The Morning Call.

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MAYDAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Dynamite Explosions at Tours and at Liege, Belgium.

AN ENORMOUS ASSEMBLAGE IN LONDON.

Quiet Remained Supreme at Rome, Vienna, London and Paris—Several Arrests Made at Chicago, But No Riot.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

PARIS, May 1.—Mayday was ushered in with the police on the qui vive and the strongly enforced garrisons of Paris were ready for instant service. At an early hour the procession began to form for the march in Salle Favre. Instead of 10,000 men taking part in the demonstration only 2000 were present.

A number of speeches were made and Vaillant declared that this was the last time that the claims of workingmen would be argued in this form. The workingmen this year had delivered an ultimatum to the Government on the question of eight hours a day. If it did not result successfully they would resort to more energetic measures to secure their demands.

At 2 P. M. the report of a dynamite outrage was received from Tours, a bomb being exploded near Guise Barracks. The noise of the explosion was terrific and it was thought the anarchists had blown up the National Powder Works, which are situated near Tours. Soldiers from the barracks went to the place where the explosion occurred and found a man lying senseless in a pool of blood. One of his hands was blown off and he was otherwise badly injured. No doubt he was the victim of his own crime. He was taken to the hospital under arrest and at last reports he had not regained consciousness.

When it was learned that the attempt was not made on the National Powder Works the minds of the people were considerably eased. The Petit Journal says the unknown man placed an iron pot filled with powder and scrap iron in a china-shop on the Boulevard Voltaire. He was compelled to decamp before he was able to ignite the fuse attached to the impromptu bomb.

Reports thus far received from the provinces are reassuring. The socialists at Fourmies held a monster meeting, but everything was far quieter than anticipated. The presence of the Prince of Wales in the city had a great effect in allaying the anxiety. He paid a visit to President Carnot and the latter returned the visit. Altogether the city shows little evidence of the alarm which might justifiably be felt. Only a few more shops than usual were closed.

At the Salle Favre meeting Vaillant's remarks provoked dissent from Basly, who denounced police violence. The meeting applauded Basly's sentiments and refused to listen to the Marquis de Mores. The usual resolutions were carried and the meeting dispersed in an orderly manner, singing "Carmagnole" and shouting "Vive la Revolution Sociale." The crowd of sightseers that collected at the Place de la Concorde this afternoon was easily dispersed. In view of the quiet prevailing, the Minister of the Interior removed the interdiction of public balls and concerts for to-night.

The prefect of police stated late to-night that there was no further necessity for further retention of the military, as the Republican Guard and police sufficed to sustain order. He also stated that not a single arrest was made.

The municipal elections absorbed most of the attention of the provincial public. The polling proceeded quietly. At Lyons the police removed a number of inflammable placards and found cartridges in the police station and town hall. No damage was done, however. No disturbance occurred at Toulon and but five militant anarchists were arrested. A panic was caused among people attending the Cathedral at Charlons by the explosion in the nave. Confusion was abated when it was found the explosion was caused by a squib placed in the nave by some mischievous urchin.

MONSTROUS ASSEMBLAGE.

300,000 Men Form in Procession in London, but Order Reigns Supreme.

LONDON, May 1.—Mayday demonstrations were held to-day in most of the large cities of Great Britain and the Continent and in various manufacturing and mining districts. Advices thus far show that the day passed off harmlessly, if not quietly.

A black bag, containing gun cotton, dynamite and gun powder, and also a belt filled with cartridges, and several documents written in foreign languages, were found beside the Woolwich Arsenal to-day. No fuse was attached and it does not appear that an attempt was made to cause an explosion.

A large procession formed on the Thames embankment and marched to Hyde Park, where monster meetings were held. Addresses were made by Cunningham, Graham, Tom Mann, Ben Tillitt and Stepniak, the Russian nihilist. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of the eight-hour day and calling upon Parliament to pass the eight-hour bill.

There was no disturbance, although the demonstration was the largest ever organized in this city. Workingmen began to assemble on the embankment at 10 o'clock. Each contingent was headed by a band of music and every contingent carried banners, while men themselves were bedecked with rosettes and favors.

The procession marched in perfect order and almost military precision. It occupied nearly three hours in entering Hyde Park, and it is estimated that from 300,000 to 500,000 men participated. A large force of mounted and foot police and a contingent from the Ambulance Association were present. The assemblage dispersed quietly.

Demonstrations were held in Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow and most of the large towns of Great Britain and Ireland. They were modeled after the Hyde Park meeting but on a smaller scale. They were attended with no disturbance.

EXPLOSION AT LIEGE.

Brussels and Other Towns of Belgium in a Panicky State.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—A tin cylinder with a fuse attached was found between the colonnades of the Foreign Office to-night. The discovery created great alarm, which was intensified by the news from Liege, where two dynamite cartridges exploded this evening, one in the residence of a sailor named Deslys and the other in the residence of his son. The explosions caused serious damage to property.

Enormous crowds collected at the scenes of the explosions, and later another explosion occurred in the choir of St. Martin's Church, by which stained windows valued at $20,000 were shattered into fragments and hundreds of panes of glass in the adjacent houses were smashed. The fourth cartridge, with a spent fuse, was discovered later on.

A feeling of wild panic prevails there. Reports from all the other parts of Belgium speak of labor parades and meetings as remarkable for their display as for their great good humor. Miners of Mons, Borinage and La Louviere districts assembled in strong force.

ROME'S DEMONSTRATION.

One Building Demolished and Several Arrests Made.

ROME, May 1.—The day passed quietly here. Detachments of Italian troops were on guard at the Vatican. King Humbert at his accustomed hour set forth on his daily drive through the crowded streets. He met with a continuous ovation. At Bologna and Ravenna there were scuffles with the police, and at Bologna cavalry cleared the streets.

A dispatch sent from Ancona at midnight says that during the evening a bomb was thrown into the Casino at Sinigaglia City. The missile exploded with great force. The windows in the building and all the furniture in the Casino were demolished. Several arrests were made.

At Austria's Capital.

VIENNA, May 1.—During the afternoon workingmen to the number of 200,000 gathered on the Prater. No speeches were made, but at 5 o'clock, on giving a prearranged signal, the voices of the vast assemblage broke forth with grand effect, singing "The Workman's Hymn" with wonderful enthusiasm. No troops were visible throughout the day.

CHICAGO'S PROCESSION.

A Number of Arrests Made for Carrying Forbidden Flags.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Notwithstanding the orders of police officials prohibiting the display of red flags and other anarchistic drapery in the parades, which is a feature of Mayday celebration here, three sanguinary emblems appeared, and the bearers were promptly arrested and the offensive emblems confiscated.

At the head of two dozen men from the Arbeiter Zeitung office a red flag was carried, and Debating clubs Nos. 1 and 2 also carried flags which were so red that they met with the disapproval of Superintendent Hubbard. After watching the procession for some time, the anarchistic emblems caught the eye of the superintendent, who immediately resolved to capture them.

As the procession approached Madison street on Clark the officers broke into the ranks and seized the men in the debating clubs for carrying forbidden flags. The prisoners were unceremoniously hurried into a patrol wagon, while the crowd cheered wildly.

A few minutes later the Arbeiter Zeitung employes reached the corner and the officers quickly seized the bearer of the red banner. He made a lion show of resistance, but was quickly placed in the waiting patrol wagon.

A young man who was decorated with a bright crimson sash made an insulting remark and was forcibly placed among his red-bedecked comrades. When the men and flags were taken from the ranks it did not cause any particular commotion.

The prisoners were taken to the police headquarters and Chief McLaughry read them a severe lecture. The men stated they did not know they were violating a law or disobeying the police orders. There was no disorder on the lake front, where speeches were made and the revolutionary spirits, if there were any, kept carefully concealed.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Mayday was observed here by about 2000 men, members of trade and labor unions, and a German Arbeiter Verband celebration took place at Concordia Park. No disturbance occurred.

THE ANARCHIST SCARE.

One Hundred Policemen Out on a Precautionary Detail in This City.

"An anonymous communication sent to one of the morning papers caused all this talk about dynamite and anarchism," said Chief of Police Crowley to a CALL reporter yesterday morning, as he leaned back in an easy-chair in his office at the old City Hall. "It is true," he continued, "that on Saturday night I caused 100 officers in citizens' clothes to be sent out in various portions of the city and particularly in the vicinity of the banks. No violence was feared and we made the detail merely as a matter of precaution. We did not desire to alarm the public, and the utmost secrecy was enjoined on the part of the officers sent out. The officers were told to say nothing about their instructions. What caused me to take these precautionary measures were the advices of impending trouble among anarchists in Europe and Eastern cities of this country. There may be a few of those who believe in the use of dynamite in this city as a means of terrorizing capital, but that there is no organization among them we are certain. As I stated, the officers were sent out to guard the banks as a precautionary step, and not because there was any apprehension of trouble. The men are still on duty and will be kept at their posts until to-morrow morning."

AN INVESTIGATION HAD.

When the report was received at police headquarters that a dynamite bomb had been exploded at the Mission it was at first feared that some anarchist or revolutionist had begun work in earnest here. Detective Ross Whittaker was at once sent out to investigate the affair, and this is what he learned:

A few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday morning Albert and Clarence Low, boys employed as carriers on a morning paper, were passing down Sixteenth street when they saw a man enter the vacant lot on Sixteenth street between Harrison and Folsom. The lads thought nothing of the man's appearance until they had proceeded a block further. Then they as well as others in the neighborhood heard a loud explosion and, looking toward the lot, saw a dense cloud of black smoke ascending into the air. Then the boys went down Seventeenth street and encountered the man they had seen enter the lot. He stopped in front of a grocery store and said pleasantly: "I guess the people around here will think they are having an earthquake to-day." He repeated the remark to John O'Brien of 1913 Harrison street, who happened to approach, and then started down Seventeenth street, toward Bryant. When Officer Atkinson of the Seventeenth-street station appeared, the man increased his speed to a run and quickly disappeared. Those who saw the man describe him as a German, about 30 years of age. He was neatly dressed, about 5 feet 7 inches high, had a black mustache and appeared to have a dark complexion.

NEXT A BREWERY.

It is a peculiar fact that the lot upon which the explosion occurred adjoins the Enterprise Brewery, which employs only non-union men and is under a boycott in consequence. An examination of the lot failed to reveal any traces of the explosion. There was no indentation in the sand such as dynamite would cause, and no traces of a bomb or cartridge could be found. For this reason it is believed that a stick of blasting powder was used. The black smoke in itself would show that no dynamite had been exploded.

When these details were reported to Chief Crowley and Captain Lees they at once said the powder had been exploded for the purpose of scaring the Enterprise Brewery people, or by some "crank" who desired to frighten residents in that vicinity. It was not the work of an anarchist.

Detectives Bryan and Seymour, who also investigated affairs at the Mission, discovered that the chests of contractors had been broken open and tools and explosives taken. On the night of Saturday, the 16th ult., a chest belonging to A. C. Buckman was broken open at Diamond and Twenty-ninth streets, and some powder, dynamite, steel drills and shovels taken.

STILL ANOTHER THEFT.

Another chest left at the crossing of Twenty-seventh and Castro streets was broken open some time between Monday and Saturday of last week, and the following articles used in blasting were stolen: Two eight-pound hammers, one crowbar, a new saw, a hatchet, four pieces of drilling-steel, 200 feet of fuse, a box containing eight pounds of Hercules powder and 25 pounds of ordinary blasting-powder.

Last Friday night a box of blasting-caps was stolen from a tool chest at Green and Devisadero streets. A duplicate key was used in unlocking the chest and the foreman thinks the theft was committed by one of the 11 men employed in grading there.

"These kind of thefts," said Chief Crowley, when questioned about them, "have frequently occurred before, and therefore can have no connection with labor agitation or anarchism. The stuff was probably stolen by petty thieves and sold to small contractors or Chinese engaged in gravel mining."

"Yes, you can add," said Captain Lees, "that anarchists don't operate in that clumsy manner. Contractors frequently suffer from thefts of their tools and explosives. There is no cause for the slightest alarm. There may be half a dozen 'cranks' in the city who advocate dynamite as a weapon for adjusting labor grievances, but there is no organization among them. In short, there is not the slightest reason for alarm in this city."

A DAY OFF FOR LABOR.

The Usual Mayday Demonstration Entirely Ignored.

For the first time in many years Mayday passed off without the slightest demonstration or observance of any kind on the part of the laboring classes in San Francisco. Usually it is made a sort of semi-holiday and is accentuated with mass-meetings, parades, addresses, balls, and the like, and such was the observance in many Eastern and European cities yesterday. But San Francisco was as dead as the traditional doornail, and even the boycott napped along the byways.

A mass-meeting in the Pavilion had been planned and announced, but it did not come off. The doors were closed as tight as a sepulcher all day and the place looked quite forbidding. Some of the leaders of the movement were asked why.

"We saw there would be enough enthusiasm," said one, "so we declared the thing off. A poor showing, you know, is lots worse than no showing at all."

Nor were there any labor meetings of special importance. All their familiar haunts, where the eloquence of the horny-handed may be heard most of the day on Sunday, were likewise deserted, and the high-pressure labor of enthusiasm seemed to have completely relaxed. At the headquarters of the Shoe-fitters' Union the young ladies were found putting the finishing touches on the arrangements for their ball next Saturday night, which is to be given in their aid under the auspices of the Federated Trades. They are looking forward to a splendid success, counting mostly on the way the tickets are selling. Fellow unions are coming to their aid very generously, and the sales are already large.

No Trouble in Chicago.

Chief Crowley telegraphed yesterday to Chief McLaughey of Chicago to learn whether the anarchists of that city had made any unlawful demonstration. The reply came last night:

No trouble here to-day. Three red flags taken from the procession by the police without resistance.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

Anarchy and Jury Cowardice in France. The International Silver Conference.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Smalley's London letter to the Tribune says it has been usual with advocates of female suffrage to treat it as a political question. It is political on the face of it, but is essentially far more social than political. The political phase of it is only preliminary. The effect on society will not be seen till the experiment has been tried, if it ever should be, on a great scale, when it would be seen that no question of the day goes so deep. The women suffrage party are thought to have won a moral victory in the House of Commons on Wednesday. They expected to be beaten by 50 of a majority, and were, in fact, beaten only by 23. Defeat, if not so bad as you expected, is nowadays a moral victory.

Various explanations are given of this vote; most of them mere conjecture. Gladstone's letter was to have overthrown the partisans of female voting. Unluckily, on this, as on other questions, Gladstone's followers desert him when it suits their convenience. They do not hold themselves bound, it would seem, to pay him even the homage due to his services, his abilities, his admitted chieftainship and his unquestioned ascendancy in the counsels and conduct of the once united party. The spirit of loyalty is forgotten, discipline is relaxed and mutinies occur every few days.

The Ravachol Jury's Cowardice.

The 12 heroes of the Ravachol jury have done one service: they have enabled the present generation to understand more clearly how it is that a minority has always governed France; how it was that the reign of terror was established in 1793; how it was that what M. Taine so well calls the Jacobin conquest of France was effected. The minority was powerful in the courage of its opinions, and was, therefore, stronger than the majority, which had no courage of any kind. The verdict of extenuating circumstances in Ravachol's case is treated by all Europe as a verdict of pure cowardice. Even in Paris hardly a voice is lifted in excuse for these gentlemen. One respectable journal (Le Temps) excuses them, and is to that extent less respectable. Paul de Cassagnac excuses them on the express ground that a man must be expected to think first of his own safety and after that —a long way after—of his country. Other apologists are reds or outcasts, or such a person as Mr. Drumont, the Jew-hater. Public opinion in France was tersely expressed in the cry "Cowards," which saluted the jury as it left the court.

Likely to Be Retried.

Whether other juries will be less cowardly remains to be seen. Already it is predicted that if Ravachol be tried for the murder of the hermit of Chambles, extenuating circumstances will present themselves to the minds of that jury also. Matthew Arnold found the want of Germany to be civic courage. That is, and long has been, at least equally conspicuous in France. A worst system yet is the readiness to make a hero of Ravachol. The civilities shown him by the police, by the press and by the Judge on the bench are such as might be offered some misguided reformer. The mildness of manner of M. Gues, the presiding magistrate, was not pleasing to the French who witnessed the display of it. There is one whom everybody, anarchists excepted, praises, and that is Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the Prosecutor - General. His conduct of the prosecution and his address to the jury were admirable, whether from a professional or a civic point of view. He spoke with his life in his hand and he is clearly one of those men to whom danger acts as a tonic. There is a strong feeling in the capital that the police have not shown themselves equal to the occasion. Perhaps not, but when an outrage occurs the police are always blamed.

International Silver Conference.

President Harrison's negotiations for an international silver conference are, if you will accept an English view of the matter, an evasive an illusory attempt to temporize with the soft-money partisans. Currency is made the plaything of electioneering politicians. Such is the grave and considerate courtesy with which a leading journal of the country refers to the chief magistrate of the United States. These compliments begin an article which ends with the assertion that the President's proposals are hardly be other than purposeless; mischievous, even, compared with the ordinary productions of a presidential campaign.

Let us dismiss the attacks and invite the silver people to answer, if they can, the arguments which not one journal only, but almost the whole civilized world, address to us: We are coining four and a half million ounces of silver monthly; the American treasury holds already $420,000,000 in silver. It is perfectly well known here that this hoarded silver cannot be got into circulation; the country will not have it, and the more it increases the less likely is it to circulate. It is held in reserve, "perhaps to be let loose disastrously some day at the bidding of an ignorant and rapacious majority and by the act of a reckless Government."

The Effect Abroad.

It is undoubtedly true that the vagaries of American silver legislation have produced alarm rather than confidence, even among silver-using and silver-producing communities abroad. The laws of trade are seen to be stronger than Bland and Teller and their whole backing of silver barons and currency quacks.

Financiers and men of business generally are grateful to President Harrison for standing out against what is insidiously and dishonestly called free coinage. They do not perhaps object to an international conference, believing that no conference of sane men, without selfish interests to serve, will declare for free coinage or anything like it. If they object it is on the ground that such a conference keeps up excitement, unsteadies men's minds and unsettles the markets of the world. The European world is going to do business on a gold basis—so much is clear. If we prefer silver we shall make ourselves a debtor nation. Bland and Teller would like us to be the India of christendom. Would the American people like it? Would they like to pay for all their imports in gold and take their pay for exports in silver? Such are some of the questions asked her. Many more might be asked; I will ask one: If, in order to enrich the silver ring, the American Government buys the product of the American silver mines, why should it not buy the product of the American iron mines or American coal mines? If currency is to be debauched and the community plundered for the benefit of silver capitalists why not for the benefit of iron owners or coal owners or lager beer owners?

FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

The Flames Started in a Theater and Destroyed Many Valuable Buildings.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 1.—Sixteen or 18 buildings, covering nearly three acres, were burned about 2 o'clock this morning by a fire which started under the stage of the Princess Opera-house. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and as the water works were closed down for repairs the hydrants were useless and the fire burned itself out. Among the places destroyed were McGregor's livery-stable with thousands of dollars' worth of harness and all the wagons of the Dominion Express Company; Frost & Woods' agricultural implement warehouse, Green's feedstore, Balth's grain warehouse, six private residences and two other stables, besides a carriage repair shop and the Salvation Army barracks. The Grand Union Hotel was in imminent danger, but the firemen, aided by a fair wind, saved the hotel. The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company lost everything. The proprietors of the opera-house are heavy losers. The total losses are heavy, but cannot be estimated, while the insurance appears to be light.

Boiler-Makers on Strike.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The boiler-makers of this city, who have been threatening to strike for some time, late last night decided not to return to work until the demands of a $2 75 minimum wage of nine hours a day was granted. The strikers number 2000 hands and the fight is likely to be a bitter one.

PROGRAMME AT WASHINGTON

Appropriation Bills Still Interesting the House and Senate.

CONGRESS ANXIOUS FOR AN ADJOURNMENT

It Is Now Proposed to Extend the Present Chinese Law a Little Longer—The San Francisco Customs Appointment.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate is disposing of business with a degree of rapidity in marked contrast with the conduct of the House. But the two regular annual appropriation bills which passed the latter body remain to be acted upon by the Senate. One of them, the naval appropriation bill, will doubtless be disposed of within 10 days, and the other, the pension appropriation bill, is purposely withheld in committee in order to obtain a clearer insight into the needs of the Pension Bureau.

A resolution in relation to Choctaw claims is among unfinished business, and may be further debated upon to-morrow. When it is out of the way a bill for the protection of aliens will be taken up. A discussion under that head promises to be interesting, because it will doubtless touch upon the killing of Italians at New Orleans, and will also involve a free expression of opinion upon the proper definition of the functions of the National and State Governments.

The revenue marine transfer bill will be called up on Thursday. There are now four measures pressing upon the attention of the House for early consideration, which is urged on various special grounds. The measures are: The Bryan free binding-twine bill, the Hatch anti-option bill, the sundry civil appropriation bill and the river and harbor appropriation bill.

An Early Adjournment.

An early adjournment is one of the things earnestly desired by the majority of the party in the House, and, in order to attain it, the policy is to pass the appropriation bills as speedily as possible, and to send them to the Senate, so that on that body may be fixed the responsibility for any possible prolongation of the session. The promptness with which the Senate passed the appropriation bill shows the interest it has for an early adjournment, and has also increased the belief in the possibility of its accomplishment.

If the House does its part the appropriation bills will generally continue to be accorded the right of way in the House. To-morrow is suspension day. Perhaps Walker's expunging resolution will be disposed of by a "two-thirds" vote under a special rule relating to suspensions. The diplomatic appropriation bill will be pressed to a final vote after one or two more days' consideration, and they may begin to struggle for precedence between sundry civil and river and harbor appropriation bills. An effort will be made to quietly reconcile the conflict, but unless this can be done the matter of procedure must be decided by a struggle on the floor of the House. The chances are that the binding-twine bill and the anti-option bill will have to wait on the two appropriation bills named.

The Chinese Question.

If the conference of the committee on Chinese bills fails to reach an agreement to-morrow Felton will offer a resolution extending the existing laws only until March 4 next. He thinks this resolution may also be adopted by the House. In this case the Pacific Coast Senators will again agitate the question of total exclusion at the next session of Congress, and perhaps with better success, as the elections will have been held.

MAJOR DAVIS DECLINES.

General John McComb Is Now Urged for Examiner of Merchandise at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Major W. H. Davis has decided that he does not want to be Examiner of Merchandise at the San Francisco Custom-house, and his name will accordingly be withdrawn.

General John McComb is urged for this appointment, and one of his backers is Collector of Internal Revenue John C. Quinn. The Treasury Department will appoint some one of experience in handling merchandise. The general is not thought to be such a person; otherwise the department would be glad to appoint him.

SNOW ON MAYDAY.

Reports of Showers in Sundry Localities and in One Place Christmas Weather.

DUNSMUIR, May 1.—It has been raining for a week and Mayday came in with a gentle shower followed by an hour's sunshine, a heavy rain for the afternoon and a magnificent snowstorm for the evening so much like Christmas that "A Merry Christmas" is the common greeting.

MARCUSE, May 1.—The rainfall for the past 12 hours up to 6 o'clock to-night amounts to .56 of an inch, and for the storm since last Friday 1.35 inches. No damage has been reported, except in a few places where the heavy barley was thrown down in spots. A strong south wind is now blowing.

WINTERS, May 1.—We have had a fine rain here since yesterday morning; .55 of an inch has fallen, and it is still showery. The rain came just in time, as the crops needed it.

NAPA, May 1.—Several heavy showers of rain fell last night and to-day. The moisture did injury rather than benefit, tending to mildew the grapes and knock fruit off the trees.

SACRAMENTO, May 1.—Several hard showers of rain fell here to-day, and the weather continues cool.

ONTARIO, May 1.—A light rain fell this forenoon to the extent of .25 of an inch, and benefits the late grain.

WHISKY AND BLOODSHED.

Madera Indians Commit Murder While on a Drunken Potlatch.

MADERA, May 1.—Twenty-three miles east of Madera, in the neighborhood of Rails Station, the county road is red with blood for 50 yards, caused by a desperate fight and murder on Saturday night, although no person has yet been found who witnessed the terrible deed. Early this morning the body of Tom Brown, a half-breed, was found dead in the road. His body was slashed in a horrifying manner, and just above the nose was a cut an inch in depth, showing where a powerful blow had sent a knife.

From the meager facts obtained it is learned that a band of Indians had been on a drunken spree in that vicinity the evening previous, and it is surmised that it was from this cause that the trouble was brought about.

This morning the Justice of the Peace left to hold an inquest. Constables from Madera and Fresno Flats are scouring the mountains for the Indians engaged in the spree and for the persons who sold them the whisky.

TWO SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS.

First a Man, Then a Woman, Try to Drown at Sacramento and Fail.

SACRAMENTO, May 1.—This afternoon a man named David O. Lewis, a mechanic, jumped into the river with the intention of committing suicide. Three young men who were in a boat managed to reach him in time to save his life. He said he had been sick and unable to collect money due him from his employer and had become tired of life. He was sent to the hospital.

Later in the evening a woman was caught while attempting to leap from the bridge into the river. She had quarreled with her husband, and had drunk a little beer and was generally rattled. She would not give her name.

BOLD ROBBERY IN OREGON.

Five Masked Men Compel a Merchant to Open His Safe at Sparta.

BAKER CITY, Oregon, May 1.—Particulars of a daring robbery committed last night at Sparta, 30 miles from this city, were received here this morning at 8 o'clock. Five masked men entered Clough's store and covered four men, including the proprietor, with pistols and ordered the safe to be opened, which was done. They got upward of $800 in money and gold dust. The robbers are supposed to be the five highwaymen who attempted to hold up a Union Pacific train last Wednesday. They made good their escape.

WILL SOON BE DEDICATED.

The Childs-Drexel Home for Worn-Out Members of the Art Preservative.

DENVER, Colo., May 1.—The completion and dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers at Colorado Springs on the sixty-third birthday of George W. Childs of the Philadelphia Ledger is an event which is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as it is the beginning of the life of the only institution of its kind in the universe. On Thursday, May 12, the day set for its dedication, there will be present, besides Messrs. Childs and Drexel, the members of the Editorial Association, which will be on a journey to California, and which will number about 200 strong.

The programme of exercises includes a prayer by the Rev. James B. Gregg of Colorado Springs, an address of welcome by Governor Routt, an address of welcome by Mayor Sprague of Colorado Springs; an address of welcome by H. C. Lunt, Esq., president of the Chamber of Commerce; a response by W. B. Prescott, President of the International Typographical Union; the history of the Childs-Drexel Home, by August Donath of Washington; an oration by Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire; remarks by W. S. Capellar, President of the National Editorial Association.

This building is four stories in height with a basement, built in the renaissance style at a cost of about $60,000. The exterior decoration is very handsome, and the interior is arranged with a view to provide the greatest amount of comfort. Some rooms on the first and second floors will be magnificently fitted up, notably, the Childs and Drexel parlors and the San Francisco, Denver, Chicago and St. Louis rooms. The San Francisco room was selected and furnished by Typographical Union No. 21 and will be a monument of elegance, characteristic of the State from which it comes. The entire furniture, mantel, curtain-poles, brackets, etc., are made of California redwood. In the center of a round table a gold plate, oval in shape, is inscribed: "From San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 to the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers. May 12, '92."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The National League Opposes Levying of Political Assessments on Office-Holders.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The supplementary resolution adopted at the convention of the National Civil Service Reform League before the adjournment requesting the president of the league to appoint a committee of five persons to inquire promptly and thoroughly into all the reports of violations, or attempted violations, of the law intended to prevent the levying of political assessments among the office-holders, and whenever such reports appear well founded to furnish information to the United States Civil Service Commissioners and to the District Attorney, or to the public, whichever may seem the most judicious, and requesting each association in the league to appoint a similar committee for the same purpose.

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

San Benito County Races at Hollister and Mayday Gathering at Santa Ana.

HOLLISTER, May 1.—There was a large crowd at the racetrack Friday and Saturday to witness the speed programme offered by the San Benito County Agricultural Association. Some of the races were quite interesting and created a great deal of enthusiasm. Friday's pacing-race was won by Malarin's Chippy, the best time being 2:32. C. J. Cox's Bay Rum won Saturday's free-for-all trot in three straight heats. Best time, 2:31.

SANTA ANA, May 1.—The Mayday races were held at the Association Track yesterday. Silkwood filly, not yet a year old, made an eighth, pacing, in :18. Best other time was made in the three-year-old race by Ingomar in 2:47.

PLAYED TRAIN-ROBBERS.

Two Oregon Boys Frighten an Engineer With Leveled Shotguns.

UMATILLA, Or., May 1.—As passenger-train 7 rounded a curve near Echo this afternoon, Engineer Bailey was startled at sight of two shotguns leveled at him. He pulled the throttle wide open and crouched under his seat, expecting every minute to be shot at. The supposed train-robbers, however, proved to be two boys who were out hunting jackrabbits, and who simply wished to have some sport with the engineer.

Opened for the Season.

ST. HELENA, May 1.—The White Sulphur Springs was opened to-day and many people were present. Among those from San Francisco were Jerome Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnston, Mrs. J. M. Pearlman, H. V. Pearlman, William Cluff, P. J. Kenneiy, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Carvill, M. P. Barry and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Meadows. Amongthose present were also Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thayer of Boston, Mrs. J. P. Currie of Oakland and H. C. Maddox of Sacramento.

Killed an Indian.

SAN JOSE, May 1.—James Lacy, a rancher near Mayfield, killed "Indian Pete" to-day while the latter was seated in a cart. Lacy was brought here to jail this evening and refused to make any statement.

It is said that Indian Pete was drunk and insulted Lacy's mother, who is aged 80 years. He was shot twice with a rifle, both bullets taking effect, and dropped dead in his cart.

Sensational Reports Denied.

EL RENO, O. T., May 1.—Sensational reports that troops are being ordered to County H, in the late Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, seem to be fictitious. No troops are ordered from Fort Reno so far as can be learned. Parties arriving from County H report all quiet. Some days ago some Indians in H had a dispute about allotments, but no trouble ensued.

Another Duel Averted.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—General R. Snowden Andrews posted on the board in the Maryland Club an apology to Senator Ridgeley Goodwin for boxing his ears because the board of governers had forbidden the use of champagne at the housewarming on Thursday. The apology was ample, Goodwin says, and there will be no duel.

Pigeon-Shooting Contest.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 1.—The fourth pigeon match between Captain A. H. Bogardus and George Roxroat, under the new rules, resulted in a victory for Bogardus, who killed 32 out of 50 birds. Roxroat secured 29. The next match will be shot on Saturday next at St. Louis.

Struck by a Cyclone.

EL DORADO, Kans., May 1.—A cyclone struck the village of Burns, nineteen miles north, this morning, and it is impossible to learn the amount of damage, although it is known no one was killed. The storm struck the northern part of the town and destroyed four buildings and a schoolhouse.

An Aged Minister Gone.

SOMERSET, Pa., May 1.—The Rev. M. L. Weakley, aged 95 years, reported to be the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, died at his home in Berlin of this county to-day.

Her Clothing Caught Fire.

NAPA, May 1.—Miss Lucy Hull, a daughter of Mark Hull, met a frightful death at a late hour last night. She was carrying a lamp and stumbled and fell. Her clothing caught fire and she was so horribly burned that she died soon after; aged 30 years.

First Shipment of Beet Seed.

ONTARIO, May 1.—Richard Gird Chino shipped over a ton of sugar-beet seed yesterday to the Alvarado Sugar Company, which is the first shipment of beet seed from Southern California.

Shot at Her Heart.

SAN JOSE, May 1.—An abandoned woman known as Emme Magoon shot at her own heart this evening and struck a rib. The ball glanced around and made its exit at the back.

In Peru the cotton plant rises to the distinction of a tree, instead of the comparatively diminutive shrub which grows in this country. The tree commences bearing when it is 2 years old, and it continues to bear for 40 or 50 years.

THE REPUBLICAN CLANS.

Gathering of the Chosen Delegates at Stockton.

INDICATIONS OF A LIVELY CONVENTION.

Rea in the Fight to Stay—Burns Confident That His Faction Will Be Successful.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

STOCKTON, May 1.—Preparations for the holding of the State convention are nearly complete and the local committees having the matter in charge have done more than well. All arrangements have been made with the greatest care, and credit is due especially to Walter Starbird, Arthur Levinsky, J. L. Phelps and Frank Madden, who have worked day and night to have everything in readiness. The hotel accommodations have been so ordered that all who come are quickly and comfortably stowed away. The Masonic Hall, where the convention is to meet, is spacious enough for all purposes, and the decorations, which are well under way, will be unique as well as beautiful. The galleries are profusely draped with red, white and blue bunting, and the stage is a mass of flags. Two huge silk banners have been suspended above the chairman's desk, and the stage is covered with plants in boxes. As yet there is but a sprinkling of the faithful on hand, but delegates are dropping in on every train, and already nearly every portion of the State is represented.

H. Z. Osborne of Los Angeles came in tonight and is at the Yosemite. He was met at the hotel by Colonel Dan Burns, who came up this afternoon. Burns has already opened his headquarters in a quiet way, but will do very little actual work before to-morrow, when J. H. Neff, who he is supporting for the chairmanship, will arrive from Placer. With Burns are J. N. E. Wilson, Tim Sullivan, Irvin Graham, Registrar Brown, George Walker, Harbor Commissioner; Alexander and Senator J. H. Mahoney. The latter is saying little, but looks volumes. Jim Rea of Santa Clara, who was expected here to-night, will not be in till to-morrow afternoon, when he will go to work at once. The report that he had retired from the fight for the chairmanship was evidently a canard, as his friends assert that he is in it to stay to the finish. He undoubtedly has a good following, but it is not believed that he can win. Northam will bring to him sixteen votes from Los Angeles and Sesnon will try to deliver the Fresno delegation, but it is not believed he can carry out his contract. Of course he will have Kelly and Crimmins with him from the start, but that is not likely to recommend him in the eyes of the rival delegates. Burns went carefully over a list of the delegates to-night, and claims that Neff will have over 300 votes on the first sendoff. As the convention has but 552 members, it is to be seen that Burns is confident of securing the organization of the convention.

Spence of Los Angeles will give his entire support to Neff, as will also Frank Rhodes of Sacramento. The mining counties may be depended upon to stand by him almost to a man, as will also San Benito, Kern, San Luis Obispo, Contra Costa, Lake, Santa Barbara, Butte, Monterey, Napa and San Mateo. Burns claims that 28 of the 38 delegates from Alameda will be for Neff. San Bernardino is divided, or was last night, and the Neff people claim that four of the delegates from Santa Clara will oppose Rea.

De Young called on Burns yesterday and strove to secure the colonel's support. The wily Police Commissioner merely listened to him in silence and then excused himself with the remark that he was already tied up. Mike is said to have displayed great excitement and was very indignant at being ignored. By to-morrow at 6 o'clock nearly all the delegations will have arrived and the battle will be on. No candidates for secretary have yet been announced.

So far as sent in, the following is the list:

The Delegates.

Alameda—C. H. Redington, R. G. Graham, D. S. Moulton, W. A. Childs, F. K. Girard, E. M. Gibson, P. C. Cliff, J. A. Beckwith, C. B. Morgan, H. A. Powell, H. B. M. Miller, Charles Brooke, George E. de Goll, T. T. Dargie, J. S. Cochrane, W. M. Kent, E. P. Voorhies, J. P. Levi, T. A. D. Denny, J. C. Plunkett, W. H. McGrath, J. A. Waymire, W. M. Rank, H. P. Moreal, T. W. Laydecker, F. K. Shattuck, Louis Gottshall, C. L. Gottshall, C. H. Spear, George F. Morrow, Don T. Miller, J. R. Talcott, H. H. Pitcher, E. B. Thompson, C. B. Harmon, L. C. Morehouse, J. C. Whipple, W. T. Dickey.

Alpine, Cynn Coleman.

Butte—E. A. Halstead, A. G. Smith, William Bills, John T. Shaeffer, M. L. Mery, Joseph Eddy, C. H. Porter, B. C. McCoy, William Thomas.

Calaveras—John B. Reddick, H. I. Blood, Charles Fontana, R. R. Junkins, W. Dunbar, J. R. Smith, C. W. Getchell.

Colusa—J. C. Campbell, W. Ash, A. J. Hawkins.

Contra Costa—Charles Wood, J. P. Abbott, George E. Carter, J. H. Schneider, Vincent Hook, O. C. Luelling, M. B. Ivory.

Del Norte—Contested.

El Dorado—H. M. Grover, P. G. Lukens, W. H. Hamman, J. J. Crawford, J. M. Brown, R. G. Johnson.

Fresno—George A. Nourse, F. J. Barly, W. C. Mays, H. L. Miller, S. Hamilton, L. P. Timmons, J. W. Shanklin, J. M. Ryan, M. D. Rose, W. E. Knowles, T. L. Reed, W. H. Shafer.

Inyo—C. W. Craig, Thomas