THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXX.--NO. 162. SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,403.

YUMA DOOMED.

Three-Quarters of the City is Now Under Water.

THE REMAINING QUARTER IN IMMINENT DANGER.

Inhabitants of the Place Forced to Seek Refuge in the Penitentiary—Railroad Offices Washed Away, and Miles of Track Destroyed—Rain Falling Throughout California.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Superintendent Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific, received a dispatch from Yuma to-day stating that the town is doomed to destruction. Three-quarters of the city is flooded, and the water is also threatening the last quarter. The operator closed by stating that he could not keep his place another half hour.

The Southern Pacific division headquarters are swept away, and with them the ticket and freight offices. The roundhouses and machine shops will probably escape, as they are on high ground. The 1,200 inhabitants of Yuma have taken refuge in the penitentiary, on high ground.

The bridge across the Colorado River, 500 feet long, will be destroyed, as the water is almost up to it, and is rising a foot an hour.

Yuma lies to the southwest of the bend of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. To the northeast of the city is the penitentiary on high ground, and to the northwest is a high mesa. On the sloping sides of both hills part of the town is built. East of town there was formerly a levee, which was destroyed by the flood, and instead of being rebuilt was replaced by a second one at right angles to the first and intended to protect that portion of the town from the overflow of the Colorado River. This latter calamity has happened, and added to this the swollen waters of the Gila River have burst the banks, and, pouring over the old levee, have met the floods from the Colorado River, and then swelling over the new levee have deluged the high portion of town as well as sweeping all the lower part.

The track for a distance of twenty miles east of Yuma has been washed out of sight, and when the water subsides it will take over a week to put the track in running order. No news is obtainable from the desert.

ROADS BADLY DAMAGED.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 12.—Additional particulars regarding the damages by the storm continue to be received. Cajon Pass was badly damaged, and it will be some time before trains get through. The railroad company are trying to release the storm-bound passengers from the trains caught between the pass and Barstow. The railroad bridge was washed away, but the bridge over the Mojave, near the pass, is still safe. The wagon bridges at Rincon, Auburndale and Riverside, across the Santa Ana River, are all out. The pipe line in the Santa Ana Canyon, furnishing water to Redlands Hights, is badly washed out.

This city has received no mail from any quarter since last Sunday. Few bridges are entirely washed out, but every bridge in the county this side of the mountains but the Santa Fe bridge between this city and Redlands, has been either badly damaged or washed out, and repairs are being made rapidly, and trains will be running again pretty generally in a day or two.

AT LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26.—There is no change in the general situation in this vicinity, except that every minute has been utilized by the railroad people in getting its tracks in shape. The first train for San Francisco will probably leave tomorrow at 1 o'clock. The situation south is much worse, and it will probably be Saturday or Sunday before the line to Yuma is opened. The Santa Fe is still badly blocked. The track in the canyon is covered with dirt, and it will be some days before it can be cleared.

But little is known east of San Bernardino. There are one or two trains somewhere between that place and Barstow, but at what point is not known. It will be some days yet before the coast line to San Diego will be in a passable condition.

The first mails from the north are expected to-morrow by the steamer from San Francisco by way of Redondo. The local trains are now running.

No further reports of loss of life have been recorded, and it is now believed that none others have occurred besides the four heretofore reported. The loss to property is not so heavy as at first anticipated, but is still considerable.

Reports from Yuma are very discouraging. Committees of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce are now getting up subscriptions for that place. There is no suffering in this section, so far as reported, as a result of the flood.

SEVERAL DEATHS REPORTED.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 26.—Several deaths have resulted from the flood at Tia Juana. A Mexican was drowned while attempting to assist others. William E. Scribner, a druggist, was in his store when it was swept away by the flood. The building collapsed and he was killed.

In Tia Juana there is not a building left standing on its foundation. The Russ House is the only building not completely wrecked, and that is badly damaged. The main current of the Tia Juana River now runs through the town.

MILES OF TRACK WASHED AWAY.

REDLANDS, Feb. 26.—A messenger from Elsinore says that seven miles of railroad between Elsinore and Perris has been washed out. The bridge is gone, and it is reported that the road through Temecula Canyon is entirely destroyed.

LOCAL TRAINS MOVING.

PASADENA, Feb. 26.—All the local railway trains are again running, but there is no prospect of overland mails for several days, as over two miles of track on the Santa Fe, in Cajon Pass, are either washed out or covered by landslides.

RAIN AGAIN FALLING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The barometer has fallen decidedly all over Northern California and Nevada, and rain will probably become general throughout California. The wind will increase in force, with dangerous gales off the coast. The following rainfall is reported for the past 24 hours: Red Bluff, .22 of an inch; Sacramento, .04 of an inch; San Francisco, .22 of an inch.

DOWNIEVILLE, Feb. 26.—It is still snowing very heavily here. The stages are all on runners.

PETALUMA, Feb. 26.—It has been raining hard here since 1 o'clock this afternoon.

MARYSVILLE, Feb. 26.—Twenty-eight hundredths of an inch of rain fell here between 4 and 7 o'clock this afternoon. It is still raining heavily.

NEVADA, Feb. 26.—It recommenced storming here at dark this evening, both rain and snow falling. It is snowing hard higher up in the mountains.

CHICO, Feb. 26.—Rain has set in again. It is feared much damage will be done if it lasts long, as the Sacramento River is now very high.

MODESTO, Feb. 26.—The rainfall for the season is now 4.86. It is being steadily increased this evening by what bids fair to be a heavy fall. All fear of a dry season is past.

GILROY, Feb. 26.—A slight sprinkle of rain fell to-day. It looks like more to-night. It was not needed, and farmers would gladly dispense with a further visitation at present.

TRACY, Feb. 26.—A heavy rain has been falling for the past two hours, with indications for an all night rain. The wind is southeast.

NAPA, Feb. 26.—A heavy rain set in again about 3 o'clock this afternoon and still continues. Those who were so anxious for rain some days ago now cry enough.

SONORA, Feb. 26.—It is again raining very heavily, after a cessation of one day. The wind is south and blowing a gale. There is snow in the mountains fifteen miles north to a depth of three feet. Every indication points to another severe storm.

SISSON, Feb. 26.—Snow commenced falling this morning. A big storm is in progress.

Charges of Bribery Sustained.

OLYMPIA (Wash.), Feb. 26.—The House this afternoon considered the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charge of bribery made against Harry A. Clarke by John L. Metcalfe in the recent Senatorial campaign. The report of the committee submitted yesterday finds that Clarke offered a bribe, and requested the Grand Jury to indict him. It censures Metcalfe for soliciting and accepting the $500 bribe which he displayed before the House, and afterward handed to the Speaker.

The resolution introduced yesterday expelling Metcalfe from the House came up this afternoon and was defeated by a vote of 41 to 33.

False Rumors.

MERCED, Feb. 26.—The little town of Snelling was all excitement yesterday over the rumor that the body of Wesley Logan, who killed himself February 18th, had never been buried, or that it had been stolen since burial. Leading citizens telephoned to the Coroner for a permit to look into the matter; also, to Clough & Nordgren, the undertakers who buried the remains, to come over. A permit was granted and the undertakers went over, opened the grave and found the body unmolested. Since the murder of John Ivett, near Snelling, the citizens there have been very excitable and any little story started spreads like wild fire and causes a big excitement.

Spokane Falls Notes.

SPOKANE FALLS (Wash.), Feb. 26.—An explosion startled the city this forenoon. Some workmen at work near Main and Bernard streets were thawing out frozen dynamite. Three men were seriously, but not dangerously hurt, and the windows in the vicinity were shattered.

Dan Tolton, a prominent citizen of Rosalia, fell beneath the cars at Medical Lake to-day and lost an arm. He had just taken out an accident policy, and will receive $4,000.

Brandy Shipments.

ST. HELENA, Feb. 26.—S. A. Scott, storekeeper and gauger at the Government bonded warehouse, is preparing for shipment 723 packages of brandy, the largest quantity of brandy ever shipped from this warehouse at one time. The brandy belongs to B. Dreyfus & Co. and is from the distillery of W. B. Brown, and is to be shipped in bond to New York by a sailing vessel. Over 1,300 packages of brandy leave the St. Helena warehouse this month.

Death of an Ex-Treasurer of Nevada.

ST. HELENA, Feb. 26.—George Tufly, ex-Treasurer of Nevada, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Tiburcio Parrott, St. Helena, after a long illness. He was a native of Switzerland, 74 years old, and a prominent Knight Templar. He had been State Treasurer of Nevada for many years, and refused the renomination last fall on account of failing health.

Three Men Fatally Injured.

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 26,—This afternoon three men employed on the broad-gauge railroad were run over by a hand-car and fatally injured. They were returning from work, and the hand-car on which they were riding jumped the track and passed over their bodies. The unfortunate men were John Rice, Morris Griffith, and a bridge-builder named Brown.

Accidental Shooting in Nevada.

RENO (Nev.), Feb. 26.—Bradford and Ed. Roberts, two brothers, living at the Junction House, twenty-six miles north of Reno, had a shooting scrape last night. It is rumored that one of them stopped three bullets and the other four.

Later particulars state that only Charles Roberts was shot, and that was accidental.

Attempted Suicide.

PASADENA, Feb. 26.—Miss Minnie Dix, of Linda Vista, a suburb of Pasadena, attempted suicide this morning by shooting herself in the forehead with a pistol. The ball glanced off, inflicting a severe scalp-wound. Despondency caused by poor health is the reason assigned for the attempt. She will recover.

Move to Discharge a Receiver.

PORTLAND (Or.), Feb. 26.—Application was made in the United States Court today for the discharge of Joseph Simon as receiver of the Oregon Improvement Company. Judge Deady took the application under advisement and will make an order in the case to-morrow.

Run Over by a Team.

PETALUMA, Feb. 26.—Michael Tobin, a little boy, was accidentally run over by a team Tuesday night and badly disabled by the horses stepping upon him. He fell in such a position that the wheels of the wagon passed over without touching him.

Merced Residence Burglarized.

MERCED, Feb. 26.—The dwelling of Mrs. Rosa Meyers, a merchant of Merced, was robbed by tramps last evening while the lady was at her store. The thieves got away with about $150 worth of jewelry and clothing. There were no arrests.

Salmon Plentiful.

PETALUMA, Feb. 26.—Salmon are becoming plentiful in all the little streams. A farmer living about four miles below town caught seven fine fish this week in his field. They were lying in a low place when the high water receded.

Death of an Old Californian.

RED BLUFF, Feb. 26.—G. W. Halley, an old and highly respected citizen, and an old Californian, died Wednesday. The body will be taken to Willows for burial to-morrow.

Colusa Pioneer Dead.

COLUSA, Feb. 26.—Stewart Harris, a pioneer of Colusa, died last night of pneumonia.

For Shame.

"Talk about wives," said Farmer Hawbuck; "I've got one in a million. Why, she gets up in the mornin', milks seventeen cows and gets breakfast for twenty hard-workin' men before 6 o'clock, by George!"

"She must be a very robust woman, Hawbuck," remarked one of his hearers.

"On the contrary," put in the farmer, "she is pale and delikit like. Jimminey! Ef that woman was strong, I dunno what she couldn't do!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

AN AWFUL AFFAIR.

Sickening Sight Attending a Hanging in Pennsylvania.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO CHEAT THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.

The Condemned Murderer Strapped to a Board and Carried Half-unconscious to the Gallows—The Rope Breaks, and the Man Hurled to the Ground Below—The Condemned Finally Launched Into Space.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON (Penn.), Feb. 26.—The execution of Wm. West in the jail yard at this place to-day for the murder of three members of the Crouch family was an awful affair.

This morning the condemned man, who had secured in some manner a sharp piece of iron, plunged it several times into his throat. When found he was unconscious from loss of blood. After several hours' work the doctors succeeded in rousing him from a comatose condition. Outside of the jail all was excitement, as there were many negroes who fully believed West innocent.

Weak as he was he made a desperate fight when the Sheriff's party entered the cell. Finally it was decided to administer opiates. Even then he struggled so fearfully that they finally determined to strap him to a board. An ugly fight followed the attempt to bind him, and more opiates were administered, until he was finally carried out helpless and half unconscious to the gallows.

When the trap finally sprung the combined weight of the plank and man was too much for the rope, and it broke, hurling West to the ground, amid groans from the crowd. West was awakened from his stupor by the shock, and, realizing what had happened, struggled fearfully to free himself.

The groaning, writhing man was picked up by the death watch and carried back to the gallows, and again launched into space. The fall this time widened the gashes in his throat, and the blood streamed in great jets from his neck. His neck was not broken, and he was allowed to hang thirty minutes before being cut down.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Minneapolis Suffers a Severe Loss by Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The fire in the Clare-Speaker Paint Works, which started last night, was still raging at 9 o'clock this morning, though under control.

The damage to property will be nearly $1,000,000, most of which is to the Lumber Exchange, a magnificent twelve-story block at Fifth street and Hennepin avenue. The Robinson block and the Russell block, the latter owned by Sol Smith Russell, the actor, are completely ruined.

The fire caught in an upper story of the Lumber Exchange, which was claimed to be fireproof, and burned fiercely. The water did not reach above the seventh or eighth stories, and the firemen were nearly powerless.

When called upon for aid St. Paul responded with two engines.

The thermometer was below zero last night, and the intense cold retarded the firemen, as a great deal of the hose kept freezing and bursting.

Occasionally from the wall on the upper floors there was a shower of rock followed by a loud report. This noise was caused by bursting stone.

For a time these followed in rapid succession and then grew less frequent, only to increase in number again when the fire grew intensely hot at some particular point.

LATER.—After a fight of eleven hours the fire department succeeded in confining to the four upper stories of the Lumber Exchange the flames, which it was thought at one time would certainly consume the entire building.

The structure looked like a veritable ice palace after the fire.

The walls, as high as the hose could throw water, were covered a foot thick with ice, and the sidewalks were piled from five to eight feet high with ice and snow formed from the water.

The losses have been greatly exaggerated. The total loss only foots up $162,000, divided as follows: Lumber Exchange $75,000, insurance $60,000; Russell building $20,000, insurance not known; Robinson building $3,000, fully insured; the Claire stock and plant $40,000, insurance $25,000; H. B. Gardner & Co. $40,000, insurance $10,000; Lumber Exchange tenants $20,000, insurance $10,000.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Suits Brought Against a Large Number of Delinquent Subscribers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The local Directory of the World's Fair began suits to-day against a large number of delinquent subscribers. In all there are about six thousand small stockholders who have not paid their assessment, and the collections will be pushed.

The Board of Control of the National Commission is anxiously waching the progress of legislation in Washington. The civil sundry bill will now go to the conference, and a local paper says the Board of Control expects that the Senate will recede from its amendment cutting down the appropriation. If not, there is a possibility that the National Commission as a body may resign and leave the matter entirely in the hands of the local board.

ANNA DICKINSON.

A Rumor That She Has Been Taken to an Insane Asylum.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), Feb. 26.—A rumor that Anna Dickinson's mind had become deranged and her friends had found it necessary to remove her to an insane asylum, created a sensation this afternoon. The gifted lady has resided for years with her sister, Susan T. Dickinson, in the quiet little village of West Pittston. For some time past her health has been in a precarious condition because of insomnia. A consultation of physicians yesterday decided that change of scene and absolute quiet would furnish the only hope for her complete recovery. Accordingly she was removed quietly from her home this afternoon, but where she has been taken her friends decline to say. They emphatically deny, however, that she has been taken to an insane asylum or that her mind is unbalanced.

ANOTHER TRUST.

The Typefounders of the United States to Consolidate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The leading typefounders of the country have about completed plans for the formation of a trust designed to include all of the thirty odd manufacturers of type in the United States. The negotiations have been pending for two years, and the difficulties that have stood in the way of the organization are said to be settled.

The formal announcement will be made about March 1st. The capital involved is reported to be $6,000,000. The trust will prove one of the best things that ever happened for the printers and publishers throughout the country, for it will bring about not only a uniformity in price, but the establishment of the "point" system of type bodies. The type bodies will be interchangeable everywhere.

Heavy Storm on the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The National Line steamer France arrived to-day from Liverpool. Captain Robinson reports storms of fearful intensity ever since leaving Liverpool. On February 7th a tremendous wave struck the ship, washing overboard second officer Baines and badly injuring four seamen. It was impossible to launch a boat, and they had to watch Baines drown. The vessel was badly damaged, and the passengers were glad to reach port. Those in the steerage suffered intensely.

Labor Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—The Grievance Committees of the various organizations of the Pennsylvania system received from the company's officials to-day a detailed answer to their demands, setting forth just how the company would equalize matters. It was received with apparent dissatisfaction, though there was no discussion.

General Superintendent Watts still hopes that there will be no trouble, but says there is no telling what may happen.

Snow-Slide in Colorado.

CRESTED BUTTE (Col.), Feb. 26.—A snow-slide swept over the Bullion King mine, at Irwin, yesterday, carrying a boarding-house and the Superintendent's dwelling down. Mrs. Ripell, Mrs. Ed. Clark and child and B. F. Smiley are still buried in the slide, with little hope of recovery alive.

Death of Colonel McKibben.

CHAMBERSBURG (Pa.), 26.—Colonel Chambers McKibben, ninety-two years of age, once Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, is dead.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

HAS ITS PROVISIONS BEEN VIOLATED BY THE STATES?

The Report on the Subject by the House Judiciary Committee.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The minority members of the Committee on Judiciary prepared two vigorous reports in opposition to the House resolution which was ordered favorably reported to the House directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report to the House whether or not any State has by any constitutional or statutory provision violated the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution so that proper apportionment of representation may be made in Congress.

One minority report prepared by Oates of Alabama is signed by Oates, Culbertson of Texas, Henderson of North Carolina, Wilson of West Virginia, and Stewart of Vermont with a qualification. This report says that States are not constitutionally prohibited from disfranchising any of their male citizens; it only prescribed as a penalty for such disfranchisement for any other cause than that of participation in rebellion or other crime; that representation in Congress from such State shall be reduced in proportion which such persons disfranchised bear to the whole number of adult male citizens in such State.

The question was asked, if the resolution reported be adopted now, can the committee make inquiry directly in the absence of any legislation by Congress, providing means to securing evidence to enable the committee to procure necessary proofs to warrant Congress in reducing representation in any State?

The committee assume that some citizens in Mississippi and Massachusetts are denied the right to vote by the State Constitutions for some other reason than for crime. This may be true, but the minority cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the Constitution of Mississippi has not yet gone into operation, and that there is no law applicable to Massachusetts or any other State by which the committee can legally and certainly ascertain the number disfranchised, for Congress has never provided means by which this may be done. Presumptions are worthless in such a grave matter. Legal proofs must be had to obtain a reasonable certainty, and until such legislation is enacted it is utterly futile to adopt such a resolution, for it cannot be complied with.

Until Congress enacts a law providing for the enumeration of the number of persons disfranchised for crime and the number disfranchised for other causes, it would be impossible to comply with the resolution. If the resolution was literally construed, the report says, requiring twelve-months' residence in the State and registration as prerequisite to voting, it would be cause for reducing its representation. "But," the report concludes, "the cardinal principle in our system of government is that the States shall each prescribe qualifications of electors. When they ratified this article of the Constitution it cannot be assumed with any show of reason that they intended to surrender this right, or to restrict their powers to an extent that such construction would maintain."

On the other side of the report Rogers makes an individual minority report, holding that the hearing proceeded on two false presumptions; first, that if the State restricts sufferage for cause, other than rebellion or crime, it violates the Fourteenth Amendment; and second, that it is necessary for some States to violate this amendment in order that proper apportionment may be made, if the logic of the majority may be followed. Of all the State Constitutions that are most flagrantly offensive is Idaho's. Our little sister was brought into Statehood by this Congress, after long labor and a successful performance by the Speaker of a Cæsarian operation, generally known as "Counting a quorum."

Rogers draws attention to Idaho's provision forbidding polygamists or Mormons voting. Other States might be cited, but the list is already so long, he says, as to suggest inquiry whether the whole country is not rapidly growing weary of the Fourteenth Amendment altogether, becoming imbued with the idea that the people of the States should be left to self-government, without officious outside interference.

The majority report, prepared by Caswell of Wisconsin, says the committee did not deem it necessary to examine the various State Constitutions, but the Constitutions of Mississippi and Massachusetts are clearly within the provisions of the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment because of their educational and property requirements.

The majority says it is not for them to discuss the wisdom of the Fourteenth Amendment, nor to determine in what manner the number or proportion of inhabitants of any given State who are disfranchised can be ascertained. The sole question delegated to us was whether the Constitution or laws of any State should make reduction of its representation by reason of suffrage restrictions. The instances cited above show that the resolution should pass, so a thorough investigation might be had.

BEECHAM'S pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ex-Empress Frederick's Visit to Paris Proves a Failure.

FRENCH ARTISTS WILL NOT ATTEND THE BERLIN EXPOSITION.

Further Particulars of the Bombardment at Iquique—Two Hundred Women and Children Perish in the Ruins of Sacked Buildings—Apprehensions of an Outbreak in the Argentine Republic.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—An increased feeling of anxiety lest a sudden disturbance should occur before the Empress Frederick leaves Paris prevails here. There was a plan which was looked upon as settled, by which the French artists were to exhibit the products of their art in the Berlin Exhibition, but it has been abandoned. Detaille, the French painter, finally yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him, and to-day announced that he made a mistake in consenting to send some of his works to the German Exhibition, adding that he feels, upon reflection, that it would not be patriotic to go to Berlin.

Retaille also says that all brother artists who are Frenchmen will abstain from being represented at Berlin. The artistic question outlined by the statements made by Detaille and other French artists is the chief topic of conversation throughout Paris and the provinces.

At a reception held yesterday evening by Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Von Munster, the German Embassador, threw the whole blame for the unpleasantness arising from the visit of the Empress upon Hernette, the French Embassador at Berlin.

This has given rise to a considerable amount of diplomatic correspondence by telegraph and otherwise, the outcome of which, it would seem, is that Hernette will most likely be recalled from Berlin.

That the action of the Parisians and the tone of the newspaper press of Paris will be deeply resented in Berlin nobody for an instant doubts, and there are many people who look forward, not without a feeling of apprehension, to the effect the present unpleasantness may have upon the mind of the Emperor of Germany. Calmer minds, ever since the project to get French artists to exhibit in Berlin was mooted, have been speculating upon what the effect would be on the people of Berlin, for instance, if the celebrated pictures of Detaille, giving from the French point of view the incidents of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 and glorifying the French arms, were exposed in the exposition in the capital of Germany.

The Bourse was weak owing to reports that articles unfavorable to France, arising from the feeling here over the visit of the Empress Frederick, were printed in the Cologne *Gazette* and other German newspapers.

Ex-Empress Frederick and daughter visited the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the Cluny Museum and the Luxemburg Gardens to-day.

Excited groups gathered in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies this evening discussing the Cologne *Gazette's* article.

Some of the French newspapers are running riot in their remarks.

The *Jour* says: "Our army is ready; our armament complete and our reserves thoroughly trained."

The Empress Frederick has remained calm, and has no fear of untoward incident marring her visit.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The *Post*, commenting on the Parisian incident, says: "It will evidently bring the necessity for a struggle nearer. The sword would have been lowered long ago were it not for Russia."

A Vienna paper attributes the agitation in Paris to Russian designs, carried on through De Roulede and his followers.

The Cologne *Gazette*, commenting on the conciliatory overtures Emperor William made to France, of which the visit of ex-Empress Frederick is regard as proof, says the French have a right to think of revenge, but they have no right to injure the feelings of the head of this empire and his mother by insults that could be expected only of scoundrels. The German people feel deeply the outrage upon the person of their Emperor, and they have a right to expect the French people and the Government to give ample satisfaction and wipe out the stain upon the honor of France by energetically calling to order the miserable wretches who have insulted ex-Empress Frederick.

THE ARGENTINE.

An Outbreak Expected at Any Moment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A prominent commercial house in this city has received in letters from Buenos Ayres an account of the true state of affairs at the capital of the Argentine Republic. Extracts of the letters read: "Recently we had two or three revolutionary scares and we are living from day to day expecting at any moment to hear of an outbreak. It is impossible to describe the present condition of affairs as they are met with. Everywhere your eyes meet the words 'To let' in the Spanish pasted on the doors of houses from most insignificant places to most pretentious edifices, and among the private houses the words, 'Se alquila cuartos' (furnished rooms), and these among some of the best families, they being without ready cash during the unprecedented crisis. Rents are extremely high.

"Building has stopped, and partly constructed houses are met in every street. There is no money to finish the work. The most striking monument to the present financial condition of the municipality is the new avenue which is being opened through the center of the city. This work has been carried on in sections, and now, on account of lack of funds, further progress is suspended. It is quite impossible for you to get any correct idea of the situation from anything I can tell you, or that you can read in the papers. It would seem impossible and absurd that men who have robbed the treasury to the extent of millions of dollars, and which have been admitted by themselves, could any longer hope to enjoy any real support from the people, but such is the case.

"I heard a Scotch gentleman, who has lived in this country thirty-five years at least, say: 'If General Rocha, the arch thief, wished to have the Presidency, he could elect himself to-morrow, and what is more,' he added, 'I know the next President of the republic can only be a man named by Rocha. What Rocha fears is civil war among the provinces in the event of the Union Civica party gaining possession, as there has always been treachery between the portemas (people of Buenos Ayres City and province) and the provincianos (people of the interior), and the Union Civicas are principally portemas. Ex-President Celman was a Provinciano, and it is that party which holds the reins of the Government. What this poor country is coming to I do not know. The present state of things is truly deplorable and there seems to be no immediate remedy. Many more failures will take place. Money, even the depreciated paper currency, is worth now only 34 cents. United States gold is scarce, and as everything imported must be sold on a gold basis, you see that an article worth $1 in gold must sell at $3 in paper. Now as the wages of the artisan has not been increased in the same ratio, he finds it difficult to buy the necessities of life, let alone the luxuries.'"

CHILE REVOLUTION.

Great Loss of Life Results From the Bombardment of Iquique.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 26.—Additional advices received here from Chile state that the bombardment of Iquique by the insurgents resulted in great loss of life and heavy damages to property.

After the surrender of the city the rebels entered and attacked the stores and residences on six of the principal squares and completely wrecked them.

The buildings afforded shelter to a large number of women and children, but the insurgents, heedless of the rules governing civilized warfare, gave them no chance to escape, and pursued their work of destruction regardless of the frantic endeavors of the helpless occupants to seek a place of safety.

It is known that 200 women and children perished in the ruins of the sacked buildings.

The insurgents seized the Custom House and then pillaged all the principal houses in the city.

After General Soto, the commander of the Government forces, surrendered the the rebel leaders landed more troops from their vessels for the purpose of holding the place, and dispatched a force into the country with the object of meeting and engaging Government troops.

ENGLISH WAR VESSELS.

Two Ironclads Launched by the Queen at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 26.—Great throngs of people gathered here to see the royal pageant accompanying the launching of the new war-ships Portsmouth and Gosport. The Queen launched the ships with the usual ceremonies. According to report, previous to the ceremony and while the Queen and Prince of Wales were standing beneath the bow of one of the ships, they quarreled for several minutes. Both Queen and Prince, as the result of their quarrel, had an apoplectic appearance when it terminated. The cause of the royal quarrel is believed to have originated in some trifling breach of etiquette.

The two war vessels were christened Royal Arthur and Royal Sovereign.

The only foreign war vessel present was the German warship Aldeburg, the flagship of Admiral Von Der Coltz, who was specially commissioned by the Emperor of Germany to be present at the ceremonies as a representative of Germany's young ruler.

The Royal Arthur is a screw cruiser of 7,700 tons, 12,000 horse-power and carries twelve guns. Her name was originally Centaur, which was changed by order to the Duke of Connaught, and finally at the last moment by the Queen's command to Royal Arthur.

The Royal Sovereign is a screw battle ship of 14,150 tons, 10,000 horse-power, and carries 14 guns.

SIBYL SANDERSON.

She Brings Suit Against Belgian Newspapers.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sibyl Sanderson, the young American singer, is much put out by the gossips connecting her name with the death of Prince Baudoin of Belgium. She has brought suit against a number of French and Belgian newspapers for their publications on the subject, which have been substantially to the effect that the Prince had been dazzled by the charms of Miss Sanderson, and that the compulsory separation from her drove him to despair and undermined his health.

She claims that the statements are base fabrications; that there was no cause for scandal between herself and the Prince. While true that Miss Sanderson's reputation has suffered, she has been much more popular than formerly since the reports were circulated.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

The Liberals Hope to Win at the Coming Elections.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—An Ottawa special says: The Conservatives now privately admit the Liberals will make important gains in Ontario, but they still hope to win by a small majority. Their hopes now are that the Liberals will not make as big gains in Quebec as it was at first expected they would do. The Conservatives realize that Ontario does not respond so satisfactorily to the "old flag" cries as it is expected she would. The people of the border counties are dead set in favor of reciprocity, and it is certain there will be a terrible slaughter all along the frontier. One by one the manufacturers write to the newspapers, over their own signatures, declaring they would welcome reciprocity, and do not fear to meet their American rivals in a fair field. The woolen men, stove men, carriage-builders, agricultural implement makers and furniture manufacturers are outspoken in support of the Liberal policy. Sir John Macdonald for the rest of the campaign will be kept down to his constituency in Kingston, where he will find plenty for his hands to do. The Liberals there are full of enthusiasm, have a popular candidate and will make a great fight. The old chieftain will not care, however, how his own constituency turns out, if the Dominion itself is true to him.

General Boulanger.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26.—A mysterious lady has joined General Boulanger in this city. The Government will expel the General from Belgium if he engages in any political intrigues.

The President of Brazil.

RIO JANIERO, Feb. 26.—Fonseca took the oath of office as President of Brazil to-day in the presence of the two Houses of Congress.

FRESNO MURDER TRIAL.

The Case of the People vs. W. G. Lane Called in Court.

FRESNO, Feb. 26.—The trial of William G. Lane for the murder of William Canfield at Sanger, November 14, 1890, began this morning in Department Two. The court-room was crowded long before the hour when court convened.

At the time of the killing Lane was a Constable at Sanger. He is well-connected, having many wealthy relatives in this county. The best legal talent, consisting of three law firms, is employed to defend him.

Canfield arrived in Sanger from Selma on the afternoon of the shooting. He met Lane, who was intoxicated, and after a conversation left him and went with two women to a questionable part of town. Lane followed shortly, and knocking at the door of the house, stated that he wanted to arrest Canfield. He was admitted, and told by Canfield that he would go with him if he (Lane) would produce his warrant.

Lane refused to show the warrant, and grappled with Canfield. After a desperate struggle Canfield succeeded in releasing himself from Lane's grasp, and turned to run. Before making many steps, however, Lane opened fire, shooting his victim in the back. He then fired two more shots at the prostrate form. Canfield died two weeks later from the effects of the wound.

A venire of fifty was exhausted to-day, and only three jurors obtained. Nearly every one had read about the killing, and had formed a settled opinion. Court adjourned till Saturday morning, and a special venire for sixty talesmen was ordered.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

Important Document from Land Commissioner Goff.

FALSE RUMORS REGARDING THE KAMEAH COLONY.

The Commissioner Believes the Colonists Have Protected the Giant Trees, and that They Should be Allowed to Retain the Lands They Now Hold on the Reservation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A very important document from Land Commissioner Goff, concerning the Kameah Colony of California, is on its way to the Secretary of the Interior. In it the Commissioner holds that the colonists should not be deprived of the lands they now occupy. They should be allowed to comply with the law under which they made the settlement, and acquire title to the lands they have located upon.

The Commissioner reviews at length the claims of the co-operative colony, and maintains that in filing timber land applications on land in the Sequoia National Park reservation under the Act of June 3, 1878, they have complied faithfully with the law by which said lands were to be owned by private individuals.

He alleges that his special agents have given the matter special attention, and he has been supplied with reliable evidence from which to arrive at his conclusions.

Concerning the report that the colonists have been committing timber trespass upon lands in the reservation, the Commissioner refers as follows:

"I place little credence upon the newspaper rumors that members of the Kameah Colony or any other persons are cutting down or removing the giant trees from these lands, or otherwise damaging or destroying them. The parties who write the articles probably have never visited the lands, nor been within a hundred miles of them, and consequently can have no actual knowledge of the common presumption which they boldly record as facts."

The Commissioner says it is doubtless true that the colonists have cut down small trees on public lands for their own use, but certainly they have not disturbed any giant trees, as they could not be handled by the ordinary methods known to the colony.

The Commissioner accepts as authority the report of Special Agent B. F. Allen, who says that the purpose of the colonists is of a lawful and laudable nature, and that instead of damaging the lands or destroying the giant trees, they have expended about $100,000 in improvements and adding to their value, and have guarded the giant trees for five years, saving them from damage and possibly destruction from fires. In his judgment it would be in line of preserving the trees to allow the colonists to remain.

He can see no reason for further departmental interference in the matter, and recommends official action of this kind to Secretary Noble.

Again quoting, the Commissioner says: "The suspension from entries and filings was based on a supposition of fraud or irregularities of the surveys. In five years no evidence has been found to establish a good reason for ordering the suspension, and furthermore the filings were made prior to any order of suspension from the Commissioner, and I do not deviate from an accepted principle when I insist that any order made by any Commissioner cannot be retroactive as evidence of the good standing of the colonists."

It is not known what Secretary Noble will do with the recommendations. Some interesting developments may follow. The evidence upon which Commissioner Goff implicitly depends is secured by special agents under Chief of Agents High. The recommendation will be passed upon by First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chandler, who insists that he has reason to doubt the reports made by the special land agents where extensive interests are involved. In connection with some matters, his attention has been called to the legal feature of the question, and it is said on good authority that he at present is not inclined to the belief that the colonists should be allowed to remain on the reservation.

'TWAS THE SAME CYCLONE.

The Evidence was Against Jed Till a Happy Thought Struck Him.

Near Fayetteville, Tenn., shortly after the recent cyclone which did so much damage in that State and Kentucky, old Jed Tompkins, colored, was hauled up before Squire Nason for stealing one of Colonel Ballentyne's sheep.

Before the trial the Squire, the Colonel, Jed and several others were lounging in front of the Squire's dingy little office, all hands, with the exception of Jed, relating incidents of the terrible storm, the Squire winding up with a tree on his farm from which the wind had stripped the bark, and the Colonel "seeing" this with a brickwall on his place through which the tornado had driven a wheat straw.

On the trial the evidence was all against Jed, says the *Courier-Journal*, the Colonel identifying the sheep, which had been found hanging up on Jed's back porch.

"I'll have to hold you, old man, unless you can explain how that sheep came there," said the magistrate.

"Cain't 'splain," Jed answered. "W'en I got up in the mawnin' dat sheep was jes' lyin' dar."

"And you don't know who brought it there?"

"No, suh—'lesan de cyclone blowed it dar."

"Ahah! 'Lesan de cyclone blowed it dar, eh? And did you ever see a cyclone that could skin a sheep?"

"No, suh; I can't say as I has, 'lesan 'twar dat same cyclone what peeled 'Square Nason's tree and driv the straw throo Colonel Ballentyne's wall."

The Squire pulled up his specs and took a long look at Jed, and the Colonel arose and stated that he would not prosecute the case further, as this was the first cyclone that had ever blown any of his property into Jed's possession.

The "Grand Old Man."

Gladstone is called the "grand old man" because of his service in the cause of progress. He has been the leader of his party for almost a quarter of a century. As far back as 1868 he was made Premier for the first time. As a popular orator Gladstone is not the equal of either Fox or Pitt, and he falls below Burke in affluence of fancy and knowledge of the springs of political action. In extent of acquirements and general versatility, however, he surpasses all the other British statesmen of any age.

Frau Sophie Salvanius, an able German woman of letters, has issued an appeal to her countrywomen to reform those national modes of education which consider girls simply as future wives and housekeepers. Their present training, she says, leaves German women without individuality and with pitifully low ideals of life.

A bill passed the Texas Senate making it a felony to fight a prize-fight in the State either with gloves or without gloves.