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VOLUME LXXVI.—NO. 18. SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

A PLOT EXPOSED.

Anarchists Plan to Blow Up the Capital.

WERE WAITING FOR FRYE.

They Had Prepared a Most Deadly Explosive.

THE CONSPIRATORS ARE KNOWN.

Had the Plot Succeeded Washington Would Have Been in Ruins.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A Washington dispatch to a morning paper says:

A newspaper here will publish to-morrow an exposure of a plot which had for its object the destruction of the Capitol and other Government buildings, which has been slowly developing for several weeks.

The secret service and police authorities, however, have been kept informed of the movements of the plotters, and would have been able to have thwarted them had they attempted actual violence.

Only once, says the newspaper, about three weeks ago when the channel of information was unexpectedly interrupted were the Federal and district authorities really alarmed.

They did not know at what moment an attempt might be made to explode bombs in the Capitol, the Treasury building, the White House and the War and Navy building.

But as the days passed and nothing was done, the authorities who had redoubled their vigilance, restored the line of communication with the anarchists and were able again to shadow every conspirator and keep fully informed of anarchistic moves both here and elsewhere.

According to the story the plot was formed at the time the Coxeyite Army was marching to the Capital, and tips of its existence came from various points, Omaha, Chicago and Pittsburg among them.

The prime mover in the anarchist plot—that is, the Washington end of it—was Honore Jackson. He came from Chicago, and is still in the city. He is a professional Indian and in Chicago he has been a disturber for years.

At the time of the Haymarket riot he narrowly escaped being arrested as a principal conspirator, and was shadowed by detectives for a long time. Jackson is a half-breed of unknown tribal origin. He was one of Louis Reil's lieutenants in the Canadian rebellion some years ago.

The informant in the case was kept in touch with the conspirators, and has given the police the names of those engaged in the plot, together with other facts. These have been communicated to the officers of other cities and they will probably act on the information.

The fact that anarchists have committed no act in Washington upon which they could be convicted has prevented their arrests. Their meetings have been small and secret.

Their experiments with chemicals have been such that they hardly intended to resort to extreme measures. They have written no letters. In fact all along they have waited for something to happen, something which would give them an opportunity to carry out their scheme of violence.

Jackson's headquarters was the residence of a Frenchman named Savant. The conspirators met there and at other places, and about three weeks ago the meetings became so frequent and so many strange men came and went that the officers felt they were losing their grasp of the situation.

There was great danger that the climax might come at any time, and great alarm was felt.

The Capitol officers, including the Speaker of the House and the Treasury people, including Secretary Carlisle, felt very uneasy.

The discovery of the formula for making the explosive which the conspirators propose to use, says the article in conclusion, is probably the best piece of work done by the detectives.

Several chemicals are used, and the proportions make a high explosive of a new and most dangerous kind. As soon as the police obtained this formula they took it to a well-known chemist and asked him to make up a sample.

He did so in his laboratory and placed it on a window-sill in the sun. In a few moments there was an explosion. A great deal of noise did not accompany the explosion, but there was a terrific concussion and a most nauseating and blinding smoke, although the quantity of the chemical experimented with was very small.

A cat which was in the room died in a few seconds from the effects of the vapor.

An occasion for the use of the explosives, the anarchists hope, it is said, will be furnished by the arrival of that part of Frye's Industrial Army now reported in the Cumberland Valley. Under cover of a disturbance produced by them the plot against the capitol is to be carried out.

HE WENT TO SLEEP.

Ex-Minister Phelps Passed Away Peacefully.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Ex-Minister William Walter Phelps died shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning at his home at Ten Neck, N. J. He had been ill a long time, and quite recently went south in the hope that his condition would be improved. He derived but little benefit from his southern trip, however, and but a short time ago was so prostrated that his physician ordered absolute quiet.

Gradually he grew weaker, and for the past few days his death had been looked for at almost any moment. His physicians paid their last visit at 10:15 o'clock last night. He died a few hours later, surrounded by his wife and daughter and his two sons, John J. and Sheffield.

The exact nature of Mr. Phelps' ailment was never definitely stated, but his illness was primarily from typhoid fever, which was followed by meningitis and other complications. He was not naturally of a robust constitution, having inherited pulmonary troubles.

Mr. Phelps' end was calm, as though falling into a slumber.

Mrs. Phelps is prostrated, the result of her long watch by her husband's bedside.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. All that has been decided upon up to the present is that the services will be held on Wednesday.

It is thought, however, that the funeral will be private. The residence at Ten Neck to-day was closed and visitors were denied.

The pastors in the churches at Ten Neck and vicinity made references to the death of ex-Minister Phelps.

Among the telegrams of condolence received was one from Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Governor Werts, Chancellor McGill, Whitelaw Reid and a number of Congressmen and Senators.

The body has been embalmed and arrangements begun for the ceremony. The services will be conducted at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in Englewood Presbyterian Church by Rev. Henry M. Booth of Auburn, a lifelong friend of Mr. Phelps, assisted by Rev. James Ells, pastor of the church.

The six oldest retainers of the family will bear the casket. The burial will be at Bushy Hill Cemetery, near Simsbury, Conn., where the family vault is located.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

Greatest Race Run on French Tracks.

It Was Won by Dolma Baghtche, Who Earned Fifty Thousand Dollars.

PARIS, June 17.—The greatest race in the French sporting world, the Grand Prix de Paris, was run to-day at Longchamps. It was won by Dolma Baghtche, Matchbox second and Mansour third.

The full conditions are: Grand Prix of Paris of 200,000 francs ($40,000), given by the city of Paris, and 50,000 francs ($10,000), by the five great railway companies, for colts and fillies foaled in 1891 of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1000 francs each; 600 francs forfeit and 500 francs only if declared on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100 francs only if declared on the 1st of May, 1894; the second to receive 20,000 francs and the third 10,000 francs out of the stakes; weights, colts, 56 kilos (about 123 pounds); fillies, 54½ kilos (about 120 pounds); about 3000 metres (about one mile and seven furlongs); 373 subscribers.

Summaries—Baron A. de Schickler's b. c. Dolma Baghtche, by Krakatica, out of Alaska, first; Sir F. Johnston's b. c. Matchbox, by St. Simon, out of Matchgirl, second; Baron De Roubeyran's b. c. Mansour, by Frontin, out of Merry Day, third.

The post odds were 7 to 4 on Matchbox, 11 to 2 against Dolma Baghtche and 20 to 1 against Mansour.

The colt Ravolio, which is also the property of the owner of the winner, and Matchbox were first away. They led until the stretch was reached, when Dolma took the place of Ravolio and ran neck-and-neck home with Matchbox, Dolma Baghtche winning by a head. Mansour was two lengths behind Matchbox.

The race was witnessed by immense crowds, including a great number of ladies, who for the first time this year appeared in their summer toilets. The scene was a brilliant one.

Among those who witnessed the race were President and Mme. Carnot, who, when they appeared on the grand stand, were given an ovation.

The other starters together, with the betting against them, were: Gospodar 69 to 1, Toujours 12 to 1, Veronius 30 to 1, Le Pompon 50 to 1, Raviolo, Vendenneal, La Hire 6 to 1, and Gouvennai 100 to 1. The time of the winner was 3:25 3-5.

Dodge rode Dolma Baghtche, Cannon rode Matchbox and Bridgeland Mansour.

Baron de Schickler, owner of Dolma Baghtche, has now won the Grand Prix three times in four years.

MONEY WAS EASY.

Large Investment Business at London Stock Exchange.

LONDON, June 17.—The money market during the week was very easy. No trouble was experienced in getting bills discounted at 1 1-16, while July loans were arranged at ½ per cent. A slight hardening of rates is possible toward the end of the half year, but this will be only temporary.

A large investment business was done at the Stock Exchange, chiefly in British funds corporation stocks, home railways and preference issues, the interest on which in many cases is well below 3 per cent. The movements of foreign Government securities were chiefly downward, but the changes were small. Chileans, however, rose 2½ on investment buying. American railroad securities were again sold.

The chief feature was the selling of the securities of bankrupt concerns. Atchison was largely sold on the reconstruction scheme. Four per cents dropped 3¼. Union Pacific was down 2⅛, while Northern Pacific preferred, Norfolk and Western preferred, New York Central, Erie, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were each 1 lower.

The others showed smaller declines. Canadian Pacific was slightly better, Grand Trunk was a trifle lower; also Brewery shares continued to rise. Anglo-American Cable fell 1½ and preferred 2.

ENJOYING THE TRIP.

The Presidential Party Arrive at Old Point Comfort.

NORFOLK, Va., June 17.—The lighthouse tug Maple with the Presidential party aboard arrived at Old Point Comfort last night and remained a short while. After securing some supplies the Maple took in her lines and pulled for Thimble Point, about five miles north, where she remained all night.

The President is enjoying the salt air of the bay, but still shows somewhat the effects of his recent indisposition.

When the Maple left Thimble light her prow was turned toward the mouth of the Potomac. It is possible that she is now on her way to Washington. The waves of the bay have been smooth, with a gentle breeze from the south.

Revolution Feared.

LIMA, Peru, June 17.—The political situation here is badly complicated and is causing much anxiety. Those who are closely watching the course of events fear there will be a revolutionary outbreak before long.

FOR THE CAPITAL.

Politicians Flocking From All Quarters.

LOUD YELLING FOR ESTEE.

Colonel Burns and John D. Spreckels at Work.

BUTTONHOLED BY THE HEELERS.

Hart Declares That the Convention Will Not Be a Mere Ratification Meeting.

SACRAMENTO, June 17.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention have been pouring into the city all to-day, the arrivals to-night running up into the hundreds. Most of the leading candidates are on the ground. The delegates who are pronounced for Estee for Governor wear red badges with his name printed thereon in large letters, and if the number of these badges indicate the way the wearers will vote he has a majority of the delegates.

It was late to-night when most of the delegates arrived, and all the work that is being done is in a disjointed sort of way. To-morrow county delegations will caucus and matters will take more definite shape.

The city has been unusually quiet to-day. It was considered the calm before the storm. Delegates and candidates were few until the evening trains came in, but when they did begin to arrive they came in large numbers, and they endeavored to throw life into the capital.

M. M. Estee was among the early birds. He had been at Suisun, and some of his friends insisted on dragging him to the scene of action. They got him aboard a train, and he was soon speeding toward the place which would probably be the scene of his nomination by an enthusiastic convention as the head of a ticket which it is declared now cannot fail to win.

Mr. Estee went at once to the Golden Eagle, where he was quickly surrounded by politicians. They came in almost hourly, and each new group brought good cheer to the statesman from Napa. The largest party came by the 9:45 train from San Francisco. Among them were D. M. Burns and John D. Spreckels, and almost all the men who have clung so closely about the San Francisco leaders traveled with the capturers of the metropolitan primaries. They made things lively on the journey up. Bright red badges bearing the name of Estee decorated their lapels, and they made the welkin ring with an improvised yell, copying the style of colleges, and making everybody know that they were for Estee first, last and all the time: "E—s—t double e, Estee is the man for me."

They yelled until the other passengers grew weary. They disembarked at each way station and startled the residents by whoops so loud that nobody within earshot could doubt for a moment that Estee was the elect of the universe. But Sacramento had a quieting effect.

The yells died out after the Golden Eagle had been reached, and the leather-lunged delegates subsided, while the men who had votes at their back talked with the candidates and managers. "Colonel" Burns found the change from the Baldwin Hotel environments in no way an improvement.

The busy men who have made his life a burden for the last six weeks had him where escape was impossible. He was buttonholed at every turn, and finally had to shut himself up in a room that was guarded by a big door and impregnable lock.

But after all the siege the crowd got little information from the Colonel. He could simply tell them that there was so far as he could discover no change in the situation. Estee would be nominated and the Colonel thought it would be without serious opposition.

There was no slate beyond the Governorship, and the programme would be carried out as it has been arranged for the last week. Estee held many conferences, but they all tended to the counting of his lines.

He said that he saw no reason to doubt that he would be nominated, and if nominated he would be elected. He had not expected to make his appearance on the ground, but had been persuaded to do so by his enthusiastic friends.

General W. H. H. Hart was among the throng and seemed as confident as ever that he would have a large following in the convention. He said knowingly, "You will find that this convention is going to be something more than a ratification meeting."

By this the general meant, of course, that Estee had been nominated by the San Francisco powers, but that they would all be surprised by the strength he would develop. General Chipman did not make his appearance, but he will be on the ground to-day prepared to show a front that he thinks will command respect when it is properly regarded. Colonel D. M. Burns' staff consists of Senator J. H. Mahony, Registrar A. J. Evans, Insurance Commissioner M. R. Higgins and Ed C. Conroy.

Spreckels' staff on the field are A. J. Martin and John T. Dare. Among the candidates in the hotel lobby were L. H. Brown for Secretary of State, C. F. Curry for clerk of the Supreme Court, C. B. Uren for Surveyor and Theodore Reichert for the same office. For State Printer were observed. A. J. Johnston of Sacramento, Robert M. Nixon of Siskiyou. The solitary candidate for Controller, E. M. Colgan of Sonoma, was making his fight against the world. Fisher of Alameda, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, and J. B. Reddick of Calaveras, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, were actively engaged in talking over their chances.

There were also Colonel F. H. Myers, chairman of the State Central Committee, C. F. Bassett, secretary of that body, C. F. Reed of Placerville and William Beckman of Sacramento, candidates for Railroad Commissioner, are among the active workers on the ground.

Major Gillis of course is here. Senator Denison of Oakland, Senator Ragsdale of Sonoma, Senator Tom Flint of San Benito, M. D. Boruck, Fred Greeley of Sutter, Paris Kilbourn, Sam Thornton, Congressman Hilborn of Alameda, T. T. Dargie of Oakland, H. Z. Osborne of Los Angeles, Colonel John P. Jackson, Alex. C. Forsyth of San Francisco, J. B. Jackson, Leon Dennery, Jesse Marks and George H. Walker, L. M. Foulke of Siskiyou, Senator Orr of Ventura, B. T. Copeland of San Diego and W. C. Ralston complete the list.

It is now conceded that George A. Knight will be president of the convention. Estee will be placed in nomination by some one from his county, and Knight will relinquish the chair and second the nomination in an elaborate speech.

Frank P. Ryan, who has been clerk of the House, and possesses, besides a fine voice, all the requisites for a secretary, will be secretary of the convention. The convention hall in the pavilion more than meets the expectations of the delegates. It is admirably arranged, and to-day it was tested as to its accoustic properties and proved to be all that could be desired. It has five aisles, conveniently arranged, and altogether is the best hall any convention has had.

It is understood that the platform to be adopted by the convention has already been drawn, though that is not acknowledged by those who think that it would be best to give the committee to be appointed on platform a chance to get the credit of having performed the work.

The platform is in favor of pure silver and protection, and it is also said to contain a plank favoring the Nicaragua canal.

To-day the city will be crowded with delegates, candidates and men who have a roving commission here. Every train will bring in large crowds, and it is expected that by night a more complete programme will be mapped out. As matters now stand they are chaotic, and it will take considerable work to straighten them out. All that is positively asserted is that Estee will be nominated, and that the railroad will probably get its men on the spreme bench.

Judge Hebbard, however, is developing considerable strength, and may get one of the places.

WAS WELL CARED FOR

Nicaragua Canal Property Is in Good Condition.

Commissioner Hastings Has Hopes That Work Will Soon Begin in Earnest.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, via New Orleans, June 17.—The Associated Press correspondent accompanied United States Commissioner Hastings, who was sent by the Government to Greytown to inspect the Nicaragua canal property.

The plant and other property was found in much better condition than expected. Mr. Hastings said that it was impossible to state when the work would really begin in earnest, but he hoped it would not be long. There is a great deal of work to be done before work on the canal actually can begin.

The repairing, he was confident, would be started shortly, as all the dredges could be used again if the work so much needed would be begun in a short time. Of course the dredges would need new hulls, but in the meantime with proper repairs the present ones could be made to hold the machinery. The mammoth hulls would have to be built in the United States, then brought down here, and that would take time.

He had not found the company's property in first-class order, but it was in better order than what he had expected to find it. He had an idea that everything had been allowed to go to ruin, while in reality it had been cared for by the faithful employes of Gonzales.

The village of Greytown has been practically deserted since the stopping of work. Grave rumors have drifted down from the capital, which, if true, will delay the settlement of the Mosquito Reserve question for months.

The Mosquito question does not seem to be quieting.

Outbreaks are numerous. In Bluefields the courts are set at defiance, while at Pearl City, which is the second town in size and importance in the reservation, things are even worse.

In Pearl City on the evening of the 4th, when the police attempted to arrest a disorderly negro, an American named Joe Labne called upon a crowd of negroes and Indians to resist.

The situation was so feverish that a word was all that was required to raise a riot. The crowd fell upon the police with great fury. Two policemen were beaten nearly to death.

The newly appointed Nicaraguan Governor came out to quell the riot, but was compelled to flee to the Government building for his life. The streets were filled with a howling mob of half-drunken natives, men and women. In the morning the Governor sent a messenger to Bluefields ordering out troops.

He sent another message to the British ship for marines to protect his life. The riot was the culmination of the long pent up hatred of Nicaraguans. There seems to be a perfect understanding between the negroes and Indian tribes.

The Consuls have received official notice that the Ministers have agreed upon a plan of settlement, and while the terms are not yet public, it is generally understood to be favorable to Nicaragua. She is to retain her sovereign rights, will fortify the coast, collect revenues and hold the public lands. On the other hand, the chief will be restored, but with municipal rights alone.

FROM HEART TROUBLE.

Sudden Death of a Great Landscape Painter.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 17.—William Hart, a noted landscape painter, who for many years has been prominent in the art world, died at his residence on Chester Hill, this city, to-day.

Mr. Hart was born seventy-two years ago in Scotland, coming to America in his youth, where he entered the trade of carriage painting. It was while pursuing this vocation at Albany, N. Y., that Mr. Hart's work challenged attention by the painting of bits of landscape on the panels of the old Broadway stages then being built at Albany.

So rapidly did the young man's artistic ability assert itself that he quit carriage painting and entered the art world.

Mr. Hart's most notable piece is the "Golden Hour," which was purchased by A. T. Stewart at a large price. This painting is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He never parted with any original sketches, and these, numbering hundreds, constitute an important factor in the large estate which he leaves.

The artist's wife died during May last, and since then he has rapidly failed in health. His death resulted from heart trouble.

FIRST REVEILLE.

How It Sounded at Camp Dimond.

RIGID DISCIPLINE BEGUN.

Yet There Are Many Pleasures in Store.

SANTA CRUZ' WELCOME WAVES

The Gallant First Is Abundantly Satisfied With Their Provender Up to Date.

SANTA CRUZ, June 17.—When the national standard was hurried to the staff-head and the quickstep notes of reveille sounded from a dozen bugles this morning the neat-looking little village of tents out in the Tripe Hill district became a camp in the strictest military sense. It was a sort of formal opening, and it was successful. The men tumbled out of their canvas shelters with commendable promptness, line was quickly formed in the company streets, rolls called and the avenues properly policed before messcall. Even the colored servants, who form among themselves a camp feature of extraordinary interest, were up and doing by breakfast-time, albeit this is not wonderful after their surprising slumbers on the down trip.

The morning broke beautifully over Camp Dimond, as if in favorable recognition of the auspicious affairs being transacted about the great camping field. This beautiful breaking of the day has had much to do with the enthusiasm of the men, too. The rather dismal appearance of things when the regiment arrived served not a little to dampen their spirits, but nothing in the weather line could better conduce to the success of a military outing than a continuance of the sunshine and cooling breezes of to-day. Tents and stables and the variegated awnings in the company streets are drying fast and the grass will soon be in condition for the tramp of the militiamen in their regimental parade. Sentinels are out with Springfield's bayoneted threateningly, the prepared programme of camp routine is running smoothly and every young man in Colonel Sullivan's command is properly jubilant.

When the mush and steaks and other substantial features of the menu at Camp Dimond had been sufficiently discussed this morning the trumpeters sounded the assembly of guard details and other signals which combined to bring about the formal mounting of sentries. With all of the interesting ceremony provided for in the drill regulations Captain Marshall of Company A was relieved from his duties as officer of the day and Captain Margo of F assumed charge. The guard details were made out by roster, the band did some playing and the sharp-eyed young men who had been selected to bayonet the latecomers to-night marched off to the localities of their solitary tramping. There is always a certain suggestion of melancholy in the contemplation of the lonely sentinel but he is picturesque and all that. He is no mere figurante either if the guardhouse record for last night is evidence of his halting and arresting proficiency. Nearly half a dozen hilarious members of the only First found lodgment in the circular tent near the cemetery road during the small hours, and as Falstaff used to do things, they did their lodging "on compulsion." Such occurrences, however, are easy pardonable on first nights.

Although the social leaders in the eight companies here have their heads filled with more entertainment schemes than could be conveniently crowded into a two-months' camp, the programmes are not yet well in order. It is plain to be seen, however, that the nights will be as much devoted to various entertainment as the days are to be to drill and instruction. More social organizations are springing up than there are tents in camp, and it will be surprising if every First Infantryman has not had his fill of singing and story-telling and dancing by the time the homeward journey is begun. A spacious dancing platform, with an elevated stand for the Angel Island musicians, has been constructed just east of the main street, and Terpsichore has been announced to rule there on several evenings in the week. To-morrow night there is to be a minstrel performance, given under the auspices of Companies B and C. An excellent programme has been prepared, in which Sergeant Siebert, Tommy Eggert, H. B. Sullivan and others of note, musically and otherwise, will participate.

In C there is a club peculiarly named, to say the least. The members call themselves "The Didn'ts." Just what they are no one pretends to have accurately determined, but they hold open tent up in C's street, and their hospitality has already made them favorites. The "Dids" are also on the list of attractions and the historic "Snolligosters."

In Company G the "Bohemians" are preparing festivals, and the "Rounders" seem to be working in that direction also.

Three members of the Nationals' Bicycling Auxiliary arrived this morning from San Francisco. They were P. M. Diers, William Wenzel and H. J. Vollmer. Their ride from the metropolis was eventful, and from Los Gatos it was quite as wet as eventful.

At noon to-day Colonel Sullivan read a letter from Colonel A. D. Cutler, the division inspector. Colonel Cutler wrote that "for soldierly appearance and actual field work requirements the First surpassed any regiment that ever left San Francisco." This is high praise, and from a critic whose military experience and invariable impartiality are too well known to require more than mention.

It is expected that General Dickinson of the Second Brigade will arrive with his staff on Thursday. General Dimond, the division commander, will be here next Saturday, and Colonel Graham of the Fifth United States Artillery is also expected to visit the camp.

Where the blue Pacific rolls warmly upon the shores of Santa Cruz the well-bebraided militiamen best passes his first afternoon in the seaside town. For a few hours the latter part of the day was delightfully pleasant, and Sunday was quiet at Camp Dimond, which afforded the guardsmen an opportunity for excellent surf bathing. Nor was the State soldier alone in his outing on the beach. There was also quite a gathering of summer visitors at the bathhouses. There was considerable social mingling of both, and what the surf did not contribute of enjoyment perhaps the summer-girl did. There seems to be some subtile relation between brass buttons and the summer girls. Just whence it comes and wherefore is not so easily determined, but the spectacle hereabouts sufficiently confirms the fact of its existence.

Late this afternoon the sky again threatened a downpour, but the storm finally came out second best, and sunshine favored the regimental parade at 5 o'clock. Throngs of visitors gathered about the field to witness the evening ceremony, of which dress parade is always an absorbing feature. The companies formed in front of their quarters at the sounding of the assembly, and marched to the area in front of the camp. Battalions were there formed by Majors Burdick and Jansen. The marching of the officers to the front and center was rather a pretty feature. The regiment was afterward taken in hand by Captain Williams, adjutant, and formally turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Bush, who acted as colonel.

The march past was well done in general, some companies, however, showing slightly ragged fronts. After this affair the companies were dismissed, and went about their duties with the same commendable promptness which has so far characterized their doings at Dimond.

Mess call is next after these matters in regular routine, and here also the First displays its customary commendable promptness. It is no exaggeration to assert that the caterer is doing quite as much shining here as the gilt border around Captain Sutliffe's new shoulder-straps. The meats are splendid and excellently served.

There was a baseball game this afternoon between teams from Companies H and A. Swatters in Company H contrived to swat the elusive sphere with more success than Captain Marshall's ball-tossers, and at the end of nine innings and a few extras Company H had scored fifteen runs and A six. Company H is duly celebrating the triumph and looking for more companies to conquer.

To-night visitors are plentiful about the company streets. Officers have donned their whitest stripes and the camp is brilliantly lighted. White facings are, of course, the rule at Camp Dimond, and are worn by every one but Captain Cunningham of the Second Artillery, who shows bold red stripes on his trousers. Cunningham looms up prominently in red—nearly as prominently as Lieutenant Holly in bolder white. Beyond all question, this young army officer leads in stripes and evidently in popularity.

Sacred music by the Angel Island band is on the programme to-night, as is befitting on the Sabbath. Colonel Shafter's musicians are universal favorites, and the peculiarly sweet music they render has already earned them laurels.

The concert to-night was the first one rendered and was thoroughly appreciated, if frequent plaudits are testimony in that direction.

The bulletin-board at headquarters announces Captain Cook as officer of the day to-morrow, with Lieutenant Lundquist as officer of the guard.

The most active work will really begin at the next reveille, and every one has buckled down to the reality of the thing and the purposes for which it was intended.

A HOLE IN HER BOW.

Details of the Accident to the Ethiopia.

The Damage Was Temporarily Repaired With Many Barrels of Flour.

GLASGOW, June 17.—The Anchor line steamer Ethiopia, Captain Wilson, from New York June 2, represented yesterday as having been in a collision with an iceberg, has arrived here. She has a large hole in her bow.

The accident occurred on the afternoon of June 6 during a heavy fog. The steamer struck the berg with great force and the water began to pour in through the hole made in her bow.

Orders were given to clear away and lower the small boats, preparatory to abandoning the ship, but before the tackles were cast off from the decks Captain Wilson had the pumps placed on cart-spools near the spot and soon found that the steamer was making comparatively little water.

The order to lower the boats was countermanded and the crew was ordered to build an artificial bulkhead.

This was done and the bulkhead was covered with canvas, which greatly checked the inflow of water. A number of bags of flour, part of the vessel's cargo, was then piled up near the hole. When the flour was saturated it formed a cement-like wall.

As soon as the berg was seen the engines were stopped and were not started again for two days.

Nobody was injured and the cargo sustained little damage. The action of the officers and crew of the Ethiopia at the time of the collision and afterward was highly praised by the passengers and a purse of £54 was subsribed by them to be divided among the crew.

The fact that the Ethiopia ran into the iceberg on the afternoon of June 6 proves that it was the same iceberg that was reported as having been seen by the Vigilant on that day.

IN BUENOS AYRES.

Safe Arrival of Gonzales, the Exiled President.

BUENOS AYRES, June 17.—Don Juan Gonzales, who by the recent coup d'etat in Paraguay was driven from the Presidency and afterward expelled from the country, has arrived here.

He says he considers the present situation in Paraguay untenable.

In Bad Odor.

PARIS, June 17.—It is reported here that the Italian Embassador in Berlin will be replaced, owing to his strained relations with Emperor William, due to a quarrel between the Embassador and an official of the Emperor.

Under Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Hoke Smith will recommend in a few days that all the topographers of the United States Geological Survey be placed under civil service rules.

HE SPENT MONEY

After Stating That It Was Useless.

HOW HUNTINGTON WORKED

To Further His Refunding Bill Scheme.

HOAR AND THE PACIFIC ROAD.

He Has Had Ample Opportunity to Find Out About Its Crookedness.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—To-day's Capital says: Huntington is still with us, though his celebrated refunding scheme, said to be worth $50,000,000 to himself, has not gone through. Huntington ought to feel very confident, indeed, of the success of his refunding proposition. Months ago he announced it was useless to spend any money to further the refunding bill, but he kept on spending money.

Stanford used to be troubled greatly about the possibility of a Government suit to recover part of his estate. But plenty of ways will suggest themselves to millionaires, and to lawyers of estates of millionaires, by which this suit may be beaten.

T. R. Hoar, taking advantage of popular sympathy with the widow and, indeed, with the memory of the man who left two millions and a half to an educational institution, wants the suit to spare the university at least, and we are lead to wonder whether Mr. Hoar could stand the shock if he were to recall that the estate is entirely responsible legally.

We are led to listen to suspicion also, which is heightened by the course of Hoar, that the Attorney-General purposely put forward his weakest case in order that it might be beaten, and then to be sure, what would become of all of the other suits?

Yet it is well for these millionaires and for lawyers of these estates to be watchful. A number of good Congressional fighters are enlisted against them, and it is not likely that they can be bought off, though in discussing that contingency it should be taken into account that at no period in our history, probably, has the United States Legislature been so much under suspicion as at the present moment.

Senator Hoar knows, or ought to know, all about Pacific railroad crookedness, for he was a member of the committee that investigated the Credit Mobilier, and attached his classic signature to the Congressional report touching the Union Pacific Railroad, to the effect that the moneys borrowed by that corporation were distributed largely to incorporators as dividends, and that stock was issued to them without the payment of a dollar out of their pockets. And it was the same Senator who posed as a great moral reformer at the impeachment trial of the unfortunate General Belknap, and declared with Pharisaic precision:

"When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting the two seas which wash our shores, was finished I have seen a national triumph and exultation turned to bitterness and shown by the unanimous reports of three committees of Congress—two of the house and one here—that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud."

WILL COMMENCE SUIT.

Attorney-General Olney Has Made Up His Mind.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Attorney-General has definitely determined to enter suit against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific jointly and the Central Pacific Railroad to recover the amount of bonds which are guaranteed by the Government, together with accrued interest at 6 per cent for thirty years.

The total amount for the three roads, including interest, is $171,006,537.

Attorney-General Olney transmitted yesterday to Assistant Attorney Russell, until recently connected with the French spoliation claims, several documents connected with the railroad cases, with the statement that they were to be filed with the suits.

The Union and Kansas Pacific suits will be filed in Washington and the other in San Francisco. All that remains now is to discover available avenues for the testimony to prove the Government's point.

Attorney Russell is engaged day and night on the cases. The method of procedure of the Government will be to endeavor to prove that the original stockholders of the road have been guilty of breach of trust.

The contracts with the Government require that a certain percentage of the earnings of the roads should be set aside for a sinking fund, to be applied to the payment of the debt to the Government, which has never been done.

If the courts sustain the position taken by the Government attorneys the misapplied funds will be recovered wherever they may be found.

This will make the ramifications of the case more intricate than in any case of like nature in the history of the country.

The time of the filing of the suits depends solely upon the time that will be required for the Government to supply itself with the required sources of testimony.

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