STEALING OVER THE BORDER LINE.

Hundreds of Chinese Laborers Landing Monthly at Mexican Ports.

COMING TO THIS COUNTRY.

Strong Evidence of a Special Treasury Agent Against Coolies Who Landed Illegally—Captain Miltimore's Trial by Court-Martial. An Aged Man Murdered and His Property Stolen—Fire at Cloverdale.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

TUCSON (Ariz.), June 14.—A Star's Hermosillo (Sonora, Mexico) special says: The Chinese are coming into Sonora in large numbers, every vessel landing at Guaymas bringing more or less. There were not less than 400 arrivals in the last two months, and it is understood that the United States is their point of destination. Several bands have sought employment in the mines without avail. Considerable feeling is manifested by the Mexican laboring class against the Chinese going into the State as they fear the aliens will compete against them.

TUCSON, June 14.—L. S. Irving, Special Agent of the Treasury, arrived here to-day as a witness in the twenty-four Chinese cases pending in the courts. Agent Irving left San Francisco April 25th, on the same steamer which carried the Chinese under arrest, and his evidence is conclusive that they came direct from China during the last forty days. He has been stationed at Nogales, Ariz., in charge of the regular and temporary force employed to prevent violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act. He denied the statement heretofore made, that the Mexican officials are in sympathy with the efforts being made to import Chinese into the United States through Mexico, the reverse being the fact, as they show a disposition to do everything to aid the United States officials to prevent Chinese from evading the Exclusion Act. There is a strong hostility against the Chinese by the laboring classes, especially miners, and the feeling is liable to grow more intense than it has even been on the Pacific Coast.

MILTIMORE'S TRIAL.

Testimony Offered at the Court-Martial in Tucson.

TUCSON, June 14.—Major Kimball was recalled this morning and testified that competition had been invited for supplying office accommodations for the Paymasters and disbursing Quartermaster at Tucson. The lowest bid received was $75 per month, and its acceptance was recommended by Captain Wright—Miltimore, increasing the cost beyond the amount previously paid and for the payment of which Paymasters Wham and Towar are charged with conspiracy and Chief-Quartermaster Kimball with negligence. He intrusted to Captain Miltimore the renting of the offices at Tucson; that the latter paid $35 a month for two Paymasters' offices and $50 for the office and store-room of the disbursing Quartermaster; that the price seemed reasonable, and he had no reason to question Captain Miltimore's action. In response to urgent telegrams asking for a capable and experienced assistant for important duty, at a time when a terrible Indian war was raging in Southern Arizona, Captain Miltimore was ordered by the War Department to the scene of operations, and had been on duty in Tucson since, where he has disbursed more than $900,000, and up to the time of his being relieved his integrity had never been questioned. The loss on the Taylor House to the Government and convenience to the officers concerned resulted from the old system of renting offices in houses than in bringing them together under one roof, as now proposed, at an increased expense.

Charles B. Drake, Receiver of Public Moneys, and three old residents testified that the rent for the Paymasters' office was not at all exorbitant.

W. J. Osborne testified he is a Notary Public. He did not remember taking an acknowledgment of a deed from Miltimore to Bock, as testified to by Bock. J. R. Jones testified that he had worked for Miltimore and always supposed that Miltimore owned the house in which he rented offices and during the last three months he had been in jail.

The prosecution here stated it had but two more witnesses to call—Margaret Shaw, the alleged servant, and Mrs. Bock—but both were absent, and asked that the case be adjourned till the witnesses now, pending the arrival of the prosecution's witnesses. The defense refused to consent. Adjourned until Monday.

WILL COMPETE FOR PRIZES.

Sacramento to Be Represented in County Exhibits at State Fairs.

SACRAMENTO, June 14.—There was a large gathering of Grangers and fruit-growers at the town of Florin, near this city, to-day. Delegations were present from all granges in the country, the affair being under the auspices of the Pomona Grange. The Florin farmers and members of the Florin Fruit-growers' Association held a joint meeting and discussed the interests of their respective callings. The result of the consultation was the adoption of a resolution that henceforth Sacramento shall not take a back seat in the matter of county exhibits at State fairs. Hilmerto she has refrained from competing for the honor of the best exhibit, and the Grangers find that it has worked to her injury. They proposed in the future to get up the best possible exhibit and to win the first prize if possible.

BLAZE AT CLOVERDALE.

Business Places and Residences Destroyed by Fire.

CLOVERDALE, June 14.—A fire started this morning at 12:30 o'clock back of Seavy Bros.' harness-shop and destroyed a restaurant and bakery, the loss on which is $3000; insurance, $900. Seavy Bros.' entire stock was destroyed; loss, about $2500; insurance, $1000. The Taylor House was a total loss; no insurance. The residences of James Barnes and R. A. Kerr also were destroyed. The Taylor House was run by Messrs. Taylor & Sons and owned by Denice of Healdsburg. The loss on the Taylor House and contents is about $7000. The total loss is about $13,000, with insurance of about $2000. The firemen responded to the call and with their hose-work saved the town from a great conflagration.

FROM MEXICO.

American Prospectors Have a Running Fight With Apaches.

TUSCON (Ariz.), June 14.—Advices to the Star from Juarez, near Casa Grande, Sonora, Mexico, of the 4th inst., say: Six American prospectors ran into a band of eighteen Apaches on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madres, and had a running fight for fifteen miles, and only escaped on account of the fleetness of their horses.

The emigration of Mormons from Utah into the Sierra Madres has been large during the last six months and at Juarez there are seventy families. At Corralitis and Cave Valley there are twenty families each. The two latter settlements are on the crest of the Sierra Madres near Casa Grande and in the foothills. The Mexicans are giving much encouragement to the Mormon colonies, as they will aid in destroying the Apaches and are rapidly developing the agricultural resources of the State.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

An Aged Man Shot Through the Head and His House Robbed.

LOS ANGELES, June 14.—Fred Beckert, a German 60 years old, was found murdered in his house, twenty-two miles west of Lancaster in this county, on Thursday morning. He was shot through the back of the head, the bullet being of 44-caliber. His trunk had been broken open and his clothes, money and watch stolen. A Justice of the Peace held an inquest yesterday and the jury returned a verdict that deceased was murdered by unknown parties. The body was buried at Maynard. The murdered man has no relatives in this country. It is reported he had considerable money in a bank in San Francisco.

ON THE RAMPAGE.

Indians Rob a Store and Stampede a Band of Horses.

SPOKANE FALLS, June 14.—J. O. Lennard, who just arrived from Okanogon County, brings news that the store of "Paw" Cummings was robbed of a large amount of merchandise and $50 cash Thursday last by Indians, who afterward stampeded a band of horses belonging to a man living at the mouth of Salmon River, and so terrorized him by drawing the back of a dirk-knife across his throat that he fled from the country. An Indian Agent with a posse started in pursuit of the Indians.

A Sea Captain's Arrest.

PORTLAND, June 14.—Captain J. C. Hunter, master of the steamer George W. Elder, was arrested by a United States Marshal to-day. The complaint was made by Charles McCarthy, third mate of the vessel, who asks damages in the sum of $250 for injuries alleged to have been sustained through an assault committed by the captain. The action arises from an altercation which occured on the vessel Thursday when it is alleged the captain struck McCarthy two blows in the face without provocation. The captain was released on bonds.

Oregon Crops.

PORTLAND, June 14.—The Oregon Weather Bureau to-day telegraphed to the Chief Signal Service Officer at Washington relative to Oregon crops: The weather has been cloudy and cool, and a sprinkle of rain fell in various sections. A good steady rain is badly needed. Haying is in progress and the crop is not an average one. Wheat prospects are better than one year ago. Fall wheat is very good, but the spring sown quite poor.

New Militia Regulations.

SACRAMENTO, June 14.—The Governor to-day appointed J. H. Levy of San Quentin and Thomas Watts of St. Helena notaries public. A letter of recommendation was issued by the Governor to the Governor of Montana commending George T. Knox of San Francisco for the office of Commissioner of Deeds.

Adjutant-General Orton has issued the new rules and regulations governing the National Guard.

Portland Races.

PORTLAND, June 14.—Although the weather was threatening to-day about 3500 people attended the races. In the running, mile heat, Guide won; best time, 1:44. In the trotting race for the 2:40 class, Joe Kenney won, with Harry Howe second; best time, 2:32. In the trotting, free for all, Little Joe won, with Alta second; best time, 2:32½.

California's Crop.

SACRAMENTO, June 14.—The following weekly crop bulletin was to-day sent by Sergeant Barwick to the chief signal officer at Washington, D. C.: The weather is favorable for all crops. Fruits, except peaches and apricots, will be about the average yield throughout the State. Hay and barley harvesting is going on with an abundant yield.

Fire in Lower California.

SAN DIEGO, June 14.—A fire in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Lower California, destroyed a vast amount of grain in the field, houses and live stock. The loss is reported at $25,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by Indians hunting honey.

Died From a Shock.

SAN DIEGO, June 14.—William Ramwell, a crockery merchant, dropped dead in his place of business late last night. In the afternoon he attempted to stop a runaway team, and it is supposed that the shock which he received hastened his death.

A Child Loses Four Fingers

CHICO, June 14.—The four-year-old son of George Gardinhire while playing with his two-year-old sister accidentally cut off her fingers. They were playing with an axe when the brother let it fall, cutting four fingers off of the left hand.

A Match Trot.

SACRAMENTO, June 14.—At Agricultural Park this afternoon there was a match trot between William Hendrickson's mare Fannie G and Wilbur Smith's mare Chloe. The former won in straight heats. Time, 2:34½—2:37.

A Convention Delegate.

HEALDSBURG, June 14.—At a meeting of the Republicans of this precinct held in this city to-day Captain J. S. Young was unanimously elected a delegate to the State Convention to be held in Sacramento.

A Go-As-You-Please Match.

NAPA, June 14.—A thirty-six-hour go-as-you-please walking-match was commenced at noon to-day in Maple Hall rink with six contestants. Considerable interest is taken in it.

From Arizona to Washington.

VANCOUVER (Wash.), June 14.—Troop E, Fourth Cavalry, arrived here this afternoon from Fort Lowell, Ariz., to take its station here.

A Sudden Death.

GRASS VALLEY, June 14.—Harry Strader of Butte City, Mont., died suddenly here to-day. He leaves a widow and two children.

ATRAMP'S MASTERPIECE

The Most Natural Picture of a Hare That Ever Was Painted.

YER talking about nateral pictur's, but I reckon the one I once had beat anything you ever sat eyes on, or any one else. But I lost it, and it was the worst slap I ever had, knowin' as I do about the price some pictur's fetch.

In my young days I was mighty fond of hunting, and I would let go the plow-tail when my hounds wus yelpin' after a fox, and I could set under a hickory tree watchin' fur a squirrel half a day without complainin'. One day I told Sally—that was my wife—that I believed I'd shoulder old Tom and take a hunt. But the only thing I could get was a hare, after half a day's tramp. When I got home who should I see but a long-haired crazy-looking coot of a feller settin' on the grass eatin' what Sally had given him for his dinner. She never turned a beggar away, but I never took any stock in tramps. As I came up he said, "How de do," like a gentleman, and I could tell by his way that he was nobody's fool, if he did look crazy-like.

"That's a fine hare you have," says he, "and it wouldn't make a bad picture. You'd better let me paint a likeness of him."

"You're a pictur' painter, bey?" says I.

"Yes, sir, I am an animal painter."

"Well," says I, "I've got a pictur' of game in the house that I don't reckon any one can beat," and so I went in and brought it out.

"Nonsense, neighbor," says he, "that is very inferior work. If you should see what I can do you will say I am right. Come, now, what will you give me to paint a picture of the hare so natural that the dogs will bark at it?"

"I ain't got nothin' to spend on pictur's," says I.

"Will you give me two dollars?" says he.

"No, I won't give you a dollar."

"Well," says he, "I'll make a bargain with you. I'll paint it, and if it suits you, you can have it for fifty cents. If it don't suit you, I'll keep it."

"I agree."

He had some materials, and at it he went. The way he drawed off that hare and slashed on the paint wus jest boy's play. He'd pick up a little paint here and a little there off the board he held on his thumb, and almost before knowed it he had a likeness of that dead hare hung up by the heels as true as very natur' itself.

As soon as he got it done I said, "Boss, here's your money." He pocketed it and away went he. After awhile Squire Sikes came in. The Squire was a great man for pictur's, and when he sat eyes on it he said, "I declare! where did you get that."

"Why," says I, "that's a wonderful imitation," says he.

"What'll you give me for it, Squire?" says I. He studied for awhile—Squire was sharp, he was—and finally said, "I'll give you ten dollars."

Well, I was surprised, for I thought his offer was a big one, but I didn't let on that I thought so, for I knowed he was good in a bargain and wouldn't offer mor'n it was worth, so I told him I would think about it. After he had left Sally and I took supper off the hare I had shot, and then sat down and looked at the pictur' till we got tired a lookin'. She said, laughin', that it it wasn't worth so much she might cook it for breakfast.

Well, I went to bed, and hares and dollars danced in my head all night. The first thing in the morning I sat it up and looked at it, and couldn't hardly get off to work. It was a mighty hot day. When I came home at night there was an awful smell in the house.

"What on airth smells so, Sally?" says I.

"I don't know," says she; "I've smelt something all the afternoon, and have hunted high and low. It must be a dead rat somewhere."

"Well," says I, "we've got to find out what it is, fur I wont eat any supper till we do."

So we looked and looked, but it was no use. After a while my wife says: "Maybe something has got behind the pictur', let me see."

So she went to it as it sat on the floor face to the wall, and would you believe me, it was the pictur' of that hare that had spiled and wus all fly-blown. But wusn't I sick! I never heerd of any pictur' painted so nateral as to spile in that way. Now if that painter had painted the hare settin' up as if he wus alive, and not hung hin up by the heels as dead as a door-nail, you wouldn't see Ben Stokes here with his breeches patched, but walkin' down Broadway with Jay Gould and the Vanderbilts. Talk about your "Angelus"—pshaw! it can't tech that hare pictur' fur nateral appearance.—Forest and Stream.

Tacoma Braggarts Silenced.

It happened on the train between Seattle and Tacoma. Right in front of the Town Crier sat a party of Tacoma men, and they had been crying down the Queen City and puffing up the "City of Destitution" until the rest of the passengers were completely disgusted.

The train was at length drawing near Tacoma, and the conductor was passing through the car, when a meek little man, who had been sitting quietly in one corner of the car during the entire trip, started up, rubbed his eyes and said in a loud voice:

"Conductor, does this train stop at Tacoma without being flagged?"

The laugh that greeted this sally was deafening and Tacoma was not again heard of during the entire trip.—Seattle News.

T. H. Barnard of Chico has applied to the Butte County Supervisors for a franchise to erect and maintain a toll bridge over the Sacramento at the site of the free bridge that was washed away last winter. The proposed toll-bridge will be 514 feet long by eighteen feet wide.

Charles Culp, a crippled miner of Nevada City, was attacked with prickly heat last week. He thought he had small-pox and for fear of spreading the disease he locked himself in his cabin and stayed three days without food before he was discovered.

QUITE WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

The Molders Address the Founders to That End.

Action Taken by the Laborers' Union Against All Contract Work—A Strike of Eighteen Journeymen Tailors.

The striking molders are greatly perturbed lest the public condemn them if the Pacific Coast fails to receive Government contracts. President Valentine seemed more worried last night than at any time since the strike began.

"I do not want the public to censure us," he said, "or to believe that we are in an attitude that will imperil the business interests of this Coast. For that reason we have become conciliatory, and we feel very anxious to give our late employers a chance to arbitrate our differences."

"What have you done, looking to an arbitration?"

"We have prepared a letter."

The letter referred to by Mr. Valentine is the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14, 1890.

To the Engineers' and Iron-founders' Association of San Francisco—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of this union held last evening the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have within the past twenty-four hours received positive and reliable information that the contracts for naval work will not be given by the Government to firms where the work of construction is likely to be delayed from any cause whatever, and whereas, the pretext of labor troubles in San Francisco is likely to be used as an excuse by Secretary of the Navy Tracy to award $3,000,000 worth of work to Eastern firms which otherwise would be performed in this city, therefore be it

Resolved, That our Executive Committee be instructed to meet with a committee from the Engineers' and Iron-founders' Association, if they so desire, with a view to the adjustment of the present strike, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of the Engineers' and Iron-founders' Association, requesting also that he send us a reply as soon as possible stating whether the association is willing to meet with us or not.

By order of Iron-molders' Union, No. 164.

JOHN S. COLLINS, Cor. Representative.

There is a great deal of diversity of opinion as to what will be the result of the conference demanded, which will probably take place in a few days. The molders would not make public their demands, or say just how they want to treat with the founders and engineers.

Henry T. Scott of the Union Iron Works said yesterday that he did not believe that the attitude of the strikers would prejudice the Government contracts, but rather that it would be the strikers he believed the stockholders would say, "Let the contracts go."

Oscar Lewis of the Architectural Foundry felt as strongly as Mr. Scott in favor of refusing the molders' demands. He thought that there would be no need of arbitration even if the foundries could be assured that the molders would not use violence against non-union men. He was opposed to all the strikers' demands, which he characterized as an unwonted interference in the business of the foundries. "We have been tyrannized over by them too long already," he said.

Eighteen Tailors on Strike.

Eighteen journeymen tailors are on strike in H. S. Bridge & Co.'s tailoring establishment, and the strike has now been pending two weeks. The Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union has issued the following circular in regard to the strike and its causes:

The men on strike having worked for the firm for some time, and the firm expected first-class work for which they were not willing to pay the same price as other establishments of the same grade, and the men could not by working ten hours a day make a living, so they formed themselves into a shop club and the Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union of San Francisco undertook to deal with a trifle raise in prices, which the firm refused to pay.

Now the work is made in the slop-shops and in Chinatown by Chinamen, and the patronizers of the trade think it is made by first-class men, which they will find out themselves after they wear the garment.

Now we would ask all friends of white and honest labor to refrain from ordering or purchasing any garment made in the above place until the differences are settled.

Federated Trades.

The Federated Trades has adopted resolutions congratulating the Iron-molders' Union on the loyalty of its members. The resolutions advised all unions to give the molders financial aid, and condemned the action of the police. A Committee of Organizers reported a great increase in membership. The charges against Alfred Fuhrmann, Secretary of the brewers, were referred to the Investigating Committee. The boycotts on the firms of Jacobs, Wall & Co., Jesse Moore, Hunt Co., J. A. Folger & Co. and on the steamer T. C. Walker were declared off. Tully Boyce of Vancouver, President of the Miners' Protective Association, addressed the meeting, and stated that the 700 striking miners at the Wellington needed aid. The Executive Committee was instructed to visit Dunsmuir & Co. with Mr. Boyce.

Against Contract Work.

Labor Union No. 1 unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The deplorable results and loss caused by the pernicious system of contract work in City, State and National work have again and again been fully demonstrated; and whereas, the recent work upon the new City Hall and San Francisco adds confirmation and proof to that already conceded; therefore,

Resolved, That the best interests of both State and National Government demand that all future work be done whenever possible by honest day's labor and not under contract.

The Secretary was instructed to write letters to the United States Attorney-General and Attorney-General of this State, and to the Secretary of State, calling attention to the fact that the eight-hour laws are being violated in State and Government work now in progress.

Again Under Arrest.

Charles McLaughlin, Frank Duff and James Dunleavy, the three molders who were arrested shortly after the disturbance of last Saturday on a charge of disturbing the peace, but were ordered released by the direction of Prosecuting Attorney Mott, were again arrested yesterday on complaints sworn out at the instigation of Attorney Darwin and lodged in the Southern Police Station on a charge of riot. They were afterward released on bonds of $500 each.

Charges Dismissed.

Police Judge Lawlor has dismissed the charges of vulgar language and battery against Police Officer Royston, who was accused of ill-treating a striking iron-molder. It was shown by the evidence that the officer was escorting a non-union molder along Howard street from the Risdon Iron Works, but was followed by some union men whom he pushed aside. The union men then swore out warrants for the officer's arrest.

Cooks Do Some Boycotting.

At the Cooks' and Waiters' Union last night a boycott was declared against the Austro-Hungarian restaurants, the proprietors having refused to recognize the union. Five candidates were initiated. The Leather-workers were present and exhibited samples of union white labor work.

Shoemakers' Headquarters.

The Shoemakers' Union Committee on Headquarters has had a large amount of lumber sent to Second and Mission streets, where new headquarters will soon be finished.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. A. C. Hirst of San Jose is at the Palace.

Major A. K. Whitton of San Jose is at the Lick.

Colonel D. B. Fairbanks of Petaluma is at the Lick.

A. P. Scheld of the Sacramento brewery is at the Grand.

John D. Mosby Jr. of Napa is stopping at the Occidental.

J. J. Burt, an attorney of San Jose, is registered at the Lick.

Dr. W. S. Richey and family, of Chicago, are guests at the Grand.

G. F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey has returned from Washington.

Walter Raynham, manager of the London Gaiety Company, is stopping at the Palace.

R. E. Jack, a prominent citizen of San Luis Obispo, accompanied by his wife, is a guest at the Palace.

J. H. O'Brien, one of the Yosemite Commissioners, who has been visiting the valley for two weeks, has returned to the city.

Dr. H. M. Fiske, a member of the Board of Health, has been appointed physician and surgeon of the Southern Pacific Company.

Hugh S. Thompson, the son of ex-Congressman Thompson of Santa Rosa, has graduated from the National Law-school at Washington with honors.

William P. Trowbridge of the United States Geological Survey has returned from a trip through the neighboring States, and is stopping at the Occidental.

Miss Florence M. John arrived from the East yesterday morning. She was absolutely "not at home" to any one until she had rested from her overland trip. Miss St. John is the London Gaiety Company's star.

Claus Spreckels is in the city, and will probably remain some time. His trip from Philadelphia was undertaken with two objects in view—the selection of a site for a new beet-sugarie and to take a general view of the situation in the market.

Daniel Easton, son of Rev. Dr. Easton, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church of this city, took the first honors and delivered the Latin and English salutatories at the commencement exercises of the White Plains Military Institute, New York. He will soon enter the University at Berkeley.

Achige Acquitted.

Some time ago J. P. Angius Achige, a poultry-dealer doing business in the Pacific Fruit Market, was arrested at the instigation of Market Inspector Wray upon a charge of having for sale fowl that were unfit for human food. After a trial before the jury, which was unable to agree, the case was transferred to Judge Rix's department, where the case was dismissed on motion of the prosecution. The accused proved that he did not offer the fowl for sale, but had laid them aside to turn over to the Market Inspector.

The Fourth of July.

The Finance Committee of the Fourth of July Committee, with D. A. McDonald in the chair, accepted last evening the resignation of C. L. Taylor. Robert Haight was appointed in his place. It was decided to send out collectors on Tuesday to gather funds for celebrating the day. The Invitation Committee will meet to-morrow evening, the Decoration Committee on Wednesday evening and the Finance Memorial Committee on next Friday evening.

The Literary Committee of the Fourth of July exercises met at 429 Montgomery street yesterday afternoon, and informally talked over the work before it. The names of many people were considered for orator and poet of the day, as also the selection of the hall in which to hold the exercises, but no definite action was taken upon any matter. The committee will meet again in the Phelan Building to-morrow afternoon.

A SLOGGER IN DISGUISE.

Two Meddling Tars Punished by a Slender Young Man.

John Thomson and Otto Olsen were perhaps the two most astonished sailors in San Francisco at about 10 o'clock last night. They had each had a few drinks and were sauntering up Folsom street in a happy frame of mind when they saw a slight built man come along with a good-looking young woman on his arm.

One of the sailors thought it would be a smart thing to address an insulting remark to the young woman, but scarcely had the words left his lips when the slender young man wheeled around and with two well directed blows laid both the sailors out flat in the street.

The three men were taken to the Southern Police Station, when Thomson and Olsen were locked up and the slender young man released on a cash bail of $40.

HAPPENINGS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Large Loan Taken by a New German Bank for China.

Li Hung Chang Wants to Cultivate Friendly Feelings With All the World—Terrible Fires in Japan—The Imbrie Outrage.

The steamship Oceanic of the Occidental and Oriental line arrived in port last night from China and Japan. She brought 83 cabin passengers and 154 Chinamen in the steerage. From Hong-Kong papers of May 22d and Yokohama files as late as June 1st the following items are taken:

The report of Commissioner Happer shows that there is the prospect of a fairly large trade passing through Mengtzu, the new customs station opened on the Yunnan-Tonquin frontier. The Red River route possesses special advantages, and if it were not for the protective duties levied in Tonquin, a large trade would already have sprung up. As it is, even with the duties against it, Hong-Kong's share of the trade is about 78 per cent.

Sheng Taotai has been sent to Shanghai to try and come to some arrangement with the foreign steamship companies with regard to establishing uniform freights and passenger rates, in order to put an end to the present cut-throat competition.

The Viceroy of Canton reports that he has taken energetic measures to suppress piracy, which has recently given considerable trouble along the shores of the Kwangtung province.

The tea markets in the north are opening, but reliable reports as to the condition of the crop are not yet to hand. At Hankow it is said that the quality of the leaf is much better than last year and that the tea is cheaper. On the other hand, the Hupeh and Hunan teas are said to be dearer than those of previous years, while news from Kiukiang is to the effect that the crop of teas this season is rather under that of the previous season and much coarser, and not so clean.

The returns of the imperial customs for the first quarter of 1890 show a slight increase on the same period last year, but the total value of the trade is still under that of 1888.

It is stated that the German Bank recently established in China has concluded a loan of Tls. 4,000,000 on a gold basis at 6 per cent with the Governor of Shantung, and another loan for a similar amount with Sheng Taotai, on behalf of the Chinese Telegraph Administration. The loans were in the market for some time.

Li Hung Chang presided at the opening of the new Municipal Hall at Tientsin, which is named after the Taotai General Gordon. His Excellency made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"It is my wish and intention not only to make China strong and respected, but also to cultivate friendly relations with the foreign nations that come to us for the purpose of trade, which benefits all parties concerned." He spoke of General Gordon as "a distinguished friend of my own, whose brilliant military talents came first into notice in connection with my own campaigns, and whose subsequent pure and noble career in other countries I followed with the greatest interest and admiration, and whose premature loss I still deeply deplore."

Hong-Kong.

The Chinese Recreation Ground, which is at present in a filthy, disorganized condition, is to be improved. A vote of $6000 has been asked for this purpose, which sum will be gradually repaid by the licenses for stalls.

The Victoria College, one of the most scandalous pieces of work in the colony, has a leaky roof, and $3000 has been passed to the Council for the necessary repairs. It was stated also that an account for other $3000 was discovered the other day. The Colonial Secretary, who left for England, the bill is not to be paid until some inquiry has been made. The original estimate for the building was $85,000. It has cost now more than $260,000, and it is a very poor building.

A meeting of the shareholders of A. S. Watson & Co. was held this week. The Chairman said the new capital had all been taken up to extending the business. The local competition had only done them good and the prospects of the company were very good.

It has been discovered that the Superintendent of the Money Order Office, who recently absconded, has committed defalcations to the extent of $46,000. The accounts of the royal visit have been closed. The cost of the demonstrations amounts to $14,354 01. The local architects are incensed at an imputation in the report of the Sanitary Superintendent that they impeded the working of the sanitary regulations, and they have written strongly to the Governor on the matter.

Japan.

Thirty-four houses were destroyed by fire on May 21st, in Kanagawa.

It is stated that important changes will be effected shortly in the War Department and that Oyama will be transferred from the War Office to another post.

A fire at Kobe, on May 26th, destroyed 33 houses and three lives.

The Kobe Herald learns, on reliable authority, that the steamer Melita, which was sold for $4,800, has been floated. If that is the case her owners would seem to have made a good bargain.

The list of electors of Counts, Viscounts and Barons for the House of Peers has just been made. It includes 74 Counts, 297 Viscounts and 84 Barons.

An alarming fire occurred at Yawatamachi, Nodoguchi-mura, Awomori-ken, on May 17th, when the police station, postoffice, village office, branch Court of Peace, one shrine, two temples and 660 dwelling-houses were destroyed and three persons killed.

Count Matsugata has completed the estimates for using the famine fund for buying foreign rice. They call for $4,000,000.

Five teachers and eighty scholars of the School of German Literature have been attacked with influenza and the school has in consequence been closed for a week. An outbreak of the same disease at Samenghashi, Yotsuyaku, has added much to the misery of the poor people there who were already suffering privation owing to the dearness of rice.

Two ten-inch cloisonne vases made by the celebrated enamelter Namikawa of Kioto have been sold to a local dealer for $1000.

An explosion of gas took place in the coal mine at Horoni on May 12th which injured forty miners, and one was killed.

When the Oceanic sailed for Japan it was twelve days after the outrage committed by the students of Koto School upon Mr. Imbrie, yet the authorities had not taken any steps to find out the parties nor to punish any one. The Japan Gazette says: "There are two things foreigners will have to avoid in the future—imperial processions and base-ball matches played by educated (save the mark) Japanese such as the students of the Koto Chui-gakko, for, if our information is correct, they are not only in danger of violence but of violence which may go unpunished, and that means unchecked. If it be true that the Imbrie affair is ended without the infliction of chastisement, the authorities are guilty of an exceedingly culpable failure of duty which will not pass unnoted; and if that failure has been aided by merciful but misplaced intervention, those who have interceded have also failed in their duty to their fellows, and we do not hesitate to tell them so."

The excitement following the depredations of the students of Tokio has decreased a little since they apologized to Rev. W. Imbrie, the New Jersey missionary, who was cut and bruised by them two weeks ago. That gentleman has entirely recovered and it seems that nothing more is to be heard of the outrage. The foreigners feel outraged that the culprits were not severely punished. As a result of their escape from anything more than a simple apology, the Soshi are becoming more bold day by day, and the insults offered to foreigners are increasing. Settlers coming from Yokohama are armed with revolvers fearing that there may be some show of violence. The Government seems to be doing all in its power to deal with the students as a class, but no incivility can be offered them as individuals, because of their desperate character.

In the meantime the distress among the thousands of starving people of Tokio and other large cities is being ameliorated to a great extent by foreigners as well as by Japanese noblemen. One nobleman is feeding a thousand people a day out of his own funds. The price of rice is higher than ever before, both in Japan and Corea, and this is probably only a foretaste of the suffering to follow. The outlook for the growing crop of rice is not good, owing to heavy and continued rains.

There are many vague rumors afloat concerning the reported taking of Corea by the Russians. There is some trouble in Corea, but the Government officials of Japan know nothing definite as to its nature. All that is surely known is that all of the British men-of-war are lying in the harbors with steam up and under orders to sail at a moment's notice. Several of them have already gone. The American naval force under Rear Admiral Belknap is also expecting orders to sail for Corea. An officer of the British ship Severn said he had seen dispatches and orders which would astound foreigners in Japan.

Dispatches from Corea say that the new United States Minister, Augustin Heard, has arrived there and that the retiring Minister, Hon. H. A. Dinsmore, is about to depart. The latter was presented with a testimonial of esteem by the foreigners of the country, Mr. Wocher of the Russian Legation making the presentation.

THE BEAUTIES OF FLORA.

How to Preserve Grasses, Ferns and Autumn Leaves.

To Make a Pretty Bouquet of Skeleton Leaves for Winter Adornment—A Scrap of Flowers, Grasses and Leaves.

Written for THE SUNDAY CALL.

HERE in California, where we have roses and posies all the year around, "winter bouquets," as they are called in the East, are not sought after as in less favored climates. Our State abounds with beautiful flowers, delicate ferns and plumy grasses that a little preparation would turn into tasteful decorations. A cluster of pressed ferns and oak-leaves, or a half-wreath of autumn leaves arranged beneath a picture will give to a room an "artistic touch" that paper flowers, no matter how beautiful, never can. That which is artificial rarely is artistic.

An enterprising country girl could supply herself with "pin money" by gathering and preserving the woodland treasures, sending them to the various exchanges to be sold. They would readily be purchased by our Eastern visitors to be taken home as momentos of their trip to California. I have some "five-finger" ferns from the White Mountains which an ingenious little girl gathered and dried, then sold them in bunches of a dozen or more for a trifling sum to the many visitors to that place. She was at no expense, her time was her capital, and at the end of the season she had realized an amount that was surprising. I will give some hints as to the manner and method of preserving them that will no doubt be useful as well as interesting. None of these ideas are "copyrighted." All that is required is a little care and attention to details to make a success. Gather the leaves, ferns, grasses, etc., after the dew has dried off or on a dry day, as then they will dry quicker and are not liable to mold. Lay leaves between the pages of books or magazines; have more than one thickness of paper between. Select only perfect specimens. If you have some "giant" ferns make a book of newspapers, put the leaves carefully between, put a slight weight upon them and leave them until the moisture has been absorbed. If they do not get entirely dry they will shrivel up, and, of course, be ruined.

Grass, wheat, oats, rye, barley heads, etc., should be gathered before they are thoroughly ripe, otherwise the seed-pods will shake off and much of their beauty be lost. If dried in the shade

THE COLOR WILL BE GREENER

Than if bleached by the sun. Hang them with the heads downward and they will dry straight, or if a drooping effect is desired place them in the required position and leave them till dry. Autumn leaves can be preserved in almost their natural tints by the following method: Dip the leaves in melted wax (such as is used in modeling fruits, white in color) into which you have put a few drops of turpentine; lay upon newspapers to harden perfectly. This will make the leaves pliable and natural and give sufficient gloss. Take care the wax is of the right temperature. This can be ascertained by the first leaf which is dipped; if too hot the leaf will shrivel; if too cool the wax will harden in lumps. Another way is to iron each leaf with a middling hot iron until the moisture is all out. Beware of poison oak; its flaming leaves look so tempting. Should you be so unfortunate as to be poisoned by it, apply a strong solution of baking soda. I know of nothing better. It will allay the smarting and itching. Use freely and avoid scratching, as that helps to spread the poison. Fairy-like skeleton leaves are prepared thusly: Boil the green leaves in equal parts of soft water (if the water is hard a little borax will soften it), and soft or melted soap, until you can separate the pulp from the skin. Take them out into clear water. Lay the leaf to be cleaned on a piece of glass, with the upper side of the leaf next to the glass; then, with a tooth-brush, remove all the pulp, turn the leaf and repeat the process. When finished, put the leaf to bleach in this solution: One pound sal soda, dissolved in five pints soft water, one-half pound chloride of lime dissolved in three pints of water. Allow twenty-four hours for the latter to dissolve. Strain out the sediment, and pour the clear solution of lime into the jar of the soda. The result will be a thick buttermilk solution, otherwise the lime was not strong enough. Filter this perfectly clear. For leaves use one part of this to one part of water; for ferns use full strength. When the leaves are entirely white remove to clear water; let stand for several hours, changing two or three times. The last water should be a blue.

FLOAT OUT ON PAPER;

Press in books when nearly dry. In mounting these dainty leaves use a mucilage made of five parts gum arabic, three parts white sugar, two parts starch; add a very little water, boil, and stir until thick and white; are handsomest mounted with a black background. To crystallize grasses proceed as follows: Take one and a half pounds rock alum, pour on three pints boiling water, put into quite cool put into a wide-mouthed vessel, hang in your grasses, a few at a time, to not let them get too heavy, or the stems will not support them. You may again heat the alum and add more grasses. By adding a little coloring it will give variety. Then there are tule grasses or "cattails," as they are commonly called. How fashionable they were, or are still, in fact! Touching the heads (or tails) lightly over with mucilage will prevent the "fuzz" flying about after they are dry. In many parts of this State I have found tiny white immortelles or "everlasting" flowers. Dyeing some of them adds to their beauty, bright yellow or vivid scarlet being especially beautiful. This makes a novel ornament for the hall, parlor or dining-room. Take a straw sun-hat, varnish with a clear varnish, don't silver or gild it, to tawdry. Tack together basket-wise. Suspend it flat against the wall, by corn yellow and leaf green moire ribbons. Fill with leaves, grasses, etc. Fasten to the outside of the hat a bunch of dried oak leaves and acorns. A touch of latre paint in dark rich colors will greatly improve the leaves. If the acorns loosen from the cups, as no doubt they will, a drop of mucilage will hold them. Or a bunch of thistles can be brightened up with luster paints and applied in place of the oak leaves and acorns. If you wore the hat and gathered the grasses yourself during vacation, it will add to its value, if not to its beauty.

A beautiful scrap album is made with dried flowers and leaves and uncolored pictures. Place them only on one side of a page, one large picture on each, or a few small ones let in among the green and flowers, give

A PAGE TO EACH SEASON.

A country scene that would do for spring, framed in a wreath of buttercups, field daisies and young little leaves. A summer picture of pansies, with ferns and ribbon-grass. An autumn scene, where the trees are becoming leafless, in a border of real autumn leaves, golden, brown and red. A winter scene, with tiny sprigs of box and cypress, and, if you can get them, real mistletoe leaves. Give a page to wild flowers, with pictured glimpses of the woodlands, and if you have a meadow picture wreathe it with common grass, green tangled, or feathery in flower, brightened with pressed buttercups. The prettiest page of all can be made of ferns, gathered in the green of spring or their autumn brown or yellow. The names of trees written here and there on a page filled with specimens of their leaves. A picture of children swinging would not be out of place, or of the ships and boats for which the timber has been grown from the ground, just as your flowers grow. Or a picture of the dwellings which the trees supply both to men and to birds, the wooden houses and the little birds' nests. Flowers that were gathered during a summer holiday, or flowers that were a gift, should be put in with a written word to remind you pleasantly whence they came. Before pressing certain flowers it will be necessary to remove the thick ball or cup from the blossom. There may be woody leaf stalks too thick to be pasted firmly down. Little bits of paper laid across them and gummed at each end