THE RECORD-UNION.

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SATURDAY'S TRAGEDY.

The Attorney-General Making an Investigation.

ALL BUT THREE OF THE VICTIMS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mode of the Mafia Society in Getting Rid of Persons Whom They Considered Detrimental to Their Interests —No Action to be Taken by the State Department Until Word Has Been Received From Governor Nicholls.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Things have quieted down here now. The telegram from Secretary Blaine was sent direct to Governor Nicholls and referred by him to Attorney-General Rogers. The Attorney-General is making an investigation of Saturday's proceedings. The prison officials say they recognized some of the persons on the inside of the prison, and their names, it is understood, have been forwarded to the Attorney-General. Some indictments may follow as a formality, but so great is the number of people concerned in the killing that it will be impossible to arraign them all, or to secure a conviction in case they should be arrested. The Italian Consul says a full report of the proceedings will be transmitted to the Legation at Washington, and all further action will be taken through the Legation.

The correct list of the eleven Italians killed by the people yesterday in the parish prison is as follows: Joseph P. Macheca, Manuel Polizzi, Antonio Scoffedi, Antonio Bagnetto, Frank Romero, Lorenzo Comitez, James Caruso, Antonio Marchesi, Charles Trahina, Rocco Gerachi and Pietro Monasterio. All these men are native Americans or naturalized citizens except Trahina, Marchesi and Monastero.

It is reported that Politz's confession to the State's attorney, while a largely disconnected one, yet gave many important features regarding the Mafia's doings. He told about the meeting at which it was decided that Hennessy should die. In order to settle who should kill him ten slips of paper numbered were placed in a hat with a lot of blanks. Whoever drew the numbered slip was assigned to the Hennessy murder.

Italian Consul Corte, being asked today if it was true that he had expressed his approval of the doings of the citizens Saturday, said he had stated that he hoped justice would be meeted out to the murderers of Hennessy. He was positive some of the slain were innocent. As to others, he would not express himself.

Last December Mr. Corte received a letter signed by the Mafia, threatening him with dire consequence if he did not work in their interests and for the release of the accused.

Governor Nicholls has been earnestly considering the matter, but will not make public his reply to Secretary Blaine yet.

INTERVIEWS WITH LEADING MEN.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Tribune* has, from New Orleans, interesting special interviews with William S. Parkerson, the leader of the Regulators, and others. Mr. Parkerson says, in substance, that he did not take the initiative in the matter; that the meeting was called after the verdict was rendered, in the room of a certain citizen, and that he (Parkerson) was made chairman. Again he was called upon Saturday morning to act as spokesman at the meeting. He felt that it was the most terrible duty he had ever undertaken, but it was the opinion of himself and others that the law had miscarried.

When they addressed the crowd at the square they said they were prepared to do whatever the people desired. The populace shouted "Come on!" As they walked along the people came from the side streets and fell into the procession. Women were crying and men cheering. It was the most terrible thing he ever saw —the quiet determination of the crowd. They obeyed him (Parkerson) implicitly, just as if he were a military commander.

"Of course," said Parkerson, "it is not a courageous thing to attack a man who is not armed, but we looked upon these men as so many reptiles. Why, on Friday, after the verdict, the Italian fruit and oyster steamers along the wharves hoisted the Sicilian flag over the stars and stripes, and the prisoners themselves had a champagne supper."

Mr. Parkerson said he did not regret the matter a bit. "This was a greater emergency than ever happened in New York, Cincinnati or Chicago. While the Mafia confined itself to the killing of its own members, we did not resort to violence. But Hennessy's killing struck at the root of the American institution. The intimidation of the Mafia and the corruption of our juries was to be met only by strong measures. Moreover, I recognize no power above the people."

The Italian Consul, Signor Corte, says the trouble was originally between two factions of the Mafia. He did not wish to fasten the blame for Saturday's killing upon anybody, but thought that grave responsibility rests with the Governor, Mayor and Sheriff. There are twenty thousand Italians in New Orleans, and twelve or fifteen thousand on the plantations around it, where they have replaced the negroes. It is not true that they are all scoundrels.

Mayor Shakespeare makes no bones about his feeling in the matter. He declared bluntly to the *Tribune* correspondent that Parkerson and his associates did just right. He saw the citizens' call in the morning, and knew something was going to happen.

"Where were you during the riot?"

"Attending to my private business."

"Did you take any measures to prevent the tragedy?"

"No."

"Don't you regret it?"

"No, sir," answered the Mayor belligerently; "I am an American citizen, and I am not afraid of the Devil. These men deserved hanging. We expected a disagreement, and had made arrangements for a re-trial. When I heard of the verdict, I was frozen in my seat.

"These men were punished by lawful means. The men who did it were all peaceable and law-abiding. The Italians had taken the law into their own hands, and we had to do the same. It was what they did in Italy. The Mafia got too strong for them, and what happened? The sovereign took hold of it—the King. Here the sovereign also took hold of it—the people."

"I'll stand up for law-abiding Italians fast enough," added this outspoken Executive, "but those men out here—why they hoist the Sicilian flag above the stars and stripes, and one fellow trampled the American flag under his foot. This is the last time I will fill a political office. I want to lead a quiet life. I am a good American," added Mr. Shakespeare, with emphasis, and the interview ended.

ANOTHER THREAT FROM THE MAFIA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—In Father Manorita's statement yesterday he said he was sure the letter he received was from the Provenzano faction of the Mafia. This statement Joseph Provenzano this morning most emphatically denied. He said his first impulse was to have Father Manorita arrested and he consulted Chief Gasler and was advised by him to make a public statement concerning the matter, as he thought that would do more good.

Provenzano says he has not been connected with the Mafia in any manner. On the contrary, he has been the object of their enmity.

"About five years ago," says Provenzano, "the Mafia sent me several letters, threatening to kill myself and brothers unless we gave the society $1,000. We did not respond, and Jim Caruso shortly afterward came to me and said he belonged to the society and that we had better pay the money. He said I could do so by going to the old lake, and, bandaging my head in a red handkerchief, leaving the money in a stump in the swamp near by. I was then to go about my business and they to get the money. I then went to some of my friends—Jung Davy, Pat Mealy and Ralph Morgan being among the number, and they said not to pay it; that they would go with me in a wagon and see who was there to receive it. Jim Caruso, who was along, said this would not do. If you go with a crowd no one will appear. I then dropped the matter, and told Caruso to have nothing more to do with the society; to give up his fruit-stand in the French market and come on the levee and we would make him a free man. He said he would do so, as he was tired of the Mafia, having recently been selected on a committee to kill some one."

Provenzano added that Caruso went to the Italian church and took oath to quit the Mafia. He said Charlie Matranga was chief of the Mafia gang, and that its object was to kill those who were against it. When a victim was selected, he was invited to dinner, after which he was done up.

Provenzano thinks one Di Carlo gave Father Manorita the idea that he was connected with the gang. Caruso finally went back to Matranga because of intimidation by the gang.

It is believed here that the better element of Italians are glad that a salutary lesson has been administered to the Mafia, as they have for years been in dread of it.

It is stated that when the verdict was returned on Friday, two men belonging to the Mafia went to the levee flag pole, where one of them put his foot on the American flag and hoisted an Italian flag. The American flag was then hoisted under it. A number of Italians were standing about. When asked later why they permitted this, they said they were afraid to interfere.

EXCITEMENT INCREASES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The excitement aroused by the New Orleans incident seems to increase in the Italian quarter in this city. The committee appointed last night has decided to call a mass meeting to demand financial reparation, and that the ring-leaders of the mob be tried for the crime.

A local Italian paper devoted much space to a bitter editorial in denouncement of the lynchers, and calling for retribution. Among other things, it says: "A curse upon the people of Louisiana, and may they and their descendants suffer a thousand deaths, and a thousand times feel the sorrow that to-day afflicts the widowed wives, sisters and children."

At the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers to-day resolutions were introduced deprecating the tardiness of justice in New Orleans and other cities, yet declaring lynch-law abhorrent to the spirit of our Government.

The resolutions caused a heated debate in which lively divergent views were expressed. Rev. Frank Bristol thought it a shame that the ministers should hesitate to take a bold stand on such a question. On the other hand, Rev. R. R. Bland strenuously opposed the resolution, going so far as to say: "When the law will not take care of a lot of murderers, it is time the people did something."

The matter was finally referred to a committee.

FEELING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16. — Intense excitement prevails in the Italian colony in this city over the New Orleans tragedy. While all denounce the action of the New Orleans people in the strongest terms, the general feeling is that only dignified and deliberate action should be taken by the colony. A call for a mass meeting, to be held to-morrow night, has been issued.

The two local Italian papers demand reparation, and express the utmost confidence in Secretary Blaine.

The police state that the Mafia once flourished in this city. It was pretty effectually broken up, though, about a dozen years ago by the Police Department. The members of the gang terrorized their countrymen and others exactly as the Chinese highbinders have been doing more recently. They robbed, murdered and had the entire Italian community in a state of terror. At length a robbery was committed in an old building on Washington street below Montgomery. Half a dozen men were arrested, and one named Meli was convicted and sent to San Quentin for six years. Three others were sentenced for shorter terms.

A detective who knows Meli well said this morning that ordinarily he was a quiet, smooth-spoken fellow, with a polite suave air. Let anything anger him, however, and a whirlwind of passion would sweep across his face, transforming it for a moment into a horrid mask. Then the look of gentleness would return, and he would have the appearance of an ordinary quiet man.

While Meli was in the County Jail awaiting trial, he was taken on an order of the Sheriff, to see a friend, Vincenzio Trepani, who worked in Pardini's shoe-store, then on Washington street, above Kearny. While chatting with the prisoner, Trepani suddenly threw some insect powder into the eyes of the Deputy Sheriff. Meli improved the opportunity created for him by his friend by running. Thr deputy was at first too blind to see anything, but managed to brush the stuff out of his eyes and follow. Meli was recaptured after a run of half a dozen blocks. Trepani was arrested and charged with complicity in the robbery, and was sentenced to San Quentin. He is now the proprietor of a Barbary Coast dive. Meli, after serving his term, was extradited for a murder he had committed in Sicily. Whether or not he was convicted nobody in this city has ever been able to ascertain.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ITALIAN CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—During the first excitement among the Italian residents of the United States Baron Fava yesterday sent to the Italian Consul-General at New York the following telegram:

"I learn from the papers that excitement is prevailing in the Italian colony on account of the New Orleans events. I have to resort to your influence and authority to urge upon the Italians of New York that they should, by dignified, calm and strictly legal behavior, show themselves in these circumstances worthy of a civilized country."

It is understood that similar instructions were sent to all other Italian Consuls in the United States.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ROME, March 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier, replying to a question in regard to the New Orleans tragedy said that President Harrison had recognized the right of Italians in the United States to protection by the authorities, and that he had professed profound regret at the occurrence, and had charged the Governor of Louisiana to guard the Italian residents of New Orleans and to bring the assassins to justice.

The Premier added that A. G. Porter, the United States Minister here, had called upon him to-day in order to convey President Harrison's regrets to the Italian Government. Porter said he trusted the explanations he had furnished would draw even closer the friendly relations existing between Italy and the United States. Signor Ferrais urged that indemnities should be demanded for the families of the victims.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, March 16.—Moreton Frewen, son-in-law of the late Leonard Jerome, has written a letter, which is published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day, defending the action of the citizens of New Orleans as "the straightening out of the Italian question once for all," and he adds: "It leaves the old women of both sexes to moralize over the so-called excesses of a blood-stained populace," etc. Moreton Frewen also commends the action of the "men of Louisiana, who are not spoiled by the spirit of submission to the letter of the law, which has done so much to emasculate the human race."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in reply generally criticises Moreton Frewen's letter, but holds that the English people ought not to hold up their hands in righteous horror and adding: One branch of the Anglo-Saxon race does not differ from another in that matter. The citizens of New Orleans, finding that the jury did not do its duty, said: "We must by one means or by another put crime down."

The *St. James Gazette*, referring to the same subject, says: The incident shows that native Americans have not lost the quality of stern resolution which sometimes is dissolved by a life of comfort and luxury in modern society. The men who organized this defiance of formal justice are not ashamed of what they have done. They have defeated a society of foreign ruffians who were trying to terrorize the whole city. It is doubtful if John Bull has enough grit left in him to protest in as emphatic a manner as the citizens of New Orleans have protested.

AWAITING GOVERNOR NICHOLLS' ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — Secretary Blaine this afternoon received a telegram from Governor Nicholls of Louisiana, saying that all was quiet at New Orleans, and that he will reply to the Secretary's telegram by letter.

No further action will be taken by the Federal authorities at Washington until after the receipt of Governor Nicholls' reply to Secretary Blaine's telegram.

Secretary Blaine has received a number of telegrams from Italian organizations in different parts of the country, protesting against what they term "an outrage," and demanding that all Italian citizens be properly protected. The matter is almost the sole topic of conversation in diplomatic circles, and, so far as can be ascertained, the general opinion is that the State of Louisiana, and not the United States, must be held responsible.

The demand for indemnity would, of course, come from the Italian Government, through its Minister Resident, and be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Louisiana, and if repudiated by that State would be submitted to Congress for such action as might be deemed advisable.

THE FEELING IN SICILY.

NEW YORK, March 16.—*L'Eco d'Italia* published a telegram from Palermo, Sicily, to-day which stated that indignation growing over the New Orleans tragedy is the only subject talked of, and the American residents have emigrated over to Italy and the south of France.

Telegrams expressive of the indignation of Italian colonists throughout America continue to be received by M. Barsotti, at the office of *Il Progresso*. A number were received to-day from all parts of the country.

Trouble Amicably Adjusted.

OMAHA, March 16.—Grand Chief Thurston, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, after consultation to-day with Superintendent of Telegraph Korty of the Union Pacific, said the trouble with the operators had been amicably adjusted. None have been threatened with discharge because of their membership in the order, and the trouble was engendered by some of the men who assumed too much authority.

The Grievance Committee of the conductors and brakemen from the Pacific division are consulting with General Manager Holcomb in regard to affairs on that division.

Charged with Cowardice.

OMAHA, March 16.—The court-martial to try Captain Henry Catley, Company C, Second Infantry, on a charge of cowardice at Pine Ridge, began to-day. Lieutenant Turner testified that the Captain ordered him to take command of the company when it was ordered to go after the hostiles, as he was not feeling well. On other occasions, when danger was apparent, Catley reported himself not well and unable to command, but when the duty was not dangerous he was on hand.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Before the Senate committee investigating the sugar trust, to-day, William Dick could only account for the difference between the $1,000,000 at which he valued his refinery and $2,672,000 which he received for it from the trust by saying that it must have been for the good will of the business. He could not, he said, remember the details of bookkeeping.

Admits the Shooting.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—William A. Stevens, a well-known dry goods man, gave himself up to the police this afternoon saying that he fired the shot last night which killed Fred. Woods, proprietor of the Shooting Park, on Glenway avenue. It is stated that Stevens had been in the habit of visiting the place with a Mrs. Armstrong, and the shot was accidentally fired while he was exhibiting a new revolver.

Will Refuse to Reduce the Rates.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Regarding the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of Coxe Brothers, Secretary Fanshawe of the Lehigh Valley road makes public a statement that the road will probably refuse to reduce the rates and allow proceedings to be brought in court, they not deeming the rates unreasonable.

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Following is a statement of the visible supply of grain, afloat and in store, on Saturday, March 16th, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange: Wheat, 22,859,000 bushels, a decrease of 292,000; corn, 2,720,000 bushels, an increase of 81,000; oats, 2,816,000 bushels, a decrease of 59,000; barley, 1,863,000 bushels, a decrease of 16,000.

California Raisins.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The local supply of California raisins in bags is reported considerably reduced. The market shows a better tone. Boxes are in liberal supply and prices continue low.

Usury Bill Passed.

ST. PAUL, March 16.—In the Senate this afternoon the usury bill providing for six and eight per cent. interest, and the forfeiture of both principal and interest in case of overcharge, was passed.

Rhode Island Republicans.

PROVIDENCE, March 16.— Henry A. Stearns of Lincoln has been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the Republican State Central Committee in place of Lyman B. Goff, resigned.

Break in the Mississippi Levee.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—A crevasse occurred this morning in the levee at United States Senator White's plantation. The break is sixty feet wide.

Victims of the Asylum Fire.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—The number of dead by the Insane Asylum fire has increased to eleven. One more inmate missing is believed to be in the ruins.

Ex-Governor Robinson Ill.

ELMIRA (N. Y.), March 16.—Ex-Governor Lucius Robinson is lying dangerously ill at his home in this city. He is in his eighty-first year.

Strike for Increased Wages.

ATLANTA (Ga.), March 16th.—The yardmen of the East Tennessee road and some of the firemen have struck for increased wages.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The Queen Preparing for a Trip Across the Channel.

PARNELL'S COURSE CRITICISED BY HEALEY.

One Hundred Dervishes Killed by an Explosion at an Arsenal in Egypt—The Canadian Government Greatly Alarmed Over the Feeling Among the People Regarding Annexation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A Yates London cable to the *Tribune* says: The Queen is to leave Windsor Monday afternoon for the Portsmouth dock yard, where she will embark on board the Victoria and Albert to cross the channel, on her way to Grasse. The Queen's retinue at Grasse will consist of about forty persons, and it will require dexterous management to find accommodation for the whole royal party at the Grand Hotel. Although it is a very large building, special arrangements have been made for the pampered Indian domestics the Queen insists on carrying about with her. The Queen's own apartments are to be on the first floor, and a bedroom and dining-room which face the north are being frescoed. Her Majesty's sitting room is very spacious, and the windows command a grand view. It is being filled with furniture sent from Windsor, and the Queen's bed comes also from the castle.

There is a work-room for Sir Henry Ponsonby on the same floor, and bedrooms and sitting-rooms for ladies in waiting.

The Queen's three carriages, her pony chaise and her bath-chair have already arrived at Grasse from England, as well as about two hundred trunks of various sizes.

The public has heard a great deal too much of the clerical and political disputes which have gone on for a week in poor Prince Napoleon's sick-room. As a matter of fact, it is not of the smallest importance whether the dying Prince does or does not become reconciled to his elder son. It is quite certain that he has formally made a younger brother, Prince Louis, his political heir, placing him under the friendly tutelage of Prince Roland Bonaparte, who unites much practical wisdom to scientific attainments of recluse of Westborne Park. Prince Roland is, in addition, enormously rich.

It is a curious coincident that the ultimate fate of the Bonapartes will greatly depend on the sagacity shown by the husband of Mme. Marie Blanc and the son of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who killed Victor Nouire, and was long regarded as the black sheep in the family.

The statement is true that by an arrangement between the respective lawyers in the case of William Gordon Cummings against Taylor and others, is to be tried before Whitesuntide. It is possible that the suit may be adjudicated on without any decision on the intrinsic merits of the case. The defense takes its stand on two pleas, the absence of a publication of slander on the part of defendants and justification.

It will devolve on counsel for plaintiff to prove the publication before the question of the merits of the case can be gone into. The preliminary issue will be a question rather of law than of fact, and as such the decision on it will be with the Judge and not with a jury. If the plaintiff does not prove the publication to the satisfaction of the Judge the suit will fail *in limine*, to the extreme detriment of Sir Wm. Gordon Cummings, and to the warm satisfaction of the parties who, if the justification stage be reached, will have to go into the witness-box.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

Healy Makes Some Damaging Statements About Parnell.

DUBLIN, March 16.—Timothy Healy, during a speech at Newry yesterday, said: "When Parnell was wanted at the Tenants' Defense League meetings he always had a cold. The air of Dublin did not agree with him, but the seaside air of Brighton did. The decree of divorce granted Captain O'Shea had afflicted Parnell with political ophthalmia. But the most revolting thing in the whole business was that Parnell seemed to think they were all fools; he could not remember the difference between Parnell, the untainted leader, and Parnell of 1891."

Referring to Parnell's "pretended sympathy" for the workingmen, Mr. Healy said it would be remembered that during the dock strike, speaking to the late Mr. Biggar, who first pointed out to him the misfortune Parnell was trying to bring on Ireland, he (Healy) suggested that funds be given to aid the strikers. Biggar said he had written twice to Parnell urging him to make a donation toward the strike fund, but Parnell did not answer. Biggar then remarked: "I wonder what Parnell's politics really are?" As far back as 1881 Biggar wrote to Parnell remonstrating with him in regard to his conduct with Mrs. O'Shea.

ALARM IN CANADA.

Edward Farrer May be Tried on a Charge of High Treason.

TORONTO, March 16.—It is understood the Government is considering what it should do with such men as Edward Farrer. A firm of Toronto solicitors has been at work investigating his conduct, and some weeks ago they advised the Government that he came well within the law relating to high treason. As the law now is, a representative of the firm says, there would be no difficulty in securing his conviction on the charge of high treason. Whether the Government will go this far is yet to be decided. A report says if the authorities do move, they will probably move against some others who are members of Parliament. Any punishment that may be meted out to them will be in the nature of banishment rather than confinement.

It is also said that the Government is being urged to ask Lord Salisbury to station in Canada from five to ten British regiments, quartering them in Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. It is argued that the presence of these regiments in Canada would do more to put down annexationists and put a check to their conspiracy than anything else could do.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Women Not Allowed to Serve on Labor Commissions.

LONDON, March 16.—Smith, Government leader in the Commons, to-day announced that the Government had come to a decision that no woman representative of labor or other organizations could be placed upon a labor commission.

Ferguson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government had been advised indirectly of the seizure of the British South African Company's steamer Countess of Carnarvon by the Portuguese.

In the House of Lords Lord Salisbury said it appeared from printed reports that the steamer was landing arms in Portuguese territory. If this be a fact, said Lord Salisbury, the Portuguese had a right to seize the steamer.

Jackson Abduction Case.

LONDON, March 16.—Her Majesty's High Court of Justice to-day refused to draft a writ of habeas corpus to compel E. H. Jackson of Clitheroe to produce his wife in court. The court held that if the woman was ill-treated she had a remedy in an application for protection which she could make before a magistrate. Jackson, it will be remembered, on March 8th, abducted his wife, a wealthy lady in the town right, as she was leaving the church at Clitheroe, near Manchester, taking her to a house at Blackburn, where he withstood a siege and threatened assault upon the place by a mob, headed by some of Mrs. Jackson's relatives, who were opposed to her husband's action.

British Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, March 16.—The steamer Roxburg Castle was sunk off Ushant by a collision. Captain Tyrer and one seaman were saved, but it is feared the remainder of the steamer's crew was lost.

The Roxburgh Castle collided with the British ship British Peer 120 miles southwest of the Sicily Islands. The Roxburgh sank immediately, and of the twenty-four men aboard, twenty-two were drowned.

The Captain and one seaman were the only ones rescued. They have been landed at Falmouth. The British Peer was greatly damaged, and has been towed to Falmouth.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The weather of the past week favored crops here, but on the Continent, where 72,000,000 quarters of wheat were expected, there is a decline of 20 per cent. This is largely the result of abandoned cultivation. A heavy task now develops on Austria, Russia, India and America to find the extra 14,000,000 quarters for the next cereal year, even in the event of good crops.

English wheat is 1s dearer, California 2s, and other foreigns 1s 6d dearer. Flour is 1s higher. Corn advanced to 27s for good round.

Spain's Terms for Reciprocity.

PARIS, March 16.—*Temps* publishes a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent saying that the Spanish Cabinet's project of reciprocity with the United States contemplates admitting into the Spanish Antilles United States industrial and agricultural products at lower rates than those of any other nation in exchange for the admittance into the United States free of duty sugar and molasses from the Antilles. A lowered tariff on tobaccos imported from the same islands into the United States is also asked for in return for the privilege Spain proposes to grant.

The Baccarat Case.

LONDON, March 16.—The trial of the baccarat case will probably be of short duration. It is stated that, acting in consequence of the wish of the Prince of Wales, there will be no cross-examination and no attempt to prove the allegations. An ample apology will be tendered in court, and the jury will simply assess damages which Sir William Gordon Cumming sees fit to accept.

The Experience of the Suevia.

LONDON, March 16.—The steamer Suevia, from New York for Hamburg, which put into Plymouth Saturday, disabled, will be docked for repairs. The Captain says the storm was the worst in his experience. He saw a schooner totally disabled, and he fears she sank, with all on board.

Terrible Disaster.

CAIRO, March 16.—A terrible disaster occurred to-day at the arsenal at Omdurman. It appears that about one hundred Dervishes were killed by an explosion there, which destroyed immense stores of ammunition and shattered the arsenal building and everything in the immediate neighborhood.

Death Record.

LONDON, March 16.—General Campinon, formerly French Minister of War, is dead.

The Bulgarian War Minister is dead in Naples.

Wholesale Poisoning.

MARSEILLES, March 16.—A saloon-keeper named Mouttet has been arrested charged with poisoning his wife, mother-in-law, grandmother, infant, and a friend to whom he owed money.

STRANGE MATCH.

Two Men Enter Into a Sleep-Fasting Contest.

DETROIT, March 16.—The strangest of all matches for making money and a certain kind of fame was made here Saturday by Andrew J. Hunt, a sturdy Scotchman, of thirty-eight, and William Bomerman, a slight-built but determined-looking Irishman, of twenty-two. In brief, the conditions are as follows: Each contestant shall be on the stage at a local museum at midnight, March 30th, to begin a sleep-fasting contest, which shall end at the expiration of the one hundred and sixty-eighth hour from the start, or when one gives up. Neither contestant shall be allowed a second to keep him awake, and shall at all times respond to any question of the referee to determine his condition. Either contestant shall order the referee to ask his opponent a question at any time he may desire. Neither man shall use artificial means to keep awake. He shall not be restricted as to what he shall eat or drink, but shall not be allowed to leave the hall for any purpose, or escape the eye of one of the referees. The referees shall be three in number, and shall be established physicians, one of whom shall be selected by each contestant, and the other by the two so selected. The purse is $75 each side and a percentage of the door receipts.

TRUCK GARDENING.

Special Census Bulletin Relating to the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Census Bureau has issued a special bulletin on truck gardening in the United States, entirely distinct from market gardening. Upwards of $100,000,000 are invested in this industry, the annual products reach the value of $76,517,000 on farms, after paying freights and commissions, it being realized upon 534,449 acres of land. There are employed in this industry 216,765 men, 9,254 women and 14,874 children, aided by 74,866 horses and mules and $8,971,000 worth of implements.

Nearly 75 per cent. of the truck produced in the United States comes from the belt of counties along the Atlantic Coast, from Southern Georgia and Alabama, along the north and south lines of the railroad in the Mississippi Valley, from the Gulf to Chicago, and from the colliery districts of Michigan and Ohio.

An Officer Killed.

HOUSTON (Tex.), March 15.—While officer James F. Tenn was attempting to arrest two negroes in a dance-house he was shot and instantly killed, and a bystander, Frank Michaels was mortally wounded. The negroes escaped.

Hens and chickens worth $2,000 apiece attracted curious sight-seers at the poultry show in New York, while domestic fowls, worth each a few hundreds, were so common that they hardly won any notice.

COAST CHRONICLES.

Interest in the Los Angeles Citrus Fair Continues Unabated.

THOUSANDS OP PEOPLE VISIT THE PAVILION.

The Visiting Congressional Committee Entertained by Naval Officers at Mare Island—Merced Visited by a Thunder-Storm, Accompanied by a Heavy Fall of Rain—New Cabinet Appointed for the Hawaiian Islands.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—Interest in the great citrus fair continues unabated. This evening the mammoth building was again crowded by thousands of spectators to witness the display. Excursions came in from San Diego, Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim, Pemona, Redlands, San Bernardino, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

In voting for the most artistic display, Redlands still holds her own, with Duarte close in her rear and Pasadena third, while Court-house comes in fourth, with Ontario next.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held this morning for the purpose of considering the proposition to reproduce the fair in Chicago. A number of prominent citizens not members of the chamber were also present and participated in the meeting.

President C. M. Wells presided, and read the following offer from J. A. Puttle, a local capitalist, offering to furnish for the expense fund an equal amount with the association, the whole not to exceed $8,000, the net proceeds of the exhibition to be divided equally between himself and the association.

A committee was appointed to devise ways and means to raise a guarantee fund, and will report to-morrow.

Redlands, San Diego, Pomona, Santa Ana, Pasadena and all of the localities that have exhibits at the pavilion are anxious to go into the scheme.

SIGHT-SEEING.

Congressional Representatives Visit Places of Interest Around the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The presence of a large number of United States Senators and Representatives in this city was taken advantage of to-day. The party, upon a joint invitation of W. D. English, Irving M. Scott, Henry T. Scott, General Gibbons and the Harbor Commissioners, being invited to visit the Union Iron Works and the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The start was made at 9 o'clock, when the steamer McDowell steamed along the water-front to the Union Iron Works. There the visitors were shown the hydraulic dock and its workings were explained. They next visited the coast defense vessel Monterey, after which the McDowell started for the Mare Island Navy Yard. At the navy yard the party was received by Admiral Benham and Brown. A company of marines was drawn up near the landing stage, officered by Captain Watson and Lieutenant Lefferve.

After an inspection of the corps, the visitors were first escorted on board the San Francisco, where they were received by Captain Sampson. A reception was held in the junior officers' quarters, at which there were present, in addition to the visiting party, the two admirals and the officers of the San Francisco, Commodore Irwin, Captain Watson, the executive officer of the yard; Captain Cooper, of the Swatara, and a number of others. A pleasant hour was spent on board the San Francisco.

A brief visit was then paid to the United States steamer Charleston, where the visitors were received by Captain Remy and his staff of officers, after which the party returned to the city.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATON.

Arizona's Governor Signs a Bill Under Protest.

PHŒNIX (A. T.), March 16.—Governor Irwin to-day approved, under protest, the exemption bill passed by the Legislature. The bill provides that all railroads built in the next three years shall be exempt from taxation for a period of twenty years.

L. H. Wilson, Auditor of the Prescott and Arizona Central, immediately after the signing of the bill filed with the Secretary of the Territory articles of his intended road, to extend south from Prescott to Phœnix, one hundred and ten miles.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill exempting from taxation for ten years all sugar beet factories built this year.

The Democratic gerrymander bill, redistricting the territory, was vetoed by the Governor.

The Council passed the bill over the veto, but the House refused to do so. Another apportionment will now be made.

The Legislature adjourns Thursday.

WEATHER NOTES.

Heavy Thunder-Storm and Rain at Merced.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—For the past twenty-four hours the following precipitation is reported from the Signal Service stations: Red Bluff .01, Sacramento .10, San Francisco .23, Fresno .24, Keeler .02, Los Angeles .22, San Diego .16, Yuma, a trace.

SANTA MARIA, March 16.—Light rains fell yesterday and light warm showers still continue.

MERCED, March 16.—There was a heavy thunder-storm last night, accompanied by a heavy rain. The precipitation was .50 of an inch.

CAYUCOS, March 16.—Another half inch of rain fell here yesterday and last night. We have had splendid growing weather since the previous rains. All growth is rampant and there is a promise of heavy crops of grain and an abundance of pasture.

New Cabinet of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—An *Examiner* special correspondence from Honolulu, dated February 25th, says that the Supreme Court has decided that the Queen has a right to appoint a new Cabinet.

The Queen has announced the new Cabinet, as follows: Samuel Parker Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; H. A. Wideman, Minister of Finance; C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior, and F. A. Whiting, Attorney-General.

Death from Pneumonia.

MODESTO, March 16.—Joseph Knowles, senior member of the firm of Knowles & Sons, of the Paradise Flouring Mills, died this afternoon of pneumonia, after a week's illness, aged seventy-six years. He was a native of Maine.

Collector of Port Sued.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—John Meeks, of Liverpool, England, owner of the British steamship, Scandinavia, to-day filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court against John R. Berry, Collector of Port of San Diego, for $15,000 damages. The complaint alleges that on February 21st last the Scandinavia put into San Diego in distress, and not to take or put off a cargo; that Berry, as Collector, took the steamer's papers and held her there over ten days, greatly to the damage of her owner.

The Northwest League.

PORTLAND, March 16.—President Bushnell of the Northwest Baseball League left last evening for San Francisco. His visit is for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the difficulty between the California and Northwest Leagues, in regard to reserved players. Bushnell's instructions are to insist on the return of the reserved players.

Shot by Robbers.

SONORA, March 16.—Charles Thayer, night-watchman at the Black Oak quartz mill, eight miles east of here, was shot through the arm early this morning by unknown parties, who evidently entered the mill for the purpose of robbery, as they demanded that he throw up his hands before the shooting. No clue to the perpetrators can yet be had.

Railroad Bill Passed.

CARSON (Nev.), March 16.—The railroad bill, introduced by Senator Comins, of White Pine, passed the Assembly to-day by a large majority. The bill provides for a broad gauge railroad from Salt Lake City through Nevada, by way of Beckwith Pass, to the seaboard. The line will pass through the most productive counties in the State in both agriculture and mining.

Death From Paralysis.

PETALUMA, March 16.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock Isaac R. Jewell, one of the oldest, best-known and respectable dairymen in Marin County, was stricken by paralysis and died at 4 o'clock this morning. He was 71 years old. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mitchell Rewarded.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The California Athletic Club to-night voted to pay Young Mitchell $2,000, as a reward for his services in his fight with LaBlanche.

CHARGED WITH HERESY.

An Ohio Episcopal Minister Forced to Leave the Church.

CLEVELAND (O.), March 16.—The Episcopal Church, which tried Rev. Howard MacQueary on a charge of heresy, to-day voted him guilty—three to two. On the question of punishment Revs. Gallagher and Smith voted to let him go scot free. Mr. Aves thought he should be suspended, while Morgan and Putnam voted for his expulsion.

The verdict means that MacQueary will leave the church. The opinion of the court has not yet been made public.

MacQueary is rector of the Episcopal Church at Canton, Ohio. The cause of his arraignment for heresy was a book he wrote, in which he denied immaculate conception and the physical resurrection of Christ. He held, in brief, that God's spirit entered Christ and made him a perfect man, and that when he arose from the dead it was a spiritual and not a physical resurrection.

THE CAT SAVED THE TRAIN.

How It Was Done, as Innocently Related by the Young Fireman.

As the train was about to pull out of the Broad-street station I recognized an old friend in the engineer, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. He nodded to me and I jumped into the cab. Dick and I shook hands and he introduced me to his fireman, a young fellow with large, truthful, honest eyes, and the most innocent-looking face I ever saw. Perched on the seat was a huge black cat, ugly, scraggy and with a ground plan of fur that looked like a railroad map, it was so plowed and cut up. Naturally I noticed the cat and asked what it was doing there.

"That's a wonderful cat," said the youthful fireman, "and thereby hangs a tale. Do you want it?"

"Of course."

"Well, about a week ago we—Dick and me—were making the run between Philadelphia and Trenton. It was a dirty, black night, cold and a driving rain, and we were—that is, Dick was—behind time, and we were—that is, Dick was—making her hum for all she was worth. We—that is, Dick—had a clear track and the right of way. A few feet ahead of the pilot it was as black as nothing. We were driving into chaos at the rate of sixty miles an hour. I could not help thinking that if we ran into anything we'd know more about the other world than was ever written in books, and I said a little prayer that I learned at Sunday-school. The prayer didn't seem to do me much good, and I asked Dick if it was necessary to run so fast. Dick gave me a look of mild contempt, and then I got on my dignity and felt as if I'd rather like to strike something just to change that look of Dick's to one of surprise. This was wicked, I knew, but I couldn't help it.

"Suddenly there was an awful crash directly in front of me, a splintering of glass in the cab window, and this cat came tumbling in. My heart got right up in my throat and I thought I'd choke. I saw Dick turn pale, and, terrified as I was, I remember being glad of it. He didn't lose his head, though—Dick never does—but reversed the machine, and when the train was stopped we—that is, Dick—got out to investigate. And what do you think? There was a rail misplaced within a dozen feet of where we had stopped. The flagman at the switch had seen it and had stationed himself up the track to signal us. He had a pet cat which followed him wherever he went. The cat was with him, as usual. When he