RESTS ITS CASE.

Bruner Closes for the Prosecution.

WORDEN AND HIS PIPE.

Unpleasant Argument for Judge Armstrong.

TEXAS TELLS HIS TRUE NAME.

And States to the Court That He Will Be Defended by General Hart.

WOODLAND, Aug. 9.—"Texas," or Billy Appleman, was brought into court the first thing this morning and arraigned. He looked a hard case, unshaven and with an expression of having been closely hunted. Since his arrival here in charge of Sheriff Harper of Modoc County he has been kept in the County Jail, and Sheriff Wykoff has denied to all the privilege of seeing the prisoner. Judge Fisher asked the prisoner what his true name was.

"My name is William Henry Appleman," said he firmly.

The District Attorney informed him of his rights in the case, and he stated that General Hart was his attorney.

Worden at this point made his morning speech to the court. "I don't know why they want to put hypo fiends in the same cell with respectable gentlemen," he growled in a basso-profundo voice, and then recognizing the fact that he was directly behind Judge Armstrong, he began to abuse the Southern Pacific and to blow whiffs of bad smoke from a corncob pipe right across the court.

The attorneys resumed the argument which night cut short yesterday. Alvin Bruner opened by saying that General Hart had asked to be shown where there was a particle of evidence which connected the defendants with the derailing of that train. "There is no reason for taking the time of the court as far as Worden and Hatch are concerned," he said. "Their connection has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. We allege that they were all members of an unlawful conspiracy to compel the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to boycott Pullman. If it is unlawful to conspire to stop Pullman cars then these defendants are guilty of murder. One thing only was lacking in the way their plans were carried out, and that was a brass band. Everything was done by Worden and his confederates under the orders of Knox, Mullen and Compton, the mediation committee."

Counsel went on to review the evidence. He said when Marshal Baldwin had his interview with Harry Knox, Mullen and Compton, Murderer Worden was present.

At this reference Worden growled out a protest from his corner, but paying no attention to this interruption Bruner emphasized that this one fact established the connection of the mediation committee with Worden. He dwelt on the arrival of armed men from Dunsmuir, who at once proceeded to the A. R. U. headquarters and stacked arms there. "The most damnable murderous conspiracy ever hatched in the annals of crime" is the way Attorney Bruner referred to the strikers' organization. He traced the missions on which Worden was sent for the mediation committee. He went down the Sacramento River with a valise, which, if it had exploded, would have sent all on board to eternity.

Worden burst out into laughter at this point, doubted himself with mirth in his corner and indulged in running comments on Mr. Bruner's oratory. The attorney dwelt on the testimony that Worden had constantly telephoned to Harry Knox for funds. Then Worden got a rig on an order from Knox, who paid the expenses of the trip.

"This man had not the brains to organize this crime," said Bruner, pointing at Worden.

"Thank you," replied Worden, his face wreathed in smiles, as he ceased from his light literary bursts sufficiently long enough to notice the attorney.

Mr. Bruner referred to the military organization for the purpose of whipping the soldiers. Knox, he said, had slugs and arms scattered all over the city of Sacramento. He scored what he termed General Hart's disloyal utterances, and said the troops were there because anarchy was rife in the land. The citizens had been scared by Knox. The A. R. U. claimed that they had 2000 men. "To do what?" asked Bruner; "to burn, to murder and to destroy. Harry Knox was the head of them. This man Read was sent from the A. R. U. headquarters to the A. R. U. armory, got a gun on an order and was sent down to the trestle where No. 4 was wrecked. Isn't this a fact connecting the mediation committee with the crime? What did Mr. Knox want with these guns? I think he wanted to go hunting, and his game was the peaceful citizens of the country. They purchased 1500 rounds of ammunition and stole the guns from the Bersaglieri Guard. They were going to slaughter the military, but when the military arrived the cur came to the front and they were afraid."

"Who was the cur?" interrupted General Hart.

"Harry Knox and his associates," retorted Bruner. "There is no doubt that these men talked fight. The Marshal's testimony was true, and if so Knox must answer for it with his life. They were determined to force the Southern Pacific Company to boycott Pullman. What did you want these arms for, Harry Knox? It was to force these people to do your will or shoot them down in their tracks." Then Mr. Bruner read decisions in conspiracy cases and proceeded to review the character of the evidence. Knox, he said, had taken the position of a czar and dictated terms. The boycott itself was unlawful, and he quoted from the statements made to the Citizens' Protective Association as basis for his argument as to the ends of the mediation committee.

"Knox said he would win his strike by all means," concluded Bruner. "The derailing of trains was part of these means. Rails were taken up all over this State. We have proved only three."

Hatch's nose began to bleed at this point and the court adjourned for five minutes. After recess Mr. Bruner continued. He pointed out that as a conspiracy it was not necessary for Knox even to know Worden as long as it was shown that Lodge 285 had conspired for unlawful purposes. Mr. Knox had said that he would win the fight by "any means regardless of consequences." "It was not necessary to be active in a conspiracy," said the lawyer. "Even a passive member was equally guilty. Has the A. R. U. assisted to bring the real perpetrators to justice? Why do they not assist the prosecution to ferret out the real man? Why do we see Worden and Knox whispering together in court? Is there any attempt to bring Worden and Hatch to justice? I assume that the guilt of Worden and Hatch has been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, but we do not see the A. R. U. assisting to prosecute them and never shall."

Regarding the admission of the Willows dispatch, which was the original cause of argument, Mr. Bruner said: "We have proved that a dispatch was sent by Mrs. Sehorn to John Buchanan and by John Buchanan taken to the A. R. U. headquarters, and we have shown that the answer was written by Maddeley, acting secretary of the A. R. U. It should be admitted in evidence, because it was an act of the conspirators. It is relevant, as it shows the character of the conspiracy. They wanted armed assistance, to protect the citizens of Sacramento I presume. It is signed by a creature of Mr. Knox with Mr. Knox's name. The combination to force the Southern Pacific Company to boycott the Pullman Company is the essence of the crime, and all are equal participants in a crime committed in pursuance of this purpose."

Mr. Bruner said it had been proved that the strikers had 500 stand of arms in Sacramento. Knox, he continued, had been proved to have sent Worden down the river with the purpose undoubtedly of blowing up the steamer that was to bring up the troops. He sent men to Dunsmuir and Stockton and various other places. All the A. R. U. had a common interest.

"I ask Mr. Hart and Mr. Gaddis," said Bruner, "was it not the purpose of Lodge No. 285 to stop the Pullman cars, and if they admit that purpose they admit that every one of these defendants should be hanged?" He went on to review the testimony and said that when Mrs. Van Husen, the fiancee of Sam Clark, described the threatening of his life Knox, Worden, Mullin and Compton burst into derisive laughter in court.

"The counsel for the prosecution must have had bad dreams last night," began General Hart in answer. "One would be led to believe by the assumption of counsel that the men who joined the A. R. U. had done so for some unlawful purpose. He has assumed that this organization was a conspiracy, but not one word of evidence has been produced of any of the facts that he has assumed. He has assumed that it is indisputable that Mr. Worden wrecked that train. Yet take away the evidence of the weeping boy and there is no evidence to show that Worden was in any vicinity of the wreck. If you relieve the case of that boy it would not be shown that Hatch was within three-quarters of a mile of the wreck. But, assuming that Worden and Hatch did wreck that train where is the evidence of an agreement between them and Knox, Mullin and Compton, or in fact of their connivance at any illegal act. The A. R. U. was a labor union. If I wanted to go outside the evidence I might say that from Fourth and Townsend streets had gone forth the order to cage Mr. Knox. Counsel says we laughed at the old lady who was on the witness-stand. Her own manner was her impeachment. Letters and telegrams were sent. They were within the strike. Where is the evidence of the formation of a conspiracy to commit a crime? According to their own testimony Knox stated that he would do what he could to preserve peace, but said he had no control over the outside element. The Citizens' Protective Association asked Knox to protect the water works and he did so. They asked for men to protect Southern Pacific property, and the men who were armed at the depot were there to protect property from the outside element which Knox said he could not control. A man came from Dunsmuir, and was sent out with a rifle to protect railroad property. He was driven away by men who were at the trestle. Was this an honest effort of the A. R. U. to carry out what they said? Mr. Knox had constantly stated that there was a dangerous element."

General Hart admitted there was a strike for the purpose of coercing the Southern Pacific Company to terms. He pointed out that in the excited condition of the country it would be dangerous to ride on railroads, but that fact could not connect the mediation committee with the crime. Citizens had asked the mediation committee to aid them because of their supposed influence over their men. Among the 5000 men in the depot were some who undoubtedly had an inclination to do unlawful acts, but that did not convict Mr. Knox. It was necessary to prove an agreement to commit a crime. If they could show that there was an agreement between defendants to derail that train then they would be guilty of murder, but the fact that they were combined to stop Pullmans running would not implicate them in a crime done without their authority and without their knowledge. As to the dispatch to Willows it should be established first who Maddeley was. Some evidence of a conspiracy between all the men should first be shown. Whenever a conspiracy has been established then the act of the coconspirator would be admissible. If there had been an agreement to derail that train then any evidence of a coconspirator would be admissible, but it is an absurdity to say that a labor union was responsible for the acts of some one of its members.

"Look at the consequences of this argument," General Hart said. "Each of the 2981 members of the A. R. U. in Sacramento is equally liable. We would have to send to Chicago to get Mr. Debs. One million of men or more would be responsible for the death of Sam Clark. There would not be enough graves in Yolo County to bury the culprits. The original purpose of the A. R. U. is to adjust difficulties. It is judicial in its nature. The strike is not in its by-laws. It was decided upon by its members undoubtedly. The strike was not to derail trains. The strike was for the purpose of stopping trains. Killing engines was unlawful, but it was a trespass. It does not convict these men of that other crime. By construction this prosecution is striving to meet the human desire of a corporation for vengeance. It is the tyranny of aggregated power and corporate wealth and it is this power that would try to hold these defendants responsible for the acts of other persons."

After the noon recess the court was crowded, and Judge Fisher's decision was listened to with the utmost respect by the large audience, who all along have manifested the greatest desire to obey the Judge's behests. He said:

"I have considered the introduction of the Willows telegram irregular from the first. I feel inclined to throw it out. It is irregular and irrelevant. The prosecution has shown, anyhow, everything that it desires to show already by testimony that is in."

"You sustain the objection to this document, then?" asked Carroll Cook.

"Yes, sir," responded the court, "I do."

Expert Bush then went on with his identification of the telegrams. General Hart waived cross-examination. Attorney Alvin Bruner stated that the case of the prosecution was practically in.

Recess was taken, and after recess Attorney Gaddis rose and said:

"The prosecution at this time having rested their case, we ask for the discharge of all the defendants."

He said that no proof had been so far adduced showing that the defendants had anything to do with the derailment of the train. Take away the boy and nothing would remain, argued the attorney. The greater part of the witnesses were not there of their free will. The whole power of the United States Government had been invoked to get testimony. The whole purpose of the prosecution, he thought, was a fishing excursion to bring out testimony for use in other courts. The evidence adduced was immaterial, and great latitude was allowed by the court. The prosecution had traced Worden all over the country, but counsel contended that this had nothing to do with the wrecking of No. 4.

"We ask for the dismissal of all these men," said Mr. Gaddis, "and especially for the dismissal of the mediation committee. The evidence shows that they were arrested at the instance of the railroad company because they were in the way of the company resuming work. They have raked the country over and brought to bear every power, including national, State and county power, and I say that this is not a public prosecution, but is a private prosecution, in which the Southern Pacific Company is a prime factor. There is nothing that would prove a conspiracy. The Southern Pacific is at the back of this prosecution. It is their trains that bring the prosecution and all its witnesses here."

The case was rested here, but General Hart reserved his argument until to-day.

The following letter was received by Attorney Bruner to-day in answer to a dispatch:

Department of Police,
Charles R. Wright, Chief.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 3, 1894.

M. N. Drew, Chief of Police, Sacramento—DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of July 27 regarding Salter M. Worden, alias "Windy" Worden, allow me to state that he is well known in our city. He was born in our county of very respectable parents. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weight about 160 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes, straight nose, front teeth in upper jaw out, coarse voice, loud talker, and does considerable of it. He was arrested June 2, 1890, charged with forgery, and sentenced to one year in our penitentiary. February 19, 1892, he was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for petty larceny, and I had the Justice suspend it with the understanding that he would leave the city and remain away. He has been a railroad man and has been connected with sharp practice that bordered on the ragged edge of criminality. He wrote me a postal July 23, 1894, postmarked Woodland, Cal. I have only one photo of him in my gallery, and believing that Worden will admit all the above and acknowledge his identity, I am, very respectfully,

CHARLES A. WRIGHT, Chief of Police.

HAS LOST NO TIME.

Formal Recognition of the Hawaiian Republic.

Gresham Did It After the Secret Fashion so Dear to His Heart.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A letter of congratulation and greeting from President Cleveland in the name of the United States is on the way to President Dole of Hawaii. The recognition of the new republic was finally decided upon this week, and the message was framed and mailed yesterday. A few days ago a letter was received from President Dole conveying the formal announcement of the proclamation of a republic and the inauguration of the new Government. The letter was laid before the Cabinet and has been under consideration while the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was debating whether it should report revolution or recognition.

Chairman McCreary of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs says it is not customary to give publicity to diplomatic correspondence until it has reached its destination. Consequently, the letter to President Dole will not be made public until sufficient time has passed for its reception. The fact that the existence of the correspondence has become known may induce the President to make it public.

The proceedings as to the legations were simple and formal. Minister Thurston on starting for Hawaii had left Secretary Hastings as Charge d'Affaires and Minister ad interim for the Provisional Government of Hawaii. By the same mail which conveyed to the State Department Willis' notice that he had recognized the new republic of Hawaii, Mr. Hastings received his credentials of Charge d'Affaires and Minister ad interim for the republic. These were from Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, directed to Mr. Gresham. Mr. Hastings laid his credentials before the State Department, and day before yesterday received the usual notice, stating that the department had received his credentials and recognized him as the ad interim representative of the Hawaiian republic.

When the Committee on Foreign Affairs met to-day Chirman McCreary announced that the President had recognized the Hawaiian Republic. The Republican members maintained that Boutelle's resolution was still in order, and that it was desirable for Congress to extend its greeting to the republic. A motion to adjourn was carried, McCreary, Hooker, Tucker, Price, Everett, Money and Dinsmore voting for it, and Blair, Hitt, Van Voorhees, Draper and Geary against. No more meetings of the committee are expected this session.

BOUTELLE SUPPRESSED.

For All That He Sent Home His Shot at the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In the House to-day Boutelle, speaking to a question of personal privilege, denied the published imputation that he had introduced for political purposes resolutions recognizing the new Hawaiian republic. Referring to the President's recognition of the republic, he began describing how Mr. Gresham had "sneaked up to the Capitol yesterday to inform Chairman McCreary of the administration's purpose," when he was called to order by Outhwaite and warned by the Speaker. Boutelle denounced the conduct of the administration on Hawaiian affairs as "peanut politics." He asked the House to repudiate the whole malodorous affair and express to the new republic its cordial congratulations.

The Speaker decided that Boutelle had gone outside the question of personal privilege, and, as he would not desist, ordered him to take his seat.

McCreary protested that Boutelle, by his "manner and words," had charged improper motives to the committee.

Boutelle interjected—"I withdraw 'manner.' The gentleman from Kentucky has enough for both of us."

McCreary thereupon resumed his seat.

In the morning hour Meyer of Louisiana again called up the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia, and Fithian of Illinois condemned the part taken by the citizen soldiers in the late strike.

In the course of two and a half hours six relief bills were passed, and then at 4:50 P. M. the House adjourned.

If you get one portfolio of "Picturesque California" you will surely want the whole set. Part 23 is now ready.

HAMLIN IN LUCK.

It Was His Day on the Circuit.

WON THE TWO-MILE RACE

And Fantasy Lowered Her Record.

STANDS NEXT TO DIRECTUM.

She Will Have to Come Lower Yet to Beat the Black Wonder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Hamlin's four-year-old Fantasy reduced her record to-day in an exhibition mile paced by a runner. She went easily to the half in 1:05¼ and then moved to the third quarter in 31 seconds and came home tired, but not pumped out, in 32 seconds, making the mile in 2:08¼. This betters her three-year-old record a half second and beats all four-year-old records save that of Directum. Hamlin also won the two-mile match between his mare Nightingale and Greenlander. The mare went wild with the horse for the first mile in 2:17¼, but left him at the three-quarter post in the second mile and came away easily. Greenlander finished gamely, but his legs had given out and he could hardly hobble off the track. It was out of the question to start him for the second heat, and the mare walked over the course in hardly work-out time for her. Summary:

2:18 pacing, three-year-olds and under, Rokeby won the second, third and fourth heats and race; Buck Franklin won the first heat. Sidmont and Bell Acton also started. Time, 2:16½—2:13¾—2:16—2:15¾.

2:18 trotting, Miss Nelson won in three straight heats. Bellona, Commodore Porter, Brown Dick, Miss McGregor, Edith R, Aunt Delilah, Ruby, Forest Boy, Laura J, Laughran, Sixty-six, Pelterine, Renn-alaer Wilkes, Overholt, Domino and Captain W also started. Time, 2:15½—2:13¼—2:13¼.

Match race, two miles, trotting, Nightingale won, Greenlander second. Time, 4:17¼—4:36¼—4:43¼—5:01½.

Free for all, trotting (unfinished), Alixe won the first and second heats while Pimlico took the third. Pixley, Phœbe Wilkes, Belle Vera, Walter E and Ryland T also started. Time, 2:09¾—2:08¾—2:10¾.

Exhibition, Fantasy against time, record for four-year-olds. Time, quarter, :33; half, 1:05; three-quarters, 1:36¼, mile, 2:08¼.

YO TAMBIEN FAILED.

The Mare Did Not Justify the Confidence of Her Backers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Merry Monarch was purchased from Gideon & Daly by J. O. Kittron before the second race to-day and he ran in the interest of his new owner.

Yo Tambien made her first appearance to-day and was made the favorite over Merry Monarch. She failed to justify the confidence, however, and finished but a poor fourth in a field of five. The most interesting event of the day was that for the Sea Foam stakes, a dash of five and a half furlongs. Clifford, the Western crack, Dr. Hasbrouck and Correction were looked upon to give each other a lively tustle for the honors. Correction set a hot pace, followed closely by the Westerner and Hasbrouck. The two former came into the stretch lapped with Correction still in the lead. Correction had had enough of it by this time, and Griffin took Clifford to the front, with Dr. Hasbrouck, who had moved into second place, vainly trying to overtake him.

Six furlongs, Old Dominion won, Chattanooga second, Dauntless third. Time, 1:15.

One and a sixteenth miles, Merry Monarch won, Gloaming second, Liseig third. Time, 1:48.

Six furlongs, Prince of Monaco won, Handspun second, Brioso third. Time, 1:15½.

Five and a half furlongs, Clifford won, Dr. Hasbrouck second, Correction third. Time, 1:05¾.

Five furlongs, Momento won, La Rosa second, Tormento third. Time, 1:02.

One and a quarter miles, Colonel Clay won, Barranto second, Japonica third. Time, 2:21.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Thirteen-sixteenths, St. Lawrence won, The Forum second, Burt third. Time, 1:29½.

Five-eighths, Florence Shink won, Turk second, W. J. Ellis third. Time, 1:07.

Nine-sixteenths, Starlight won, Bessie D second, One Dime third. Time, :59.

Thirteen-sixteenths, Emblem won, Haroldine second, Granite third. Time, 1:28¼.

One mile, Ballardine won, San Blas second, The General third. Time, 1:49½.

HAWTHORNE, Ill., Aug. 9.—Half mile, Flying Dutchman won, Dora Woods second, Tat third. Time, :49¾.

Three-quarters, Sister Mary won, De Bracey second, Alary third. Time, 1:16¼.

Half mile, Buck Knight won, Martha Griffin second, Leona's Last third. Time, :49¾.

Mile and an eighth, Dungarven won, Calumet second, Sull Ross third. Time, 1:57¼.

Three-quarters, Disturbance won, Zenobia second, Queen Bess third. Time, 1:16½.

Six furlongs, Carmen won, Jennie June second, Red Glenn third. Time, 1:17.

DAILY AMERICAN'S RACE.

He Came Away in the Stretch and Won Handily.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—At Jerome Park to-day in the opening race four of nine were scratched, and Daily American was a top and heavy favorite. Stone Nellie took the lead and kept it to the stretch, when Simms gave Daily American his head, and he came away and won easily.

One mile, Daily American won, Stone Nellie second, Annie Bishop third. Time, 1:45.

Five furlongs, Magnetism colt won, Southside second, Herkimer third. Time, 1:03.

One and a sixteenth miles, Jordan won, Little Mat second, Galloping King third. Time, 1:53¾.

Six furlongs, Cockade won, Metropolis second, King Gold third. Time, 1:17½.

Six furlongs, McKee won, Monotony second, Sallie Byrnes third. Time, 1:17½.

Six furlongs, Flirt won, Micmac Queer second, Melody third. Time, 1:18¼.

TROTTING AND RUNNING.

An Interesting Programme at the Red Bluff Meeting.

RED BLUFF, Aug. 9.—The first race to-day was a special trot for a purse of $150 John W won, Nellie Bly second, Nellie J third. Time, 2:37—2:35½—2:34¼.

Running race, three-fourths of a mile and repeat, open, purse $250, April won, George L second, Norton third. Time, 1:16½—1:18—1:17½.

Hurdle, one mile dash, four four-foot hurdles, Albatros won, Dave Douglas second, Ben Martin third. Time, 1:54½.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Heavy Batting Pulled the Brooklyn Team Out.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 9.—Heavy batting by the home team won them the game. Jennings' work at short and Daly's at second were the features. Score: Brooklyns 11, base hits 17, errors 3. Baltimores 7, base hits 10, errors 3. Batteries—Kinslow and Stein, Robinson and Hawke.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Senators played an errorless fielding game to-day, but were weak at the bat. Score: Washingtons 4, base hits 7, errors 9. New Yorks 7, base hits 9, errors 5. Batteries—Farrell and Meekin, McGuire and Maul. Umpire—Keefe.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The Colts and Reds finally finished their series to-day and split even on the season. Score: Chicagos 10, base hits 12, errors 4. Cincinnatis 7, base hits 11, errors 8. Batteries—Griffin and Schriver, Murphy and Parrot. Umpire—McQuaid.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—Hemming's effective pitching and timely three-base hit in the ninth inning won the game for Louisville. Score: Pittsburgs 4, base hits 8, errors 2. Louisvilles 5, base hits 12, errors 2. Batteries—Mack and Gumbert, Grim and Hemming. Umpire—Hoagland.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Young Hodson made his debut as a member of the Boston club to-day and kept the heavy-hitting Phillies to nine scattering hits. Score: Bostons 11, base hits 15, errors 5. Philadelphias 2, base hits 9, errors 3. Batteries—Tenny and Hodson, Buckley and Taylor. Umpire—Gaffney.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

The United States Senator to Be Chosen in the Regular Way.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 9.—The Republican State convention reconvened this morning. After the report of the committee on credentials J. H. Richards of Fayette was made permanent chairman and J. H. Gwynn of Caldwell secretary. A fight was immediately started over the proposition to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. The battle raged royally until the middle of the afternoon, when a vote was taken, resulting in the defeat of the proposition, 89 to 78. The report of the resolutions committee was presented and adopted.

The platform reaffirms the doctrine of protection; declares for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and advocates the submission of an equal-suffrage amendment.

The following ticket was nominated: Edgar Wilson of Boise for Congress, by acclamation; Governor McConnell renominated by acclamation, also Attorney-General George M. Parsons; Auditor, Frank Ramsey; Supreme Judge, J. W. Huston; E. C. Bunting of Blackfoot was nominated for Treasurer; F. J. Mills of Pocatello for Lieutenant-Governor; C. A. Foresman of Lewiston for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. W. Garrett of Hailey for Secretary of State.

WHITE LET IT SLIP.

Why San Pedro Lost Her Appropriation.

The Senator From California Did Not Attend Strictly to His Business.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Huntington's agents have succeeded in knocking out San Pedro's deep-water harbor project, for the time at least. Cannon of the Ventura district succeeded by hard work in having an item of $40,000 appropriated for deepening the inner harbor. He had tried to secure it for the outer harbor, which would virtually have committeed the Government in favor of San Pedro as against Santa Monica; but the House committee had determined positively that it would undertake no new projects, such as this would have been.

Then he and White got their heads together and formed this plan. When the bill reached the Senate White was to try and have this appropriation clause amended so the money could be diverted from the purpose intended by the House and expended on the outer harbor. This scheme did not work, however, and the Senate passed the item as it came from the House.

The bill then went to conference and White apparently paid no further attention to it, though why he neglected so important a matter it is difficult to understand. Anyway, the conference committee, ignoring custom and all precedents, knocked the item out. When the bill came back from the conference White, to all appearances, was greatly surprised and protested vehemently against the action of the conference committee, but was unable to change the result. He cited precedents and argued till he was red in the face, but all availed naught. Huntington's men had done their work too well. Mr. White is angry, and will at next winter's session explain the matter to the Senate and endeavor to have a special act passed making this appropriation, which he says will be time enough, as the Government engineers have said they could not use the money this season.

MARYLAND PROHIBITIONISTS.

No More Liquor and Compromise on the Tariff.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—The State Prohibition convention at Glyndon Park has nominated candidates as follows: For Congress—Second District, J. D. Parker, Baltimore; Fifth District, Colonel J. C. Lee of Prince George County for the short term, and W. H. Silk of Anaconda for the long term; Sixth District, Albert O. Shoemaker, Montgomery County.

The platform insists upon the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic in the State and nation, and asserts that the tariff from its very nature is a subject for settlement by way of compromise by the Congress of the United States. It also favors gold, silver and paper as a circulating medium, all of full legal tender, the restriction of immigration, woman suffrage and Government control of railroads and telegraphs.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Henry S. Priest to be United States District Judge for the eastern district of Missouri; also Amos M. Thayer of Missouri to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial District, and L. M. Embry to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Ill.

FEMALE SHOES

We mean shoes for ladies—the kind that fit like gloves. Do you ever find it difficult to get shoes of that kind? We have them.

Pick a day and spend part of it at the pick of factories, picking out shoes from an entire factory's stock. You'll be surprised at how little you'll have to pick from your purse.

SHOES—For men, women and children—RETAILED AT FACTORY PRICES.

ROSENTHAL FEDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
581-583 MARKET STREET.
OPEN TILL 8 P. M. SATURDAYS TILL 10.

WANT FREE COAL.

Sudden Flop of the House Conferees.

AN AGREEMENT IN SIGHT.

When the Tariff Tinkerers Went All to Pieces.

WILSON DEFENDS CLEVELAND.

Strange That the Trouble Should Have Arisen Over the Duty on Coal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Democratic tariff conference had expected to be able to announce an agreement to-day. Instead of reaching any definite conclusion the day closed with the bill in quite as uncertain a state as ever before in its history, with the situation in no wise improved, with the feeling between the friends of the Senate and House bill intensified instead of allayed, and with no one prepared to say what the outcome would be or when the end would be reached.

It was apparent at the very beginning of the conference that those who had concluded at the adjournment of the session yesterday that an agreement would be arrived at to-day had not taken sufficiently into account the possibility of misunderstanding or a change of mind. This discovery was made when the Senate conferees prepared to go on with the bill upon the basis of a duty of 90 cents per ton on coal and free iron ore, whereupon the House conferees announced their unwillingness to assent to this arrangement, and stated that they would insist on a reversal of these terms, with coal free and iron ore dutiable if either was to be, as they understood they were to have a choice between the two.

The avowal of this position produced great confusion and led to an exchange of remarks which were not altogether polite. The Senate conferees thereon decided to report the state of affairs to the conservative Senators and when the conference adjourned called Senators Gorman, Aldrich, Smith and Murphy into consultation. The whole situation was outlined to them. They were not only made acquainted with the demand of the House conferees for free coal, but were also given to understand that other material concessions would be expected by the House conferees along the entire line of the bill, including woolen, cottons, metals, glass and earthenware. They decided on an emphatic negative in reply to these propositions, saying if the body of the bill was not preserved virtually as it passed the Senate the report of the conference when made would not be accepted by the Senate.

Senator Brice proposed an innovation in the shape of a proposition that the House conferees be given an opportunity to secure free sugar. His idea in detail was that the Senate conferees should volunteer to recede entirely from the Senate sugar schedule. The question was, therefore, undisposed of when the conference adjourned for the day.

The House conferees have their side of the situation to tell. Chairman Wilson authorized the statement that at the close of the conference to-day the reports current during the day that President Cleveland had interfered with the formal agreement reached last night were wholly unfounded and untrue. Wilson said the Chief Executive was very careful about exerting any influence with the conferees and was leaving the members to shape their courses as they saw fit.

As to the misunderstandings throughout the day the House men understood when the conference adjourned last night that the Senators had conceded that either iron ore or coal was to go on the free list, the other remaining on the dutiable list. While the House men had given no definite announcement of their choice between the two items, it was generally understood that they would prefer to have iron ore on the free list. When, therefore, they entered the conference to-day they had concluded among themselves that it would be preferable to have coal on the free list, leaving iron ore dutiable at 40 cents a ton. This conclusion was definitely announced to the Senators, but the House members were surprised to find that the willingness to concede them the choice was somewhat abated. What had caused the change was not made clear, but in discussing it to-night the House conferees said, with no little feeling, that it was clearly due to the influence of those interested in the sugar schedule.

Whether the difficulty would be solved to-morrow or would be declared off entirely was not clear to the House conferees. In the event of an understanding on coal and iron to-morrow the conferees expressed the hope that the Republican conferees might be called in late in the day or on Saturday, although the differences developed to-day on coal and iron, as well as on some of the other schedules, made the chances of a full conference less hopeful to-night than they were last night.

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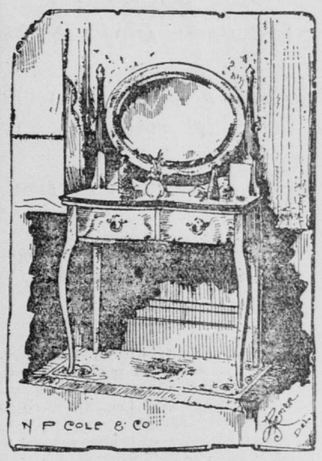

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PROPOSALS.
For Construction of a 6-Foot Circular Sewer, Etc., in Fourteenth Street.
CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUpervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, August 7, 1894.
In accordance with Resolution No. 10,847 (Third Series) of the Board of Supervisors, sealed proposals will be received in open board on MONDAY AFTERNOON, August 13, 1894, from 2 to 2:30 o'clock, for supplying all material and constructing a six-foot circular brick sewer, with seven manholes and covers, in Fourteenth street, from the westerly line of Howard street to the easterly line of Harrison street, and thence in a direct line easterly over private lands to the Channel-street sewer and connect therewith, in accordance with specifications and plans prepared by the City Engineer, filed July 25, 1894, to be seen at this office.
The work to be done under direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets and Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors, and to be completed within sixty days from date of award of contract.
Eight hours to constitute a day's work for persons employed upon the work.
NOTICE.—Bidders will estimate and state a price for which the entire work above described will be performed.
The party to whom the contract is awarded will be required, prior to or at the time of the execution of the contract, to pay the cost of advertising this notice in three daily newspapers.
In order to preserve uniformity and to facilitate the award the board has resolved to receive no bids unless made upon blank forms prepared by the committee, and a certified check for the sum of $500 deposited by the bidder with and made payable to the Clerk of the board, conditioned if the proposal is accepted and the contract awarded, and if the bidders shall fail or neglect to execute a written agreement and give the bond required within six days after the award is made, then and in that case the said sum shall be paid into the City and County Treasury by said clerk as liquidated damages for such failure and neglect.
Blanks furnished by the clerk.
The board reserves the right to reject all bids if the public good so require.
au7 5t JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

PROPOSALS
For the Improvement of Holly Park.
CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUpervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, August 7, 1894.
In accordance with Resolution No. 10,899 (Third Series) of the Board of Supervisors, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in open board on MONDAY AFTERNOON, August 13, 1894, from 2 to 2:30 o'clock, for regrading Holly Park and covering a portion thereof with loam to a depth of three inches, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer.
The work to be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets and Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors and to be completed within sixty days from date of award of contract.
Eight hours to constitute a day's work for persons employed upon the work.
NOTICE—Bidders will estimate and state a specific sum for which the entire work will be performed.
The party to whom the contract is awarded will be required, prior to or at the time of the execution of the contract, to pay the cost of advertising this notice in three daily newspapers.
In order to preserve uniformity and to facilitate the award the Board has resolved to receive no bids unless made upon blank forms prepared by the committee, and a certified check for the sum of $500, deposited by the bidder with and made payable to the Clerk of the Board, conditioned if the proposal is accepted and the contract awarded, and if the bidder shall fail or neglect to execute a written agreement and give the required bond within six days after, the sum shall be paid into the City and County Treasury by said Clerk as liquidated damages for failure and neglect.
Blanks furnished by the Clerk.
The Board reserves the right to reject all bids if the public good so require.
au7 5t JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

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