RICHARD PARKS BLAND OF MISSOURI IS DEAD

GOES TO REST FULL OF HONORS

Family Surrounds His Deathbed.

HAS BEEN ILL FOR WEEKS

FRIENDS FEARED THE END WAS NEAR.

Something of the Public Career of One of the Most Eminent of Democratic Leaders.

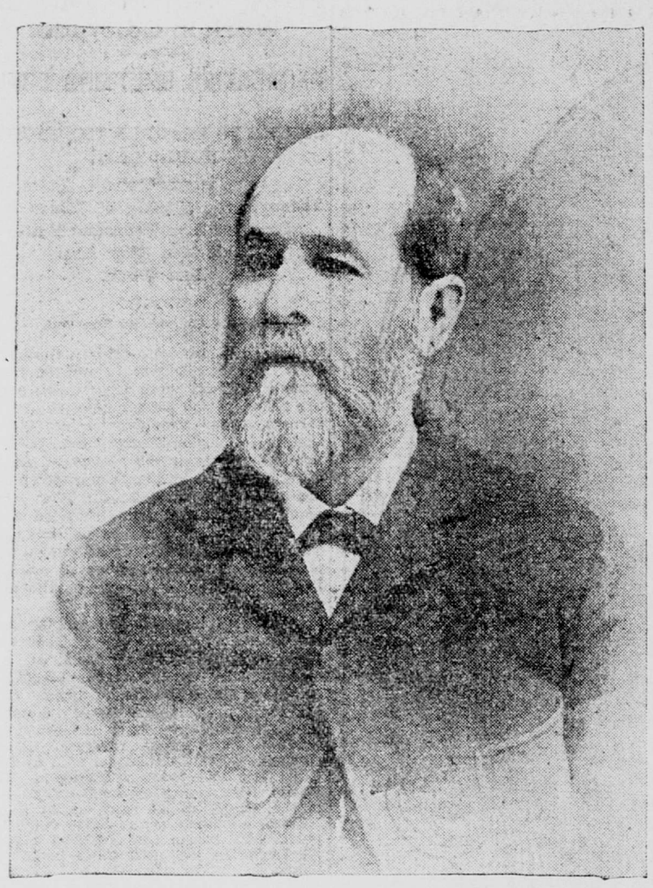
Special Dispatch to The Call.

LEBANON, Mo., June 15.—Richard Parks Bland, Congressman from the Eighth Missouri District, passed peacefully away at exactly 4:30 this morning. On Tuesday night about 10 o'clock he fell into a sleep from which he never awakened. The physicians used every means in their power to arouse him, but he never regained consciousness in the slightest degree. About 1 o'clock this morning it could be seen that he was sinking rapidly, and at 4:30 he ceased to breathe. Toward the end the action of his heart increased perceptibly and hopes were expressed that he was awakening, but it was a fruitless hope. His sons, Theodore, Ewing, George and John; his daughters, Fannie and Virginia, and Mrs. Bland were at his bedside when the end came. His brother, Judge J. C. Bland of St. Louis, Mrs. S. T. Thomas, his brother-in-law, General E. Y. Mitchell, and E. Y. Mitchell Jr. and his private secretary, Orin Bell, were also with him.

The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the opera house and the body will be buried in the Catholic cemetery. The funeral service will be in charge of the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives and will be conducted by Masonic lodges. Private Secretary Bell has notified the clerk of the House of Mr. Bland's death, requiring him to appoint a committee of members to attend the funeral. Prominent friends of Mr. Bland throughout the country have been notified of the funeral arrangements.

Mr. Bland was a member of no church and the ministers of all denominations will participate in the services. It is planned to have Colonel William J. Bryan deliver the funeral oration. The body will lie in state at the opera house for twenty-four hours. Already the citizens are draping their houses in black.

Mr. Bland's illness began immediately after his return from Washington early in March. It started with an attack of grip, followed with a relapse. Chronic catarrh of the stomach complicated the disease. Brain trouble came next, and he died of cerebral congestion. For several days before his death he was partially paralyzed. His power of speech was gone and he was unable to communicate with any one.



RICHARD PARKS BLAND.

Richard Parks Bland was born in Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky, August 19, 1835. He was a descendant of the Bland family famous in Virginia in old Colonial days, some of whom emigrated to Kentucky just after the Revolution.

His parents dying when he was quite young, he began the battle with the world at an early age, and may be said to have been a "self-made man."

By working during the summer months he earned the means to defray his expenses at school during the winter, and being of studious habits acquired a very thorough grounding in such branches as were taught in the schools within his reach, and by the time he became of age was sufficiently well equipped to take charge of a school, which he conducted with much satisfaction to his patrons, all the while following up his own studies. When about 22 he began the study of law, and being admitted to the bar entered upon the study of his chosen profession, in which he was destined to obtain eminence.

In 1855 he removed to Missouri, and a year or so later came to California, where he remained but a short time, and then settled in Virginia City, Nev., practicing his profession and giving some attention to mining operations, in which he had become interested.

In 1860 he became Treasurer of Carson County, Nev., which office he held until the admission of the State into the Union. He returned to Missouri in 1865, and, settling at Rolla, practiced law in partnership with his brother, C. C. Bland, until 1869, when he moved to Lebanon, where he has since resided.

Mr. Bland began his long service in Congress in 1873, being elected by the Democrats.

In 1875 he was made chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, for which position he was well qualified and in which he rendered many services to the prominent industry of the Far West. Silver coinage having been discontinued in 1873, he introduced in 1878 the famous "Bland bill," which provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase sufficient bullion to coin a minimum amount of $2,000,000 each month of 412½ grains each, and that these dollars be legal tender. This bill earned him the sobriquet of "Silver Dick." He has since been closely identified with and a champion of every piece of legislation looking to the advancement of silver as currency medium.

His name was one of the most prominent of those mentioned for the Democratic nomination for President in 1896, and he went before the Chicago convention with the solid vote of his own State and many other States at his disposal, but, upon the nomination of W. J. Bryan, he threw his whole soul into the fight to elect the latter.

ICE BREAKS UP ON THE YUKON

Steamer New York Almost Destroyed.

NEWS COMES FROM DAWSON

MANY ACCIDENTS TO MINERS ARE REPORTED.

Some New Finds in the Rich Klondike Cause Great Activity and Revival of Excitement.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 15.—The first news from the interior of Alaska to be received since travel over the trail closed about six weeks ago reached here to-day. It covers the period between the big fire at Dawson, April 26, and the opening of navigation, May 25. A revised estimate of the losses incurred in the fire places the total amount at half a million, about half the amount of previous estimates.

The Yukon broke away from its icy fetters in front of Dawson, May 7, or nine days later than last year. The steamer New York was carried ashore by the ice and nearly destroyed. The wheel of the Willie Irving was crushed. The ice jammed at the foot of Third street, and blocks of ice were piled up mountain high. For a time Dawson was threatened with a flood. After a short time the ice broke with a crash and every one knew that the river was open for good. The breaking of the ice marked the graduation of the Cheechakos or tenderfeet into the ranks of the sour doughs or old timers. The event was celebrated with the firing of guns and a general rejoicing.

The Flora was the first steamer to arrive from the outside. She was followed in a few hours by the Bonanza King. Reports had been received from all the creeks and everything was satisfactory. There was no evidence of a shortage of water, which caused so much trouble last year.

On Bonanza and El Dorado hundreds of men were at work sluicing out gold. The benches are showing up well. Some enormous dumps of gravel were made during the winter. These are now being washed out and are panning much better than was expected.

Dominion and other creeks on Indian River are also being cleaned up with more than satisfactory results. A great deal of summer work will be done this year on El Dorado if the flow of water will permit.

Work is going on night and day on many of the big claims. The Berrys are working three shifts. They will be among the first of the big owners to complete the clean-up. There have been a number of sales during the past two months and prices have held up wonderfully well. A large number of big and peculiar nuggets have been found; one valued at $142 was recently taken from 32 below Upper Dominion.

The first week in May saw the commencement of the collection of the crown royalty of 10 per cent. Every effort is being made to compel the miners to pay up the full percentage.

The list of mining accidents is unusually long. Frank Julberti was crushed to death on May 22 by a cave-in on claim 17, below Bonanza on Maget Gulch. His partner, Cesarra Pusatti, was badly injured. L. Ayrle of St. Louis, Mo., was suffocated by gas in his shaft on claim 77, Gold Run. A German named Heihl of San Francisco was suffocated in his shaft near the Cliff House on Gold Run. Andrew Nelson had a narrow escape from death in a shaft on 34 below on Upper Dominion. He was taken out unconscious.

A miner in a Gold Hill shaft became almost suffocated from gas. He signaled his partner to pull him to the surface. He just reached the top when he swooned and fell back into the hole head first. It was forty feet to the bottom and death would have been sure had not a spike caught in his trousers and held him, he only falling a few feet.

There have been a number of narrow escapes from drowning in the Yukon by luckless parties attempting to cross on thin ice.

Gilbert Anderson of La Crosse, Wis., has reached the city after a most exciting trip from the Copper River country through the dead of winter. He brings news of the safety of a large party of miners who started over the divide into the Tanana country and were believed to have been lost. Anderson says that one or two of the party were frozen in the mountains, but that the majority are building boats on Forty-mile River to continue their journey. He does not give the names of those who perished.

The climax in Dawson's water front controversy occurred on May 16. The tenants who would not obey Government warnings to sign leases or vacate were summarily ejected by a band of police under Sheriff Harper.

E. C. Allen, one of the proprietors of the Klondike Nugget, is being tried on the charge of criminally libeling United States Consul McCook.

Joe Juneau, one of the pioneers of the Yukon, after whom the town of Juneau was named, died at Dawson May 13 of pneumonia. He made and lost several fortunes in Alaska.

Arnold Bresmer of Seattle was killed May 17 by a fellow workman in the Dawson brewery. William Doggett. They quarreled and Doggett hit Bresmer on the head with a beer bottle, inflicting fatal injuries.

A deposit of limestone has been found near Sixty-mile, and Dawson people are rejoicing over the possibility of having plenty of disinfectant. After an exciting trial before Gold Commissioner Ogilvie Messrs. Wade, McGregor and Norwood were acquitted of the charge of accepting bribes and the illegal use of official information.

BEDOUINS CAPTURE THE HOLY CARPET

Attack a Convoy of Egyptians and Kill Seven Men in the Fight.

LONDON, June 16.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says: A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a convoy of Egyptians with the holy carpet of Mahomet, between Mecca and Medina. A fierce conflict ensued. Four soldiers and three civilians of the convoy were killed and the rest fled. The Bedouins hold the carpet for ransom.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD

Report on Condition of Foreign Fields.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Agricultural Department to-day issued a circular giving the substance of reports received by it up to June 10 on the condition of foreign crops. It says that a British commercial estimate tentatively puts the world's wheat crop of 1899 at 2,504,000,000 bushels, against 2,748,000,000 bushels in 1898, a reduction of 244,000,000 bushels, or nearly 8.9 per cent. Another estimate makes a reduction of 352,000,000 bushels.

Reports from the country around Odessa and Nikolaeiff, Russia, represent the grain crops, both wheat and rye, as almost destroyed by drought. Taking into account the injuries hereafter reported in three or four other provinces within the winter wheat region, it is evident that the crop of bread grain for the empire as a whole cannot be agreed upon. It has even been suggested that the crop may not exceed that of 1897.

Information from Germany is scant, but there has been complaint of deficient sunshine and warmth, and the harvest was thought lucky to be a week or two later than usual. Later advices indicate better weather in various parts of Germany.

According to the official report on the Austrian crop, the middle of May wheat and barley promised about an average yield, but rye and oats were below that standard.

In a report of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, issued May 20, the area under wheat was estimated at about 7,800,000 acres, against 7,100,000 acres last year, and on this basis, taken in connection with conditions of plant, some commercial estimates put the crop as high as 140,000,000 bushels, against 124,000,000 bushels in 1898, though other estimates are less favorable.

Severe drought has prevailed in Roumania and the wheat and rye crops are not expected to give more than half of an average yield. Other cereals also have suffered. The reports from Bulgaria are better, though by no means good. Those from Turkey, both European and Asiatic, are favorable.

Accounts from Italy are favorable and those from Spain show a marked improvement in the prospects of the cereal crop throughout the greater part of the peninsula, though it seems improbable that either wheat or other cereals will yield as well as in 1898.

Next to the Russian wheat crop that of France is the largest and most important in Europe, and the outlook for a good yield is decidedly better than in the former country. According to the official crop report for May 10 the area under wheat is about the same as last year, or very little less, while the condition is about 5 per cent lower. On this basis the crop would be, in round numbers, about 20,000,000 bushels less than that of last year.

In other Continental countries and also in Great Britain there has been considerable complaint of cold, unseasonable weather, but except in Denmark and Sweden there is no mention of any serious injury to important cereal crops.

No official report has yet been made as to the Indian wheat crop, recently harvested, but it is known to be considerably smaller than that of 1898. Reports as to the agricultural outlook in Australia are very favorable.

DEMOCRATS ARE FINALLY AGREED

Pennsylvania Convention Fills Its Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 15.—The contest before the Democratic State convention for Supreme Court Judge ended this evening with the unanimous nomination of Judge S. L. Mestrezat of Fayette County, on the twenty-eighth ballot. Charles J. Reilly of Williamsport, permanent chairman of the convention, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Superior Court, and Representative William T. Creasy of Columbia was the unanimous choice for State Treasurer. After making these nominations the convention adjourned.

The convention started to ballot at 6 o'clock last evening for Supreme Judge and continued with a few recesses, until 6 o'clock to-night. York County started the break to Mestrezat on the twenty-eighth ballot by casting its thirteen votes for him. Before the vote was announced Congressman Ermentrout withdrew the nineteen votes of Berks, cast for Judge Ermentrout, and gave them to Mestrezat. Mr. Donnelly of Philadelphia gave the sixty votes of Philadelphia solidly to Mestrezat. Center County changed from Krebs to Mestrezat.

Ex-Congressman Kerr of Clearfield, who had managed Krebs' contest, withdrew his candidate for Mestrezat. This insured the latter's nomination and there was a wild scene of enthusiasm.

Judge Mestrezat's nomination was made unanimous. When the convention again settled down to business the names of Representative George R. Dixon of Elk and Mr. Reilly were presented for Superior Judge. General A. H. Coffroth of Somerset withdrew Mr. Dixon's name, and on his motion Mr. Reilly was nominated by acclamation. The convention then completed the ticket by the nomination of Mr. Creasy for State Treasurer, his name having been placed before the convention by his colleague, Mr. Dixon.

The nomination for Supreme Court Judge is equivalent to an election, by reason of the fact that two are to be elected in November and no elector is entitled to vote for more than one.

STRIKING MINERS VERY INDIGNANT

Demand a Retraction of a False Story.

THEY ARE NOT CRIMINALS

THOSE WHO QUIT WORK SET FORTH THEIR GRIEVANCES.

They Demand Better Pay for Work at Iron Mountain and Food That Is Fit for Human Beings.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

REDDING, June 15.—The striking Iron Mountain miners, now in Redding, were made indignant to-day by the incendiary dispatch from Sacramento, which was printed in Wednesday evening's Bulletin. The Bulletin was soundly denounced for stating that "nearly 30 per cent of the men employed at the works have at some time done time in the State prisons," and that "they are a class of men who hold life lightly."

The Sacramento dispatch was posted on a bulletin board near the postoffice, and underneath it on a Western Union blank was a demand signed by "strikers" that the grossly libelous matter be retracted. The Bulletin was favored with a red-hot copy by wire.

A committee of strikers composed of W. Graham, C. H. Beeve and W. H. Day, in behalf of their fellow-workmen, to-day issued an address to the public, in which is recited the grievances which led up to the present trouble. In part the address reads:

On June 10 a grievance committee of twelve men waited upon Superintendent Archer and asked for, in behalf of the employes of the corporation, a uniform increase of 40 cents in all branches of the mining business. At the present time miners are receiving $2 60 a day, and the lower grades of workmanship from $1 60 to $2 10 a day, which, in our opinion, is considerably below the average schedule in force on similar properties in this and other parts of the State. We believe our course is a just one, and desire to inform the mining public to that effect.

The strikers also complain of the company's boarding-houses, asserting that "the food is not fit for human consumption," but that the employes are compelled to patronize the institution under penalty of discharge. The address states that of the 500 men who quit work only two were opposed to the move, and remained with the company. Their names are Charles Smiley and one McDroom. All stories sent out to the effect that grave complications are feared, necessitating the calling out of the militia, are without foundation, as all of the strikers have left the vicinity of the property and are quartered in town, from which the mine is not readily accessible.

Further evidence of the peaceable nature of the strike is found in the fact that an extra coach had to be switched into the overland train last night to accommodate the strikers who were bound for Colorado and for British Columbia by way of San Francisco. Over a hundred men have left for other fields and more are going. There is no disturbance here, at Keswick or Iron Mountain. No attempt is being made to reopen the mine. It is given out, however, that Superintendent Archer will have some improvements made in the mine for the betterment of the air supply, the work to be let out by contract.

It was rumored about that the company had made an offer of $3 per day for the miners to go to work, but no credence is placed in the story here.

RIOTS AT THE RAILWAY STRIKE

Non-Union Crews Are Badly Beaten.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15.—While the sixth day of the street railway men's strike started peacefully enough, there was serious rioting before nightfall and three non-union men were taken to the hospitals in consequence. The trouble began shortly after noon near the Lakeview car barns on Euclid avenue. A crowd attacked a car on which several non-union men were riding, and the conductor, James Murphy, who came from St. Louis, was hauled from the platform. Murphy drew a revolver and fired into the air and then took to his heels. The mob then assaulted some of the other non-union men on the car, injuring them quite severely, but the rioters had disappeared when the police arrived.

Soon afterward another car, in which were several women passengers, was attacked. Bricks and stones were hurled through the windows, but the women escaped injury. The conductor, Anthony Wuerst, from Milwaukee, was struck in the face by a brick, and a stone which hit him on the head rendered him unconscious.

Motorman Fox, also of Milwaukee, was hit by a shower of bricks and stones, and was so badly hurt that he had to be carried with Wuerst to the car barns. Both men were subsequently sent to a hospital. In this case, as in the other, the mob had disappeared when the police arrived.

A little later a third car was stopped by a crowd of men which had been concealed in bushes at the side of the street. Fifteen or twenty men boarded the car and a desperate fight ensued between them and E. W. Newman and C. W. King, the conductor and motorman, both from Buffalo. Both men were chased from the car and were beaten with clubs and kicked in a brutal manner. Newman was so badly injured that it was necessary to send him to a hospital. This mob disappeared before the police arrived.

DEATH OF A BRAVE VETERAN.

Close of the Career of Commander John H. Stevenson.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Commander and Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson at the Brooklyn navy-yard is dead from apoplexy at his home in Brooklyn. He was 60 years of age and is survived by his widow and two children.

Commander Stevenson had his first battle at Fredricksburg with Hooker's division and was in all the battles and skirmishes of the Potomac flotilla from October, 1862, to April, 1863. For bravery in carrying dispatches through the enemy's country from Captain Woolsey to Admiral Farragut, he was nominated by the President April 22, 1870, for advancement fifteen numbers in his grade. He was commissioned as paymaster in 1869. In 1892 he retired with the rank of commander. At one time he held the position of superintendent of the Panama Railway.

Defense of the Mullan Mirror.

WALLACE, Idaho, June 15.—The defense in the case of the Mullan Mirror, which was suppressed by the authorities for alleged seditious utterances, gave notice to-day of a motion to quash the complaint. The case will come up tomorrow.

FOUGHT AGAINST THE SUGAR TRUST

Arbuckles' Representative Is Heard.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, WILMINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Industrial Commission held only an afternoon session and heard but one witness to-day, J. N. Jarvie, of the firm of Arbuckle & Bro., manager of the firm's sugar refining business. Mr. Jarvie's testimony was brief. He was easy and courteous in his attitude toward his inquisitors, refusing to answer only one question, viz.: How much it cost his company to refine sugar. He said he did not wish to give information of that sort to his business competitors.

Mr. Jarvie put the necesary margin between raw and refined sugar at between 50 and 60 points to allow a profit on the business. He said that when his firm started business in 1898 this margin was about 90. It had dropped as low as 32 and was now about 50. His firm, he said, had never cut the price of sugar except to meet the rates of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the sugar trust. When asked if the Arbuckles would continue to meet their rivals' figures he replied decisively that his firm was in the refining business to stay. Beyond that he did not wish to say.

He explained the entrance of the Arbuckles into the sugar field by saying that in 1893 they secured a machine for weighing and packing sugar and undertook to sell package sugar to the wholesale trade. They bought from the American Refining Company, but found they could make no profit in that way, and so started their own refinery. He said the tariff differential of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar did not figure in the business just now. Domestic competition was so sharp as to keep out all foreign sugar. Asked if the removal of the one-eighth of a cent would affect the business now, he said he did not know enough about the foreign trade to say.

Mr. Jarvie said there had been many overtures from the sugar trust to settle the difficulties with the Arbuckles, but they had all been made "for stock-jobbing purposes," and consequently there had been nothing in them.

Witness, in speaking of the coffee business, in which the American Sugar Refinery had invaded the Arbuckles field, said that while there had been a decline in prices, it would not be fair to lay it all to competition, as there had been a great increase in coffee production all over the world, last year's crop going from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 bags.

Asked if he could suggest any plan that would lessen the present destructive competition in the sugar business, witness said that the fight could only stop when the one big concern decided to be content with less than 100 per cent of all the business in the country.

When asked how long the rival company could keep on selling sugar at a loss, Mr. Jarvie replied cheerfully that he thought a concern supplying 90 per cent of the sugar sold in this country would lose more under those conditions than the firm supplying the other 10 per cent, and that he had the 10 per cent end of the bargain just now.

Forming a Clothing Trust.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Options have been secured on 150 large clothing manufacturing establishments throughout the country by Samuel Rosenthal Jr. of this city, who for the past four months has been actively engaged in forming a gigantic contract with a clothing combine to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and to be known as the American Clothing Manufacturing Company. The company will, it is understood, have a capital stock of $100,000,000, divided into shares of $100.

HAD THREATENED TO KILL KILROY

Moore's Murder of Policeman Premeditated.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEVADA, June 15.—This was a bad day for the self-defense plea of Policeman Kilroy's slayer. After County Coroner Daniels had identified the riddled and blood-stained clothing that the officer had on when killed, Gustave Schmidt, a tobacconist, was called. Schmidt testified that Moore came into his store a fortnight before the tragedy and said if Kilroy did not quit following and threatening to arrest him he would kill him.

Lyman B. Weeks, a miner, and J. J. Hanley, who tends bar at the Grotto saloon, had the same remark made to them by the prisoner. Robert Walker, a clerk in the Union Hotel, heard Moore make the same threat to Kilroy himself one evening.

Fred Ellerman, a saloon keeper, said that about a quarter of an hour before the killing he heard Kilroy tell Moore he lied when he denied leaving the saloon blinds open so the officer could in pursuit of his duties watch the interior of the saloon, and Moore replied, "I will shoot you, Kilroy; you have followed me long enough." Kilroy was carrying a cane at the time, but apparently paid no attention when the threat to shoot was made.

Barber Bob Gates, the only witness of the whole affray, testified that the two men went down Broad street to Pine, upon leaving Ellerman's, talking and arguing. At the corner both showed excitement. Moore repeated the statement that Kilroy dare not arrest him, and that he would be killed if he tried it. Kilroy replied that he could, but did not want to arrest him, and that Moore could not kill him. After a while Kilroy put his hands on the obstreperous man's shoulders from in front and leaned forward as if to shout in his ear, Moore being hard of hearing. Then Moore drew his gun and shot Kilroy twice in the stomach. The wounded man fell against the assassin and the force of the blow knocked the latter on his back. Moore sprang up and pressing his pistol against the face of the wounded man, who was still on his knees and calling "Oh, Bob, come here," fired again, then turned and fled from the corpse. Once Gates heard one of the men say, "Keep away, I don't want any trouble," but he could not tell which said it.

Printers Morgan and Boardman of the Herald force were upstairs in the office, and heard and saw part of the encounter from the window.

John S. Gregory, E. W. Schmidt and others saw the body just after the shooting. The officer's club and pistol were where he usually carried them and there was no cane around. Sheriff Getchell told of his long and exciting chase after Moore, lasting nearly a month.

To-morrow Sheriff R. R. Veale of Contra Costa County will tell how, single handed, he caught the fugitive at old Bay Point station.

TUTTLE FINDS HIS SON.

There Has Been a Most Happy Reunion at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, June 15.—Recently L. P. Tuttle claimed to be a cousin of Oscar L. Tuttle, a baseball magnate, and now it turns out that the former is the latter's own father. L. P. Tuttle arrived to-day from San Francisco, and his meeting with the son was a happy one. It is said the reason he introduced himself as a cousin was because he feared disappointment and wanted time for further investigation, which convinced him at last he had found his son. The father is in the employ of Main & Winchester, San Francisco. He had been a visitor at Santa Cruz for ten years without any idea that O. L. Tuttle was his son.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Condition of Presidential Postoffices in California.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Postoffice Department issued a statement to-day showing the condition of Presidential Postoffices in California for six years. Of 117 offices in California, thirty-nine show an increase in receipts and fifteen decrease. Hanford and Red Bluff have been advanced from third to second class offices. San Jacinto and Sanger have been relegated from third to fourth class offices.

A Postoffice was to-day established at Pierce, Riverside County, and Ross B. Drake appointed Postmaster; also at Sunrise, Alaska, and Henry A. Smith appointed Postmaster.

The Department of the Interior has written the War Department requesting that Captain Benson, who is a member of the commission appointed to examine the roads of Yosemite National Park, be designated as disbursing officer for the commission in the field, so as to enable the commission to commence work at once and to prevent a delay in sending to the treasury for funds.

Pensions: California—Original—John Ryan, Veterans' Home, Napa, $8; John Y. Byers, Descanso, $6; John T. Reaser, Napa, $12. Increase—Elisha F. Gordon, Calistoga, $6 to $8; Henry Bucholz, San Francisco, $6 to $8. Original widows, etc.—Helen Reid, Madrone, $8; Mary E. Galloup, San Francisco, $8; Nancy Lighbody, San Jose, $8.

Washington: Original—John Wilker, Cheney, $6; Supplemental—Herbert E. Farnsworth, Pomeroy, $6. Original widows, etc.—Mary A. McCain, Burlington, $8.

Oregon: Increase—Henry E. Slocum, Ashland, $8 to $12.

COLORADO'S GOLD EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXHIBITION

It Is Decided to Send a Solid Gold Nugget Miniature of Pike's Peak Worth a Million.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 15.—The Commissioners in charge of the Colorado gold exhibit at the Paris exhibition have decided on a solid gold nugget miniature of Pike's Peak, of $1,000,000 value. As a ton of gold is worth $602,928 50, the nugget will weigh one and two-thirds tons. It will reach New York under guard in a special car; then the Government will convey it to Paris. The exposition commissioners have guaranteeed its safe return.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

Old Soldiers of Sonoma and Napa and Families Gather at Petaluma.

PETALUMA, June 15.—The second annual encampment of the Sonoma and Napa Veterans' Association opened this evening. There was a gathering of veterans and their families at Camp Dill, Agricultural Park, and an impromptu welcome by Antietam Post, G. A. R., and Antietam W. R. C.

The sessions of the business meetings of the association will be held at the pavilion at the park, which will be prettily decorated for the occasion and illuminated with electric lights. The citizens are preparing to decorate their residences and places of business, and Petaluma will present a gala appearance in honor of her hundreds of honored guests. The Ladies' Veteran Aid Association will also be in session during the week, and the ladies will be the special guests of the Relief Corps during their stay here.

The committee has announced the official programme for the week. It will, however, be enlarged upon, and only the features which have been positively assured will be published. General Shafter will be there without fail, and Friday of this week will therefore be the big day. The official programme is as follows:

Friday evening, June 16, at opera house—Grand reception tendered the visitors. The following programme will be rendered: Overture, Company C band; piano solo, Miss Estella Newburgh; address of welcome, A. R. Winans; patriotic selections, Mrs. Princess Long of Healdsburg; response to address of welcome, Judge R. F. Crawford of Santa Rosa; address of welcome in behalf of the city, H. P. Brainerd, president of the Board of Trustees; address of welcome to the Ladies' Veterans' Aid Association, Mrs. Arletta Winans; response to the address of welcome, Dr. M. V. Kimball of Healdsburg; vocal solo, Mrs. J. P. Rodgers; recitation, "Our Country's Flag," Miss Gertrude Winans; address, Major General Shafter of San Francisco.

Saturday, June 16, 10 a. m., Agricultural Park—Election of officers of the Veterans' Association and the Ladies' Veterans' Aid Association. 2 p. m., park—Address, "Cuba," Dr. C. N. Thomas of Healdsburg.

Sunday, June 18, 10 a. m., park—Memorial services and short eulogies by comrades on deceased veterans who have passed away in this jurisdiction, interspersed with sacred songs. 3 p. m.—Address, Mrs. Addie Ballou of San Francisco; address, Mrs. Veeder Dow of Sebastopol.

Monday, June 19, 10 a. m., park—Short talks and reminiscences by the veterans. 2 p. m.—Address, Judge A. J. Buckles, past department commander, of Solano County. 8 p. m.—Reception by Morning Star Chapter, Order Eastern Star, to the visiting associations.

Tuesday, June 20, ladies' day, park, 10 a. m.—Address, Eva J. French, Santa Rosa; solo, Mrs. Clara McDonald, San Francisco; reading, Miss Bessie French, Santa Rosa; skirt dance, Annabelle Rodgers; remarks, visiting ladies; solo, patriotic selection, Miss Lowery; recitation, Miss Laura Hutchins.

Wednesday, June 21, recreation day—The visitors will be driven about the city and vicinity and shown the various places of interest.

Thursday, June 22—Breaking camp and farewells.

RIVER STEAMER MODOC'S SHAFT IS BROKEN

The Accident Occurs While Approaching Port Costa, and Passengers Are Transferred.

PORT COSTA, June 15.—The Southern Pacific Company's river steamer Modoc, Captain Fourrat, which left San Francisco this afternoon, broke her shaft while approaching Port Costa. The passengers were transferred to the Sacramento local train and a boat is coming down the river to take off the freight. A tugboat from San Francisco is on the way here to tow the Modoc to Oakland. Outside of the breaking of the shaft no other damage was done. The Modoc is now tied to the Southern Pacific Company's wharf here.

SAYS MADERA HAS BEEN TREATED RIGHT

Griffin Explains the Southern Pacific's Stand in Reference to the Copper Smelter.

MADERA, June 15.—A misapprehension of the facts in regard to the locating of the smelter of the California Copper Company seems to have possessed your correspondent at Madera. The citizens of Madera feel that the Southern Pacific Company has treated Madera right at all times in this matter, and the people feel grateful for the courtesies shown us by the Southern Pacific Company's representative, S. F. Booth. The site now under consideration on the north bank of the San Joaquin River may not be considered as desirable as that offered by the citizens. The matter will be settled on the arrival from New York of the copper company's engineer, who is expected in a few days. J. N. GRIFFIN,
President of the Chamber of Commerce of Madera.

GETS SPECIAL LETTERS.

Mrs. Phelps Looking After Her Deceased Husband's Estate.

REDWOOD CITY, June 15.—Upon the application of Mrs. Josephine Phelps, the widow of the late Timothy Guy Phelps, special letters of administration were today granted to her. The application for special letters was made for the purpose of getting an order of court allowing the administratrix access to the box of the deceased in the safe deposit in San Francisco, where he kept his papers and documents.

Although a will executed by Mr. Phelps has been found bearing date of December 24, 1892, it is thought that possibly there is in existence a will of later date, and if such be the case it will probably be found among his papers in the safe deposit. If such a will is found of course that will be the one to be probated. Mrs. Phelps was appointed for the purpose of making this search and caring for the estate of the deceased in the meantime, bonds being fixed in the sum of $500.

Willis G. Witter, a nephew of Mr. Phelps, appeared for the petitioner.

KEPT HIS VOW, BUT LOST HIS LIFE

A Drunkard Promises Never to Touch Liquor Again and Sticks to It to the End.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 15.—"If it takes whisky to save my life I'll die," said Marion J. Smith, a well known local character, last night. He kept his word and died early this morning.

Smith had been a notorious drunkard for twenty years. He had been on a spree for the past five weeks. His wife had pleaded in vain for him to join the church and quit drinking. Last Sunday Smith attended a tent meeting drunk. The evangelist scored drunkenness, and at the close of the service Smith went forward, put a quart bottle of whisky into the preacher's hands and vowed never to touch liquor while he lived. He kept praying continuously and last night was taken violently ill. A physician prescribed whisky, but he refused to touch a drop, although his wife pleaded with him to take it. He died in horrible agony, refusing to touch liquor.

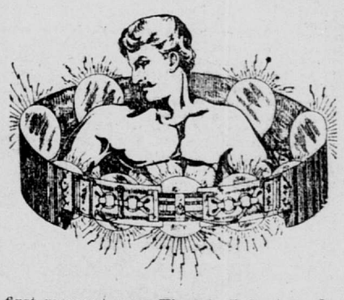
GOVERNORS NOT INTERESTED.

Some Will Not Participate in Anti-Trust Convention.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 15.—To-day Governor Sayers received a letter from Governor Dyer of Rhode Island relative to the proposed anti-trust convention in St. Louis on the 20th of September. Governor Dyer writes that he will not be present at the meeting; that the question of trusts and the damage they are doing the country was one to which he paid little attention. He was not prepared to say that they were doing harm, neither was he prepared to say that they were doing good. In view of this fact, he did not care to attend a convention and bind himself to oppose trusts when later he might find that they were a benefit to the people.

Governor Roosevelt of New York also wrote to the Governor stating that while he indorsed the movement, he could not be present owing to important business of state.

CURED RHEUMATISM.



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Again Proves Its Great Value. It Cures When Everything Else Fails.

PORT KENYON (Humboldt County, Cal.), May 25, 1899.—Dr. M. A. McLaughlin—Dear Sir: From the first moment your Electric Belt clasped my waist I began to get well, and am now entirely cured of sciatic rheumatism. I owe my strength and happiness to your Belt, and hope others who suffer will open their eyes and see the benefit it will be to them. Yours truly, HARRY PERRY.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

This grand Belt has cured four thousand people in California during the past five years. It cures Nervous and Vital Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back and Kidney Troubles. It cures many of the worst forms of Nervous Debility after all else fails.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

Stop drugging if it does not help you, and the money that you would pay a doctor in one month will buy this famous Belt. It is worth its weight in gold, for it saturates the weakened body with new life, new vigor, new manhood.

SEND FOR "THREE CLASSES OF MEN."

It is a very valuable treatise on the restoration of strength. It will point out a means by which you can become strong. It is sent sealed, free to any address, or can be had on application at the office.

Don't put it off. Act to-day in a matter which concerns the happiness not only of yourself, but of your family and friends, of your future. You should not delay. Call or address

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 702 Market St., cor. Kearny, S. F.; Burdick Block, cor. Spring and Second Sts., Los Angeles.

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