THE RECORD-UNION.

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THE NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY

No Sign of Unusual Excitement in the City Yesterday.

CROWDS CONTINUE TO VISIT THE SCENE OF THE TROUBLE.

Detective O'Malley's Day of Reckoning Set for To-Day—The Jurors to be Prosecuted Through the Courts—One of Them Said to Have Already Confessed—Foreman Seligman Has Left for Cincinnati.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The city wore its usual Sunday aspect, and there was no sign of unusual excitement. Crowds continued to visit the scene of the tragedy, although few were admitted inside the prison. The prison officials are incensed over the censure at their failure to make a more formidable defense. They say they did not give up the keys, and when the crowd drove in all the officers were at their posts. Had they fired at the crowd it would have caused the storming and perhaps destruction of the prison, and the sacrifice of many innocent lives within and outside the jail.

Father O'Leary of the Jesuits this morning performed the last sacred rites of the church over the body of the elder Marchesi, who was shot yesterday, and said mass for the repose of the souls slain. It was an impressive spectacle.

The Sicilian survivors gathered together in one of the more comfortable rooms at the parish prison, and were given more liberties than usual. They were sincerely thankful for their escape from death.

All the victims were buried to-day. Marchesi, Monasterio and Trahina were unclaimed up to noon, and the charity wagon took them to the Potter's field. Politz and Comitz were followed to the grave by a single carriage, and in the case of H. Bagnettos the hearse went alone. The others had large and well-attended funerals.

The Vigilance Committee is known to be still at work, and it is said that to-morrow will be detective O'Malley's day of reckoning. The jury will also be attended to, but probably through the courts, as it is proposed to obtain evidence in the case of those who were bribed. One of the jurors is said to have confessed already, and the State had evidence against several before the verdict was announced. The Grand Jury will indict one juror on Tuesday, and more will follow. Foreman J. W. Seligman has gone to Cincinnati.

Father Manoritta was visited by a reporter this morning, and exhibited a letter that he had received. The stamp on the envelope showed that it had passed through the city postoffice March 9th, at 3 P. M. Father Manoritta received it on the morning of the 10th. The letter bore the seal of the Mafia organization—a skull and cross-bones at the top and bottom.

The letter advises the reverend father that he had better stay at home and not go to the court every day, as his presence there did not do the society any good. He was told to beware. The letter is signed: "The Mafia Society, M. M. C."

Father Manoritta said he had intended to give the letter to the District Attorney, but refrained from doing so through fear. He further said that the jury in the Provenzano case had been entirely too lenient with him. While he deplored the course of the citizens in acting as they did yesterday, similar action in the other cases would have proved more effectual in completely eradicating the Mafia Society.

Attorney-General Rogers said to-day, in speaking of yesterday's tragedy, that the question presented to the authorities with jurisdiction in the city and parish is, were the laws of the State violated, and what crimes have resulted from such violation?

"The Grand Jury is in session, and we have in full operation all means and modes of enforcing the laws. I have no doubt that those charged with the official duty will act firmly, justly and fearlessly."

Superintendent of Police Gaston, when asked what steps he intended to take, said he could not arrest the community.

Governor Nicholls said the Italian Consul called on him yesterday morning and asked interference and protection for Italian subjects in the parish prison, who were threatened with mob violence. The matter had not been called officially to the Governor's attention, and a call for military would have to come through the Mayor of the city. No such demand had been made. When the Consul called on the Governor the crowd had already started toward the prison.

Mayor Shakespeare said his aid had not been invoked, and when he reached his office it was all over. He had not asked any aid of the Governor.

MINISTER DE FAVA CANNOT BE SEEN.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Concerning the killing of the Italians charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy at New Orleans, the lips of Baron De Fava are sealed, as well as those of his lieutenants. Indeed, the residence of the Italian Legation is closed to reporters and correspondents. No man who does not talk Italian can get inside the De Fava residence. A little black girl with a white cap, behind whom stands a big man with a gray head, keeps guard, and strenuously declares that the Minister is not at home, although he is known to be inside.

Elsewhere, however, the correspondent was informed that action would be taken by the Italian Minister toward bringing the matter to the attention of the Government. As he was made aware that some of the dead men were still citizens of Italy, there may be expected from his Majesty's Government most vigorous protests.

The gentleman quoted continued: "The men were declared innocent by a jury of Americans, and in an American court, and it seems that it is a matter of the gravest import. Of course, no one can say just what will be done, but you may be sure, if these parties are citizens of Italy, that the Government will not let their murder go unrebuked."

TELEGRAM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Blaine to-night sent the following telegram to Governor Nicholls, at New Orleans:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1891.

His Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans: It has been represented to the President by the Minister of Italy accredited to this Government, that among the victims of the deplorable massacre which took place in the city of New Orleans yesterday were three or more subjects of the King of Italy.

Our treaty with that friendly Government, which under the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, guarantees to Italian subjects domiciled in the United States, "the most constant protection and security for their persons and property," making them amenable on the same basis as our own citizens to the laws of the United States, and the several States, in their due and early administration.

The President deeply regrets that the citizens of New Orleans should have so disparaged the purity and adequacy of their own judicial tribunals as to transfer to the passionate judgment of a mob a question that should have been adjudged dispassionately and by settled rules of law. The Government of the United States must give to subjects of friendly powers that security which it demands for our own citizens when temporarily under foreign jurisdiction.

It is the hope of the President that you will co-operate with him in maintaining the obligations of the United States toward Italian subjects who may be within the perils of the present excitement, that further bloodshed and violence may be prevented, and that all offenders against the law may be promptly brought to justice. JAMES G. BLAINE.

This telegram was the result of a conference between the President and Secretary this afternoon, Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, having previously called on Secretary Blaine and earnestly protested against the killing of his countrymen, demanding at the same time protection for all other Italians in New Orleans.

Baron Fava, in his protest to Blaine, said the authorities of New Orleans had not only failed to prevent the meeting, which had been publicly announced and was known to be hostile to the Italians, but also held an attitude purely passive during the massacre. He said he was obliged to reserve for his Government the right to demand any and all reparation it judged necessary.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Ade, speaking of the matter to-night, said: "This case is without precedent in the diplomatic history of the country. Of course I cannot predict the outcome nor discuss it. It it not easy to predict what will be the course of procedure.

"I cannot see," said Representative Morrow of California, "how this affair can become an international issue. The vengeance of the mob was not directed against the Italians as a race, but as a band of supposed murderers, who escaped their deserts by the miscarriage of justice. It seems to me the only action to be taken is for the relatives of the dead men to sue the city of New Orleans for damages on the ground that the city failed to furnish proper protection. It was not a race riot in any sense of the word."

APPEAL TO MINISTER RUDINI.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Following are copies of two telegrams which passed between this city and Italy relating to the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans on Saturday:

"*Rudini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rome:* The Italian press of New York, unanimous in representing the colony, notify you of the massacre at New Orleans of several Italians already acquitted by an American jury, and demand intervention by the home Government."

The answer was:

"Your cablegram received. I have already demanded from the Federal Government energetic and prompt measures."

VEHEMENT PROTEST FROM ITALY.

ROME, March 15.—The Italian Government has instructed Baron De Fava, Italian Minister at Washington to present a vehement protest to the United States against the action of the mob at New Orleans yesterday, and the United States has promised to make an investigation.

Baron De Fava, in a dispatch to Marquis Di Rudini, the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, states that he has protested against the inaction of the local officials in New Orleans, and that Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, expressed horror at the acts of the New Orleans mob, promising that he would immediately make known the orders of the President in the matter, and that the decision would be communicated to the Italian Government.

The *Reforma* denounces the New Orleans tragedy as an outrage, and says it is a disgrace to the United States that such acts are possible within its borders. Signor Broganz will interpolate the Government in Parliament regarding the affair.

MEETING OF ITALIANS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 15.—A large and representative meeting of Italians was held here this evening to consider yesterday's doings at New Orleans. Dr. Volini, the presiding officer, delivered an impassioned address, calling for reparation by the United States, and saying that if justice be not rendered, full and prompt, Italy will speak, even with the voice of her guns. This was received with tremendous cheering.

Editor Malata of *L'America* said the outrage has no comparison in the history of any civilized nation. He disavowed sympathy with the vendetta, but asked why the New Orleans authorities permitted Parkerson to assemble thousands of citizens and harangue them to a point of murder.

Charles Barry said the fact that prominent men took part in the massacre makes it doubly infamous.

G. Almagia of *L'Italia* said he had personally seen all the victims of the mob, and believed them innocent of the crime charged. "The people who have no respect for their laws or the verdicts of their own juries," said he, "are worse than savages. Reparation is demanded, and Italy should send a fleet over here to command respect and assert the rights of her citizens."

Many other addresses were delivered, and a message of formal protest was sent to Secretary of State Blaine.

A resolution was also adopted protesting against the killing as unworthy of civilized people, and appealing to the Italian and United States Governments for immediate and full reparation.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), March 15.—The large colony of Italians here became greatly excited over the news of the killing at New Orleans, and several society meetings took place to-day. Action was taken looking to the holding of a general meeting this week, when resolutions will be adopted appealing to the Government to punish the participants.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 15.—There was great excitement here to-day in the Italian quarter. Consul Fedeli says the Italians are a unit in demanding that the American Government be made to make suitable reparation.

THE KILLING DENOUNCED.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *El Progresso Italo Americano*, the leading Italian paper of this city, has a savage editorial on the New Orleans killing, saying that a more horrible tragedy has never been committed even among the most barbarous tribes. All the narratives confirm the fact of a tacit acquiescence and the connivance of prominent citizens in the face of the law. Therefore, the more severe must be the account and explanation asked. The editor having telegraphed for opinions from different Italian papers throughout the country, has received many replies, all deeply deploring the killing and demanding reparation.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, March 15.—The *News* commenting on the killing of the Italians in New Orleans, says: "Italy's indignation is shared by the whole civilized world. In nearly all such cases in America corruption is at the root of the evil. Americans are at once the most patient and most impatient people in the world. When they have grown tired of any grievance they move to their revenge with the swiftness of a hawk."

The *Post* says: "Saturday's occurrances in New Orleans will form a deplorable page in American history."

Lieutenant-Generals and Generals.

Sheridan was made a General in the summer of 1888, shortly before he died. The grade of Lieutenant-General and General are special ranks created by Act of Congress. The grade of Lieutenant-General was originally brought into being for Washington. Later on Washington was commissioned as "General of the Armies of the United States." The Lieutenant-Generalship was revived by brevet a few years before the civil war for Scott, who was then the commander of the army. In 1864 Congress conferred the full rank of Lieutenant-General on Grant. Subsequently it went to Sherman and Sheridan. The rank of General was created for Grant soon after the war, and was conferred afterward on Sherman and Sheridan. Neither rank is now in existence. The present commander of the army—Schofield—is a Major-General merely.—*Globe-Democrat.*

COAST CHRONICLES.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of Senator Hearst.

THE DEATH VALLEY EXPEDITION HEARD FROM.

Professors Funston and Coville Overtaken by a Blinding Snow-storm on Panamint Mountain, Which Nearly Resulted in Their Perishing—Important Court Decisions—An Attempt Made to Wreck a Train Near Chico.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Funeral services were held to-day over the remains of the late United States Senator George Hearst. Since last Thursday, when the body arrived from Washington, it has lain in state at Grace Church, where it was viewed by hundreds of citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. W. C. Foute, of Grace Church, and the building was crowded to the doors with people. Among the pall-bearers were Governor Markham, Mayor Sanderson, Chief Justice Beatty and others of the most prominent men in the State.

Although the rain poured down steadily all day, thousands of people who could not gain admittance to the church lined the street to view the funeral procession. In the procession were the Second Brigade, N. G. C., the Congressional Committee, Legislative Committee, General Gibbons and staff, Democratic State Central Committee, California State Democratic Club, Iroquois Club, and many civic associations.

Senator Hearst's body will be placed in the vault of the late Senator Milton S. Latham, at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Grace Church was elaborately decorated with evergreens and flowers, and numerous floral pieces were sent by friends.

The closing ceremonies at the cemetery were very simple. Six soldiers lifted the casket and bore it between the files of pall-bearers to a raised platform which surrounds the vault. Rev. Dr. Foute took up the closing portion of the Episcopal burial service, and the final words of peace were uttered.

DEATH VALLEY.

Professors Funston and Coville Experience Some Rough Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—A *Chronicle* Keeler (Cal.) special says: The first authentic information from the Death Valley expedition for some weeks reached here to-day, dated March 4th.

Disagreeably stormy and cold weather has prevailed during almost the entire winter. The water from the adjacent snow-capped mountains has turned parts of the valley into a lake. On February 6th the party crossed the dry bed of the Armagosa. On the afternoon of the 7th Professor Bailey crossed at the same place through a running stream. On the 22d there was a raging stream twelve feet wide and three feet deep at the same place.

Before leaving the Resting Springs on the 7th of February Professor Stevenson and wife of San Bernardino joined the party. On their arrival at Funeral Mountains, the party having had no mail for four weeks, and Professors Funston and Coville being at leisure for a few days, they volunteered the ascent of the Panamint range to the postoffice at Panamint to secure it. In this venture they had an unexpected and hazardous experience, which nearly resulted in their perishing.

They rode up the mountain, which is very steep, to the snow-line, where they left their horses and proceeded on foot. The mountain is over eight thousand feet high, and when near its summit they were overtaken by a blinding snow-storm. They were in the mountains for four days, fighting their way against the elements inch by inch on their hands and knees, the snow being crusted and not hard enough to bear their weight while standing. They arrived at Panamint, and after resting they started back and arrived safely in camp.

The party will soon separate into two divisions. The one in charge of Professor Bailey will proceed to the Colorado Desert, via the Vegas River, to investigate the flora and mammalogy of that section. The rest of the party will push north to Gold Mountain, Pigeon Springs and Lida Valley, from which point they will, in all probability, cross the White Mountains into Owens Valley, reaching here some time in April.

Every one is reported well and the work progressing as favorably as the inclement weather will permit. The storms of this winter are pronounced by the oldest settlers the heaviest ever experienced in that section.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Leased Property May be Attached for Payment of Workmen's Wages.

MARYSVILLE, March 15.—Judge Gray has rendered a decision in the Yuba County Superior Court which will be of considerable interest to workingmen.

The action was begun last October by Charles McWilliams and others against E. B. White to recover the payment of work done for the latter on a threshing machine. The machine was owned by James O'Brien, but had been leased by White.

The plaintiffs claimed that according to the lien law they could hold the machine for the payment of their wages, no matter to whom it belonged. They brought suit and received judgment, and the Sheriff was ordered to sell the property.

Mr. O'Brien, the owner, asked for an indemnity bond, so the Sheriff refused to sell the machine until such bond was given by the court.

The court ordered the officer to appear and show cause why he should not make the sale. Judge Gray took the matter under advisement, and sent his decision ordering the Sheriff to proceed with the sale without the indemnity bond.

The Judge holds that the lien law protects laborers from being swindled out of their wages, and that it matters not to whom the property belongs, it must be held good for the payment of their wages. He holds that so long as the machine belongs to Mr. O'Brien, he should have seen that the men received their pay.

LOS ANGELES CITRUS FAIR.

Movement on Foot to Reproduce it in Chicago.

LOS ANGELES, March 15.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow morning, when the question of reproducing the citrus fair in Chicago will be decided. A number of capitalists will be present, and members of the Board of Supervisors. A guarantee fund of $5,000 will have to be raised in cash. It is expected that twenty different localities in Southern California would co-operate in the undertaking. Each one of the localities will send seventy-five boxes of fruit to Chicago, if the fair could be reproduced on a finer scale in Chicago than it was here. Local capitalists have agreed to put up $4,000 for a half interest in the net proceeds of the fair in Chicago. The fair will last three days longer, closing Wednesday evening. A large number of excursions will be run every day during the remaining days.

Malicious Tramps.

CHICO, March 15.—Saturday, someone maliciously placed twenty-five or thirty pieces of giant powder on the railroad track just north of Chico. When the south-bound express came in nearly all were set off, badly damaging some of the car wheels. The object of the party or parties is unknown. The general impression is that it was done by tramps.

Light Showers of Rain.

SAN RAFAEL, March 15.—It began raining here this morning and light showers have continued throughout the day.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Sixty Years Ago the Average Speed of Trains Was Twenty Miles an Hour.

It is refreshing to turn from contemporary schemes for aerial navigation and electric propulsion of railway trains to a discussion of the steam railway itself, such as is given by Professor R. H. Thurston, in the December number of the *Forum*. Professor Thurston is an advocate of progress in problems of transportation, and declares his faith in electrical traction for the future, but this does not hinder him from enthusiastic praise of the railway as it exists at present, somewhat after the fashion of Andrew Carnegie's dissertation on our national institutions in "Triumphant Democracy." The present railway equipment is a great improvement upon the inventions of Stephenson and Ericsson, without doubt, and it is well for us to turn from our dreams of 300 or 400 miles an hour in the future, to the achievements of to-day.

Fifty or sixty years ago the average train crept at twenty miles an hour, and stopped at every station along its course, where now we run at a speed of fifty or sixty miles, with few stops for through expresses, and special accommodation trains for local passenger traffic. On occasion we can cover eighty miles in an hour, provided the track is straight and the road-bed solid, and speed even greater is reported now and then. The rails of the tracks were once of comparatively flimsy manufacture, while now they weigh a hundred pounds to the yard; a great improvement has been effected in the construction of the bed of the road, in bridges and in rolling-stock, not only from an attractive point of view, but in durability and general reliability as well; Our locomotives are monsters, compared with their predecessors, our passenger cars well-lighted and well-heated apartments, and our drawing-room cars, with their bath rooms, sleeping rooms, restaurants, type-writers and the like, almost as comfortable as home. Railway travel has its attendant discomforts by the score, but attention is here directed to the equipment of the best roads and to travel under the best conditions. A modern train frequently costs from $100,000 upwards, and unites in its construction the skill of professional specialists in 100 arts. We must not fail in appreciation of our present railway conveniences, therefore, open as they are to great and desirable improvement.

The question inevitably introduced into such a discussion concerns the future attainment of speed on the railway, and this Professor Thurston answers so far as it can be answered, enumerating the conditions requisite to the best results and giving us hope for a considerable advance without resort to electricity or navigation through the air. Briefly, it will be possible to maintain a rate of speed at least as high as the highest already reached, say eighty or a hundred miles an hour, providing the conditions under which this speed or its approximate has been attained are extended to universal application, and safety likewise can be assured within reasonable limits by an advance along just those lines of construction which our best companies are now pursuing. Given smooth and straight tracks, no grade crossings, freedom from local passenger and freight trains, few if any stops en route, curves infrequent and with generous radii, heavy rails, ample strength in all running parts, plentiful lubrication and other such contributions to speed and safety, and a rate of more than 100 miles an hour seems possible. As for 100 miles, to which some longing eyes are turned, Professor Thurston calculates the "head resistance," at such a rate, not far from 200 pounds per square foot of section of the train, or about ten tons in all, requiring an impracticable locomotive of 5,000 horse power. For this speed we must wait in all probability for some other motive power, possibly electricity, with every car constructed as a motor.

Such a general survey is valuable first for its statement of the possibilities of the steam railway in its present form, and again for its exhibition of the improvements constantly being made in railway equipments, a part of which we are liable to lose sight in our ambition for more radical changes in our methods of locomotion. We may not progress as rapidly as we could wish, but we are certainly advancing and may hope for a considerable betterment in the speed of our railway trains, essentially as they exist to-day.

TWO OLD INDIAN DEEDS.

Showing for What Trifles the Aborigines Traded Away Their Land.

One of the old and original patentees in the Norwalk, Conn., settlement, was a family of the name of Kellogg, writes a Bridgeport correspondent of the New York *Times*. Among the records of the family are a number of deeds and patents from the Indians, which are very interesting. An Indian deed to Roger Ludlowe is as follows:

"A deed of sale made by Norwalke Indians unto Meisters Roger Ludlowe, of Fairfield, as followeth, 26th February, 1640:

"An agreement made between the Indians of Norwalke and Roger Ludlowe: It is agreed that the Indians of Norwalke, for deed in consideration of eight fathoms of wampum, six coates, tenn hatchets, tenn hoes, tenn knifes, tenn sissors, tenn jewes harpes, tenn fathoms tobacco, three kettles of six hands about, tenn looking glasses, have granted all the lands, meddows, pasturings, trees whatsoever there is and grounds between the two rivers, the one called Norwalke and the other Soakatuck, to the middle of saidd rivers from the sea a day's walke into the country, to the sayed Roger Ludlowe and his heirs and assigns for ever, and that noe Indian or other shall challenge or claim any ground within sayed river or limits nor disturb the sayed Roger, his heirs or assigns within the precincts aforesaid."

At the bottom of the deed are the names of several Indian chiefs who signed the document.

Another deed from the Indians is to Captain Patrick. It reads as follows:

"An agreement betwix Daniel Patrick and Mehackem and Naramake and Pemenate Hewnampounn, Indians of Norwake and Makenton, to the said Daniel Patrick hath bought of the said three Indians the ground called Sacunyte Napucke; also Meenworth; thirdly, Asmusowis; fourthly, all the land adjoyninge to the after-mentioned as far up in the country as an Indian can go in a day from sun rising to sun setting, and two islands neere adjoininge to the sayed Carantenayneck, all bounded on the west side with Noewanton, on the east side to the River Norwake, and all trees, meadows and natural adjuncts thereunto belonging for him and his heirs forever.

"For which land the sayed Indians are to receive of the said Daniel Patrick of Wampum, tenn fathums, hatchets, three, howes, three, when ship comes, sixe glasses, twelve tobacco pipes, three knives, tenn drills, tenn needles. This is full satisfaction for the aforementioned lande and for the peaceful possession of which the aforementioned Mahachewell doth promise and undertake to silence all opposers of this purchase if any should in his time act. To witnesse which on both sides our hands are interchangably hereunto sett this 20th of April, 1640."

EASTERN HAPPENINGS.

Reception Tendered to Parnell's Delegates in New York.

NO HOPE OF SAVING THE STEAMSHIP GALENA.

Secretary Rusk Indignant at Germany's Action Regarding the Importation of American Pork—Land Commissioner Goff Tenders His Resignation to the President.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, March 15—James J. O'Kelly, John O'Connor, W. H. K. Redmond and Henry Harrison, delegates sent to this country by Parnell for the purpose of raising funds for the Nationalist movement, arrived at New York this morning from Queenstown.

An address of welcome signed by Michael Breslin, as Chairman, was presented to the delegates. The address spoke of them as "Representatives of Irish Nationality, as indorsed by Charles Stewart Parnell, leader of the Irish nation," and bade them hearty welcome to the shores of America.

The address went on to say that the committee heard with regret of the secession of those who preferred the dictation of the English leader.

The Parnellites responded severally, hoping, they said, that their mission for getting cash for Parnell and his men might be successful.

They were driven to the Hoffmann House, where they occupied handsome apartments.

STEAMSHIP GAENA.

Little Hope That the Vessel Can Be Saved.

GAYHEAD (Mass.), March 15.—The United States steamship Galena and the tug Mina are still lying high up on the beach broadside. All valuable property will be moved ashore, but there is little hope of saving the Galena.

ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

NEW BEDFORD, March 15.—The torpedo boat, Triana, which left Newport last evening for Gayhead with provisions and other articles for the seventy-seven men belonging to the wrecked vessels, Galena and Nina, at that place had an exceedingly rough experience, but got along well until off Cuttyhunk, when she struck on Schooner Ledge on the south side of the east end of the island, and is now full of water. She is one of the largest boats of the kind owned by the Government, and is made of iron. The provisions and everything aboard are a total loss.

Her crew of seven men were rescued with difficulty by the Cuttyhunk life-saving crew. Once the life-boat was capsized and two of the crew nearly drowned.

She has a large hole in the starboard side. It is said that the Captain mistook the lights.

CLEARING-HOUSE STATISTICS.

Business Transacted in the Leading Cities of the United States.

BOSTON, March 15.—Clearing-house returns are as follows: New York, $170,465,000, a decrease of 19.8 per cent.; Boston, $86,883,000, a decrease of 10.8 per cent.; Chicago, $77,808,000, an increase of 14.5 per cent.; Philadelphia, $56,306,000, a decrease of 18.3 per cent.; St. Louis, $21,783,000, an increase of 3.6 per cent.; San Francisco, $18,490,000, an increase of 20.2 per cent.; Baltimore, $12,726,000, a decrease of 12.2 per cent.; New Orleans, $10,536,000, an increase of 2.6 per cent.; Cincinnati, $12,592,000, an increase of 1.1 per cent.; Pittsburg, $11,899,000, a decrease of 13.7 per cent.; Kansas City, $8,216,000, a decrease of 9.9 per cent.; Galveston, $4,629,000, an increase of 247.1 per cent.; Minneapolis, $5,554,000, an increase of 29 per cent.; Omaha, $4,279,000, a decrease of 7.9 per cent.; Denver, $4,298,000, an increase of 1.3 per cent.; St. Paul, $3,730,000, a decrease of 8.8 per cent.; Portland (Oregon), $1,620,000, decrease of 31.6 per cent.; Seattle, $962,000, an increase of 0.7 per cent.; Tacoma, $887,000, an increase of 17.8 per cent.; Los Angeles, $745,000, a decrease of 29.7 per cent.; Salt Lake, $1,177,000, no comparison. Total of the leading cities, $995,851,944, a decrease of 12.9 per cent.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Secretary Rusk Says the New Law is Very Strict on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 15—Secretary Rusk was asked to-day what he thought of the statement made by Minister Boetticher in the German Reichstag to the effect that the new sanitary measures adopted by the United States were inadequate, and that Germany would not rescind the prohibition upon American hog products.

Secretary Rusk said he could hardly believe such a statement had been made, for it imparts a willful or pretended ignorance of the legislation now in force in this country.

"The last meat inspection law passed by Congress," said the Secretary, "provides for a more thorough inspection than that now in force in any other country. If the ante-mortem examination and microscopic examination will not satisfy the German Government, it is simply because they don't intend to be satisfied with any system.

"This Government has suffered imputations placed upon its meat products by foreign nations to exist under cover of such pretexts a long time, but the time has about arrived when the unjust discrimination and false statements as to the purity of meats must stop. Such statements will no longer be permitted to go unchallenged by this Government, and such redress as the laws of this country permit to be had should, in my judgment, be forced."

ARMY DIVISIONS.

The War Department Considering the Question of Their Rearrangement.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A *Tribune* Washington special says: The War Department is considering the question of a rearrangement of the divisions and departments, that the commands may be better distributed among the two Major-Generals and six Brigadier-Generals junior to the Major-General commanding the army. It is proposed to abolish the Division of the Pacific and consolidate the Departments of California and Columbia of that division.

This merged department would be given, it is likely, to Brigadier-General Stanley. Major-General Howard and Major-General Miles would continue in command of the Divisions of the Atlantic and Missouri, respectively.

The only name mentioned for commission on Brigadier-General Gibbon's retirement on April 20th is that of Colonel James W. Forsyth, of the Seventh Cavalry.

Americans Should Not Interfere.

BOSTON, March 15.—Rabbi Solomon Schindler addressed his people to-night on a proposition to restore the Jews to Palestine, taking strong ground against the scheme. He said that the Americans had no business interfering in European questions. Palestine could only support 3,000,000 people, whereas Russia alone had 5,000,000. A Jewish commonwealth established in the midst of European powers would either be obliged to contract an alliance with one of them or be absorbed.

New Ocean Steamer Invention.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Shipbuilders and marine men will this week be permitted to inspect the strange-looking new steamer, Howard Cassard, which Myer, the inventor, asserts will revolutionize ocean travel. The boat will be propelled by a four-bladed screw, each screw, which is set on a different line of rotation, or in spiral order, increasing in pitch toward the stern, as compared with the preceding blade or blades. The object is to embody in a single screw as much surface as now exists in the twin screw driven by the same amount of power.

Howell Osborn's Mother Dead.

NEW YORK, March 15—Mrs. Marion Osborn died Saturday. She was the mother of Howell Osborn, who has shocked two continents by his escapades with Fay Templeton, the actress. Under his father's will, he had only thirty thousand dollars a year, and contracted more debts than he can pay for a long time. It is believed that the bulk of his father's millions will now come to him.

Emancipation of Women.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Lady Cook, formerly Tennie C. Claflin, arrived here Saturday from England, traveling under the name of Mrs. Hamilton. She and her sister, Mrs. Martin, are working to have a convention of women at the time of the Chicago Fair. She says it will be a congress of women interested in the emancipation of women from marriage slavery. They are to subscribe $10,000 for the convention.

Ward McAllister's Nephew.

NEW YORK, March 15.—When told that his nephew had married a ballet-girl in California, Ward McAllister said: "I have only seen the little rat but once in my life. He has been out on a ranch with cowboys, and other cattle, don't you know, don't you see, and I don't know where the little beggar could have met the chorus girl on a ranch, don't you know."

A Virginia Senator Fined.

CHARLESTON (Va.), March 15.—The Legislature adjourned at midnight Saturday. Just before adjournment, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to get a quorum for the Senate, and attempted to take Senator Knott into the chamber. Knott struck the Sergeant-at-Arms in the eye, and was fined ten dollars.

Hall Will Meet Fitzsimmons.

CHICAGO, March 15.—George R. Clark, backer of Bob Fitzsimmons, to-night received a telegram from James Ryan of Portland, Or., saying that if his forfeit was left until March 18th Ryan would cover the same on Hall's behalf, the New Orleans conditions to prevail in the match. Clark assented.

Commissioner Groff's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Judge Lewis A. Groff, Commissioner of the General Land Office, said to-night that he had tendered his resignation to the President about thirty or forty days ago, to take effect to-day. The resignation has not yet been accepted.

Another Fire in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), March 15.—This morning the St. James Episcopal Church and the McLennan Flat building were destroyed by fire. One woman is believed to have been burned to death. Several had narrow escapes. The losses amount to $6,000.

Large Blaze in a Michigan Town.

DETROIT, March 15.—A fire at Fowlerville, Mich., to-day destroyed the Post-office, express office, opera house and a large number of business blocks and dwellings. The loss is placed at $10,000, with very small insurance.

Oregon Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 15.—It was said to-day by Jacob Halstead of New York, a Director of the Oregon Pacific Railroad, that negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the road by the Rio Grande Western.

Fatal Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The residence of General E. B. Fowler, in Brooklyn, was partly burned this morning, and the General's son, William, aged 22 years, perished.

Thread Workers to be Called Out.

NEWARK (N. J.), March 15—A committee of girls employed in the Clark thread mills has decided to call all the girls out on Tuesday evening.

A Banker Fails.

YORK (Pa.), March 15—Michael Schall has failed. He has confessed judgments aggregating $149,000. He is at the head of the banking firm of Schall & Danner.

TWO VIEWS OF IT.

Shrewd Plan by Which a Girl Was Cured of Stage Fever.

An accident which is said to have taken place recently in Paris may be of use to some of our girl readers, says the *Canadian Queen.*

A young woman of high culture and gentle breeding had been obliged to earn her living as a governess, and grew impatient of the monotony of her life and its few chances of advancement. She fancied that she had great histrionic talent, and that she could amaze the world and make a fortune on the stage.

She went to a well known tragedian and told him her story and her ambitions. Now, the tragedian happened, fortunately, to be also a man of much sense and kindness of heart. He did not tell her that she lacked ability, knowing that she would not believe him.

"You shall choose for yourself, mademoiselle," he said; "but you should see this beautiful fairy land close at hand before you enter it."

"I go to the theater every night, monsieur!" she exclaimed.

"Ah, yes! Before the curtain! For one month you shall have a seat behind the curtain! If at the end of that time you should wish to become an actress I promise my aid to you." A line from him to the stage manager procured her a chair in the wings. There she sat night after night, not seeing the enchantment, the fun, the brilliant, gay touches which made a brilliant, gay picture for the spectators, but the coarse canvases, the machinery, the paint and the dirt, the hard, monotonous work, the jealousy and squabblings, the weariness of body and soul out of which the players made the picture. Other sights and sounds there were, too, which terrified and sickened the pure and modest woman.

Before the week was over she left her place in the coulisse, never to return, declaring her gratitude to the man who had so shrewdly interposed to save her.

Bertha—"Harry has proposed to me and I have accepted him." Maud—"Indeed? He meant what he said then." Bertha—"Meant what?" Maud—"He proposed to me yesterday, and when I refused him he said he would do something desperate."—*Boston Herald.*

Tramp (after receiving a biscuit)—"Where is your woodpile, lady?" Lady—"Out in the shed, sir. How kind of you to offer to split some wood." Tramp "I'm not going to split any wood. I want to find the ax to split this biscuit."—*Boston Herald.*

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

An Officer's Version of the Late Battle in Chile.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS DECOYED AND SLAUGHTERED.

Montreal and Vicinity Visited by a Disastrous Storm—Houses in Course of Construction Demolished, and the Streets Filled With Flying Signs and Debris—Much Damage in the Country.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times* has a dispatch from Santiago giving an official's version of the recent battle in Chile. From this it appears that Colonel Robles, who commanded the Government troops on the 6th instant, being short of provisions, rashly abandoned the strong position of Mount Sebastopol, and with 1,200 infantry, twenty-five cavalry and a few guns, attacked a force of 2,500 rebels. At a critical moment the enemy, by a decoy truce for a parley, opened fire at close quarters, killing or wounding two-thirds of the Government troops.

Colonel Robles was wounded early in the battle, and when captured was murdered. A general massacre of wounded officers ensued. The loss of insurgents is estimated at 300 killed and 400 wounded.

President Balmaceda admits the gravity of the disaster, which places the province of Tarapeca entirely in the hands of the insurgents. The President says, however, that the Government has 30,000 troops at its disposal. The Government has also an ample supply of funds.

The future scene of operation will probably be near Valparaiso.

NEW WARSHIPS DETAINED.

PARIS, March 15.—The French Government has acceded to the recent request of the Chilean revolutionists, who asked that the Chilean war ships just completed at Toulon, and destined for the service of President Balmaceda, should not be allowed to depart.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

He Chooses an Odd Moment for His Effort to Re-enter Public Life.

LONDON, March 15.—Sir Charles Dilke has chosen what seems an odd moment for his effort to re-enter public life. He puts himself forward as a Gladstonian candidate a year and a half before an election is likely to occur. There is no vacancy in the Forest of Dean, nor is there likely to be any till this Parliament has been gathered to its fathers, probably, if all goes well, in the autumn. Sir Charles puts himself up to be spat at during all this long interval.

So great is his impatience that he forgets and expects others to forget his own explicit pledge not to attempt to re-enter public life till he had vindicated his character. He has neither vindicated it nor taken any single step toward vindicating it. What he has done is to publish a pamphlet embodying such comments on the proceedings in the divorce court as to him or to his legal advisers seem likely to shake general conviction of his guilt. It is an idle effort. His former colleagues are against him—Gladstone most strongly of all.

Sir Charles Dilke's one object is office. Between him and office stands two lives—Gladstone's and the Queen's. It is certain that he cannot regain his former cabinet rank during the life time of either. The Liberal, that is the Gladstonian, party resents his reappearance.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

Scene of Disorder at an Anti-Parnellite Meeting.

DUBLIN, March 15.—At an anti-Parnellite meeting at Newry to-day there was a scene of great disorder, the Parnellites turning out in strong force and doing their utmost to break up everything. About 5,000 persons were present at the meeting. The disorder began when a series of resolutions denouncing Parnell in the strongest terms was put. The resolutions were received by the Parnellite men with hoots and groans, and lively personal encounters between the opponents and supporters of Parnell took place in every direction.

PARNELLITE MEETING AT MIDDLETON.

DUBLIN, March 15.—In the parish church at Mitchellstown to-day Father Sexton said the next election would probably result in the retirement of William O'Brien, and every effort should be made to elect a McCarthyite for the district.

The Parnellite meeting at Middleton to-day was sparsely attended, and Harrington and Clancy were unable to get a hearing when they attempted to speak. The police had to be called on to suppress a free fight.

STORM IN CANADA.

Montreal Visited by a Disastrous Hurricane and Blizzard.

MONTREAL, March 15.—This city and vicinity was visited during the last twenty-four hours by a terrific hurricane and blizzard, and great damage has been done by the wind. Pillow & Gersey's rolling mills were almost totally destroyed. The spire of St. Patrick's Church, and the magnificent new depot of the Grand Trunk Railway, were damaged. Many private buildings, barns and houses in couse of construction were demolished, and early this morning the streets were filled with flying signs, slates, branches of trees, etc.

The storm has done tremendous damage in the country districts, but as the wires are down in all directions reports are only just coming in, and cannot be accurately determined.

World's Columbian Exposition.

PARIS, March 15.—Minister Reid complains that the World's Fair Commissioners or their agents do not send sufficient details to Europe with reference to the coming exhibition. Every day would-be French exhibitors make inquiries at the American Legation concerning matters which cannot be answered because information is not vouchsafed to it.

Commercial Treaty With Spain.

MADRID, March 15—The Ministers of Foreign and Colonial Affairs have drafted a scheme for a treaty of commerce with America in response to the Washington Government's proposals. The scheme will be examined by Premier Del Castillo before being presented to Mr. Blaine.

Paris Races.

PARIS, March 15.—The races at Auteuil to-day was largely attended. Only a few arrests of betters were made.

Electricity has found use in the stable in a new idea for grooming horses. The power furnished by an electric motor is taken by a flexible tube to a brush that revolves rapidly. With this brush a man can groom a horse better in five minutes than in a much longer time by hand.

Leo XIII. is no advocate for ventilation, and will never allow an open window where he is.