

DIMOND TO BLAME.

Other Generals Are Also Censured

BY THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Many Blunders of the Campaign at Sacramento.

NEGLIGENT OFFICERS SCORED.

Brigade Commanders Equally Responsible for the Memorable Fiasco of July 4th.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 25.—The report of the court of inquiry, appointed by Governor Markham, has been received. It states that the court met at the armory of Company C, First Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, N. G. C., San Francisco, on September 17, 1894, organized in due form and entered upon its duties. The order appointing the court provided that a thorough inquiry should be made as to the operations of the troops at Sacramento during the late strike, and that a special inquiry and report should be made as to the conduct of the officers and men. As directed by said order the court has performed its work "without regard to rank, prejudices or preconceived ideas," and "its investigations are returned with its opinions freely expressed."

It has endeavored to make its investigation thorough; its labors have been performed with a view of eliciting the true facts, and its conclusions are the result of careful deliberation. It realizes the importance of the investigation and the grave duty resting upon it, being conscious that the conclusions reached by its recommendations may be officially acted upon, as announced in said orders. A large number of witnesses, citizens as well as members of the National Guard, were examined and much documentary evidence introduced. The testimony covers over 1000 pages of legal cap, and the court was actually in session twenty days.

From the evidence the court finds that on July 3, 1894, the Governor received from Marshal Baldwin a demand for troops to be sent to Sacramento to assist him in the preservation of the public peace, preservation of property and enforcement of the laws of California and the United States, and thereupon by telegraph ordered Major-General Dimond, commanding the division, to send sufficient troops to Sacramento. The utmost latitude was given to General Dimond, and he was permitted to use his own judgment as to the number of the troops and the means of transportation.

The Governor's orders were received at 5:30 P. M. on the 3d, communicated to General Dimond, and by 10 P. M. the entire command was ready to go to Sacramento, the troops showing remarkable promptness and zeal in reporting for duty. No attempt was made to comply with the order to provide one day's rations with the exception of two or three companies of the First Regiment. The order for rations seems to have been clearly understood by General Dimond, and Colonels Sullivan and Barry. So far as the court has been able to ascertain the commissary officers received no orders, nor did the commanding officers themselves make any effort to provide subsistence for any kind. It is evident that these officers had, as early as June 30, considered the probability of their commands being ordered out for active service.

Sacramento was reached at 8:30 A. M. on the 4th. There seems to be no question that before leaving the armory at Sacramento Brigadier-General Dickinson received orders from Major-General Dimond to co-operate with Brigadier-General Sheehan. The command moved in one column upon the depot. The brigade under General Sheehan was in the formation of a close column of companies. General Dickinson marched in the same formation until just before the depot was reached, when it formed by divisions. General Dickinson, in street columns, this formation was maintained during the whole time that the troops stood in the sun at the depot and until they were finally dismissed.

The depot may be approached by three or four different streets, leading to it directly or indirectly. There seems to have been no organized plan and no consideration of the advisability of marching against the depot in parallel column of attack, so that on arrival a strong line might have been immediately formed and a sufficient force of skirmishers thrown forward.

It appears that the strikers had publicly announced and that General Sheehan was fully satisfied that no resistance would be made to the occupancy of the depot by the troops, and he so informed General Dimond and General Dickinson. During all the time (about three hours) that the troops remained at the armory on the morning of the 4th no attempt or effort was made by any one to ascertain the actual situation of affairs at the depot; the number of strikers there, their disposition, their arms, as well as their temper, remained unknown to the commanding officers. It appears that Generals Dimond and Dickinson accepted the assurance of General Sheehan that no resistance would be made; and the column of nearly 1000 men moved upon the depot without taking the precaution to send forward a force in advance or even to throw out a single skirmisher.

No real effort, from a military standpoint, was ever made to enter the depot or take possession of the railroad premises. The force which came in direct contact with the crowd consisted of the front of only one company of sixteen rifles, and no determined effort was made by that company to clear the crowd away from its front. After further long details of events leading up to the march to the depot the court says: "Major-General Dimond says in his report that he cheerfully accepted the responsibility of the management of the campaign resulting from the strike, and in a certain sense it may be said that he is responsible for the various errors committed in July last. Absolute command carries with it the entire responsibility. But the court is of the opinion, while thus boldly placing the responsibility upon his shoulders, that in the execution of the various movements he is not to be held entirely to blame. But, nevertheless, he is personally responsible for a number of mistakes. He gave the necessary orders and his subordinates should have attended to the details.

"The concentration was made so that his command would arrive in Sacramento on the 4th, when it was well known that all places of business would be closed and that the capital city would be filled with large numbers of citizens from the sur-

rounding country. It was his duty to endeavor to dislodge the strikers at the railroad property without any struggle, without any loss of life, if possible. It was ill advised to make any attempt against the depot on such national holiday."

Referring to the delays on the morning of the arrival and the lack of breakfast, the court says that General Dimond is not directly responsible, but, on the other hand, when the trains were halted at Twenty-first street he should have issued orders to proceed to the depot, and if necessary should have taken charge of the trains himself. On the arrival of the trains at Twenty-first street and while at breakfast the armory for the depot was in command of Brigadier-General Sheehan, commanding the Fourth Brigade, who, as he is seated in Sacramento, was supposed to be familiar with the situation and competent to give the major-general such information as might be necessary.

Brigadier-General Sheehan assured the major-general that the strikers would offer no resistance, and would allow them to enter the depot without opposition. Notwithstanding these assurances the major-general should have taken the proper precautions, so that there could have been no question of success in case of resistance. After a delay of about two hours the troops took up the march in a single column. The depot is situated in open ground, and can be reached by three or four different streets.

The court is of the opinion that the command should have moved in two or more parallel columns, so that on its arrival at the open ground near the depot the troops could have deployed and a force of skirmishers been thrown forward. The court finds that the major-general, equally with the brigade commanders, responsible for the faulty formation of the troops when advancing to the depot. On the arrival of the column in the open near the depot, the major-general established headquarters in the depot building, out of the immediate presence of his troops.

The court is of the opinion that his post should have been with the column, so that he could have personally issued his orders and verified their execution; if his orders were neglected, those disobeying should have been placed under arrest or deprived of command. It was a great mistake to place the Sacramento companies at the head of the column, as the members of these organizations resided in Sacramento. Many of them belonged to trade organizations, and, in all probability, sympathized with the strikers. It was undoubtedly one of the grave errors of the day to place these troops in a position where they would be recognized in the crowd their daily associates, neighbors, friends, and perhaps relatives.

The court is of the opinion that if the San Francisco troops had been placed at the head of the column an entry into the depot could have been effected without trouble or loss of life. General Dimond did, after some delay, issue the necessary orders to send sufficient troops to Sacramento. The court finds that the failure to take the depot does not rest entirely on the shoulders of the division commander.

Continuing on this subject the report says: "There seems to be an impression that Brigadier-General Sheehan was responsible for the strike of the depot. It is evident, however, that in view of the testimony the court cannot find that he is blameable in the matter. It was evidently the wish of the Southern Pacific Company to have the depot occupied by the troops of Stockton at Twenty-eighth street, and in the absence of any orders to the contrary the sections containing the First and Third regiments would in all probability have stopped at that point.

At the suggestion of General Allen, General Sheehan directed the quartermaster of the Second Infantry to prepare the breakfast for the troops at the depot early in the morning. It being 11 P. M., it was difficult to buy provisions, and as no positive orders had been issued there seems to have been no one who had any real charge of these matters. It seems that a determined effort had been made, coffee, bread and canned meats could have been provided sufficient to make a meal. Under all the circumstances the breakfast was ill advised, and it is contended that it was a mistake to have taken rations in bulk and distributed them to the troops while on the march or at the depot. The court is of the opinion that Brigadier-General Sheehan had under his command two companies of Sacramento troops, two companies of Stockton troops, a Gatling Gun detachment from the Second Infantry, and there were virtually only a battalion, and there were present with these four companies, Colonel Guthrie of the Second Infantry of Sacramento and Colonel Nunan of the Sixth Infantry of Stockton, one of the Sacramento companies being commanded by Major Jones. The line of march from the armory was not well devised. More care should have been exercised in selecting the route. A part of the street over which the column moved, was torn up for repairs. The street was filled with stones of coarse lent size for throwing, old lumber, boxes and barrels lined the streets, and in places greatly impeded travel. A determined mob could have easily barricaded this street and used the loose stones with serious effect.

Crowds of people—men, women and children—gathered and were in the front of the column, accompanied the troops to the depot. When General Sheehan's command reached the place where the crowd was gathered in his front, his command was marching in close column of companies, and when the front of the column was within a few feet of the crowd, there was no order to deploy, no thought of a skirmish line, but the first company was allowed to bump up against the mob until they stopped without orders. The crowd was then ordered to disperse, and the Sacramento and Stockton companies. Citizens were standing between the companies, around the gun, so that a determined mob could have made a rush through the ranks, destroyed the formation and captured the gun.

General Sheehan not only addressed the mob several times at length, but he pleaded with the strikers and requested them to leave the depot. A determined mob could have easily forgotten his duty as an officer and violated the law as laid down in the regulations (paragraph 1017), which expressly prohibits the making of a speech to a mob. General Sheehan claims that General Dickinson should have been consulted with him and taken the depot by marching in on the east end; but if he had expected such a movement he made no preparation to support it. He and his troops were ordered to stand at one point surrounded by the crowd. When he received his orders to guard the bridges he ordered the Sacramento companies to support him, and they personally requested the mob to move back a sufficient space to allow him to execute "four right," and when the crowd voluntarily made way for him he marched away from the depot with his Sacramento companies and left Colonel Nunan, in command of the Stockton companies, without any instructions or immediate command. On this march to perform the duty of guarding the bridges he left the Sacramento companies half way to the bridges and did not immediately return to the depot. The court is of the opinion that the failure to take the depot at Sacramento on July 4 is due to the suggestions made and advice given by General Sheehan and to the faulty handling of the command, especially when in the immediate presence of the mob. The facts lead to the irresistible conclusion that the acts of General Sheehan in stopping to plead and argue with the mob instead of proceeding to take the de-

pot by force, when ordered to do so, make him liable to severe censure. General Dickinson was aware on June 30 that in all probability a portion of his brigade would be ordered to active duty, and he should have directed his colonels to place their regiments in condition for active service. His commissary could have purchased hard tack and canned meats in bulk, and the rations could have been distributed on the train.

We believe that the attempt to take the depot on the 4th of July would have been a success had the San Francisco troops marched directly to that point instead of marching to Twenty-first street for breakfast. General Dickinson neglected the most important duty of a commander, that of supplying his command with subsistence. He was responsible for the absence of supplies for the command. General Dickinson fully understood the object of the movement of the troops to Sacramento and of the march upon the depot. His instructions were correct, but he failed to see that he was to co-operate with and support General Sheehan. These instructions must have been understood by him to mean such action with the troops under his command as would best accomplish the object in view.

After arriving at the depot he remained at his post in his brigade until he was overcome by the heat, his prostration at the time being such that he was unable to give orders. He was in street-column order, placing his troops in four squads, and during the time he was in command no movement or disposition of his command was made or undertaken. If an attack was expected or if one had been made by the mob his position was faulty, for he was no longer in the streets but in an open space, and the line of fire was the front of but one company. He should have placed his command in formation to have made or resisted an attack. The fact that he was not the leading brigade is no excuse.

In the question of co-operation with General Sheehan the court finds that General Dickinson is entirely to blame. Having command of the Second Brigade he was permitted to exercise his judgment, and when he received the message from General Sheehan he was entitled to demand orders or instructions of the nature of the movement. It was also permissible for him to ask for orders from the major-general, as he knew that General Dimond was in command. General Dickinson was entitled to a strong and efficient force, and it was within his province, if in his judgment it was advisable, to deploy one of his regiments and advance against the depot. And, undoubtedly, he had the best interests of the service if he had ordered the First Regiment of Infantry to take the depot when he received the request from General Sheehan. It appears from the evidence that he has consented that he sent several of his staff officers to General Dimond to obtain permission to make a movement with a view to taking the depot from the east end. Brigadier-General Dickinson was requested by General Sheehan to make such movement, and then General Dickinson said he must have the permission of General Dimond before doing so. Upon this fact being reported to General Dimond, he ordered General Dickinson to confer and co-operate with General Sheehan. In view of all the facts, General Dickinson is to be criticized for his neglect to make any movement toward the depot. It is true that the order from General Dimond was not that he should comply with the request of General Sheehan, but the order as given immediately following General Sheehan's request, and it has been understood by General Dickinson.

Colonel Sullivan was present at the consultation held in San Francisco on June 30 and was then advised of the necessity of preparing his command for active duty. He was ordered to take command of the Second Brigade. Immediately after the command devolved upon him he received an order from the major-general to advance against the depot, to use force and to advance the depot with bayonet or with lead if necessary. These orders were positive and required implicit obedience. General Dickinson, in executing his orders he immediately left his command, went to the headquarters of the major-general and urged that the order be rescinded, stating that his troops were not in condition to take up the march. General Dickinson was not that he should comply with the request of General Sheehan, but the order as given immediately following General Sheehan's request, and it has been understood by General Dickinson.

Colonel Sullivan was present at the consultation held in San Francisco on June 30 and was then advised of the necessity of preparing his command for active duty. He was ordered to take command of the Second Brigade. Immediately after the command devolved upon him he received an order from the major-general to advance against the depot, to use force and to advance the depot with bayonet or with lead if necessary. These orders were positive and required implicit obedience. General Dickinson, in executing his orders he immediately left his command, went to the headquarters of the major-general and urged that the order be rescinded, stating that his troops were not in condition to take up the march. General Dickinson was not that he should comply with the request of General Sheehan, but the order as given immediately following General Sheehan's request, and it has been understood by General Dickinson.

Whatever his ideas were he should have obeyed his orders, but instead of doing so he left his command, went to the major-general and urged that the order be rescinded. The court finds that he was at fault in three things—omitting to carry out the order of his commanding officer, leaving his command after receiving the order and violating military law in making a speech to a mob, which is expressly prohibited (regulation 1017).

When Colonel Sullivan waited on General Dimond in his headquarters General Dimond then reported the order to take the depot by force and to use lead if necessary. General Dimond also informed Colonel Sullivan that written orders had been received from the United States Marshal authorizing the use of these extreme measures.

Colonel Sullivan, instead of complying with these orders thus reported, told General Dimond that the men were not in condition to take up the march and that the order should be rescinded, and that "their condition was not such as to render it safe to adopt offensive measures at that time." Colonel Sullivan was then directed by Major-General Dimond to take the depot by force and to use lead if necessary. General Dimond also informed Colonel Sullivan that written orders had been received from the United States Marshal authorizing the use of these extreme measures.

Colonel Sullivan addressed the crowd and asked them if there would be any objection on their part to taking the depot that day. The crowd agreed to this he withdrew. This address was made from the top of a cab. As heretofore stated the crowd in regard to the demoralization of the troops was not well founded and Colonel Sullivan is to be severely criticized, not only for his refusal to obey orders, but the representations so made by him to the major-general. The crowd undoubtedly resulted in the declaring of the amnesty by the Marshal and in the cessation of active operations.

Major Jones of the First Regiment also urged the major-general not to bring on a conflict and stated that the troops were demoralized and unreliable. This statement is not borne out by the testimony and Major Jones is also to be severely criticized. Colonel Barry was also present at the consultation held on June 30 and is to blame for the want of preparation in his regiment, and the remarks that have been made in reference to the commissary stores of the Second Brigade and the First Regiment are equally applicable to the Third Regiment. There was also a great lack of discipline in portions of the Third Regiment, and some of the field and company officers did not seem to have had their men under proper control.

Colonel Nunan remained at the depot with the two companies of the Sacramento Regiment until after the Sacramento companies moved away. When he marched from the depot without orders. His immediate commander had left the depot with two companies of the Second Infantry of the United States. Colonel Nunan then gave orders for his companies to move into the shade. There was no demoralization in his command, but the court finds that Colonel Nunan committed a grave error in moving his command without orders.

In view of the fact that the command of the troops had been turned over to the United States Marshal, the court finds that Colonel Nunan had simply notified the crowd to disperse, and on their refusing had given the major-general authority to use force and take possession of the depot in accordance with the regulations. In any event no amicable with a mob should have been considered for a moment.

The remainder of the report is more general in nature and embraces a proposed plan for the reorganization of the National Guard. It is in the Company A of the Second Infantry of Sacramento and Company G of the Third Infantry, San Francisco, were guilty of mutiny, and recommended to the court to be dismissed from the service, the latter having already been punished.

who composed the court: Park Henshaw, Colonel Eighth Regiment Infantry, N. G. C. President; Frank W. Sumner, Colonel and paymaster-general; Stuart S. Wright, lieutenant-colonel, Sixth Infantry, N. G. C.; Charles L. Tilden, captain (retired), N. G. C., recorder.

LAYS IT ON DICKINSON.

General Sheehan's Excuse for Blunders at the Depot.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 25.—General Sheehan said to-night that he had nothing to say further than he felt that an injustice had been done him. He is of the opinion that he did his duty fully and faithfully, and went as far as he dared without committing murder by the wholesale. He states that the board of inquiry could not be expected to give a decision that would please everybody. They had a difficult duty to perform, and rapped all hands, so that there might be no jealousies.

"It is not an easy matter," he said, "to judge of the Fourth of July incident unless parties were on the ground and had knowledge of the entire situation. It is agreed upon by all who are familiar with the facts that the possession of the depot could have been had without the shedding of blood if my suggestion to General Dickinson to enter at the east end of the depot had been acted upon. All other errors are as nothing in comparison, because immediate possession could have been taken if the movement had been executed."

When he sent this message he clearly pointed out the way, and gave the San Francisco troops an opportunity to be brought to the front, where they could be of service and would have received the credit for the success of the entire affair. He emphatically denies that he was placed at the head of column with the Sacramento troops, and says he was ordered there by the major-general. The Stockton companies were ordered to report to him for duty before leaving the armory and were not without a commander when the Sacramento companies were left to guard the bridges, as Major Bulson can verify.

HAILS HIS FREEDOM.

Cienfuegos Receives Some Very Good News.

In a Dispatch Which Sees, However, to Be Based Upon a Misconception.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It can be set down as a fact that Colonel Cienfuegos, the number of whom are still held prisoner by Judge Morrow at San Francisco, will not be returned to San Salvador by the United States. It appears that Judge Morrow held Cienfuegos for attempted murder, while the charge on which Salvador sought extradition was actual murder. This is a discrepancy fatal to the application for his extradition proceedings, the common law principle obtains that the indictment must correspond with the real offense.

Colonel Cienfuegos was very happy yesterday when the news was conveyed to him at the Alameda County Jail that he would probably soon be a free man. "So I am to be free," said the colonel. "That is indeed good news for me. It is just justice, for I never should be sent back to San Salvador. I was ordered by General Ezeta to protect his best friend, and in doing so I was shot by an officer and a soldier. I had fully made up my mind never to be sent back to San Salvador. If the case went against me I had determined to take my own life before I would be handed over to my enemies. I could get no justice in San Salvador, for the moment I arrived there I would be taken to look after my sheep. My plans were all made. If they have ordered me sent back I had determined to jump into the ocean from the steamer. That is the way that I would have defeated the plans of my enemies. Now that I am going to be free I will make my plans accordingly. Just as soon as I get out of the County Jail I will proceed to Acapulco, where my wife is waiting for me. I may go then to the City of Mexico to see General Ezeta and learn what his plans are. If he needs my assistance in any way I will remain with him. If not I will make my home in Mexico. My first consideration when I get out of prison will be to look after my wife and child that she is well cared for. Money has been provided for me to make the trip to Acapulco, and I will have no trouble about getting out of the country."

It is a fact, nevertheless, that Cienfuegos was held on a charge of assault to murder and not upon a murder charge.

UNDER THE DEATH WATCH.

Arrangements for the Execution of St. Clair at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 25.—United States Marshal Brown has arranged for the execution of Thomas St. Clair. St. Clair was reprieved in September by the President until November 2. The prisoner has been confined here for several months. He was convicted by the United States court at San Francisco of murdering the mate of the bark Hesper while on the high seas. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court the verdict was affirmed. The marshal said he will have entire charge of the execution. The scaffold will be erected within the high brick walls which surround the kitchen of the County Jail. Although a United States prisoner, the State law will govern in this case. The costs of the necessary legal witnesses and attendants will be admitted. The marshal says reporters will be admitted to the execution.

The death watch was placed on St. Clair today, it having been removed when he was reprieved. The United States marshal said he was creating the death penalty since he was reprieved. The scaffold will be erected and put in order at once, and the execution will be accomplished at St. Clair, here under the death penalty too. Their cases are on appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

A Robber Promptly Landed.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 25.—Frank Jones walked into Captain Hawk's office on Fourth street, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, presented a loaded bull-dog revolver to his head, demanded that he open the safe and give him its contents. Captain Hawk replied that the safe was empty. The robber then demanded a large sum of money, but was overhauled several blocks away by Policemen Higgins. Higgins covered the robber with his revolver and Jones fled, and he was about to shoot the officer.

Gift to Mr. Bucey.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 25.—Mayor Orr, on behalf of the citizens of Tacoma, tonight presented Director-General Bucey of the Interstate Fair with a beautiful silver tea and coffee service in recognition of his invaluable services to the citizens of Tacoma. The gift was made by several prominent citizens. Mr. Bucey expressed his gratitude in a few words. Captain Alexander, mayor of the Oregonian, sent the money, purchased the gift and had it suitably inscribed.

Badly Hurt by a Runaway.

YREKA, Cal., Oct. 25.—The spirited team of H. J. Wadsworth, wholesale and retail butcher of Yreka, ran away this morning, demolishing the wagon and scuttling the harness. The driver, was caught between the fence and a telegraph pole and was badly injured. The fall from the wagon one leg was broken twice below the knee, besides internal injuries.

JOINING MR. ESTEE Democrats and Populists on His Side.

ALL GREET THE CANDIDATE.

Accorded a Rousing Ovation at Watsonville.

HIS VICTORY ASSURED THERE.

Storms of Cheers Approve the Words of the Republican State Standard-Bearer.

WATSONVILLE, Oct. 25.—You couldn't find a Democrat with a searchlight in this town to-night. Morris M. Estee is here, and the Republicans are the sole possessors of the political field. Conservative figures fix the Republican majority in this county at the coming election at 500, which is 200 above the standard Republican high-water mark. Enthusiasts assert that Estee's visit to Watsonville will have the effect of elevating the Republican majority in the county during the afternoon. The sturdy Republican nominee for Governor arrived here at noon to-day, vigorous in body and late in spirit after some of the most trying trips of the campaign. A committee of citizens met him at the depot and drove him to the Mansion House. Here he shook hands with hundreds of people during the afternoon. Among those who called on Mr. Estee were a number of Democrats and Populists, who assured him of their support in the coming contest. To these Mr. Estee stated that their change of political allegiance did not surprise him in the least and that he had met hundreds of Democrats and Populists during the campaign, who had voluntarily come into the Republican camp.

To-night Mr. Estee addressed a big mass-meeting at the opera-house. Never has a political address been more enthusiastically received by a Watsonville audience. Mr. Estee's simple, argumentative style of speaking is appreciated by the masses. They understand him and have faith in his sincerity. This was illustrated by the storms of cheers which greeted every utterance of the speaker. A perfect tumult of applause greeted the conclusion of the speech and three rousing cheers were given Estee and the whole Republican ticket. Lee Fairchild, the funny man of the Estee party, made a rattling speech, setting the audience afire with merriment. Mr. Estee speaks at Bolinas to-morrow night.

TEMBLORS IN JAPAN.

Houses Are Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

Series of Disastrous Shocks, Invariably Heralded by a Subterranean Roar.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 25.—Three thousand houses were destroyed by a succession of violent earthquake shocks. As far as known 200 lives have been lost and a large number of people injured. TOKYO, Oct. 25.—The heaviest earthquakes of the present year in Japan have invariably been heralded by a subterranean roar, more or less prolonged, and their first motion has been vertical, the lateral agitation coming at the close. Earthquakes thus announced are usually of a violent character, and the direct up-and-down movement is more dangerous than the horizontal disturbance. A shock scarcely less alarming than that of June 20 threw the inhabitants of Tokio and Yokohama into consternation on the evening of October 7. The preceding roar was louder and the movement of the earth longer than on that memorable occasion, but the amount of damage was less, and so far as known no lives were lost. A singular phenomenon was observed in the canals of the capital, the waters of which rose and fell several times, the rise being rapid and each instance and the fall gradual. It is reported that the horses of the cavalry regiment stationed in Tokio, as well as the cattle on several large suburban farms, manifested an unaccountable uneasiness for more than half an hour before the convulsion occurred.

DISGUSTED WITH FREE TRADE.

Colonel Griggs Says It Is Ruinous to the Lumber Trade.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 25.—Colonel Chancery W. Griggs, president of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, the caucus nominee of the Republican party for the Legislature next year, says that the free trade policy of the United States is not taking an active part in politics this year, having to-day in an interview pronounced free trade as unworkable and ruinous. "Sinking of competition with Canadian lumber mills," Colonel Griggs said. "The Canadian mills are all run by Chinese, except the foremen. These Chinese receive uniform wages of \$75 a month. The cost of the fuel is \$1.50 a day, and from that up to \$5. The net profit is about \$2. The price of our lumber or of any lumber is in labor. It is nothing less than absurd and non-sensical to suppose that we could compete with the Chinese without cutting wages in accordance with the expense of producing lumber in Canada."

LARGEST OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Haywards Republicans Hold a Most Enthusiastic Meeting.

HAYWARDS, Oct. 25.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting of this campaign was held in Haywards this evening. The Republican Assembly and county nominees were present by their arrival by a large torchlight procession and a band under the leadership of citizens seen here for years and escorted to the hall—amid the roar of cannon and the blare of trumpets and a general illumination of the town. The meeting was called to order by E. E. Bruner, president of the Haywards Republican Club, assisted by thirty of the leading Republicans. The addresses were given by J. C. Fries, Dr. Tisdale, Judges John Ellisworth and F. H. Ogden were listened to with great enthusiasm, and each candidate in turn received an ovation showing that the principles of protection and reciprocity have not by any means lapsed in this vicinity.

Failure of a Hardware Firm.

PENDELTON, Or., Oct. 25.—C. A. Barrett was to-day appointed receiver of the C. C. Barrett Company, incorporated of Athena, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, etc. Their assets are \$35,000; liabilities, \$15,000.

Frank Dekum's Will.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 25.—The will of the late Frank Dekum was filed for probate to-day. He leaves an estate valued at about \$250,000, which is bequeathed to his six children equally.

Treasurer Porter Resigns.

ANAHIM, Oct. 25.—A. D. Porter, treasurer

STEAMSHIP OVERDUE.

Great Anxiety Felt for the Fate of the Ensker.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Great anxiety prevails in shipping circles over the fact that the North Atlantic Trident line steamship Ensker, which sailed from the port October 3, for London, with a cargo of merchandise valued at \$300,000, and 222 head of cattle had not arrived at her destination. She was due at London on the 17th inst., but no tidings of her have been received since she left the Delaware Breakwater early on the morning of the 4th inst. The steamship Falcon and the schooner John D. Williams from Philadelphia, October 6, for Providence, have also been given up.

Professional Football.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The Orioles Professional Football team won another hotly contested game from the Philadelphia team this afternoon at Union Park by a score of 4 goals to nothing.

Trial of Tillman's Spies.

ARLINGTON, S. C., Oct. 25.—The trial of the Tillman liquor spies for murder was commenced to-day. The testimony so far shows the deed was cold-blooded.

Fusion in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—John C. Dahlman, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, to-day withdrew in favor of the Populist nominee, John W. Wilson.

Deficit in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 25.—It is estimated the budget will show a deficiency of 1500 contos of reis.

Suicide of a German.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 25.—William Schmidt, a native of Nassau, Germany, 62 years old, committed suicide this morning by blowing the top of his head off with a young cowboy. He had been out of work since the railroad strike. He leaves a widow and two grown sons.

Killed by a Cowboy.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Oct. 25.—Henry McKewen, a prominent citizen of Walnut Grove, thirty miles from here, was shot and killed last night by a cowboy. The cowboy was a young fellow, and the particulars of the tragedy are not yet learned.

POLITICAL.

GO AND HEAR

HON. GEORGE A. KNIGHT

AND

HON. GEORGE T. BROMLEY

AT

UNION HALL,

Howard St., Between Third and Fourth.

ON

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1894

COL. M. H. HECHT will Preside.

SAM BOOTH'S QUARTET

IN CAMPAIGN SONGS.

P. H. COHN WALL, Chairman Republican State Committee, D. M. BURNS, Secretary. Oct 25 3t

RALLY DEMOCRATS!

The Democratic Campaign Committee HAVE ARRANGED FOR THE FOLLOWING DISTRICT MEETINGS:

- Friday Evening, October 26. TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT. Drew's Hall, 121 New Montgomery st. FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT. Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Montgomery ave. Saturday Evening, October 27. THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT. South San Francisco Opera-house. THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT. Stanford Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and Valencia sts. Monday Evening, October 29. THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT. Maennerbund Hall, Twenty-fourth and Folsom avenues. Tuesday Evening, October 30. FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT. Golden Gate Hall, Pacific ave., between Polk and Phoenix. Democratic Club-Tribune-American Hall, Howard st. THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT. Saratoga Hall, 814 Geary st. Wednesday Evening, October 31. THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT. Mission Parlor Hall, Seventeenth and Valencia. THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT. Masonic Hall, Golden Gate ave., between Buchanan and Webster sts. Thursday Evening, November 1. THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT. Open air meeting, Seventeenth and Noe sts. Rolando Hall, Twenty-eighth and Church sts. THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT. Teutonia Hall, Howard st., between Ninth and Tenth. Friday, November 2. THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT. Open air meeting, between Buchanan and Noe sts. Open air meeting, Sierra and Michigan sts., Potrero. JOHN M. KLEIN, Chairman. FRANK P. HUGHES, Secretary. Oct 24