before the pumps started it had risen to six feet. Boats were cleared and the word passed to standby to abandon ship.

It was half an hour before the powerful pumps made any visible decrease in the volume of water which poured through the gaping seams, but finally the danger of sinking was averted and the leak temporarily repaired, the ship's company being kept busy day and night to secure her from further danger.

Meanwhile the United States steamship Boston sent two officers on board with offers of assistance, and informed the British commander that the Boston had steam up and was ready to receive the crew if it should be found that the cruiser was sinking.

The Coptic also brought the news from Nagasaki that the British squadron, the whereabouts of which had not been known for some days, assembled at Port Hamilton on December 26th. The seven English men-of-war there on that date were the Centurion, Immortalite, Pique, Undaunted, Daphne, Iphigenis and Red Pole. This fleet left for Chemulpo on December 27th, and expected to be joined there by the Narcissus, Grafton, Powerful and Edgar.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Feeling Very Bitter Against the Slayers of Hilton.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—Cardwell and Harris, the Las Virgines ranchers, who killed old man Hilton on Saturday over a right of way dispute, will be taken to Calabasa for arraignment. They gave themselves up to the Justice of the Peace there last Saturday, and were released on bail of $1,000, but the Sheriff's officers have convinced the Justice that bail is not permissible in murder cases, and has the men in the County Jail here.

Feeling against them is very bitter in Calabasa, and the Sheriff is going prepared for trouble. From several sources of information it appears that the murder was a brutal and cold-blooded one, and that the aged wife of the murdered man was compelled to stand on her door-step and watch her husband's death struggles without being permitted to approach him or say one word to him while he lay dying.

It appears that the murder was deliberately planned, and that the pair had asked an officer of the township if they could kill the old man if he opposed them, and had received this Constable's permission to commit the murder.

Cold in Southern California.

SAN BERNARDINO (Cal.), Jan. 25.—Ice failed to thaw out all day in the shade yesterday, and at 9 o'clock last night the thermometer fell to 31 degrees. All expected a severe freeze and damage to the orange crop. By 2 o'clock a. m. the thermometer had gone down to 26. At this time, however, the atmosphere became cloudy, and the thermometer rose to 31 by 6 o'clock this morning. At Redlands and Highland, other orange districts, the thermometer went only to 29, with little or no damage done.

Rear-Admiral McNear.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Rear Admiral McNear, late commander of the Asiatic squadron, United States Navy, arrived here to-day on the Coptic. Commodore Dewey is in charge of the Asiatic fleet, vice Rear Admiral McNear. He hoisted his pennant over the flagship Olympia on the 3d of the present month.

Figel Trial Begun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Theodore A. Figel was to-day brought to trial for the murder of Isaac Hoffman in the wholesale clothing house conducted by the latter on Battery and Bush streets on June 1st of last year. The task of selecting a jury will probably consume two or three days.

Rain and Snow in Santa Clara.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 25.—The rainfall for the storm is .11 of an inch. The deficiency of rain to date from the normal season is fully six inches. The mountains are white with snow this morning.

EIGHT LIVES WERE LOST.

The Fire at Spokane, Washington, Results Most Disastrously.

Remains of Many Human Beings Hidden in the Mass of Debris.

One Hundred and Fifty People Were in the Upper Stories of the Big Building When the Flames Broke Out, Several of Whom Met a Horrible Fate.

SPOKANE (Wash.), Jan. 25.—As a result of the disastrous fire which broke out shortly before midnight last night in the Great Eastern business block on Riverside avenue, at least eight lives were lost, and the burned remains are hidden in a mass of debris in what was the basement. The flames started in the basement, it is thought from a boiler explosion, and when the alarm was given that part of the building was a roaring furnace. The fourth and fifth floors were used as apartments, and nearly 150 people were in the rooms at the time. Several brave men risked their lives to climb the stairs and arouse the sleeping people.

By this time the streets were filled with a horrified throng, and men and women were appearing at the windows imploring those below to save them. The corridors had become filled with dense smoke, and men, women and children were falling there from suffocation. Several half-clad people were helped down the fire escapes. Trembling women, clad only in their night robes, stepped barefooted into the snow in the streets, and fainting, were carried to places of safety and shelter.

The firemen worked with desperate energy, and saved many lives, but their efforts were terribly handicapped by a network of wires around the flaming building.

The scene was one of horrible fascination, the throng in the streets were frantic with horror, and the awful gloom was only relieved when some act of heroism or courage saved an endangered life. Then a great cheer would go up.

American courage was never seen to better advantage. Brave men risked their lives time and again to rescue women and children, and the thrilling scene was repeatedly witnessed of a daring man climbing a narrow fire escape from the top stories of the roaring building with a fainting woman or a screaming child in his arms. Those known to have been lost are: Miss Alice Wilson, aged 18, employed as a hat trimmer; her sister, Maud Wilson, aged 5; Mrs. Rose Smith, aged 20; Mrs. H. G. Davies, an elderly lady from Nebraska City, Neb., who fell in descending from the fifth story, died at the hospital this morning; W. B. Gordan, mining engineer and expert; Mrs. Cora Peters and her daughters Ethel and Alma, aged respectively 9 and 7.

It is also thought that her son Charles, aged 12, perished, but there are reports that he was saved and taken into the country by relatives.

Mrs. Davies was living with her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Pronger. They had rooms on the fifth floor, and found themselves cut off from the stairway and fire escape. The firemen failed in their efforts to lift ladders to the fifth story, owing to a tangle of electric light and telephone wires. Mr. Pronger discovered two large wires running up the outer wall of the building. He climbed down these to the fourth story and managed to catch the top of the swaying ladder in a net work of wires. He descended to the ground, and was followed back up the ladder by a fireman carrying a light ladder on his shoulder. This was connected with the main ladder. Mrs. Pronger caught it and made it fast to the other end, and she then descended in safety.

Meanwhile Mrs. Davies had tried to follow Mr. Pronger, but in the dense smoke missed the ladder. She came on down, hand under hand, until she reached the second story. There she lost hold and fell to the stone pavement. She was 72 years of age. One son, Samuel T. Davies, is a merchant at Nebraska City, another Rev. F. G. Davies, is pastor of the First Baptist Church at Ottumwa.

None of the remains of those lost have been recovered. The four walls of the big building remain intact, and fire is still burning in the basement. In that appalling mass of blackened debris lie the bodies of the victims.

The local board of insurance agents estimates the total property loss at $225,000; insurance $133,000.

The report that G. De Albert, a violinist and brother of the famous pianist is missing proved unfounded. He was not in the building at the time, and has been located.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Native Daughters Give a Public Reception.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The feature of to-day's programme in celebration of the Golden Jubilee was the reception tendered to the general public by the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

The various parlors in San Francisco, Alameda and Oakland—thirteen in all—combined to do their share in entertaining San Francisco's guests, and a right royal welcome was extended to all. The reception was held at the Native Sons of the Golden West Hall on Mason street between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m.

During the afternoon an orchestra that was in attendance rendered many selections, as did also the Angels Camp brass band. Light refreshments were also served in the banquet hall, and throughout the afternoon a constant stream of people poured in and out of the building.

This evening the reception was continued from 8 to 12 o'clock p. m. At 8:30 p. m., the Veteran Firemen were the special guests of the Native Daughters. The Pioneers were also entertained. The evening was devoted to a promenade concert, at which a musical and literary programme was rendered. One of the features was an address by Grand President Mrs. Bell W. Conrad.

A jubilee spirit pervaded the meeting of the Executive Committee of the California Miners' Association to-night. It was definitely decided that Monday next should be miners' day at the mineral exhibit, and a committee was appointed to prepare the programme.

A resolution was adopted thanking the California delegation in Congress for its efforts to obtain legislation in the mining interest. A resolution was also carried approving and recommending the passage by Congress of the bill presented by A. H. Ricketts, Chairman of the Mineral Land Committee, for the appointment of a commission to pass upon all lands in this State patented to any railroad since January 1, 1893, with the view of setting aside patents where it should be shown that they were granted for lands of a mineral character.

Upon adjournment the members of the Executive Committee proceeded in a body to Native Sons' Hall, where the Native Daughters' reception was in progress.

The following list of prizes has been awarded by the Committee on Floats in yesterday's parade: First prize, "Tuolumne;" second prize, "Golden Star" (N. D. G. W.); third prize, "Calaveras;" fourth prize, "California;" fifth prize, Chinese display.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Productions West of the Missouri River for the Year 1897.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Following is the annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co. of the precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River (including British Columbia) during 1897, which shows in the aggregate: Gold $69,830,597, silver $37,184,034, copper $86,645,694, lead $9,775,144; total gross result, $153,435,469. The commercial value at which the several metals named herein have been estimated is: Silver, 60 cents per ounce; copper, 11 cents per pound, and lead, $3 38 per 100 pounds.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gold.	Silver.	Ores and bar bul'n	Total.
California	$17,621,959	$12,948	$1,195,917	$18,830,824
Nevada	2,632,310	451,453	234,052	3,317,815
Oregon	2,404,797	45,000	11,900	2,461,697
Washington	471,949	70,000	26,160	568,109
Alaska	3,571,000		52,000	3,623,000
Idaho	2,725,000	4,555,600	2,741,000	10,021,600
Montana	4,450,000	9,452,000	26,325,500	40,227,500
Utah	1,663,254	813,748	6,770,440	9,247,442
Colorado	18,326,554	12,869,783	3,780,492	34,976,829
New Mexico	553,678	133,348	193,000	880,026
Arizona	3,392,991	143,693	8,698,821	12,235,505
Dakota	5,829,575	220,000	36,000	6,085,575
Texas	5,000	309,717	1,800	316,517
Wyoming	27,500	31,000	2,500	61,000
Brit'sh Col and N W T	6,175,000	3,150,000	1,257,000	10,582,000
Total	$69,830,597	$32,278,290	$51,326,582	$153,435,469

The gross yield for 1897, shown above, segregated, is approximately as follows: Gold 45 5-100, silver 24 24-100, copper 23 88-100, lead 6 37-100.

Oregon Central Railway.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25. — The Oregon Central and Eastern Railroad, 141 miles in length, extending from Yaquina Bay to the Cascade Mountains, has been transferred to the new corporation, the Corvallis and Eastern. J. K. Weatherford of Albany is President of the company. It is stated that a mortgage has been executed bonding the road for the sum of $15,000 per mile, and that this money will be used in extending the road eastward.

BOGUS DRAFTS.

Quite a Number Presented at a San Francisco Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The Bank of California makes public the following statement:

Recently quite a number of drafts have been presented and refused at the Bank of California, purporting to have been drawn by the North Pacific Trading and Transportation Company, B. H. Northrup, Manager; W. B. Weare, Secretary. The company is unknown at the bank, and neither its name nor the names of the signing officials appear in the San Francisco directory. All drafts so far presented appear to have been negotiated in New York City, though dated in San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES POULTRY SHOW.

The Exhibition at the Southern City Opened.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—The Los Angeles County Poultry Association's exhibition opened this morning in spacious quarters at 330 South Main street. Nearly 800 high-class birds from every part of the State were entered. Theodore Hewes, one of the most noted and best informed experts in the United States, is Judge. In addition to the ribbons, a large premium is to be divided among the winners of prizes. The show will last the rest of the week. Much interest in the exhibit is manifested by the number of visitors already.

A Los Angeles Street Railway.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—To-day incorporation papers were filed for a new street railway company to be known as the Main, Fifth and San Pedro Street Railway Company. The capital stock is $500,000, and the Directors are Lowell White and Antonie Borel of San Francisco, Frank Gibson, J. W. Hellman, J. C. Kays, J. Kuhrts and W. C. Patterson of Los Angeles. The exact route for the new line is not known yet. The incorporation papers will admit of the building of either a horse, electric or cable road.

Creede Will Case.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—Argument was begun this morning in the Creede will case in the Superior Court of this City. Attorney Finlayson, for Mrs. Creede, who is contesting the will, occupied the morning session, and will not be through for some time. The testimony offered by the opponents of the will and the argument is all to the effect that the use of morphine had rendered Mrs. Creede irresponsible when she signed a document giving up her share of the estate for $20,000 cash before Creede's death.

STOCK GROWERS MEET AT DENVER.

A Thousand Delegates Present at the Opening Session,

Representing Twenty-One States and Territories of the West.

Governor Adams of Colorado Welcomes the Delegates in a Speech Presenting the Differences in the Stock Growing Industry as They Exist Now Compared With the Situation Ten Years Ago.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—The first session of the National Stock-Growers' Convention was called to order in Coliseum Hall at 10:30 o'clock by George L. Goulding, Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements. There were present about 1,000 delegates, representing twenty-one States and Territories of the West, Northwest and Southwest.

In a few words the Chairman stated the object of the meeting. He said that the years of depression to which the cattle industry had been subjected caused a loss in that branch of business of hundreds of millions, but that there now appeared brighter prospects for stock-growing in its various branches, and this convention was called to consider the new conditions.

Governor Alva Adams welcomed the delegates in the name of the State. He dwelt upon the difference between the present conditions and those of ten years ago, when, as Governor of Colorado, he welcomed a similar body of delegates to the State. His speech was very optimistic for the stock-growing industry. He urged the cattle men and the sheep men to get together and adjust their differences.

Mayor T. S. McMurray of Denver delivered a welcome on behalf of the city.

John W. Springer, President of the Continental Cattle Company of Texas, was elected temporary Chairman of the convention. He was escorted to the chair by Governor Richards of Wyoming and Lieutenant-Governor Brush of Colorado.

In thanking the convention for the honor conferred, Chairman Springer said the delegates assembled as representatives of the stock-growing industry of the United States represented a thousand million dollars of capital. He said old cowboys days had passed away, and the stock-growing industry had entered upon a new era.

Charles H. Gould of Nebraska was chosen temporary Secretary, R. E. McGinnis of St. Paul Reading Clerk, and W. H. O'Brien of Denver Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Chairman appointed the following committees:

Credentials — Lieutenant-Governor J. L. Brush of Colorado, Chairman; W. L. Pickard, Salt Lake, Utah; Henry G. Hays, Wyoming; J. C. Kenyon, Omaha; William Irvine, Cheyenne; Paul McCormack, Montana.

Resolutions — Governor Richards, Wyoming; J. R. Van Boskirk, Nebraska; J. B. Neff, Kansas City; T. F. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; General Flower, St. Paul; Morey K. Parsons, Utah; Charles Owen, Byers, Col.; H. A. Jastro, California; Mr. Tisdale, New Mexico; Mat Driscoll, Dakota; R. A. Allen, Nebraska; A. P. Brush, Texas; Dr. Victor Naugard, Washington; Dr. C. Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Ia.; F. J. Bonney, Chicago; Taylor Riddle, Kansas.

Permanent Organization — George L. Goulding, Colorado; Ora Haley, Wyoming; W. E. Skinner, Texas; O. A. Hadley, New Mexico; W. P. Anderson, Chicago; A. B. Smith, Omaha; Alfred S. Donan, Arizona.

Colonel J. G. McCoy of Kansas responded on behalf of Kansas in the addresses of welcome.

The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

The afternoon programme opened with an address by G. F. Patrick of Pueblo, Col., on "The Benefits to Be Derived From an Interstate Organization."

J. R. Van Boskirk of Alliance, Neb., followed in an address on "The Benefits From State and County Organization."

The next number on the programme was to have been a paper by Ralph Talbot, attorney for the Colorado Cattle-Growers' Association, on "The Conservation of the Ranges."

Mr. Talbot was unable to be present, and his paper was read by his law partner, Mr. Wadley.

The Chairman announced that Wolfe Londoner of Denver had been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation. The gentleman made a short address, in which he accepted the duties of the office, especially inviting the members of the Texas delegation to appear before his committee.

G. K. McCoy of Kansas then addressed the convention on the contest between the stock shippers of Kansas and the Stock Yards Company of Kansas City.

The convention adjourned till to-morrow at 9:30 o'clock.

Watson a Candidate for Governor.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Jan. 25.—Thomes E. Watson will be the Populist candidate for Governor of Georgia. The State convention meets on March 6th, and a majority of delegates already elected are said to be in favor of Watson for Governor.

McComas Elected Senator.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), Jan. 25.—McComas is elected Senator. The tenth and last ballot taken at noon resulted: McComas 62, Gorman 47, Shaw 5.

Ratcliffe Indicted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury.

If you want to attract a woman's attention to any particular thing, just place it in front of a mirror.—Chicago News.