

president of the organization, at a late hour last night, and attempted to stab him. None of the strikers returned to work to-day.

Pittsburg, 18.—There was a panic in oil today caused by the failure of Craig & Lawley, one of the largest oil firms in the country. The market which opened at 70 1/2, dropped to 66 1/2. The feeling at noon was a little steadier.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Commodore Mayo failed to pass the examination for promotion to Rear Admiral and the President to-day granted his request to be placed on the retired list of the navy with the rank of Commodore, under the forty-year-service provision. There are now two vacancies in the grade of Rear Admiral, for which Commodore Jonett "Acting Rear Admiral" and Commodore Russell are eligible in the order named.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

General W. S. Rosencrans, Register of the Treasury.

Edgar S. Wilson, Register of the Land Office, Cheyenne.

Postmasters—California, J. E. Ward, Modesto; R. D. Stephens, Sacramento; J. D. Spronk, Chico; J. N. Mayor, Redding; W. Louis, Santa Barbara; W. N. Woodson, Red Bluff.

The National Vinicultural Association assembled to-day and the Commissioner of Agriculture delivered the opening address. He said in part: "It was not so much the consideration of the importance of the grape in connection with its dietary and domestic uses as, in the manufacture of pure American wines and the protection of them from adulterated compounds that this National Convention was called. As a nation we may well feel proud of what we have accomplished in the last 50 years dating back to the early beginnings at Cincinnati and other sections. We can produce wines even now which can enter into competition with the choicest vintages of Europe, where wine making has been followed for thousands of years, and has been fostered and encouraged by government aid. Here the industry has had to take care of itself, and it has grown up and made its way by the simple pluck and energy of its followers. Not only this, but we have had our best brands presented to the public under French and other foreign labels, and only the indifferent ones were presented as American wines. But we have grown strong enough now to insist on our rights and to stand on our own merits, and to promote this new order this National Vinicultural Convention has been called. We claim admittance and recognition among the nations of the earth as a wine-producing country, the fairest and greatest the Creator has made. We are rivals and successful competitors in the greatest market of the world with almost every product of industry and skill, agricultural and mechanical. We also want to be in the cause of true temperance. We want to furnish the nation with the cheapest, most wholesome and beneficial beverage, the pure wine from the grape. We want to give the American people American wine, if they use wine at all, without fortification or adulteration. Americans ought to drop the false pride which causes them to think that they ought to have something 'far-fetched' and dear bought, when at the festive board. They should encourage home industry, discard the French table and French prices for home products; when a thorough trial has proved the American products to be superior. Part at least of the imported wines are inferior in purity and quality to our California product. It is certain the California products have been sought in foreign markets, and almost equally certain that some have returned either unaltered or adulterated under a foreign name. It is evident that time and use will educate the taste for native wines and that the importation will decline, and the exportation advance by rapid strides, keeping at home the money paid for foreign vintages, which amounted to over seven million dollars per annum in the last five years, and bringing a still larger annual revenue from the export trade."

The speaker at some length described the methods of the manufacturers and the component parts of adulterated wines, and concluded as follows: "The brandies of California are pure, and infinitely superior to the detestable concoctions that bear foreign brands, and which are marked with prices that are at once means of deception and a source of fraudulent income. It is the statement of M. Girard, Chief of the Municipal Laboratory of Paris, that forty years ago seven-eighths of the brandy manufactured was pure, but that of 50,000,000 gallons now produced annually, not one per cent. of it is from the grapes, grain, beets, potatoes, etc., being the principal sources. In view of the statement of this fact, as it is recognized to be, what folly it is to discriminate against our native production and endanger the public health, to grant a sentimental recollection of the traces of primitive cognac."

The following officers were elected: President, Charles A. Wetmore, of California; B. W. Clayton, of Florida, secretary; members of the vinicultural council, J. H. Newman, of Alabama, L. J. Ross and H. W. Crabb, of California; D. Cook, of Missouri; A. W. Pearson, of New Jersey; M. W. Dewey, D. Bander and J. W. Davis, of New York; Hon. W. J. Green, of North

Carolina; J. J. Lucas, of South Carolina; G. W. Campoell, of Ohio; V. Munson, of Texas; M. O. Randall, of Tennessee; H. L. Lyman, of Virginia; the president and secretary being ex-officio members of the council.

In the telephone investigation to-day VanHuyssen asked to have witnesses examined for the purpose of impeaching the former testimony, but the request was denied.

The Senate committee on pensions voted to postpone indefinitely the House Mexican pension bill as passed by the Senate last session. The committee is opposed to the service pension and insists upon making dependence and disability necessary qualifications of pensioners.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Officers of 20 National Trades Unions met here this afternoon, with closed doors, to take action, it was stated, to resist the encroachments being made upon open unions by the Knights of Labor. Thirty-two associations were represented by delegates or letters, and they claim to have a total membership of 363,763. The representative of each organization presented his grievance. At the close of the evening session which continued until after midnight, the secretary stated that resolutions had been adopted declaring that in view of the success which had attended the efforts of the National and International Unions in the past they should strictly preserve their distinct and individual autonomy; that it is not deemed advisable for any trades union to be controlled by or to join the Knights of Labor in a body, believing that the trade unions are best qualified to regulate their own internal trade affairs.

The resolutions further declare that it is the purpose of a certain element of the Knights of Labor to destroy the Trades Unions and that this element makes it a point to encroach on the mission and prerogatives of the Trades Unions, arousing antagonism and provoking dissensions in the labor movements to the delight and satisfaction of the capitalists.

The conference, however, concluded that some concerted plan of action was absolutely necessary to prevent the continuance of this destructive policy, and to establish harmonious and fraternal relations between all the various branches of organized labor, and a set of terms was drafted with this object in view to be presented as a treaty for the consideration of the Knights of Labor, which will meet next Tuesday at Cleveland. The nature of the terms was not disclosed. They will be submitted to the General Executive Board of Knights of Labor on Monday next by the committee.

St. Louis, 18.—The Post-Dispatch prints the statement made by H. M. Brooks alias Maxwell, now on trial for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, which will constitute his only defense, and which will be urged by his attorneys in the trial. In a word, he will confess to the killing of Preller by accident while acting as his physician, and that being excited and frightened he concealed, instead of making known the fact of his death. He declares he has always wanted to tell the facts and was only restrained by the advice of his attorneys. The following is Brooks' statement: "Mr. Preller was suffering from a private disease, for which I had previously prescribed, mixing the medicines myself from bottles in a medicine chest I carried with me. But his ailment had reached a stage when it was necessary for me to make certain investigations. I was obliged to use a catheter, and in using the catheter, when the parts were inflamed, I had previously applied chloroform, in order to produce a condition of narcotism. I explained the process to Preller and told him what I should have to do. He was not only willing, but was very anxious for me to treat him in this manner."

"Brooks then tells of the purchase of chloroform, which was spilled in a sink on Sunday afternoon while he was washing his instruments preparatory to operations; of his going to Fernow's drug store and buying more, denying incidentally the statement that he showed evidences of hurry and excitement, and continues: "About 5 p. m. we began the operation. I administered the chloroform in the usual way, holding a saturated cloth to the nose. Mr. Preller passed through the first stage all right. It took several moments. I don't know exactly how long. Then he entered the second stage and here the terrible result came. I discovered, too late, that he was dying. Imagine my horror when the fact dawned upon me. I was wild with fright, but had presence of mind enough to cut his shirt and his undershirt from his body, and getting a wet towel I beat him around the neck and shoulders for half an hour or more. I did not give up until I was ready to drop from exhaustion, and my efforts were not relaxed until he had been dead some time. All the clothes he had on at the time were his shirt and undershirt. He had stripped for the operation. What did I do when I saw my friend was dead? What could I do? I didn't know what to do except drink, and I drank freely. I drank everything I could get—wine, whisky, everything. What were my thoughts? I had not any. All I remember is that I drew on a pair of drawers—the first that fell into my hands—and put the body into my trunk, from which I had removed everything. What was I doing beside this I have no recollection of. Liquor and consternation had possession of me and I knew only that my feelings were those of the utmost horror. I remained in my room that night, the same room in which the

remains were—and it would be a lie for me to say I slept, for I did not, and I was glad when morning came. What I did after leaving my room, you know, for it has all been printed."

He says he supposed the post mortem, when the body was found, would disclose the nature of the operation and the cause of death. According to his own story, the cutting off of Preller's moustache, the inscription about "Traitor" found in the trunk and all other queer incidents connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his liquor and fear in his crazed condition after the fatality.

New York, 18.—Ex-President Arthur is reported steadily improving. He expects to go out for a drive tomorrow if the weather is fine.

AKRON, Ohio, 19.—The home of Mrs. Mary Mooney, widow, situated three miles north of Akron was burned to the ground shortly before midnight, and four children, the oldest 12 and the youngest four perished in the flames. Mrs. Mooney awoke in the night to find herself choking with smoke and snatching up her baby told the other little ones who were almost stifled to follow her. Mrs. Mooney sprang out of the window the babe in her arms and landed almost unhurt, the baby also receiving but slight injuries. Lawrence Mooney, aged 60, brother-in-law to Mrs. Mooney, was awakened by the children's outcry and rushed out of the house only to be told by the frantic mother that her four little ones were still in the burning building. Both mother and uncle rushed into the flames time after time, but were beaten back. His injuries may prove fatal.

BOSTON, 19.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill raising the tax of telephone companies from \$3,000 to \$25,000.

St. Louis, Mo., 19.—The discussion of Anarchism in St. Louis and the most effective means of preventing its spread occupied the attention of the police yesterday. At their regular meeting it was stated by a member of the board that the police had never attempted to disperse meetings of Anarchists, though they knew that their incendiary speeches at such times were violations of law; that the district attorney had refused to bring the matter before the grand jury, and that justices had refused to issue warrants for their arrest. In view of these facts the board adopted resolutions instructing the chief of police to disperse all unlawful assemblages of anarchists in which resistance of law is advocated, and arrest any and all violators of the law by uttering incendiary speeches or inciting to riot.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Marine Hospital Bureau has received reports showing that cholera in violent form has appeared in the villages of Bretagne, France, where fishermen assemble in large numbers in the spring time and live together under unfavorable conditions.

Marselles is also said to be in a deplorable sanitary condition, and the mortality record for the first three months is greater than for any preceding year, being at the rate of 48 per 1,000 of population. The cholera is reported to have made its appearance in that city.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., 19.—In the Federal court yesterday, Col. Nelson Platt, collector of customs for the district of Corpus Christi, was convicted of embezzling government funds.

St. Louis, 19.—Brooks, alias Maxwell, on trial for the murder of Preller, was taken into the criminal court this morning. The prisoner maintained his quiet demeanor and professed great relief at having been allowed by his attorneys to make a true statement of the manner in which Preller came to his death, and feels confident that public opinion has already acquitted him of intentional crime. All the witnesses for the State were present in a body and are kept under strict surveillance by the sheriff. Hunt, clerk of the Southern Hotel, was the first witness of the morning and his examination and cross-examination consumed the greater part of the morning. He testified that he was cashier of the hotel at the time of the murder. He identified the prisoner as the man who in April, 1885, registered as "W. H. Lennox Maxwell, M. D." Identified the photograph as that of Preller, who arrived at the hotel April 3rd. His testimony was a repetition of the facts known; the intimacy of the Englishmen. Maxwell's apparent lack of money, the disappearance of Preller, the departure of Brooks for San Francisco and the discovery of the body in the trunk. During cross-examination the witness admitted that he had no means of knowing that the man who registered as C. Arthur Preller, did not register that name as an alias. He had gone to the morgue after Preller's body had been placed there, but could not identify it. Could not even state positively that the remains were those of a human being.

HALIFAX, 19.—The report about the steamer *Lansdowne* having seized a vessel near Windsor, lacks confirmation and is not believed here.

St. Louis, 19.—William Lyon and John Nongon porters furnished the remains of Preller. They testified Maxwell evinced a great desire to be closely intimate with Preller.

A witness named Warren met Maxwell and Preller on the steamer *Cephalonia* and witnessed their introduction to each other. Maxwell cultivated Preller's acquaintance assiduously.

After recess Benick Brown, who had charge of the billiard room at the Southern Hotel at the time of the murder, testified that Preller and Maxwell played pool together almost every afternoon.

Preller being inexperienced paid for most of the games and drinks, and in doing so exhibited money in large amounts. Whenever Maxwell paid for anything it was with small change.

Maggie Cuddy, the chambermaid, recognized the prisoner as the occupant of room No. 144 during part of the month of April, 1885. The prisoner was a late riser, and it was 11 o'clock before she could ever get into his room to perform her duties, but on the Monday morning after the death of Preller the prisoner had arisen very early, for she saw him in one of the corridors at about 6 a. m. He appeared nervous and excited.

Katie Clark, the chambermaid in the Southern Hotel, positively identified the body found in Maxwell's trunk as that of Preller. She saw Preller last on Saturday morning. She made his bed on Sunday. It appeared to have been occupied. Witness was shown part of her testimony, given before the coroner, and she denied that she then stated that she had seen Preller on Monday, and reiterated that she had particularly noticed what kind of a man Preller was.

Henry Arlington, the head waiter at the Southern Hotel, testified to having seen the prisoner and the dead man at various times, and to having talked with him. Maxwell said he had been House Surgeon at the hospital at Manchester, England. Witness recognized Preller's photograph. He saw Preller on Easter Sunday morning sitting at the piano, Maxwell sitting by him. "I did not see Preller again, but saw Maxwell about 10.15 that night. He came into the ordinary, called for the wine card and ordered a small bottle of champagne. He was a little drunk. The wine was brought, but he only sipped a little of it and told me to give the remainder to the boys. He then pulled out a roll of bank bills, and dropping it on the table, said: 'Suppose a man wants to murder somebody in this country and he has five or six hundred dollars; could he get off?'

"Good God!" I said, "You are in a civilized country now, young man." From that he wandered off to his experience in the Turkish army, said the Sultan had made a Pasha of him for service in the field, and so he talked at random and foolishly. Finally he walked out, but stopped at the door and pulling out a large pistol said: 'Isn't that a daisy?' and added that he had knocked several persons on the head with that. I asked him where he and his friend were going. He said his friend was away in the country, but he himself was going to the Cape. Said he would change his clothes for a Western outfit, and I advised him to retain the suit he had on. Then he asked me to go out and have a good time with him. He said he did not give a dam for spending \$50 or \$60, but I told him I was on watch and could not get away, and he left. The next time I saw Maxwell was on the Monday evening following. He was in the ordinary drinking coffee. I asked him if he was going out to have that good time, and looking up quickly, he said, 'No,' that he was called back to Turkey and would have to leave. He then left the room, and that was the last I saw of him until he was brought back here.

Adjourning till to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A. Nogales, Arizona, special says: Two sons of Captain Andrade, while on their way to Aquazteca ranch (their home) from here, were murdered yesterday by Indians seven miles south of here.

Three horses bearing bloody saddles ran into Plancha de Platte this morning. The same horses had passed an hour before bearing two men named Sullivan and Moore and a courier riding toward Nogales trying to overtake them. All are believed to have been killed by the Apaches.

Oscar Darwin and partner mining near here are also reported to have been murdered.

Captain Lawton is in close pursuit of the Indians, who have a number of their wounded in Huacoma mountains, and Lawton, it is expected, will overtake them there.

The *Chronicle's* Tombstone special says: Captain Keys and Lieutenant Ward have been arrested by General Miles for dilatoriness in proceeding to the assistance of Captain Lebo during the latter's recent engagement with the hostiles at Calabasas. They have been taken to Fort Grant, and their command turned over to Captain Lebo.

FORT SMITH, Ark., 19.—An important decision has been rendered by Hon. J. C. Parker, Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Col. R. M. Wolfe and B. B. Ross, Cherokee Delegates, came before the court on an application to the Judge of the Court for a warrant for their removal to the District of Columbia for trial, where they, together with W. A. Phillips, attorney for the Cherokee Nation, stand indicted on the charge of conspiring to rob the Cherokee Nation of \$22,500. Wolfe and Ross sued out writs of *habeas corpus* on the ground that they were held in arrest contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, because they were Indians. The court holds that the crime charged was conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, and that the law in such cases applied to the District of Columbia, as well as all other places over which the United States held exclusive jurisdiction. After reciting at some length the law governing the cases, and on which his decision was based, he declared that notwithstanding Ross and Wolfe were Indians and the Cherokee Nation

was an Indian Nation, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had jurisdiction in the premises, and it became the duty of the court to send the defendants to the District of Columbia for trial, where Phillips is already under arrest. Wolfe and Ross are under bond to appear in Washington by the first of June.

St. Louis, 20.—As the Maxwell case proceeds interest in the prisoner and his probable fate increases. Several prominent clergymen were present at the court this morning as were also a large number of ladies, and these, together with many other spectators, packed the room to the doors. The first witness was a barber named Arma. Maxwell came to his shop between six and seven o'clock on the evening of April 6th, 1885, his hair and beard were both very long and he asked to have the former trimmed and the latter shaved off. The barber did this and Maxwell then asked him if he could recognize him then if he had known him when his hair and beard were long. The witness told him such a thing would be impossible and Maxwell seemed pleased at his answer. The prisoner talked like a parrot all the time he was in the shop, told all sorts of stories about himself; said he was going to go into the country for a day or two, but would soon return.

Samuel Hughes, ticket agent for the San Francisco Railroad, identified the prisoner as the man to whom he had sold a ticket to San Francisco, April 6th, identified the ticket which bore his own signature and that of "H. M. Brooks." The prisoner had made no inquiry as to the price of the ticket and when he paid for it drew forth a large roll of bills of large denomination. The defense waived the cross-examination.

George Hess, pawnbroker, met the prisoner on the third or fourth day of April. The prisoner wanted to borrow \$25 on a watch chain. Witness refused to loan him so much. The prisoner then tried to sell a bill of other trivial articles, saying he must have money on Monday. After Easter Sunday the prisoner called again and purchased a flute for \$5 and a set of diamonds, paying for them with a hundred-dollar bill, which he selected from a roll of several of the same denomination. Witness noticed nothing unusual in the prisoner's talk.

MONTREAL, 20.—Two patients suffering from small pox have been removed to the hospital from the St. Jean Baptist Ward. Small pox has existed in St. Vincent de Paul village for several days, and has now appeared in the house of one of the officers of the penitentiary. Grave fears are entertained of its spreading to the inmates of the institution.

NEW YORK, 20.—There is a feeling of alarm in navy circles in regard to the United States man-of-war *Nipsic*, which sailed for Hampton Roads from Montevideo 73 days ago, and has not since been heard from. The ordinary time for the passage under sail is 40 days. If she had been delayed by bad weather, she would before this have been able to make Barbadoes or St. Thomas, and a cable dispatch would have been sent to the department at Washington. The *Nipsic* is a screw steamer of 1,375 tons displacement, and has a battery of six guns; having completed her three years foreign service she was ordered home. It is rumored that the delay of the *Talapoosa* in starting for the South Atlantic station is owing to the non-arrival of the *Nipsic*.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 18.—A treaty has been signed at Johanna, ceding to France the entire group of islands and islets forming the territory known as the Comoro Isles and situated in the Mozambique Channel.

LONDON, 18.—Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons this afternoon, moved that the House devote four nights out of the five given to parliamentary business every week, to debate on the Home Rule bill. The Premier's proposal produced a sensation, as it had come to be generally believed, without any clearly defined reason why, that the government had about given up the hope of carrying their measure and would bring on a crisis as early as possible. An excited discussion at once followed Gladstone's motion; during this both sides to the controversy revealed their position.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative) said his party wanted a pledge that the debate would be finished on Friday next. To this Gladstone answered that his reckoning extended the debate far beyond the date fixed by the opposition. After a long and warm discussion, Gladstone's motion was carried.

ATHENS, 19.—The Chamber of Deputies met and adjourned until to-morrow without electing a President. The followers of De Lyannis, late Premier, were present in great force.

LOSDON, 19.—Ward and Payne, of Sheffield, one of the largest firms of edge tool makers in England, recently announced that they would be compelled to make a reduction in the wages of their employees, in order to compete successfully with German manufacturers. The workmen refused to submit to the reduction of their pay, and the firm now threatens to employ German workmen in their stead. The employees are greatly excited over the proposed action of the firm.

LONDON, 19.—Beach, the Australian oarsman, has accepted a challenge from Haulan for a race on the Thames.