LOS ANGELES DAILY HERALD.

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ENGLAND'S QUEEN

Celebrates Her Jubilee Year.

INTERESTING ABBEY SERVICES

The Whole World Unites in Acclamations of Praise and Thanksgiving.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD.

LONDON, June 21.—At an early hour to-day a crowd began to assemble in Westminster Abbey to witness the Jubilee exercises. When the Marquis of Salisbury and Gladstone entered the abbey they were loudly cheered. Many lords and ladies were so anxious to secure their positions that they came without breakfasting. The line of the route was kept clear by nearly 10,000 troops, representing all branches of the service in addition to 600 boys from the naval training ships. In addition to the military, many thousand police were on duty, and a particular feature at the palace was that the two services were equally honored, the Guards lining one side of the roadway at Buckingham Palace gates and on the other side the Blue Jackets were posted. The first of the royal procession was composed of Indian princes and a few minor German princes.

THE QUEEN STARTS.

Punctually at 11 A. M. the Queen in an open carriage emerged from the palace gates. At sight of her thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers. The Queen did not wear state robes, but was dressed in black. Her carriage was drawn by eight ponies. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, her sons; the Crown Prince of Germany, the Marquis of Lorne and her other sons-in-law and her grandsons, all rode beside the Queen's coach as a body-guard. The Queen, as she left the palace, smiled and bowed graciously to the people on every side.

REGAL MAGNIFICENCE.

The Queen's carriage was one of chocolate color, the wheels were red and the royal arms in gold were emblazoned upon the panels. Red morocco harness was used for the horses, which were otherwise decorated with royal blue ribbon. All the servants wore state liveries of scarlet and gold. The procession slowly made its way until Wellington arch was reached, then the first introduction to London streets ensued. On the procession nearing the Abbey the troops saluted, guns were fired, bells of churches rang out in merry peals and flags were run up. The cheering was continuous till the Queen passed in at the west door. After passing through the vestibule she was conducted to the grand dais, under the Lanter tower.

SCENE IN THE ABBEY.

The scene in the Abbey when the Queen entered was dazzling. Ten thousand people were seated and they all rose. Women discarded their wraps and revealed the full splendor of their beauty and their attire. Embassadors, the diplomatic corps, members of the House of Commons, members of the reigning families of Europe, representatives of all the leading societies and corporations, of the law, science, art and agriculture and workingmen's representatives from all parts of the kingdom had seats. The Queen was evidently profoundly impressed with the scene. She was noticeably pale when she ascended the dais. She soon, however, recovered, and regained the bright and pleasant aspect she had borne all the morning.

THE ABBEY SERVICES.

The Queen's advent was arranged so that she entered the Abbey precisely at noon. D. G. Bridge, the organist of the Abbey, had for the occasion, specially trained a choir of 250 voices, selected from the great choruses of London. The choir gradually drew the immense congregation into silence and their respective places to be prepared for the Queen's coming, by rendering selections in a manner that made every person within hearing of the great organ eager to catch the softest note. When the Queen reached the Abbey and the royal procession was forming in the marquee outside of the west door, the state trumpeters in gold and crimson uniforms, executed fanfares from the organ loft nearly in the centre of the edifice. When the clergy at the head of the royal procession moved into the church the national anthem was rendered by the organist. The music was thrilling and the audience rose as a unit and lent their ten thousand voices to accompany the choir. The effect was so grand, so profound, that many persons were moved to tears. It was at this movement that the Queen appeared within the doors. Then the singing of the anthem ceased and the processional march from Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" was given by the organist during the progress of the Queen and the royal family to the dais. When they were seated the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster, who had taken their places within the sacrarium, began the service by asking of God a blessing upon the Queen. "Te Deum laudamus" was then sung by the choir to music composed by the Prince Consort, the Queen having requested it. The Lord's prayer was said and the responses (adapted to the occasion) were intoned. Then three special prayers were offered. Following the prayers, "Exaudeat Te dominus", was sung with organ and brass band accompaniment. The Dean of Westminster advanced to the altar rails and read the lesson for the day. (First Epistle of Peter, Chap. 2, v. 6-18.) Dr. Bridges' special anthem, selected by the Queen last year as her jubilee anthem, was next rendered, followed by a choral, "Gotha," composed by the Prince Consort. In the rests the national anthem was introduced. Two more special prayers for the defense of the faith, spiritual welfare of the kingdom and for peace and love, followed and were supplemented by the benediction, which was pronounced by the Archbishop.

AFTER THE SERVICES.

When the services, which were conducted according to the programme, were completed, the Queen's sons knelt and kissed her hand. Then on their rising she kissed their cheeks in return. The princesses were the next to go through the osculatory exercises. The Queen kissed some of the latter twice, especially was this notable in the cases of the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice. This was followed by a general hand-shaking among the royalty and nobility. The princesses wore light dresses. One of the features of the service was the performance of the choir and organ, which was very fine. The effect of the music was enchanting and at times thrilling to the hearers.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

During the performance of *Athalie* the Queen took her departure, returning to Buckingham Palace by the same route she took half a century ago.

At the conclusion of the service the royal cortege returned to Buckingham Palace. Throngs awaited the cortege and repeated the enthusiastic demonstrations which greeted them on their way to the Abbey. The Queen, on her arrival, seemed overcome by the loyalty displayed by her subjects.

A GLITTERING ASSEMBLAGE.

Behind them came a body of Life Guards, and then the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Margaret of Prussia, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, Princesses Victoria and Sophia of Prussia, Princess Louise of Battenburg, Princess Irene of Hesse, Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia, Princesses Maud Victoria and Louise, the hereditary Princesses of Saxe-Meninger, the Duchesses of Albany, Connaught and Edinburgh and Princesses Beatrice, Louise and Christian. The master of the horse rode after the Princesses and immediately preceded the carriage of the Queen. The eight horses that drew her Majesty's carriage were cream-colored. The Queen rode facing the horses and sat alone. The Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria the Queen's oldest child and the wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, occupied the other seat, facing her Majesty. The Princes who rode as escort to the carriage went in the following order: Three abreast, Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Prince William of Prussia, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince George of Wales and the hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, the Prince of Saxe-Meihingen, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Louis of Battenburg; Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Crown Prince of Germany and the Grand Duke of Hesse rode two abreast. Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Marquis of Lorne, Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh rode alone. This escort, composed as it was entirely of sons, sons-in-laws and grand sons of the Queen, were all brilliantly uniformed and riding magnificent horses elegantly caparisoned. It presented a splendid spectacle and inspired enthusiasm everywhere.

ARRIVAL AT THE PALACE.

The procession reached Buckingham Palace shortly after 8 o'clock, and five minutes later Her Majesty passed into the palace amidst the most tumultuous cheering, with her escort of Generals on either side. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, who had hurried to the palace by a short route, were present to receive her. The Queen bore the journey well and was seen soon after her return laughing and smiling at the royal children who were upon the main balcony of the palace, and kissing her hands to them.

When the palace gates were thrown open an immense throng extended far away into the Mall beyond even seeing distance of the procession. First came the life guards. Then followed aides-de-camp and royal equerries. After these rode the staff of the Duke of Cambridge. The Queen's ladies in waiting and a number of state officials were next, occupying five carriages.

INCIDENTS.

A number of persons along the route were crushed into insensibility and removed to the hospitals. Quite a number were also overpowered by heat, and the horse ridden by the Marquis of Lorne threw him while the procession was moving along Constitution hill. The Queen stopped her carriage to ask the Marquis if he was injured. He assured her that he was not, but relinquished his place as one of the royal escorts and went to the Abbey by a shorter route.

When the royal procession reached Parliament street it found the roads as densely crowded as before. Over her black costume the Queen wore a white lace gown. Her bonnet was of white netting or lace with an inwrought coronet of diamonds. The procession was closed up by parties of life guards and Indian troops.

CASUALTIES.

The police reports show that fifty persons were admitted to Charing Cross hospital during the day. They had been spectators of the pageant. The majority of had fainted in consequence of the great crush. One man was killed by a horse, and several patients were also admitted to the Westminster hospital suffering from prostration, caused by the heat.

CLEVELAND'S CONGRATULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following is the President's letter presenting his public congratulations to Queen Victoria:

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, America, to Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

Great and good Friend:

At this time and on behalf of the people of the United States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the arrival of the fiftieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain and I but utter the general voice of my fellow countrymen in wishing for your people a prolongation of a reign so marked with advance in popular well being, physical, moral and intellectual. It is justice and not adulation to acknowledge the debt of gratitutde and respect due to your personal virtues for their important influence in producing and causing the prosperous and well-ordered condition of affairs now generally prevailing throughout your dominions. May your life be prolonged, and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish through your empire under just laws, and your government be strong in the affections of all who live under it, and I pray God to have your Majesty in his holy keeping.

Done at Washington this 27th day of May, A. D. 1887.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,

THOS. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Queen's jubilee day was celebrated here by a procession composed of the various British and Orange societies of the city.

CELEBRATION AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The English of this city celebrated the Queen's jubilee with great enthusiasm. Many of the leading English houses closed in honor of the occasion.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The celebration of Victoria's fiftieth anniversary as Queen occurred at Woodward's Gardens to-day. Caledonian clubs from Stockton, Sacramento, Vallejo, Napa, Santa Rosa and other points of that region of California, together with a large delegation of Cornish miners from Nevada county, arrived in the forenoon and were properly received and escorted by the Caledonians of this city. The Gardens were filled with people early, and from 10 until 2 o'clock children's races and games occurred. At 2 o'clock the literary exercises took place. The chief address was delivered by Rev. Robert McKenzie. At night there were recitations, music and dances by Highland organizations in costume.

ANTI-JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael a meeting was held at Cooper's Union to-night. The reading desk was covered with black velvet and the stage was draped in mourning. Statistics showing the number of deaths of Irishmen in exile, in dungeons, on the scaffold and of famine during Queen Victoria's reign were prominently displayed and on black bordered badges worn by the ushers were the words "Fifty years of misery for Ireland." The attendance was large and resolutions were adopted protesting against the desecration of American soil by jubilee demonstrations.

During the fifty years of her reign millions of the Irish race were destroyed by artificial famine; driven out of their own land or to death on the scaffold. After denouncing the coercion act the resolutions conclude with the assurance moral, financial and if necessary physically to support the Irish in whatever measure of resistance they may seek to adopt to save themselves from complete extermination. Speeches were made and a parody on the jubilee ode was read.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

PARIS, June 21.—The *Journal des Debats* in an article on the Jubilee celebration says: "We cordially envy the Englishmen, and would give a great deal could we ever be what they are to-day—a people mad with joy and happiness. The universal homage is paid not only to the Queen, but to the woman who has given an example of two great virtues of royalty—gravity and dignity. Her influence has been great and salutary, and her great merit is that in using her prerogative for the public weal she has never been tempted to strain its exercise."

GERMAN COMMENTS.

BERLIN, June 21.—The *Post* says: "What makes Germany a sympathetic onlooker at the Jubilee is the plentitude of events which have crowded the last half a century. This is a period of importance in the world's history, not only for Englishmen, but the whole civilized world. The English people will feel that they have great reason for gratitude, which cannot be better expressed than by the more and more far-sighted and resolute facing of great and inevitable tasks of the future."

The Smallpox.

SACRAMENTO, June 21.—Dr. G. G. Tyrrell, Active Secretary of the State Board of Health, received information to-day that eleven new cases of smallpox have broken out in Ensenada, Lower California, which is not far from the line. Fears are entertained that the disease may be carried over the State line into San San Diego county. Dr. Tyrrell will go to San Francisco in the morning to see about the advisability of having a quarantine placed on the border.

Shortage in Fruit Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Officials of the State Viticultural Board estimate that the grape crop will fall short of that of last year, owing to the fact that the Zinfandels, which constitute nearly two-thirds of the crop, are filling out irregularly. The State Horticultural Board is in receipt of numerous letters speaking of the ravages of the codlin moth on the apple and pear crop, doing the greatest damage in Nevada and Santa Cruz counties.

The Santa Ana Extension.

SAN DIEGO, June 21.—Work was commenced suddenly and with vigor on the extension of the Southern Pacific road from Santa Ana to San Diego yesterday. A large force of laborers is at work grading over the line and building is now progressing rapidly.

A Distinguished Visitor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Sarah Burke, the young white girl formerly a resident of Santa Cruz, who ran away three years ago and married Wong Lee, a Chinese laundryman, left this city yesterday with her Mongolian husband and child to take up her residence in Los Angeles.

Whitelaw Reid Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, started from that city for California last night. He will remain here with his family during the summer.

A New Steamship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Carlos Irigoyen, formerly of Guatemala, has been appointed chief agent of a new Spanish steamship line, with headquarters in this city.

Rhode Island.

A pretty little farce is being enacted in Rhode Island, to which the attention of Honest John Sherman is especially called. The last session of the Legislature provided that in April next the electors of the state shall vote on the proposition to call a constitutional convention. A similar proposition was submitted in 1853, and the electors voted not to call a convention. The point of the joke lies in the fact that but little more than one-third of the adult male population of the state are voters under the present constitution. The population of Rhode Island is 304,284. This would give, on the usual computation, 60,000 voters. The actual vote at the last presidential election was about 21,000. The electors, therefore, do not probably number more than 25,000, out of a male adult population of 60,000. It is to this body of 25,000 that the convention proposition is to be submitted. It is expected that a majority of this solid band of 25,000 voters will vote against the convention on the expectation that that body, should it meet, would remove the property qualification on the right of suffrage. As Rhode Island has been kept steadily in the Republican list of States by its privileged voters, the question arises if a different result might not have been secured if the suffrage had been free in several of the States that cast their electoral votes for him. The principle is much the same in both cases, though the method is different. Rhode Island is made Republican by limiting the election to tax-payers, while South Carolina and other Southern States are made Democratic, as alleged, by intimidation and an undue exercise of influence over voters.—[S. F. Call.

GENERAL NEWS.

Collapse of the Fidelity National Bank.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

The Railway Commission Overhauling the Affairs of the Union Pacific.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Fidelity National Bank closed this morning. This is the bank the officials of which have been credited with being heavily involved in the collapsed Chicago wheat deal. It is understood that the bank examiner has notified the directors that the speculative officials would have to leave. The investigation into the bank's affairs was prompted by one of the largest stockholders, but when he demanded sight of the securities and loan collaterals two weeks ago, President Harper refused to let him see them. A government investigation followed. The police are guarding the doors of the bank.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The bank examiner has announced that, owing to impairment of the bank's resources, the government would take charge of the bank. John R. Decamp, Vice-President of the Metropolitan National Bank, has been appointed receiver to close up the business of the bank. It is now stated that clearing-house settlements for the past few days have shown an unusual drain on the bank's resources. Besides this, many banks have kept their checks out of the clearing-house as a favor.

THE BANK'S BOOKS.

It has been ascertained that the liabilities of the bank, exclusive of the capital stock, are about $5,500,000; individual deposits are about $2,500,000.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

The Union National Bank of Cleveland this afternoon brought suit in attachment against the Fidelity National Bank to recover $67,331.44, asserting that the defendant corporation had fraudulently and criminally incurred the obligation for which suit has been brought. At 4 o'clock this afternoon under affidavits drawn by Assistant United States District Attorney and sworn to by Bank Examiner Howell, a deputy marshall went to the Fidelity Bank and arrested Vice-President E. L. Harper, Cashier Annie Baldwin, and Assistant Cashier Benjamin E. Hopkins. They were taken before United States Commissioner Hooper, where they gave bonds for their future appearance. Mr. Harper's bond was fixed at $75,000, and the other two at $10,000 each.

The affidavit against Harper charges that he "did on or about June 15th unlawfully and wilfully misapply funds and credits of the Fidelity National Bank Association and did issue certificates of deposit without the authority of the directory of said association and with intent deferred, to wit: one certificate for $300,000 and one for $200,000. The affidavit against Baldwin makes a similar charge, fixing the date at June 13th and papers and a draft for $10,000. Hopkins' affidavit charges him with having on on about June 13th unlawfully issued a certain draft or certificate of deposit for large sums of money, to wit: $400,000, with intent of defrauding said association. These affidavits follow the language of section 5209, United States Statutes. The penalty described therein is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five years nor more than ten. This bond action by the government authorities is regarded as having been taken after the discovery of evidence sufficient to justify it, and finds very general commendation, although it appears to honored business men that there is no doubt that the transaction referred to relates to the recent wheat deal in Chicago.

SECTION SIX.

Rules Laid Down for the Guidance of Carriers.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission promulgated the following this morning:

WHEREAS, Section six of the act regulating commerce, authorizes the Commission to direct when joint tariffs shall be made public and prescribe the measures of publicity to be given same, it is ordered as follows: Fares or charges established by two or more common carriers for transportation of passengers or freight passing over continuous lines or routes, copies of which are required by the sixth section of the act, shall be made public as far as the same relates to business between points connected by line. Any single common carrier required by the first paragraph of the section to make public the schedules of its rates and fare charges, such joint tariffs shall be so published by plainly printing same in large type, of at least the size of ordinary pica, copies of which shall be kept for use in public places and in such form as they can be conveniently inspected at every depot or station upon the line of carriers uniting in such joint tariff, where any business is transacted in competition with the business of the carrier whose schedules are required to be made public as aforesaid.

Baseball.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Metropolitans 4, Athletics 8.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Baltimore 7, Brooklyn 4.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Philadelphia 4, Chicago 9.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—Indianapolis 4, Boston 3.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Cleveland 1, Louisville 21.

DETROIT, June 21.—Washington 4, Detroit 1.

Princeton College.

PRINCETON, June 21.—The Board of Trustees yesterday sanctioned an addition to the curriculum of Princeton College, which will make it in fact a University, though the name will not be changed at present.

A Patent Granted.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A patent has been granted to Wm. A. Trick, of Los Angeles, for a pipe mold.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Investigation into Its Workings by the Commission.

OMAHA, June 21.—General Traffic Manager Thos. L. Kimball, of the Union Pacific, was examined by the Pacific Railway Commission to-day regarding the subject of defeating legislation hostile to the company. He had generally undertaken to persuade the legislators that such legislation was not for the interest of their constituents. He did not know of the use of money by the company to influence legislation. Members of legislatures equally had free passes offered them, and if not offered they would ask for them—especially the anti-monopoly members, whom he defined as members who believed everything justifiable to defeat whatever was wanted by the railroad company. In reply to a question Kimball admitted that he had sometimes influenced the nomination of the election or defeat of candidates. Where men were nominated expressly for the purpose of attacking the interest of the road they felt justified in doing everything possible legitimately to defeat them. In some such cases he had used money, not the company's money, but his own, and during some campaign of the past he might have paid some expense for the company, but his practice had been his own political bills. He had at times requested but not instructed the employes to vote in the interests of the company.

CONSTRUCTION MILEAGE.

Witness was examined at great length on "construction mileage," and the relation of the Union Pacific to its branches. Without those branches he maintained the Union Pacific would be bankrupt in a year. He denied that the main line had by the plan observed been made to contribute to the support of its branches. James W. Davis, of Omaha, one of the contractors who supplied ties for the construction of the Union Pacific testified that the ties cost 60 to 90 cents apiece. On being informed that Jay Gould had testified that some of them cost $5 apiece, he said Gould was misinformed. Davis said "he was by the rascally injunction of the orders of Tweed's creatures in New York courts swindled out of $200,000, which would have been his profits on the Union Pacific contract."

Native Americans.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Patriotic Sons of America began a three days' convention here to-day. The society is patriotic, social, fraternal and limited to native born Americans. According to the statement of the Secretary the membership has increased during the past two years from 40,000 to 175,000. Most of the delegates have come instructed to have planks inserted in the platform against unlimited immigration and in favor of an educational qualification for suffrage.

A Fitting Commemoration.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Solemn requiem mass was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Innocents, this morning, for the repose of the souls of the 1,500,000 Irish who died of starvation during the reign of Queen Victoria. Rev. Dr. John Larkin acted as celebrant.

Arrested on Suspicion.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 21.—News reached here that three men had been arrested to-day in Lavaca county, on the line of the Southern Pacific, on suspicion of their being a portion of the gang that robbed the train near Flatonia recently. They have been taken to Iatonia for identification.

Chinese on a Strike.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Over 400 Chinese laundry employés struck for higher wages yesterday. They wanted $4.00 instead of $3 50 a week and the washers wanted $2.50 instead of $2.00. A few bosses of laundries accepted the terms through sheer necessity.

Beecher's Successor.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Rev. Chas. Stowe, son of Harriet Beecher Stowe and nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, has been selected to succeed the deceased pulpit orator as pastor of Plymouth church.

Eight People Drowned.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—During a squall on Lake Erie last night, the steam barge H. Walker capsized and eight out of twelve people aboard were drowned.

Santa Fe's Land Register.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day appointed Joseph H. Falker, of Raton, N. M., to be Register of the land office at Santa Fe.

COOKED BY STEAM.

The Horrible Death of a Railway Engineer.

SAN DIEGO, June 21.—A terrible railroad accident occurred on the California Southern railroad last night or early this morning. A freight train bound up was ditched by the spreading of the rails at a point five miles this side of Perris. Engineer George Stone was caught beneath his engine and was cooked to death by escaping steam, the train hands who could see him and hear his cries of agony being powerless to release him. So far as can be learned no one else was killed. The wreck is a bad one and the track has not yet been cleared for the passenger train due here at 7 o'clock this morning.

Preparing for War.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—It is looked upon here as a somewhat significant fact of the rebellious state of affairs in the Hawaiian kingdom that steamers sailing for Honolulu within the past few days have carried large supplies of ammunition. Official records show that there have been shipped 900 rifles, 25,000 primers, 6000 bullets, two cases of shot and four cases of revolvers.

Shot in a House of Ill Fame.

SANTA BARBARA, June 21.—Last evening about 8 o'clock E. A. James, was shot at the house of a woman named Zoe Belmont. There seems to have been a quarrel at the supper table when the shooting took place. Three men and three women have been arrested and are awaiting examination.

Outwitting Her Pursuers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Dispatches from Los Angeles two days ago, described the supposed flight of Mrs. Wilson and child from Santa Barbara. They were traced to San Diego, where she took passage on the steamer for San Francisco. Her pursuers came here only to learn that she had disembarked at San Pedro.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Matters of Interest to the School Department.

The Board of Education met last evening, the President, Dr. Kurtz, in the chair, and Mrs. Averill, Mr. C. N. Earl, Mr. F. S. Graham and Superintendent W. M. Friesner present.

A communication was received from Chief Janitor Henry containing an inventory of the property under his control and reporting as to repairs needed. Referred to the Committee on Janitors and Supplies.

Mrs. Averill stated that she had written to the secretaries of the different street railroad companies and had received replies from Col. Howland and from the Main Street and Agricultural Park Company. Mrs. Averill had called on Col. Howland and he had said that when the road had been completed he would issue passes to the teachers and give school children half fares if they bought fifty at a time. On motion the secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Howland for his kindness.

The secretary of the Main and Agricultural Park Company had replied that he would place the matter before the directors at the next meeting.

Numerous applications for positions as teachers were received and referred to the Teachers Committee. It was reported that all of the teachers now in the department except six or seven had reapplied for positions.

The committee on the commencement exercises reported that the Opera House had been engaged for to-night. It was decided to take no action in reference to reserving seats for the exercises.

Mrs. Averill reported that the Heine quartette had been engaged. The report was adopted.

A committee from the High School having requested that seats be reserved, it was decided that it was not for the best interests to grant the petition.

Gen. Brierly said that it was possible to correct the report of the Census Marshal by taking the books of the teachers and entering the names of those not already on the census, in the Marshal's report.

On motion the Superintendent was empowered to employ aid in comparing the school registers with the Census Marshal's report.

The Board then adjourned.

WIDENING FIRST STREET.

A Few More Days Before Final Action.

The First street property-owners met last night in Justice Austin's court-room, Dr. Widney in the chair, to listen to the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to push matters toward a conclusion as regards the widening of First street. Mayor Workman reported that he had caused a survey to be made of First street to Vine street of ten feet on each side of the street. All the property-owners on the street up to Alameda street had either signed or agreed to sign the agreement to widen. He thought that the widening could be done without opposition.

Mr. A. Valla reported that he had seen a number of the residents and none had refused to agree to the widening.

Dr. Widney urged the importance of settling the matter as soon as possible, but it would take from two to three days of active work to finish the business of canvassing. He was waiting to commence the erection of a three-story brick building on First street and others were also waiting for the widening on the same account.

Mr. O. O. Tantrum reported that all the property owners were willing to widen from Vine street to the river as soon as the matter was settled between Vine and Los Angeles, and it would require two or three days' more work to finish that.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening to hear the final report and make final arrangements.

The Fourth.

Grand Marshal J. Downey Harvey has completed the task of forming the order of parade for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The order as arranged is as follows:

Grand Marshal, J. Downey Harvey; Chief of Staff, Mark G. Jones; with the following Aides: H. M. Gillig, O. W. Childs jr., Wm. M. Caswell, J. W. Byrne, E. D. Silent, John Sheick, W. J. Carlisle, C. L. Northcraft, James Slauson, C. L. Mudge, Alex. Castruccio, Clark Redick, H. J. Fleishman, Fred Griffith, G. B. Shaffer, H. E. Rose, Percy Ross, T. E. Rowan jr., I. H. Polk, C. E. Fout, F. J. Byrne, Paul Charles Thurston, L. J. Rose jr., Archie Freeman, M. H. Newmark, James Estudillo, C. L. Vogelsang.

FIRST DIVISION.

George E. Gard, Marshal, and Staff; General Matthews and Staff; Eagle Corps, N. G. C.; G. A. R.; Veterans of Mexican War.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chas. E. Gault, Marshal, and Staff; Secret Societies.

THIRD DIVISION.

R. G. Weyre, Marshal, and Staff; Native Sons of the Golden West; Turn Verein Germania, and other organizations.

FOURTH DIVISION.

W. T. Williams, Marshal, and Staff; Civic and Athletic Organizations; Officers of the Day; State, County and City Officials.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Walter S. Moore, Chief Engineer, Exempt Firemen, Los Angeles Fire Department.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Eugene Germain, Marshal, and Staff, Trades, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Displays, Citizens in Carriages, etc.

Oxymel Club.

This club enjoyed a pleasant evening at the residence of L. J. Lockhart, 27 Buena Vista street, on Monday last. "Man" being the subject under consideration, much interest was displayed as to what would be presented by the lady members, who had exclusive charge of the papers and essays which were given. In view of this partiality, the gentlemen were treated much more considerately than was expected. Evidently the girls knew what was for their interest. There were numerous visitors at the meeting, and several of them kindly favored the club with musical selections, which were fully appreciated.

PACIFIC COAST.

Continuation of the Del Monte Fire Case.

WINE-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Another Competitor Appears for the Pacific Coast Steamboat Service.

Associated Press Dispatches to the HERALD

SALINAS, June 21.—In the Simmons trial to-day Rudolph Ulrich, a landscape gardener at the burned Hotel Del Monte, testified that there was very little water on the night of the fire. He had met Simmons twice during the fire, and both times he was engaged in assisting people out and helping with the hose. Michael Dodge, the master plumber, testified that the main gate valve, which should be opened, he found closed. On cross-examination he admitted that he thought some one had tampered with the valve. J. A. Skinner, superintendent of the water works, testified that the reservoir for 16,000,000 gallons of water to supply the Del Monte was full on the night of the fire and the system was apparently in perfect working order. The witness saw defendant assisting occasionally. Patrick Murphy, an employé at the gas house, was the next witness, but nothing of importance was adduced from his testimony. E. J. Wicks, a guest, testified that during the progress of the fire he saw Simmons talking with another man, and during their conversation there was plenty of time to save property.

L. D. Norton, civil engineer to Mr. Brown, testified to the elevation of the Monterey reservoir and what pressure of water there should have been.

Hattie E. Allen, formerly a seamstress at the Del Monte, was the next witness. She testified that Mrs. Simmons, with her luggage, left the hotel on March 31st.

James A. Clough, complaining witness, was next placed on the stand, and he narrated how he was awakened by the fire and his subsequent actions. This witness testified that on the night of the fire he was wet through from working with the hose, but that Simmons was perfectly dry. He then gave a conversation that he had had with Simmons concerning the origin of the fire during which Simmons stated that on the night of the fire he had occasion to go underneath the house and saw matches and a candle which had been left on the table by a workman and that it was probable that the fire was caused by rats gnawing the matches.

A CONVENTION

Of Wine Makers and Grape Growers at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The semi-annual meeting of the grape growers and wine makers was called to order in the Grand Hotel this morning. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That any new movement looking towards any modification of the internal revenue laws, so as to permit the use of any spirits except grape brandy free of tax in fortifying wines, should be vigorously opposed by all friends of viticulture.

A resolution was also adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Regents of the University of California, "to request that body to grant such assistance as may be necessary to enable the State Analyst to perform the duties of his office; and if such efforts fail, to devise ways and means to secure all wine analyses required under the Pure Wine law."

MORE COMPETITION.

Another Addition to the Coast Steamboat Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Besides the line of steamers that the Marquis Del Campo intends placing upon this side of the continent, it seems that the International Company of Mexico, will also have a line of steamers running up and down the Mexican coast. The *Chronicle* reported that it was shown a letter to-day from a prominent merchant in Mazatlan wherein it was stated that the company have a way out to that port. A steam vessel called the Mon Serrato, will ply between Mexican ports and San Diego. Other steamers are to be put on when needed, and it is also stated by a gentleman here who is interested in the Mexican trade, that the Marquis Del Campo will extend his line to Vancouver and a rumor has it that he has come to some arrangement with the Canadian Pacific for transcontinental shipments over their line.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Report of Committees of the Coast Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Pacific Coast department of the American Shipping and Industrial League was organized here this afternoon. The meeting was called to order by J. F. Chapman. The committee on credentials reported about 150 delegates present. The committee also recommended that a vice-president be elected. Captain Eldridge was elected to this office. Ambrose Snow, Vice-President of the National League, was then introduced to the meeting and spoke at length on American shipping as it was and as it now is, and of the remedy which must be applied to place it where it was before the civil war. The policy of Great Britain in regard to her shipping was touched upon, especially the granting of subsidies to her steamship lines and a showing made that all the European governments would give subsidies to their vessels engaged in foreign trade. Captain W. L. Merry then spoke on the same subject, after which the league adjourned until to-morrow.

The Death Penalty.

PRESCOTT, A. T., June 21.—Frank Wilson, whose accomplice Johnson was convicted last week of the murder of the Clevenger family in the Buckstone mountains, this county, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree, with the death penalty attached. Sentence will be pronounced on both parties the latter part of this week.

The Poisoned Men

SACRAMENTO, June 21.—Of the men who were poisoned yesterday presumably from eating poisoned meat, two, Rogers and Foster, are still very sick. Elder and Stewart are recovering.