GREETING TO SILVER'S CHAMPION

Citizens of the Golden State Bid Bryan Welcome.

THOUSANDS HEAR HIM AT FRESNO.

At Stockton a Great Crowd Gathers to Cheer His Utterances.

APPEALS FOR THE CAUSE HE REPRESENTS.

Californians Thrust Party Lines Aside in Honoring the Eloquent Nebraskan.

FRESNO, CAL., July 3.—William Jennings Bryan spoke to-night to the largest crowd ever assembled within the limits of the city of Fresno. It is estimated that the assemblage exceeded by one-third the which greeted the opening of Claus Spreckels' new line of railway which has done so much for this beautiful, fertile and progressive region. They came from the mountains and from the adjacent counties in the valley.

But all were not Bryan men and women. Many came out of curiosity to see and hear the man recently a candidate for the Presidency, and whom the wealthy silver mine owners expect to make the candidate of the Democratic party in the next campaign.

Mr. Bryan has fallen in flesh since he made his defiant speech at the convention in Chicago last July. The open-air outings which he has had recently have done him good and have made his voice more resonant than it was then.

Mr. Bryan did not arrive in Fresno on the special train, consisting of an engine and coach, until 8 o'clock. He was scheduled to be here at 5 o'clock, but a hot box on the locomotive delayed the train after it left Stockton. Finally when Berenda was reached it was decided to telegraph to Fresno for another engine, which was dispatched at once and brought the special in. The crowds waited patiently during the three hours, some staying around the depot and others remaining on the streets between the station and the Hughes Hotel, where the noted Nebraskan made his headquarters.

But when the headlight of the special came into view and the report was spread around there was a big rush for the Tulare-street crossing, where it was announced the train would stop.

It is estimated that there were about 5000 people at the depot to greet the ex-Presidential candidate. As the special came to a stop there was a craning of necks to catch a glimpse of Mr. Bryan. After a few minutes he came down the front steps of the coach and the crowd immediately recognized him. There was a great outburst of cheering. Headed by the reception committee, which had gone to Stockton from this city, Mr. Bryan walked to the carriage, in which he was conveyed to the hotel.

Before the conveyance was reached the crowd surged around the distinguished visitor, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a way was opened for him to the carriage.

W. W. Foote of San Francisco and Judge George E. Church sat in the carriage with Mr. Bryan. It was drawn by six milk-white steeds, and moved up H street to Mariposa, thence to I and thence to the Hughes Hotel. The Hanford band led the procession. All the way Mr. Bryan was loudly cheered. When he alighted from the carriage at the hotel there was a renewed outburst, and he had to be rushed to the room which had been engaged for him to escape the jamming crowd.

The multitude remained about the hotel, but presently Senator Goucher came out and announced that Mr. Bryan was tired and that he would not speak until 9 o'clock. After the announcement the crowd dispersed and then there was a rush for front seats at the place of meeting.

Those who accompanied Mr. Bryan from the north to this City were: Ex-Congressman A. Caminetti, Congressman James G. Maguire, W. W. Foote, Road Commissioner William Ashe, T. V. Cator, George W. Baker Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General R. L. Peeler, William Craig, Frank Gould and W. A. Alford, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The following members of the local reception committee went from this city this morning to Stockton, where they met the party leader, and accompanied him back to Fresno on the special train: Judge George E. Church, E. D. Edwards, George W. Cartwright, J. L. Gilbert, W. J. Tinnin, M. K. Harris, George L. Warlow and George A. Nourse.

The various silver clubs of the county and that from Hanford formed at the Hughes Hotel and marched to the depot to meet the noted orator. Judge W. Chrichton was the grand marshal of the procession and Judge E. H. Tucker of Selma was his chief aid. The other aids were: Charles Craven of Hughes Creek, E. D. Vogelsang of Huron and Charles Boyd of Centerville.

Visitors began coming to the city from all parts in the county during the forenoon. Several hundred arrived from Hanford on the Valley road train, accompanied by the band of that town. About 350 people came in on the Porterville branch of the Southern Pacific, and in fact all trains were crowded with people who came from the south to hear Mr. Bryan.

Fresnoans in charge of the arrangements for the meeting did not commit any error of judgment when they selected the largest vacant lot within a reasonable distance of the courthouse to accommodate the crowd that they expected to be in attendance. It was the unoccupied square between P and Q, Mariposa and Fresno streets, and on this large plat of ground benches had been placed sufficient to seat 12,000 people.

These seats were filled within twenty minutes after Mr. Bryan had smiled his way up the grand staircase of the Hughes Hotel, after riding and walking the gauntlet of several thousand of the most sunburned men and the prettiest girls in the great San Joaquin Valley—as fair as Fresno's unclouds skies and as sweet as the grapes that compete with the raisins of Malaga. Not only were the benches crowded, but the entire area of the square back of them was packed with a mass of cheering men and women.

A large speaker's stand profusely draped with the stars and stripes, the tri-color and the broad leaves of the fan palm stood in the northern angle of the square, and in front of this was the reporters' table and the reserved seats for the Hanford and the Fresno brass bands. The elegant homes surrounding the square were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, shedding their mellow light among the palm and umbrella trees. The night was lovely—a trifle warm for dwellers on the coast, but the heat was agreeably tempered by zephyrs from the Kings and San Joaquin rivers, and the cool heights of Pine Ridge.

But the enthusiasm of the crowd was so great that there is no doubt that they would have waited until dawn had Mr. Bryan chosen to have taken a few hours' sleep before going to the meeting. Mr. Bryan's train, delayed by the breaking down of the engine at Madera, about twenty miles north of this city, did not arrive until 8 o'clock, and it was necessary that he should have a bath, a shave and a dinner before he could address the big meeting, so that the blazing evening star and the silver crescent of the new moon had gone down below the brown hills in the west long before he appeared.

It was at 9:25 o'clock that the bands of music escorting Mr. Bryan appeared upon the ground and their coming was greeted with a wild burst of cheers, the people standing upon the benches and waving hats and handkerchiefs. At the same moment the ex-candidate for the Presidency bounded lightly up the steps leading to the platform and stood for a moment bowing and smiling upon the people. Then he sat down beside George E. Church, the chairman of the meeting, and his face assumed the stern expression which it wore in the convention at Chicago when he hurled defiance into the pallid sullen faces of David B. Hill of New York and the others of the New York delegation.

Mr. Church introduced Mr. Bryan, and the cheering was so prolonged that he felt obliged to raise his left hand. His first request of his hearers was that the men and women standing on the benches should be seated and give those behind them an opportunity of seeing and hearing better.

He began by complimenting the city of Fresno for having attached its name to a common article of household use—namely, the Fresno raisin—but times were so hard, he added, that the people could not afford to buy and eat Fresno raisins any more. Then he proceeded to quote from Thomas Jefferson that the art of government was the art of being honest.

No question would arise in all the ages that were to come that would be too deep for the American people to grapple with and successfully solve. With reference to the charge of demagogism Lincoln's saying was cited that "The Lord must have loved the common people, because he made so many of them." We were all common people, and did not differ much in physical and mental qualities; but sometimes abuses arose that tended to place the common masses and the few uncommon people farther apart. Because some wanted to reform these abuses they had been called anarchists and socialists. He paid no attention to those names. It was not what people said of one, but what one was that should determine what they should say of one. The true principle of government was found in the Declaration of Independence, and it read that all men were created free and equal. He continued:

Show me an abuse of government and I will show you a law that denies equality before the law. There are some who imagine that when we speak of equality before the law we mean to undermine society—to take from those who have to give to those who have not. It means that wherever the Government touches the citizen all must stand upon the level plane; that there shall be no difference between high and low, rich and poor, in regard to the Government's treatment of them.

If it be true that all men are created equal, then it must be true that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. But government far too often enables one citizen to injure another. Favoritism is the curse of our Government; partial and special privileges are the things which should be removed from the Government.

You will find that the people are willing to stand anything, provided that they are treated alike, while they will not indorse anything while one citizen is favored more than another. I shall suggest the application of the principle in one direction. Is there any principle which governs the assessment of taxes? Each citizen should pay taxes in proportion to the benefits derived by him. Let me show you what is the effect of unjust tax laws: Suppose one man pays $10 to the support of his Government when he should pay only $5, and another man pays $5 when he ought to pay $10 the effect of your law is simply to take $5 out of one man's pocket and put it into the pocket of another.

It is larceny in principle. If the law is placed upon those whose burden is heavy and taken off those whose burden is light I cannot see any distinction between the man who robs his neighbor by that law and the man who robs another upon the public highway by force. I hope to live to see the day when the wealth of this country, instead of enjoying special privileges and escaping taxation, will be made to bear its share in contributing to the support of the Government.

Mr. Bryan attacked the internal revenue system of taxation. The rich man did not consume tobacco and liquor in proportion to his wealth equally with the poor man. In fact the poor man consumed more food because he was always looking to put something into his stomach, while the rich man was always looking for a stomach to put his food into. The man with an income of $100,000 did not use 100 times as much clothing as a man with an income of only $1000.

Mr. Bryan denounced the internal revenue system, and contended that its burdens bore unequally and unfairly upon the poor and was light upon the wealthy. Taxes were unequal, because the people who were overburdened did not apply any attention to their rights, and because those whose burdens were light were ever present clamoring for more exemptions. It was the fault of the people themselves. They would vote their party ticket even though it ground them into the dust, instead of asserting their rights. [Voices—That's what's the matter.]

You ask me what dollar is best? My answer is that it is that dollar, no matter what it is made of, that deals justly between man and man. You and I must hope that the final settlement of this question is that which will give us the best dollar that can be obtained under present conditions. We advocate bimetallism for two reasons: First, bimetallism is better than monometallism. We know what theory it is that underlies bimetallism, and we will prove it by following out that theory.

Mr. Bryan quoted from a French authority to the effect that a river that was fed from two sources changed less in volume than it would if it had but one feeder. Gold and silver were the money from which all things flowed. When all the silver and all the gold constituted the money of the country the ratio between them would change less than if it were of gold or silver alone.

The debtor should have the option of saying in what kind of money debt should be paid. The debtor is no better than the creditor, and the way to determine between them is to consult the interests of society, for society is brighter and better than either the debtor or the creditor. The creditor is selfish, and if he has the option he will demand gold, if it be a trifle more valuable than silver, while the debtor will choose silver if he can buy sixteen ounces of it cheaper than he can buy one ounce of gold. The demand of the creditor increases the price of gold and draws the metals farther apart. If the debtor has the option his demand for silver will draw the metals closer together to maintain the parity of 16 to 1.

The financial influences of a country are potent in business and politics. If you have any doubt of this, run for President upon a free-coinage ticket, and you will find how potent is the influence of the financial class. You offer them a bribe to drive the metals apart, and you pay them a premium for doing it, but if you give the debtor the option you benefit society by drawing the metals nearer together to the ratio of 16 to 1, by increasing the demand and the value of silver.

The speaker next proceeded to say that the Republican party did not indorse the gold standard. The bolting Democrats were the only party that advocated the gold standard, while the Republican party favored international bimetallism. Said he:

The strength of the gold-standard party may be gauged by the fact that it polled only 132,000 votes in the whole country and carried only one precinct, and that in Kansas, where there were only six votes and the Gold Democrats got only three of them.

The Republican platform promises the financiers of the Old World that if they keep on opposing us we will stand by them. We say to the financiers of the Old World that the American people want to get rid of the gold standard and substitute bimetallism. Instead of telling them that we would like them to help us, and that if they don't help us we will pay them, we should tell them that we intend to make the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private, at the ratio of 16 to 1, as it was before it was stricken down in 1873, and that if they do not help us we will pay them in silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. A great many people have talked about international bimetallism whe do not want it.

Here the speaker quoted the remarks of a New York banker and a Congressman named Hendricks, who said in Congress that if the Sherman act was repealed England would come to us and ask for international bimetallism; but England did not come, and the Congressman knew that it wouldn't come, because the same man had said that the gold standard would come as surely as the rising sun.

Let us imagine ourselves walled in from the outside world and that we had enough wheat to last us a year. Suppose that it were worth $1 a bushel and it were divided into two piles, each owned by a different man. Suppose one of these piles is burned down the price of the other pile would rise in value, and the man whose pile was not burned would be glad of it. If he had nothing to do with burning his competitor's pile of wheat we should say he was fortunate that it occurred. But suppose that he himself set fire to the other pile, what would you say then? You would send him to the penitentiary.

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to apply this illustration to the money problem, by supposing that the piles were one of silver and one of gold of equal value. Then, if the owner of one pile should conspire to destroy the other pile in order to make his own rise in value, he would be guilty of a crime, and the people would rise up and send him to prison.

Next came the illustration of an undertaker scattering the germs of fatal diseases in order to increase the demand of his coffins. That was equal in infamy to the conspiracy to destroy the purchasing power of silver, in order that the gold of the conspirators may rise in value.

Another illustration followed of the farmer feeding corn to his hogs to make them grow fat and of the financier feeding his gold dollars with Sherman repeals and Rothschild contracts to make the gold dollars grow fat. He continued:

For twenty years the financiers have made the laws for the people of the United States, and have always claimed that it was for the good of the people. It is not fair that you should let some one else do good to you all the time without making some kind of a return; and, as they have said that the free coinage of silver would do them good, I say then the time has come when we should give them free coinage of silver in return for their having borne for twenty years without a murmur the burden of the gold standard.

If gold melts you can have it coined into as many dollars as there were before, while if your silver melts you have to hunt somebody up who wants to make spoons out it. We have some bankers in our State who favor bimetallism, and one of them said that under the gold standard we lose more than we can gain, because of people being unable to pay their debts. The vaults of the banks are filled with the bad paper—good when it was given, but bad because of falling prices.

The speaker asserted that, notwithstanding the return of prosperity, more banks failed since the election than during the campaign. They failed to realize upon their assets and that was what was the matter with the people of the United States to-day.

If you had 412½ grains of silver and could sell it any time you wanted to for $1 you would not sell it for less. You can buy silver for 65 cents an ounce now because you must sell it to somebody as merchandise; but under free coinage you could not buy it for 65 cents an ounce any more, because it could be coined at the mints and you would not have to sell it as merchandise.

There is a lack of money, because if you have something to sell you cannot get anybody to give a price for it. If we have enough money now why should we borrow it from abroad and pay it back with interest and in bigger dollars. The Government to-day fixes the price of gold, and nobody sells his gold at less than 25 4-5 cents a grain, because he can take it to the mint and have it coined into money.

Mr. Bryan told an anecdote of his father-in-law saying to him:

"William, while I have we shall not both of us want."

"And don't you know," he continued, "the more I have thought over those words the less consolation I get out of them. So, when you find a man who says there is plenty of money in the country you will find a man who has plenty of it."

Mr. Bryan closed with a well-worded peroration concerning the compensations of nature, and said that the man who would rob his neighbor of food and yet leave him his appetite was an enemy of mankind.

Mr. Bryan will start for Los Angeles at 12:55 o'clock Sunday morning.

BRYAN AT STOCKTON.

Eight Thousand People Hear the Silver Champion's Speech.

STOCKTON, CAL., July 3.—This was Bryan day in Stockton. On the streets it was nothing but Bryan. There was no talk of free silver or free trade. All party principles were lost in a desire to see and hear the man who ran against William McKinley and was defeated. It was more curiosity than politics. Everything was ready for the reception of the "Boy Orator of the Platte" at 11:30 o'clock, the appointed time. The stand on the plaza was finished last night and decorated this morning and the seats arranged.

Early in the morning the people from the country began to arrive, and by 10 o'clock there was a great crowd on the street, which grew as the time for the meeting drew near. The seats in the square had been all taken, mostly by women, who sat in the boiling sun and patiently awaited the coming of the man who had excited their wondering curiosity.

The streets leading to the depot were lined with carriages and the platform along the track filled with a jostling, densely packed mass of people hours before the arrival of the guest. A band of musicians lessened the tedium of waiting by playing popular strains.

At 12:48 o'clock—nearly two hours behind the schedule time—an engine and coach bearing the silver champion with his suite of distinguished followers, including the Sacramento and Stockton reception committees, rolled into the depot. The Pullman was lavishly bedecked with National colors, wreaths and flowers, in the center of which was a large tri-colored shield bearing the legend "Sacramento—16 to 1," with the name "William J. Bryan" in large argentine letters at the top.

The throng that awaited him at the grand stand on Hunter-street plaza was fully 8000 strong. So densely were the masses packed together that many were unable to get near enough to hear him and went away disappointed. Women and children were in the majority.

The speech, though kindly received, was devoid of any spontaneous display of eloquence for which the youthful Presidential candidate is famous. It was more of an analysis of the silver question—a plain statement of facts—rather than a collection of rhetorical phrases or brilliant flights of oratory.

Hon. Frank D. Nicol introduced Mr. Bryan, who said substantially:

I do not come to preach a new gospel. The principles which we advocated during the last campaign were old principles. We're asking for a restoration of landmarks set up by our fathers, which have been destroyed by those who have been following strange gods. I shall mention some things you have often considered. If I should say a thing that you have not often heard Governor Budd say I should go back on everything that I have held dear. I realize that I am speaking to you of the effects of a vicious financial policy, which perhaps your local advantages have not made you feel as much as it has others. Those who have to raise money to buy fuel are denied what nature has given you in natural gas and other resources; yet you would be blessed with greater advantages under a more just system. If you can survive while others are suffering, how much more could you rejoice if others were happier in their lot.

In the last campaign each one was endeavoring to solve the money question. When the silver Democrats declared for the money of the constitution in their platform some said they were disturbing the harmony of the Democratic party. We replied that we were trying to bring the Democratic party back to its original position. We were like Johnny pulling the cat's tail. He told his mother that he was only holding, and the cat was doing the pulling. That was the position that Democrats occupied. We were holding to principle and the others were doing the pulling and making all the noise.

The Chicago platform declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the intervention of any foreign nation. The Populists and National Silverites agreed with us and all three parties joined in the issue.

Mr. Bryan said that the Republicans did not meet the issue squarely. The Republican platform was, to his mind, an admission of the fault of the gold standard, because it was trying now to accomplish an international agreement for a double standard. It sent a commission abroad to get rid of it, and why should any party try to get rid of a good thing? Mr. Bryan hoped that the Republicans would bring back an agreement for international bimetallism, because then they would be repudiators, along with the Democrats. Bimetallism must have good qualities if Republicans and Democrats alike favor it.

"Why should we wait for other nations?" asked Mr. Bryan. "If we think we want it ourselves, let's get it ourselves."

Many, he said, did not know what free coinage of silver meant. Some thought every man would have his own mint and the country would be flooded with wildcat money. He said:

It is said that these farmers do not want free silver because it is not their product. Why not have free wheat? some will say. A man in Iowa argued that free silver meant nothing to him, because that State raised more wheat than Colorado produced silver. I told him that the United States produced more butter than the valuation of the gold mined, but the only connection I could see was that wheat and silver were white and gold and butter were yellow. All we ask is to place silver on an equal footing with gold. We cannot have a double and a single standard at the same time, as the Republicans would have us believe. We don't want silver riding on the back of gold, but standing side by side with it to uphold the Nation's commerce. Money is not tested by the melting-pot, as the Republicans would have us believe, but by its purchasing power.

He apologized for using the term "goldbug." As it was shorter and more expressive than "advocate of the gold standard" he would use it with that same good will with which they referred to him as a lunatic. Names did not hurt him, and therefore would hurt no one. A "goldbug's" definition of an "honest dollar" was "sound money," and his definition of "sound money" was an "honest dollar." The Mexican dollar would stand the melting test, and it was pleasant to think that when we descended to the Mexican standard we would have "sound money."

Mr. Bryan wondered why people insisted in chloroforming their intellects. Turkey had a gold standard, and why not say Turkey was as favored as the United States? The test was whether a nation under a certain policy was better or worse than under another. Honest money was money whose purchasing power was forever the same. Appreciated money meant depreciated property; stable money, stable property. Only the creditor class wanted a fattening dollar, while the masses grew thinner.

The speaker did not believe that an "honest" dollar would ever be had, because the human was not perfect, but we could approximate to that condition. Gold couldn't keep pace with the demand for money. When all the countries got to using gold alone then matters would be worse because there would be so much less gold to meet the demand.

Japan's adoption of the gold standard would take the yellow metal from the United States. The people did not want a balloon dollar, where the financier's dollar was in the basket and the masses watched it go out of reach, but something they could get hold of to pay their debts. There were two things in money—quality and quantity. He continued:

I was never precocious as a child, but I always had sense enough to know that when one end of a teter-board went up the other went down. When gold goes up property goes down.

Carlisle, Blaine and Sherman divided society just alike—on one side the capitalist out of debt and the man enjoying a fixed income, and on the other side the struggling mass of humanity. Sometimes we are accused of being demagogues if we speak in behalf of struggling masses, yet it must be admitted, as Carlisle has admitted, that it is the struggling masses who sustain our Government and bear its burdens and fight its wars.

My friends, when the "gold bugs" say that what they are doing is for your own good, tell them to let you alone and let you do yourself good. The "gold bug" never says he wants the gold standard because it is good for him, but because it is good for the laboring man, the farmer and the business man. Tell him that these are willing to risk bimetallism; does that appease his solicitude? No; he rises to the height of his normal stature and says: "Shall I allow them to hurt themselves?" I like a man who admits he is trying to do something for himself—he is more natural—and when I find one who is always feeling for me, I want to see that he does not reach me.

Believe me, when this question finds its solution those whose sympathies are with the masses will be for bimetallism, while those of the capitalistic classes will be for the gold standard. The issue is joined. The remedy lies in outvoting them. There is no use in trying to convince them.

This is the greatest Nation on earth. It is the only great nation that is to-day sufficiently independent to throw off the shackles of money-changers. We are just on the eve of the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of National independence, and yet are we free? What is political independence without financial independence? I am willing to trust the destinies of this Nation of 70,000,000 of people to the people themselves, but am not willing to intrust it to the people of other nations.

John G. Carlisle once in a speech in the United States Senate said that the acceptance of the single standard by the nations of the earth would entail more misery to the race than all the wars, pestilences and famines in history. Carlisle spoke the truth. No graver, deeper and more far-reaching problem confronts the people to-day. I am but a plain American citizen, and my sympathies are with the people. Believing as I do on this question I would rather maintain my right to proclaim against this iniquity than hold every office in Christendom.

At the close of Mr. Bryan's address three cheers were given by the assembled throng and the meeting broke up. Such a rush was made for the entrance of the platform by those who desired to shake hands with the late Presidential candidate and apostle of free silver that a blockade ensued and there was some delay before Mr. Bryan and the reception committee were able to reach their hacks.

Mr. Bryan finished his speech at 2:30 o'clock and immediately took his carriage for the special car. On the way to the depot he was stopped several times by enthusiasts who wanted to shake his hand. The train left for Fresno at 3 o'clock.

SHORT STOP AT SACRAMENTO.

The Nebraskan Given a Hearty Welcome by Citizens.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 3.—William J. Bryan's greeting to the people of Sacramento was "short and sweet," as the period of his stay was extremely limited. When the train entered the depot the several hundred people present broke into a cheer and crowded around the car containing the speaker. Mr. Bryan alighted, walked across the track to the coach Roseburg, which had been decorated in his honor by the citizens of Sacramento, and, in response to repeated calls, stepped out upon the car platform and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I appreciate this demonstration, I assure you. Owing to the limited time at my disposal, I shall not attempt to make a speech; besides, I am to return and speak here next Thursday evening, when I shall have time to address you."

The train immediately left for Stockton, amid cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, Mr. Bryan standing on the rear platform bowing and smiling.

Killed Near Halfmoon Bay.

REDWOOD CITY, CAL., July 3.—Joseph S. Miguel, a resident of Halfmoon Bay, met with death under distressing circumstances early this morning, while coming across the mountain. His team ran off the grade and he fell under the wagon. His aged father, who was with him, tried to raise the wagon and save his son's life, but was not equal to the task and went in search of help. When he returned the boy was dead. Miguel was aged 24 years.

Unknown Man Killed at Davisville.

WOODLAND, CAL., July 3.—An unknown man was killed on the railroad bridge at Davisville last night by being run over by a train. Nothing was found upon the dead man's person by which to identify him. He appeared to be about 35 years of age.

BULLETS AVENGE HIS CHILD'S DEATH

Rancher Green Commits Murder on a Street of Tombstone.

His Victim Suspected of Having Caused the Drowning of Two Children.

Accused by the Bereaved Father of the Malicious Breaking of a Dam.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., July 3.—Maddened by the loss of his child and the by grief of his wife W. C. Greene deliberately shot and killed James C. Burnett yesterday. The tragedy occurred at midday and on a public street. It came as the sequel of a distressing casualty on San Pedro River the other day wherein a daughter of Greene and her playmate, Edna Cochran, were drowned by the bursting of a dam.

Greene believed that Burnett maliciously destroyed the dam. The two men met face to face on the street. Greene accused Burnett, at the same time flourishing his pistol.

"It's a lie," said Burnett. "I had nothing to do with the dam."

"I know better," said the enraged father. "I have proof that you broke that dam. You will never break another."

Bang! bang! bang! sounded the pistol, and Burnett dropped with three mortal wounds.

Both the men were widely known in this part of the Territory, as both were pioneer ranchmen and possessed of considerable wealth. Burnett was Justice of the Peace at Pearce and the owner of a big ranch in the San Pedro, near that of his slayer. For some time they have been unfriendly, owing chiefly to a quarrel over water rights. After the drowning of his daughter Greene offered a reward of $1000 for proof of the identity of the person who broke the dam, and then he set out up the river, vowing not to return until he had learned who had caused the death of his child.

Greene came into town yesterday with Sheriff Scott White and left his weapon at a livery stable with his team. A couple of hours later he came in and asked for the pistol, saying that he intended to have it repaired. Five minutes later the shots were fired, any one of which would have been sufficient. Greene made no attempt to escape, but surrendered to Chief of Police Wiser, who turned him over to his friend, Sheriff White. When seen in his cell to-day he said:

"I have no statement to make, other than that the man I killed was the cause of my child being drowned. I ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt that he was the guilty man, and when I thought of my little girl as she put her arms around my neck on the day she was drowned I could not think of anything but vengeance on the man who had caused her death.

"I have lived in this territory twenty-five years and have always been a peaceable, law-abiding man. I held no animosity and have no regret for anything except the death of my little girl and the little Cochran girl, her playmate, and the terrible grief of my poor wife," and then he added, as though, perhaps, chiding himself: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saveth the Lord."

Friends of Mr. Greene declare that his troubles have unsettled his reason or the killing would not have occurred. The funeral of the little girls drowned in the San Pedro by the bursting of the dam was more largely attended than any other ever held in this county, and the whole affair from first to last is regarded in the light of a public bereavement.

SUDDEN DEATH AT WOODLAND.

Mrs. Armstrong, County Superintendent of Schools, Passes Away.

WOODLAND, CAL., July 3.—Mrs. Clara March Armstrong, County Superintendent of Schools, died very suddenly last night in this city. She was a native of California, the daughter of J. P. March and wife of Yolo.

Miss March attended the public school in her home town and afterward graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose. She was engaged in teaching school until 1894, when she was elected County Superintendent on the Republican ticket. This office she has filled with entire satisfaction. She had the distinction of being the first woman who ever held office in Yolo County.

Only last December she was married to E. M. Armstrong, a mining man of Placer County. He was unable to be present when she passed away.

Freak of a Stockton Maniac.

STOCKTON, CAL., July 3.—Thomas Boltz, an inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane, died last night from the effects of an operation performed by himself in the loft of the barn on the grounds shortly before noon on Thursday. He labored under the delusion that he had too much blood and, sharpening a caseknife on a brick, made an incision in his groin, took out twenty-two inches of the intestine in two pieces, fourteen and eight inches long. He was discovered three hours later, having walked a distance of 300 yards unassisted. The hospital doctors put the man under chloroform and performed an operation, but peritonitis had set in and the patient was beyond recovery. The case will be reported in the medical journals as one of the most unusual on record.

NEW TO-DAY.

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NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS

THE MAZE

Will be closed until Wednesday, July 7, to further mark down the stock for the last time. Every article will be marked down to sell it, and if our price does not it is safe to presume it's unsalable. The Hamburger Company will turn the key in its door July 31 and cease to do business forever. This is the decision of the Board of Directors--positive and final. This business must be wound up this month. We close for the sole purpose of re-marking this stock down to a price that must sell it. We told you we were selling out for good, not to deceive and defraud the public. The truth is out. August 1 will see us no more. Come early Wednesday morning.

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PROPRS OF The Maze.
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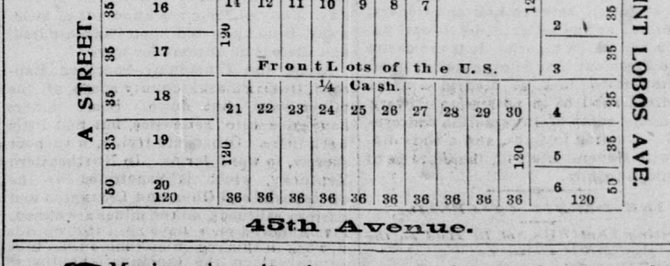

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