HENRY CLEWS' LETTER

A Weekly Review of Financial Affairs.

GOOD RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

Farmers and Laborers—The Alliance Runs Against an Unexpected Snag.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The causes that have depressed the stock market for the last three weeks still continue in force. The disposition to defer speculation until after the adjournment of Congress is general, and the volume of transactions has fallen to about one third the average amount. How far the inactivity is really due to postponement till the close of Congress and how far to other causes must be left for events to determine; but it is quite possible that the reason ostensibly assigned for the deferment of transactions is made to do service for other influences. February is usually a dull month, and whatever improvement the adjournment of Congress may bring is likely to be more or less counteracted by the hardening of the money market that usually occurs in March and culminates in the first week of April. While, therefore, he market is likely to exhibit more spirit after the 4th of March, yet it is not unlikely that we may have to wait until the beginning of April for any really active and well sustained movement in stocks, after which we may expect three or four months of uninterrupted ease in money, with a fair chance for recovery in the prices of securities.

CONFIDENCE PREVAILS.

The steadiness with which prices have been maintained during the prevailing excessive dullness is a symptom that deserves attention. It implies the comparative absence of weak spots in the market and the prevalence of a confidence which the "bears" find it prudent to respect. It evidences a sound state of affairs and the expectation of, sooner or later, a higher range of values. Undoubtedly, the fact that the January earnings show an average gain of 6 per cent over the largly increased receipts of January, 1890—especially as that was a much better result than had been expected—has largely contributed to this healthy tone of the market; but the principal cause exists in things hoped for.

It is true that the Rock Island and Chicago, Burlinglon & Quincy are suffering from the shortness of the corn crop and that Chicago is selling the Grangers from an expectation of reduced earnings from a like cause; but it is also true that the failure of that crop was draining the traffic in January, when the roads at large exhibited notwithstanding a very fair busines; and it is a reasonable question—if there were compensations against the loss on this source of freight in the first month of the year, why may we not expect such compensations in the later months? It seems not impossible that the effects of the loss of corn freight may have been over discounted, as such conspicuous items are apt to be.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

In my judgment, the unusually depressing influences affecting the market for the last five months have practically passed Wall street to very fully, perhaps excessively, discount the unfavorable factors in the railroad situation; whilst the more favorable factors seem not to have received the full consideration they merit. The railroad interest appears to have touched its lowest point of depression about the period of the late panic. Competition and Granger legislation had then done their worst and the injury arising from the corn crop was estimated at its maximum; and these factors were taken at their full value when panic level of prices was reached. Since that time, important changes beneficially affecting the railroads have occurred. There can be no doubt that the expenses of operating and management have been reduced under the pressure to which the roads have been subject. That pressure has also discouraged the construction of new roads, with the effect of correspondingly checking the most reckless form of competition. From the same cause, the construction of branches by existing roads has been placed under check, with the result of lessening the diversion of earnings from dividend account to construction account.

The fierce aggressions of Granger legislation have reached their climax, and the blind popular sentiment that has demanded such legislation is now beginning to discover that to cripple the public carriers is to obstruct the channels of trade and of industrial development.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND THE LABORERS.

A break in the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance is threatened by the large element of wage-earners, who find that repression of the railroads means the discharge of employes and the reduction of wages. The higher courts, even in the Granger States, are beginning to teach legislators that laws which do not afford a fair compensation to the common carrier are in the nature of unconstitutional confiscation — a position which had been already affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. These facts very plainly indicate that a point has been reached at which legislative oppression of the railroads is beginning to give place to a juster policy. The Western Railroad Association is also a factor from which some good results may be reasonably expected. It is at least calculated to put a check on competition and to reduce the cost of management over a very large mileage of road; how far it may secure an advance in rates remains to be seen; but, notwithstanding the disclaimers of any purpose to raise freight charges, its seems difficult to justify the creation of such a powerful organization if it is not intended to advance rate tariffs which are admitted to be ruinously low. It there ore seems probable that rates on through freight may be advanced at an early day on the roads of the Western Association.

SILVER OUTLOOK.

Another element calculated to affect railroad investments favorably is the failure of the free-coinage scheme under circumstances which foreshadow its early dismissal from public attention as a political issue. As that issue stands today it affords little real reason for apprehension of any departure from the gold standard of values in the United states; and when this fact comes to be duly appreciated in Europe it can hardly fail to raise American investments in the estimation of foreign investors and relieve the New York market of its present surplus of stocks. The foregoing may be reckoned as among the conditions conducive to a future improvement in securities, the anticipation of which is the main cause of the under-tone of strength which the market now exhibits.

The currency movement at the banks results in a net loss of about $2,750,000 for the week; the exchanges with the sub-treasury showing a loss of $3,200,000, and the interior movement a gain of $520,000. The sum of $600,000 of gold has been exported; but the present supply of sterling exchange is against the probability of shipments being continued.

HENRY CLEWS.

GOD BLESS THE TARIFF!

This Is the Reason It Protects American Workingmen.

Special Dispatches to the San Francisco Chronicle.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27—Twenty-eight thousand men in Western Pennsylvania, who are usually steady workmen earning good wages, are idle. Twenty-seven thousand of these are in conflict with their employers; the other thousand await the result of the war between the capitalists. The strike in the Connellsville coke region involves 12,000 men, the strike in the River mine 15,000 and the shut-down in the Mahoning and Shenandoah valley furnaces 1000.

The money taken from Western Pennsylvania every week by these troubles is estimated to be $671,000. Of this amount $171,000 is kept out by the coke strike, $200,000 by the shut-down of the furnaces, and $500,000 by the River miners' strike.

Strikes are frequent in Pittsburg and the vicinity, but such an aggregation as now confronts the State west of the Alleghanies is alarming. What has been brought to many neighborhoods, and the capital kept away from business men has made their vocations unprofitable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The trouble in the coke region has been under discussion for months and on February 10th it culminated in a strike. The 12,000 men who are idle received when at work an average of $2 a day. This would amount in wages alone to $24,000 a day, or $144,000 a week. The average amount of coke produced is 90,000 tons a week. It sells for $1.90 a ton, which amounts to $171,000. The strike has been in progress three weeks. This makes a total loss of money which would have been received for coke of $531,000.

In the Shenandoah and Mahoning valleys the furnace owners and railroads have been engaged in a freight war for nearly two months. As a result 23 out of 32 blast furnaces have been closed and 1000 men are thrown out of employment. Their wages amounted to about $2 a day.

In the Monongahela river miners' strike 15,000 men have been out of employment for two months. Their average is $1.50 a day, making a loss to workingmen of $22,500 a day, or $1,125,000 since the difficulty began. The grand total of losses from these causes since the new year is about $4,600,000.

EX-TACOMA MAN WANTED.

He Starts a Bogus Furniture Company in Business.

SPOKANE FALLS, March 4—The Spokesman today says:

What and where is the Falls City Furniture Company?

It is said to have a store on Main street, but few people have even located it. Yet Robert Olsen yesterday sued the company for $1334 for furniture delivered to the company.

Few people have ever succeeded in unraveling the relations of Hogen Olsen, W. H. Sunde, and Jacob Erickson, who ostensively form the Falls City Furniture Company. Commercial agencies have endeavored to find the secret, but they have not been successful.

Erickson came to the coast from Duluth, Minn., seven years ago. For four years he was in the contracting business in Tacoma, and then came to Spokane, where he has been engaged in contracting. He was in the firm of Larsen, Erickson & Sunde until Larsen withdrew some time ago, when the business was continued by Erickson and Sunde. They had a big lot of contracts and are supposed to have made money. They had no commercial standing, however, as no one could solve the relations of the partners.

Some months ago the Falls City Furniture Company was organized by the three, and a large quantity of furniture was ordered. The reports of the commercial agencies stopped most of the orders from being filled, but it seems some of the manufacturers did send the company furniture. What became of it will be a question for the courts to decide.

It was reported yesterday that Erickson had left town.

BARMON'S TROUBLES.

A Spokane Man Trying Hard to Escape From California Creditors.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—Word comes from Spokane Falls that A. L. Barmon, who was arrested there about a week ago on a requisition from California, is now on his way back to San Francisco in charge of an officer.

Barmon is accused of defrauding several clothing houses here, among them Fechheimer, Goodkin & Co., for large bills of goods. He opened the Star clothing house in the Zeigler block at Spokane. Suddenly the Star clothing house shut up and there was nothing to satisfy the creditors. Fechheimer, Goodkin & Co.'s bill was for $1500 and they swore out a warrant against him for obtaining goods under false pretenses. As soon as they had got him the officers started for California. Barmon's lawyer, however, telegraphed ahead and Barmon was taken from the train at Colfax on a writ of habeas corpus. He had a hearing and a defect was discovered in the requisition papers issued by Governor Markham, but they did not let him go and proper papers were at once issued and sent on. Barmon had another writ sued out, and Chief of Police Crowley says he has not yet heard what disposition was made of it.

THE LEGISLATURE.

What Was Not Done at Olympia Today.

OLYMPIA, March 6—Drum, of Pierce, introduced a resolution in the Senate this morning petitioning President Harrison to direct the secretary of the interior to approve the selection of indemnity lands of the Northern Pacific railroads, because such railroads cannot be taxed until such approval is made. Several appropriation bills which had already passed the House were also passed, together with several other bills of minor importance.

The House this morning passed Morse's bill relocating the boundaries of Island county and Jones' bill amending the election law so as to require tickets of each political party to be printed separately in groups on ballot.

"But this girl Egbert is engaged to—isn't she rather godly? She seems to me a rather thoughtless creature." "Thoughtless!" answered Egbert's mother. "She is absolutely thinkless." —Indianapolis Journal.

TOO MUCH WATER.

Terrible Trials of a Theatrical Troupe.

THE SEA KING STORM BOUND.

Robert E. Graham, the Comedian, Tells a Tragic Tale of Terrible Trials—Sparring for Meals.

SAN FERNANDO, Cal., Feb. 27 — We don't get our salary this week, and that's what we're all kicking about.

After leaving San Francisco Monday morning, about an hour out, we heard the news that it was impossible for us to get through to Los Angeles on account of a terrible washout. It was one of those little pieces of news that the passengers always hear before the railroad company knows anything about it. Strange, isn't it?

Well, that was pleasant for a starter. About 4 o'clock in the morning, whil we were all sleeping soundly, there was a sudden crash, and a very large crash it was. It could give our stage crash cards and spades and then lose it in the shuffle. The train came to a very sudden stop, and we found that one of those playful little bowlders weighing about five tons had tripped down the mountain side and dislocated the platform of the sleeper just behind us. Three seconds sooner and it would have popped lightly in the window of the berth in which my wife and I lay sleeping, and we would, perhaps, ere this have been knocking at the golden gates. When it was all over, all breathed an inward prayer; all except me; I would have breathed one, but I didn't know any. Without further impediment on the part of the mountain marbles we arrived at the beautiful, and I must say beautiful, city of Mojave.

ONLY TOO TRUE.

There the reports we had heard whispered previously about washouts were verified, and so thoroughly that there was no possibility of doubt left in our minds. We were told we would have to lay up for repairs. Our stomachs needed them badly, so did our scene car and the disabled sleeper, but we learned afterwards that the railroad needed them worse, and we are still of the same opinion, for they are still repairing.

Well, after a few games of poker, several drinks and a meal in Mojave we found ourselves all broke, and shortly after we all got hungry. Then you can well imagine that the one absorbing thought and topic of the hour among the "Sea King" Company and all the other passengers, numbering out of the four trains about 250, was when do we eat and how do we get it?

Mind you, all of us were broke, the Mojave hotel larder well supplied and the landlord anxious to sell. Was this a case of thou art so near and yet so far? Well, our manager began to hustle, goaded on by Mark Smith, the hungry Sea King, and your humble, etc., the starving Bamboula, and at last succeeded in getting the railroad superintendent's representative Robert Crawford, to issue tickets to each and every person on all trains stuck for food at the depot restaurant. After that our principal object in life seemed to be to file up to the clerk's office to get those charity tickets for grub, and nothing about the beautiful city of Mojave seemed to interest any of the sick crowd as much as the hustle for those tickets.

It was a case of stand in line, wait your turn or you don't get grub. If you got there first it was fairly warm, but the second deal was a very cold deck.

THE AMUSEMENTS.

Apart from hustling for eat, our principal amusement consisted of hunting the wild and ferocious jack rabbit, of which we managed among 50 or more of us to slay four, and tiring of this dangerous pastime we turned our attention to pitching quoits for drinks, which the barkeeper always put up D. H., while the ladies were out picking cactus and the dude passengers (male) were out chasing Mojave Indians. At last, to vary our vast amusement resources, some one put up a notice in large and clear free hand type letters on the hotel window, stating that there would be a "Concert and dance given in the dining-hall of the Mojave Hotel after supper, this (Thursday) evening, at 9 o'clock; tickets, $1; ladies free." We all went and they must have took us all for ladies for I did not see $1 put up by anybody. However, to square ourselves, our company after the dance gave selections from "The Sea King" choruses.

A HUNTING TRIP.

The next day we got up a hunting party among some of our boys. They rented four fiery, untamed bronco steeds, borrowed four different—very different—kinds of guns and started off over the prairie. They didn't get far on the start, however, before the broncos commenced to do a dance, and one of those all-four dances that only a bronco can do, and the music is furnished by the fellow on top. Four braver hunters never left Mojave, but they are not so brave as they wete.

In the afternoon of this day our crack "Sea King" baseball club started out to show the Mojave crack team how to play baseball, and they showed them with a score of 41 to 9 in favor of the Mojaves. We have concluded that Mojave is a great city, because they can play baseball. After our three regular hustles for eat, the evening brought us the news that we would start for Los Angeles in the morning. So with a sigh of relief, we all retired to our sleepers, the smoking room, and the band played pennyante. We have started from Mo-Mo-Oh-Have-This-With-Me Town, and here we are in San Fernando, washout ahead, the rain pouring, we still waiting and Los Angeles 20 miles away.

R. E. GRAHAM.

Russia Willing to Oblige France.

LONDON, March 6—The union of Russia and France in a protest against English predominance in the Egyptian judiciary is viewed with keen interest by English statesmen, as Russia has more than once expressed a willingness that in a division of the Ottoman empire satisfactory to Russia Egypt should fall to England. The present move is therefore taken to indicate that Russia is desirous of obliging France, the country really interested.

Rich and Rare Bibles.

NEW YORK, March 6—The Agragrian art galleries yesterday afternoon began a sale of the superb collection of rare and costly books and manuscripts of Brayton Ives. Many prominent men were present. J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago, secured the famous "Guttenberg Bible," the first book printed with type, after spirited bidding, paying $14,800 for the two volumes.

The book was printed at Mentz by Guttenberg in 1450, A. D., and is in Latin, Gothic type, with the prologue of St. Jerome. There are hundreds of illuminated letters, many heightened with stamped calf, ornamented with brass. It is without title pages or signatures. There are 641 leaves, printed in double column, 42 lines to the full column. The initials and rubrics are in manuscript throughout. It was formerly known as the Mazarin Bible.

John Eliot's translation of the Holy Bible into the Indian language was sold to the Mitchells, of this city, for $1650. Dodd, Mead & Co. bid off at $1500 a copy of a book believed to be the fourth book printed with a date. The same firm bid off a copy of Jacques Cartier's history of his voyages to the northwest, dated 1780, A. D., for $1000. To the same firm, for $4300, also went a letter of Columbus in Spanish to Saint Angel, the friend who secured the patronage of Isabella for Columbus.

The total of the sales was $54,038.

REVIVING A SCANDAL.

The Winter Social Event in London—Royalty Quarreling Over Religion

LONDON, March 6—The Liberals are disgusted and the Tories delighted with the revival by Sir Charles Dilke himself of the old scandal reflecting on his morality. People were beginning to ignore the subject, and if Dilke had become a candidate in the forest of Dean without alluding to it the affair would probably not have been mentioned by anybody else. As it is, he has dragged the whole disgusting business to public attention again in his pamphlet, for no one doubts that he is the author of it. Even assuming what he says to be true, it only shows that he was in a very dirty mess.

Dilke's friends say he is almost a monomaniac on the subject of the scandal which led to his political downfall—so much so that it is unpleasant to be in his company. When everybody is waiting for some utterance on the public question from the former radical leader, he will suddenly blurt out an allusion to the scandal with an averment of his innocence and his intention to prove it.

When he can be got to talk on other matters he is interesting, as he always was, but he insists in getting in the mud. Under the circumstances the Liberal party, through its leaders, could not endorse him with understanding, because they were also obliged to endorse his alleged exculpation.

One of the most notable social events of the year was inaugurated yesterday at Royal Albert Hall, Kensington. It is a huge bazaar, including a series of concerts and entertainments in aid of the sale. Stalls in the bazaar are presided over by social celebrities and many ladies of title. The Prince and Princess of Battenburg presided at the opening, at which a very large number of distinguished people were present, most of whom are patrons or patronesses of the West End hospital. The bazaar closes tomorrow with a cafe chautaunt under the direction of the Marchioness of Waterford.

There is something of a fuss in the British royal family over the fact that Queen Victoria's grand-daughter, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and the late Princess Alice, and wife of Sergius, brother of the czar, is about to join the Russian orthodox faith. Queen Victoria approves, but the father of the Princess does not. The Czar of course and the Russians generally are well pleased.

Although the Bute dockers claims to be victorious in the struggle with the dockers, a considerable number of vessels are blocked at Cardiff, while contributions still pour in for support of the men on strike. The shipping federation is spending large sums of money for free labor at Aberdeen, and both with very little apparent result. The free labor men generally drop away after a day or two and many are found worthless and have to be discharged. Nevertheless the shipping federation is resolute in maintaining its principle that men shall be employed irrespective of union affiliations.

Corbett In Bad Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—Jim Corbett and Parson Davies arrived from the East this afternoon. Corbett looked anything but the picture of health as he stepped off the Oakland boat. His face had a very haggard appearance. He looked like a man who was jaded and worn out from traveling. Not having been used to the Eastern climate he was a good mark for malaria to take hold of. Corbett admitted that his appearance did not belie his condition. He said:

"I had a fine trip, but I must confess that my health was not improved by the change of climate. The New Orleans climate knocked me out. When I arrived there I weighed 207 pounds, but I soon began to lose flesh rapidly. Why, on my trip I have lost just 20 pounds. I now weigh about 187.

"Yes, my stomach is a little out of order, but I guess that after I have got a few breaths of California air in me I'll be all right. I intend to train at Sausalito, and John Donaldson and Billy Delaney will assist me. I will go over to Sausalito tomorrow to select my quarters, and will begin work at once. At Denver I boved with Reddy Gallagher, and I can tell you that he is a mighty clever fellow. He, however, prefers to box Mitchell instead of Hall, and wants me to get a match for him."

"How are you and McAuliffe getting along?"

"Well, we don't kiss when we meet. He tried to run a bluff on me at a theater one night in New York, but I fooled him."

"Who was the unknown that you promised him a match with?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I had no unknown when McAuliffe tooted his horn in the theater. A spectator informed me that he had an unknown who would fight McAuliffe, so I got up and announced that I would match a man with McAuliffe. When the time came to produce my man he failed to show up. That's all there was in it. When I get through with Jackson, and I have no other engagement, I will be ready to talk to McAuliffe."

Corbett's wife accompanied him on his return trip.

Parson Davies made a better report of himself. He looked as slick as ever and appeared glad to be once more in San Francisco. To a reporter the parson told what he knew about the pugilistic situation. He says:

"Two weeks ago I received a letter from Charley Mitchell, in which he said that he and Slavin expected soon to visit this country. He asked my advice as to the prospect of his making a success of his trip, financially, to America. He also said that Slavin was coming here to talk fight, and that Frank would back himself against anybody. I don't think their recent quarel amounted to anything. An effort is being made to have Mitchell and Slavin fight, and this quarrel was probably exaggerated for that purpose. I will probably have something to do with their appearance in this country. A good offer has been made to me to take charge of an athletic exhibition to be given during the World's fair, and another good offer from a number of prominent Denver sports who will back me in the organization of a boxing club there, similar to the California club.

FANCHON'S FEET.

They are Too Large for the Plank.

AN ATHLETIC ELEPHANT

Tries to Walk a Plank but Fails—Drops on Bales of Hay and Walks to the Stable.

NEW YORK, March 6—Fanchon, the trick elephant who attempted to perform a new and difficult feat last Tuesday and fell, is not doing so well today, and Herman Reiche, her owner is becoming alarmed.

Fanchon has always been more or less of a pet, and is one of the brightest of trick elephants. Mr. Reiche, who is a dealer in wild animals, has been very fond of her, and always feeds her himself. On Monday, however, he was delayed beyond the usual hour, and Fanchon becoming restless tugged at her chain until she broke loose.

Then she went on an exploring expedition.

She entered Mr. Reiche's house by the back door, and carefully made her way up stairs. Mrs. Reiche was in the kitchen preparing dinner, and the children were playing around the room. She heard the noise on the stairs, and was horrified to see the door open, and the elephant walk in. She gathered in the children and rushed into the next room closing the door after her.

Fanchon, left in charge of the kitchen, began to look for her belated dinner. She was not accustomed to handling dishes, and naturally smashed some of them. The furniture got in her way and she smashed it, a bull in a china shop was nowhere. Mr. Reiche coming home thought there was a political meeting in progress in his kitchen. He hurried up stairs, and soon had Fanchon quieted. Then the question was how to get her down stairs.

An elephant is well designed for going up stairs, but for going down there is too much weight forward. To attempt to take Fanchon down the way she came would put Mr. Reiche to the expense of having a new side put in his house. There was but one way. She must be taken through a window and down an improvised scaffolding to the yard below.

On Tuesday, the arrangements being completed, the attempt was made. The arrangements were, however, evidently faulty, and before Fanchon was led out of the second-story window the 5000 people who had congregated in Fifty-seventh street were predicting just such an accident as occurred.

From the parlor window on the second floor a platform, built like a gangway and about three feet wide, inclined down and rested on a brick fence 10 feet high just inside the sidewalk. Another gang plank was laid from the wall, at the end, and joining the first one, and at the back and down to the door of the stable, which occupies the ground floor of the building. So the elephant, to reach the stable, would have to walk down an incline from the window to the wall, then make a sharp turn around and walk down another incline to the stable door.

It was at the turn that danger was feared, and the fear was well grounded, as even a man would have to be careful in getting from one gang plank to the other.

At 1:15 o'clock, when the block between Third and Lexington avenues was jammed with people, one of Mr. Reiche's men stood on the wall and shouted a request to the people to keep perfectly quiet while Fanchon was making her journey. Then rosin dust was scattered over the platforms and Mr. Reiche appeared at the window leading Fanchon on to the gang plank. Following the elephant was its keeper, Brown, and an employe of Mr. Reiche known as "the mighty hunter." As the descent began not a sound could be heard in the immense crowd. The walk to the brick wall, about 20 feet, was accomplished in about 10 seconds.

Then came the critical moment. Mr. Reiche turned and stepped towards the other gang plank, trying to pull Fanchon around after him. But Fanchon would not budge. Mr. Reiche gave her a prod with an iron hook. Fanchon lifted one foot, raised her trunk, and then there was a roar of horror from the crowd. Her trunk in turning had struck Mr. Reiche and sent him backwards and almost heels over head from the wall. Everybody thought he was killed, as he alighted on his shoulders and the back of his head. The sod was a protection, however, and he quickly jumped to his feet looking dazed, but with no bones broken.

Just as he struck the ground Fanchon stepped toward the second gang plank, missed it and fell between the two lines of boards, two of her legs and her trunk clinging to the upper one and the other legs to the lower one. She at once set up a terrible bellowing and the crowd began to disperse in quick order.

The reporters and others who were in the court yard in front of the stable thought that a walk up Third avenue would be particularly pleasant at the time, and very soon there were not a half dozen persons in the vicinity of the hanging Fanchon.

Those who remained rushed into the stable and pulled out bales of hay which they placed underneath the elephant to break the force of the fall, and Keeper Brown, by prodding Fanchon, made her let go her hold on the upper gang plank. She fell with a bellow, into the hay and gently rolled off to the earth. She was led into the stable apparently not greatly injured.

Not a Negroes' Paradise.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 6—A number of negroes arrived in this city today from Oklahoma territory, having walked the entire distance. They report a deplorable condition of affairs among the negroes who recently went there with an understanding that the government would aid them. Those here say they are anxious to get back to Texas and will not be misled any more to seek other fields which are represented as a negroes paradise.

Sequel of a Famous Prize Fight.

ATHENS, Ohio, March 6—Dave Seville, of Columbus, who on Tuesday night of last week killed Arthur Majesty, of Toledo, in a prize fight, was Wednesday evening bound over in court in the sum of $2000 to answer to the charge of manslaughter. His seconds in the fight, Tom Macey and Red Hennesey, were bound over in the sum of $800 each, as was also the referee, Frank McHugh.

Cause of the Cardiff Strike.

LONDON, March 6—The Cardiff strikers maintain they have been treated in the harshest manner by Mr. Lewis, the manager of the Bute docks, and that the brother of Mr. Lewis, a stipendiary magistrate, has sat in the cases where strikers were accused and passed judgment adversely to them. They allege gross abuse and reduction of pay to four pence an hour for night work as their reasons for going out on a strike. These statements are made in answer to a statement made by Mr. Lewis. In Aberdeen the struggle is kept up with increased bitterness. A number of men who came from England to take the places of the strikers have been assaulted and mobbed and navigation is almost at a standstill.

THEY WILL BANQUET.

Seattle Democrats to Celebrate Jefferson's Birthday.

SEATTLE, March 6—It was decided by a committee of the Seattle Democracy, at the meeting held in Judge Junius Rochester's office last evening, to honor the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the first saint in the Democratic calendar, by a grand claw-hammer, all-night, five-dollar banquet at the Rainier hotel on April 13, which it is intended shall eclipse all former party feasts in elegance, luxury and splendor. J. M. Carson, who presided at last evening's meeting, was made the chairman of an executive committee of five with power to appoint, within two days, the other members of the committee.

The last act of last night's meeting was to pass with unanimous enthusiasm a motion to "whoop her up," and if the interest manifested by the representatives of the silk stocking element of the party, who composed the meeting, can be taken as an index, the coming festival will be a rousing success.

An awkward question was precipitated upon the meeting bp a well-meaning brother. He related that John Sherman, in accounting for the great overturning at the last election, said that the women did it. He suggested that this political service of the fair sex be recognized in admitting them to the coming feast. Nobody seemed to know how to take the suggestion until Brother Kilgen arose and stated that the only way to have the women present would be to have something like a gallery where they could sit aloft and witness the eating without partaking, and listen to the music, oratory and the uncorking. Responsibility of acting upon this delicate question was evaded by the meeting and imposed upon the executive committee.

SAW ELEPHANTS AND THINGS.

Rough Experiences in the Snow of Two Travelers.

SPOKANE, March 4—D. E. Forbes, who is stopping at the Pacific hotel, tells how deep the snow is on the trail between Nelson and Sproat's landing. He left Nelson on foot and walked for 26 miles through snow two feet deep. He said that he was very nearly exhausted when he reached Sproat's place, but did not suffer as did Mr. Williams, of the Minneapolis Mining Company, who took the trail a day before Mr. Forbes. Mr. Williams started with a small satchel filled with mineral specimens, but before he had traveled half the way to Sproat he became partially delirious. Floundering in the deep snow he realized that if he should once give up and sink into the drifts he would not be found until spring opened.

He threw away his valise and made a desperate resolve to force the march. When he arrived at the government house in Sproat he was so benumbed that he could not raise a hand to knock at the door.

Throwing himself against the panel the door opened and he fell unconscious. He related afterward that during the delirious spells he saw elephants, tropical birds and scorpions swarming in his path.

Russia and Austria Cordial.

LONDON, March 6—A good deal of uneasiness is felt in Berlin over the evident signs of cordiality between Russia and Austria. It is claimed the autograph letter sent by the Austrian kaiser to the czar, through Archduke Ferdinand, was nothing more than a friendly invitation to the Russian imperial family to visit Austria, and contained no reference to politics. But advices from Vienna leaves no doubt that the impression is that Russia is to be no longer considered as a waiting foe, while there is but little doubt in Berlin that an understanding exists between the two empires. This is making Germany all the more anxious to cement the triple alliance, and negotiations to that effect are being earnestly pushed at Vienna and Rome.

England Afraid of Reciprocity.

LONDON, March 6—The British government, under pressure from merchants in the Brazilian trade, is taking steps to obtain for Great Britain an assurance for commercial privileges in that country equal to those granted other nations. English merchants are afraid the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States will divert much of the trade to the latter country.

Honors to Wade Hampton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5 — The Democratic Senators who have served for years with Mr. Wade Hampton in the upper house of Congress are unwilling to let the termination of his Senatorial career pass without testifying in some way to the honor and the esteem in which they have learned to hold him. It was at first proposed to tender him a dinner, but Mr. Hampton, who has not been conspicuous as a "diner out," vetoed that idea. The Senators therefore have decided to present their colleague with a handsome silver service. The presentation will be made in a few days.

Preserving Plant Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5—J. O. Schammel's fruit preserving company's plant at Eighth and Berks streets was burned early this morning. The company did an extensive business and had branches in all the leading cities throughout the country. The loss on the building and contents was $150,000, fully insured. The residence of Dr. Buckley, 725 Berks street, caught fire from the descending sparks and was damaged to the extent of $5000; insurance, $2000.

English Workmen Not Organized.

LONDON, March 5—Dock laborers, in exchange for some trifling concessions, have raised the boycott on federation vessels and will resume work. The stevedores are expected to go to work today. The virtual failure of the movement is attributed to lack of mutual support among the various unions. The coal tippers at Cardiff are still out, but disposed to compromise unless railroad engineers and other labor unions will strike in their support, which is very unlikely, spite of Tom Mann's vigorous efforts in that direction. Mann last night appealed to the labor classes to stand together. In the speech he declared only 2,000,000 out of 9,000,000 wage-workers in Great Britain were organized. This was sufficient to account for all failures.

It is stated that the French Jockey club will transfer its races to Belgium to enable it to conduct betting operations.

WAS HE BRIBED?

A California Legislator in Trouble.

TRIES THE METCALFE ACT.

Receives $400 for His Influence from Andy Lawrence—What Lawrence Says.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 7—In the assembly chamber today Assemblyman Wood Brumer, of Sacramento, replied to the charges made against him yesterday by the San Francisco Examiner, which accused him of accepting a bribe of $400 for his influence toward securing an appointment on the police force of San Francisco.

Brumer recently introduced a bill in the Legislature increasing the police force in cities of certain population, and succeeded in having it passed. The paper stated that in return therefor he claimed the power of appointing six members of the San Francisco force; that he endeavored to exchange these appointments for money, and that a reporter of the paper secured from him in exchange for a certificate for $400 a letter recommending the appointment of a mythical personage proposed by the newspaper man. Brumer today denied the allegations contained in the article, and claimed he had been blackmailed on the floor of the House in the interest of certain measures by a representative of the paper in question. He introduced as a witness A. F. Bull, the San Francisco attorney.

Bull said he was present at the presenting of the claim of Peter Connelly, in which Mrs. Himmelman was the only other person interested. He continued: "Mrs. Himmelman said Andrew M. Lawrence, of the Examiner, had been to her and solicited her to let him take charge of the claim in the legislature. She said she preferred that I take charge of it." Bull here introduced in evidence a telegram from Lawrence to Mrs. Himmelman, and continuing said Lawrence came to his office and asked what he was going to do for him, but was requested to deal with Mrs. Himmelman. Lawrence subsequently made several appointments, only one of which Bull kept. The witness said:

"That was at the Cafe Royal. We met in a room there. Lawrence said he must have $1000 or he would defeat the claim and burn me up. I said that was a large sum of money. He said he must have it. Later Lawrence met Mrs. Himmelman, and rather than stand the chance of defeat she offered him $2000. He said he would not take it from her. He would get it from Bull. Later I met Lawrence and he demanded that he be fixed. He said, 'You must fix the newspaper boys, and I am just the boy to do that.' I do not think the proprietors of the Examiner knew of this transaction."

At the close of Bull's testimony Brumer reiterated his innocence of the charges against himself, but acknowledged taking a check which he claimed he held as evidence of an attempt to bribe him. A special committee of seven was appointed to investigate the affair.

"Andy" Lawrence, the Examiner reporter who is accused by Mr. Bull, is considered one of the brightest newspaper men in San Francisco, and the best reporter of political matters. When asked about the matter, he laughed and said:

"Why, there's nothing in it, but this: We laid a trap for Brumer and caught him in it. He admits receiving the $400. Now that he finds himself caught he trumps up an improbable story about me. I am ready for the investigation at any time."

MISSING SECURITIES.

Trying to Find Out What Has Become of Those of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 5—Ex-Governor John P. Cochrane, of Middletown, says he thinks the State's securities were taken from the Farmers' bank at Dover in 1875 and deposited in the vaults of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia. This action was authorized by the State Legislature, by Governor Cochrane's request. He says the State has paid a yearly rental for the safe deposit box, and that the security, amounting to $677,440, are therein.

The state treasurer will endeavor to get possession of the money. If he finds them safe, the imputation that they were hypothecated by ex-State Treasurer Herbert, will be removed. Thomas B. Giles, state treasurer under Cochrane, was the last one who saw the papers. The legislative committee investigating state finances will meet tomorrow and Mr. Herbert says he will be able to pay the $34,417.37 due from him.

STILL GRAND MASTER.

The Prince of Wales Again Elected by The Free Masons.

LONDON, March 5—The Prince of Wales was again elected last evening to be Worshipful Grand Master of the English Free Masons. The meeting of the United Grand Lodge was a more than usually brilliant spectacle and the popularity of the prince in the order was well attested. The prince's son, the Duke of Clarence, is also taking a leading rank in the Masonic fraternity and, it is expected, will be elevated to his father's Masonic rank when the latter gives up the grand master's chair for the throne of Great Britain.

GOULD'S FIVE HAND.

He is Practically Annulling the Northwestern Traffic Contract.

CHICAGO, March 6—The comparison of shipments of the Union Pacific railroad before and since President Adams was deposed, shows that Jay Gould has found means to nullify the famous Union Pacific-Northwestern traffic contract. This is done by billing Union signed freight via Kansas City instead of Omaha. From Kansas City the freight is taken by the Missouri Pacific to Memphis and thence east by the Richmond Terminal. In this way the Gould lines get almost a transcontinental haul. The business thus diverted and which formerly went via Omaha averages nearly 10 per cent. of the entire tonnage. This is made clear by a comparison of the figure for August and January. The loss to the Northwestern is represented by about 18 per cent. of the entire Union Pacific tonnage.

Sailing to the Sound.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—The following is the list of passengers sailing on the steamer Walla Walla to Puget Sound: