

BARON FAVA'S RECALL.

Nothing New in the Correspondence Made Public.

THE EXCITEMENT DYING OUT IN DEPARTMENT CIRCLES.

In an Interview Premier Di Rudini is Quoted as Saying that the Matter Will be Satisfactorily Settled—English Diplomats of the Opinion that it is a Matter Between France and Italy Instead of America and Italy.

Special to the Sunday Union.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is again announced that the State Department has nothing to make public to-day respecting the Italian correspondence. The excitement in departmental circles over Baron Fava's recall has subsided. It is not believed that its place in the ordinary calendar of open diplomatic matters, whose disposition usually is characterized by deliberation and patient investigation.

Baron Fava is thought to be somewhat better this morning. He is still quite weak and confined to his room. It is impossible to tell how long he will be detained in Washington.

Volunteers for service in the army in case of war are still coming into the War Department. Acting Secretary Grant today received telegrams from Alabama, Missouri and South Dakota to the effect that the senders were prepared to bring large numbers of volunteers to the Government service.

RUDINI INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Mail and Express has a cablegram from Rome on the present attitude of the Italian government of the correspondent and Premier Rudini obtained a statement from Rudini. The Premier said he harbored none but the most friendly sentiments toward the United States. These had really been disturbed by the action which he felt called upon to take as the representative of the Italian people, upon being officially made acquainted with the New Orleans affair and the position which Blaine was obliged to take in the matter. He had no intention of making any demands, and was content with having taken one positive step as a protest against what he was led to believe at the time was a measure of the Italian government to protect the lives of Italian citizens in America under the provisions of a treaty.

He expressed himself as aware that to do anything more at this juncture would be a grave error on his part, as he has confidence in the Italian sincerity and justice of the United States. Finally he said: "I shall now simply wait for further details of the New Orleans affair, the characters of the Italian and Louisiana authorities and of the intentions of the United States Government; but, whatever these may be, I am quite sure that a settlement will be reached to the satisfaction of both parties, and that the friendship which binds the two nations will remain unalterable and secure."

AN AMERICAN IN ITALY.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—A special from St. Joseph, Mo., says that Dr. William S. Leach, of St. Joseph, is one of the American citizens held in Italy by the Italian Government. His family received dispatches from him yesterday, which was the first knowledge they had that he is in Italy.

AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Smalley, in his cable to the Tribune from London, says: The tone of the discussion of the New Orleans case in the Italian press has, too often, unfortunately, been flippant. It has been said that the Italian press, as a whole, does not well represent the intelligence and sincerity of the Italian people.

The Popolo Romano, which is the leading organ of the opposition, says: "If we cannot obtain the opinion of the Italian people, we will not allow ourselves to be misled by the American press, which is loaded with lies which come to glut our markets, and return to Yankee breeders their meat, instead of to the Italian people."

Some of the other Italian journals write more directly than this. Some of them with a sobriety and sense of the responsibility of the Italian press, which with much knowledge of the questions at issue.

Blaine's letter to the Italian Secretary has turned the opinion of many, more strongly in our favor than hitherto. Blaine's handling of the question is thought by European diplomats to be equally firm and thoroughly satisfactory. It is loved either by the general public or in diplomatic circles that any very serious prolonged rupture between Italy and the United States is to be feared. It is more truly a struggle between the Marquis Di Rudini and Signor Crispi than between Italy and America.

AN ITALIAN OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A Kingston (N. Y.) dispatch says considerable excitement exists at Lefevre Falls over an outrage by a number of Italians employed in the quarries there. The Italians held a meeting and adopted resolutions denouncing the citizens of New Orleans, and American instigators in general. They then hoisted the American flag, and another man escaped.

West Reindicted.

CHICAGO, April 4.—James J. West, former editor of the Chicago Times, was reindicted by the Grand Jury to-day on a charge of the fraudulent issue of stock of the Times Company. The indictments take the place of the former ones, which the Supreme Court a few days ago ruled to be defective.

Small-Pox in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A case of small-pox was discovered at the County Infirmary at Dunning, the patient having recently come from St. Louis. He has been isolated, and all the inmates will be vaccinated. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Break in the Mississippi Levee.

GREENVILLE (Miss.), April 4.—The large levee two miles below Longwood, on the Mississippi side, broke last night. Most of the lowlands of Issaquena County, a portion of Sharkey and several fine plantations in south Washington County, will be flooded.

Destitution in Iowa.

STOUT CITY, April 4.—There is almost a total destitution among the farmers in this region of feed. Live stock and cattle are suffering extremely. There are reports of actual starvation in several localities. Hay is \$15 to \$20 per ton, and some farmers have almost given away their herds to save them from starvation.

Death From La Grippe.

CHICAGO, April 4.—John A. West, General Western Agent of the West Shore Line, and for many years General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, died to-night, from the effects of the gripe. Mr. Grier was known in railroad circles all over the country.

THE RAILROADS.

Another Conference Held on the Subject of Commissions Paying was Held by the Various Roads to-day, but Little was Done. It is reported this evening that notwithstanding the denials of the interested lines, they have agreed to pay up the back commissions, and resume payments in the trunk line's territory.

THE COKE REGIONS.

No Material Change in the Situation at Mount Pleasant.

THE MILITIA ON GUARD TO PREVENT ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

Seven of the Victims of the Raid Buried at Scottdale—Four Thousand Workmen Follow the Remains to the Cemetery—Everything Passed Off in an Orderly Manner—Large Mass Meeting Held at Everson.

Special to the Sunday Union.

MOUNT PLEASANT (Penn.), April 4.—The situation in the coke regions has not materially changed. The feeling prevails that as long as the militia remains there will be no more lawlessness. It is hoped that the strike will be settled before they are called home for there are fears that depredations will be renewed as soon as their backs are turned.

The feeling among the strikers is intensely bitter, but they are careful to commit no overt act, and content themselves with scowling at the militia, murmuring in unintelligible tongues.

Some apprehensions were felt that an outbreak would occur at the funeral of the victims this afternoon.

Every precaution was taken to prevent trouble. The saloons were closed for the day, and five companies of the Eighteenth Regiment, under the command of Colonel Smith, are now on the grounds.

From 9 o'clock yesterday morning until 10 o'clock to-day an unbroken line of foreigners, about one in ten of whom could speak English, filed around the hill upon which the dead lay. Sobs and groans were heard on every side. Crows collected about clothing which the victims had worn, and, judging from the actions of those who composed the crowds, they will prove vipers to the men who did the shooting. There is a feeling among the citizens that the lives of Captain Lear and his deputies will be in jeopardy should the militia be withdrawn. There is no doubt that the strikers are determined to exact vengeance eventually upon the people responsible for the death of their countrymen.

ALL QUIET.

MOUNT PLEASANT (Penn.), April 4.—All is quiet here to-day. The streets are now deserted, and the militia has quietly departed for Scottdale during the night.

The coke company is not making any effort to get men to fill the places of the strikers.

A peculiar feature of the situation is that although the militia have been out for work for over one month, they seem to have considerable money, and from outward appearances are not suffering from want.

In the Mount Pleasant Bank there is a large list of depositors whose savings range from \$50 to \$3,000. Of this money very little has been withdrawn. How these people live without drawing money is difficult for Americans to understand. To those who have no money labor organizations are small avatars. The strike is likely to continue indefinitely.

LABOR LEADERS BLAMED.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—C. F. Erick, the coke operator, says the outbreak in the coke regions should be laid to the door of cunning labor leaders, who, for selfish and unworthy reasons, led the men to riot. He denies importing any men.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), April 4.—A special funeral train bearing the bodies of seven men killed in the riot at Mount Pleasant here at 8:30. The public square was so spacious enough to hold the great crowds of people.

The procession moved at 4 o'clock, headed by two bands. There were fully 5,000 people at the depot, but scarcely half this number went to the cemetery, and a large mass of people remained near the place of the riot.

Fathers Lambing and Schmieg conducted the funeral services according to the rites of the Catholic Church. An address in the Polish language, counseling his countrymen to return peacefully to their homes, commit to the law and abstain from intoxicants and saloons.

Rev. Lambing made a brief address in English to the crowd. There was not the least disturbance, and everything passed off in a manner creditable to the workmen.

After the funeral a great mass meeting was held at Everson. The speeches were conservative in tone, but the men were encouraged to remain steadfast. The responsibility of the riot was placed on the shoulders of the guards and the coke companies.

The town is quiet to-night and the large crowds have gone to their homes. Secretary Watchorn of the union, is indignant over the reported interview with H. C. Erick, in which the latter placed the responsibility for the present trouble on demagogic leaders. Watchorn says he will have affidavits by Monday to show that Erick paid for the wages of the workmen from Europe to America. He further asserts that many of the men were forced to go into the mines against their will by armed men.

A sensation was caused here to-day when four men, masked and armed, entered the electric light plant and asked for the office of H. C. Erick & Co. When the clerk replied in the negative, the men stated that they intended to burn Erick's offices. They left the place and have not since been seen.

SUGAR TRUST.

Testimony Taken Before the Investigating Committee in New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Sugar Trust Committee of the State Senate met again to-day.

Theodore Havemeyer said the American Sugar Refining Company had made an agreement with the California refiners. There was nothing in the report that the refiners are going to combine and raise the prices. The cost of refining here is greater than in any other country. A letter was handed to witness and he was asked to read it and tell what he thought of it. The letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee. It stated that an agreement was entered into last week an agreement between the American refiners and all the other American refiners of the one part and all the principal wholesale grocers of the United States of the second part, that the American refiners are to pay the grocers one-quarter of a cent per pound, together with one per cent discount, if the bills for sugar are paid within one week from the date of sale. In return the grocers pledged themselves not to purchase any foreign refined sugar. Havemeyer said the whole thing was a lie.

John E. Searles, Treasurer of the old Trust, expressed the opinion that if the manufacture of sugar in this country was under one management it could be supplied to the public at a cheaper rate and with more profit to the refiner than through single operations.

A long discussion took place as to the production of the corporation books, in the course of which counsel Root remarked that he did not see why the committee should examine the book, anyhow.

Senator Irwin flared up at this, and told the sugar people several things, among others that it is reported that the Trust's dividends are made by operators in Wall Street.

Mr. H. O. Havemeyer sharply interjected that the Trust's dividends are made by operators in Wall Street.

Senator Irwin replied: "If I had proof of all I heard, you all ought to be in the State prison."

Thereupon Mr. T. A. Havemeyer grew angry, and objected to the Chairman acting as judge before the case was tried. Knowledge went on to say that to his knowledge there were no operators in any division of the country between the Spreckels and the trust. Havemeyer, he said, had made a sort of arrangement of a personal nature with the Spreckels that did not affect the company.

COAST CHRONICLES.

Secretary Proctor and Party Arrive in San Francisco.

THE NEWSBOYS AT SEATTLE GO ON A STRIKE.

Henry Miller, Charged with Robbing the Mail in Arizona, Held to Answer by the United States Commissioner—Great Excitement in Merced Over Testimony Offered by the Prosecution in the Olsen Murder Trial.

Special to the Sunday Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The Secretary of War, Hon. Redfield Proctor, arrived in this city at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was accompanied by the Quartermaster-General of the army, R. N. Batchelder, Captain Thomas M. Woodruff and Major H. C. Wilson. First Lieutenant Leonard W. Loveling, aide-camp to General Gibbon, and temporarily acting as Assistant Adjutant-General, met the party at the Oakland hotel and accompanied them to this city.

Secretary Proctor said to-night he would start for Washington on Monday night, as he had been summoned by telegraph. He said his sudden return had nothing to do with the Italian matter, and he refused to discuss that question. He intimated that the General, Proctor, who is now in command of the Department of Dakota, would succeed General Gibbon as commander of the Division of the Pacific.

THE OLSEN CASE.

Taking of Testimony for the Prosecution Begun.

MERCED, April 4.—Proceedings in the Olsen case began at 9 o'clock sharp this morning. All the witnesses for the prosecution were called, about forty-five in number, and sworn. J. P. Jones, the first witness, took the stand. He told the story of how the Sunday previous to the murder was spent and how he discovered the body of Ivet on Monday morning. He also explained his trip to Oregon to notify them of the murder. He ate dinner there and accompanied the Olsen family back to the scene of the murder. On cross-examination he explained the condition of Olsen's clothes and the state of the yard. "The defendant then produced a new overcoat and asked him if he could identify it as an Olsen overcoat." "I think Olsen's is an older coat," said the witness. This ended Jones' testimony, and being noon the usual recess was taken.

At the afternoon session Bennett, a convict brought in to testify, was sworn. He said: "I went to the mountains in company with Olsen in 1887, with stock, and staid about four months. I had a horse and a cow, and I had a sister marrying off Ivet, and he said: 'Sister did well. He is old, and if an heir comes she gets it all.' I said: 'If you are the father of the child, I don't die soon enough, we can get away with him.'"

The next talk he had he wanted me to do the old man, and said there was lots to be made. We can prove an alibi. But he did not put up, so the job didn't go. About two years ago he offered to sell me the horse and cow, and I said: 'Sister did well. He is old, and if an heir comes she gets it all.' I said: 'If you are the father of the child, I don't die soon enough, we can get away with him.'"

BERLIN, April 4.—Negotiations have resumed between United States Minister Phelps and Chancellor Von Caprivi on the question of the withdrawal of the prohibition against American pork products, and there are more hopeful prospects of an early and successful issue than the recent reports have led the public to believe.

San Francisco, April 4.—The trouble which culminated in April 25th in the leaving of the works of Buckingham & Hecht has been brewing for a long time past. It is pretty generally understood that the shoe manufacturers have anticipated some action for a long time, and in consequence have made provisions for the worst.

Although, as stated, there has been dissatisfaction for some time past, the two direct causes of the present lockout seem to center on two grants. The first grievance was that Buckingham & Hecht refused to discharge a man named Spofford, who is accused of having violated some obligation before the case had been submitted to them in writing, which was refused; the second, that Secretary Sullivan of the Shoemakers' White Labor League was refused permission to go through the factory for the purpose of collecting dues owed to the union.

The girls at Buckingham & Hecht's are still at work, but as they depend to a large extent upon the strikers for the material to carry on their work, they must of necessity be idle within a few days, unless non-unionists are put in the place of the strikers.

SEATTLE (Wash.), April 4.—The newsboys of Seattle struck to-day, and instituted a vigorous boycott against the Press-Times. Several hand-to-hand fights occurred, which almost ended in a riot. The trouble was caused by the announcement that hereafter unsold copies of the paper could not be returned. The boys promptly organized a strike, and refused to buy the paper. The business manager hired messengers to distribute the paper over the city, but the newsboys destroyed the papers and beat the messengers until the effort had to be abandoned. A number of arrests were made, and this evening the boys are parading the streets.

THE NEWCASTLE STRIKE.

SEATTLE (Wash.), April 4.—The Oregon Iron and Steel Company to-day took out of thirteen coal trains, on account of the strike of miners at Newcastle. The miners have made a final proposition looking to the adjustment of the difficulty, and it is thought all trouble will be settled in a few days.

DR. KARL VOGT.

He Says the Supreme Governor Will Order all Bibles Destroyed.

SAN JOSE, April 4.—Dr. Karl Vogt, the man who predicted the death of Coil Deane, the stock-broker, is an old resident of this city, and in 1883 was considered one of the best physicians in the country. He came here in 1867, and in 1869 his wife died. Since that time his mind has been falling. He has been dealing in mining stocks considerably with varying fortunes. He won \$1,800 two weeks ago, and intends to go to Europe on that amount.

When interviewed to-night in regard to Deane's death, he refused to make any statement, but said anyone who violates or thwarts the mandate of the Supreme Governor of the universe will be struck dead, as Deane has been. He has filed documents with the County Recorder renouncing the title of the Supreme Governor of the universe will be struck dead, as Deane has been. He has filed documents with the County Recorder renouncing the title of the Supreme Governor of the universe will be struck dead, as Deane has been.

Vogt is considered harmless.

RACING AT SAN JOSE.

The Opening Day of the Blood-Horse Meeting a Great Success.

SAN JOSE, April 4.—The opening day of the blood-horse meeting was a great success. The attendance was large, the races first class, and every one was "hotly" contested.

The first event was the Laurelwood stakes, a sweepstakes for all ages, one mile, \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, with \$200 added, \$50 to the second and \$25 to the third horse.

The special match race between Owen Brooks, Captain Al and J. J. Dolan's Revolver, three-fourths of a mile, for \$2,000, was won by Captain Al. Time, 1:16.

The following event was the Santa Cruz stake, for two-year-olds, one mile, \$50 entrance, \$10 forfeit, with \$200 added; \$25 to the second, and \$25 to the third horse. Time, 1:15 seconds.

The last race was a selling purse, half-mile heats, for all ages, \$50 to second horse. The Murphy on the first heat. Time, 49 seconds. On the second heat, Time, 49 and 49.

Mormon Church Conference.

SALT LAKE, April 4.—The Mormon Church Conference opened to-day. President Woodruff, in his address, congratulated the Saints on God being with him, and advised all to lead pure lives. Appostles Lund, Merritt and others urged the Saints to give up giving and standing by the priesthood. Lund dwelt on the wickedness of the people of Missouri and Illinois who had driven out the Saints, and urged them to give up the vine demands. George Q. Cannon called on the people to go to raising sugar-beets to supply the new factory at Lehi.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

SAN JOSE, April 4.—The State Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. Convention is in session at the University of the Pacific. Delegates are present from the Napa College, State University, State Normal School and the University of the Pacific. Yesterday evening a social gathering was held, and addresses of welcome were made. Yesterday an organization was effected by electing E. H. Barnhart, of the University of the Pacific, President; Miss M. H. Hardy, of Berkeley, Vice-President; M. Cushman, of Berkeley, and Mrs. Klamm, of Napa, Secretaries.

Dishonest Hotel Clerk Arrested.

SAN JOSE, April 4.—Detective Dan Coffey, of San Francisco, this evening arrested the clerk of the Palace Hotel of San Francisco on a warrant charging him with embezzling over \$1,000. The warrant is for Fred Smith. The man was arrested in the Lamole House. He was discharged after a preliminary hearing. When searched at the police station, \$1,265 was found on his person. Coffey will take him to San Francisco to-morrow morning.

BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Ex-Minister Phelps Article a Surprise to the English.

IT THROWS NEW LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

Great Rejoicing in Canadian Government Circles Over the Success of Sir Charles Tupper's Visit to Washington—Parnell is Much Dejected Over the Outlook for the Success of His Party in Ireland.

Special to the Sunday Union.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Smalley's cablegram to the Tribune says that ex-Minister Phelps' article in Harper's on the Behring Sea question has been copied in whole or in part in many English journals. It is a surprise to the British public, or to so much of the British public as cares about the seal fishing in the north Pacific. Hitherto they have been content to hold Blaine responsible for all the troubles in that quarter. They have been told by their own papers and some of those published in New York that Blaine took purely a political view; that the so-called opinion of America was opposed to him.

They read with more or less satisfaction the cable above of the American statesman. Then suddenly they are confronted with Phelps. They know him as one of the ablest American Ministers who ever represented his country in England, as a statesman of the highest rank, and as a citizen of the highest character. His name is one of the highest characters of the Roman Empire, and has none the less done more for his country by his very powerful and convincing statement of the American case against England.

THE SILIGO ELECTION.

Parnell's Strength Gradually Lessening in Ireland.

LONDON, April 4.—The priests have won the day at Siligo. Parnell for the second time sees his nominee rejected. It was a good constituency for the priests. So large is the number of voters that Parnell cannot read or write that many polling booths the supply of forms for illiterate voters was early exhausted. Almost, if not all, the illiterate voters, we are told, were supporters of the anti-Parnellite booths' candidate, and were escorted to the booths by clergyman or priests. In Catholic Church. In this case the illiterate voter's ballot, otherwise secret, becomes open. It is an odd trick of the league to secure a vote by this means, and it is in order to see that they vote straight. It has now been turned against Parnell, but the pressure has been so great that it is a question whether the priests have not overdone it, and whether the election may not be invalidated. The majority against Parnell is rather less than was expected.

It is said that Mr. Parnell is in deep dejection, not so much on account of Siligo, because he is convinced that the country is going against him, but because he has fought to the last gasp. He will probably succeed in retaining, when the general election comes, the seat of the county, but one-third of his seats. These, added to the eight or ten out of the whole eighty-six Parnellite constituencies which the Conservatives are expected to carry, will suffice to make any home-rule measure impossible, as Chamberlain says, for the next ten years, but such a result will give Parnell a comparatively little power. He is likely to be known not as the uncrowned, but as the discredited king. So clear is this that efforts to secure the repeal of the act continue, but with no prospect of immediate success.

CANADIAN DEFENSES.

An Order Sent from England for Their Immediate Strengthening.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A special from Ottawa, Ont., says: Two important announcements confirm the previous statement that General Herbo's, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia, brought special instructions from the English War Office to speedily strengthen the defenses of Canada and prepare for the possibility of holding a large force in the field.

The first is a request to the Government, which has the force of command, to order the purchase of 200,000 rounds of ammunition for the year for drill, so that the entire force of 35,000 men can be thoroughly drilled in June. Never before has the number of men drilled exceeded 20,000.

General Herbert left to-day for Halifax to confer with General Ross, Commander of the Imperial troops in Canada, with respect to the defenses on the Atlantic coast, particularly Halifax, where the new fort was constructed.

One thirty-two-ton gun recently arrived at Halifax has been successfully tested, and others are about to be shipped. These are the largest guns on this side of the Atlantic, and add greatly to the defense of Halifax.

REJOICING IN CANADA.

Tupper's Mission to Washington Said to Have Been Successful.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Sir Charles Tupper reached this city from Washington this morning, and a meeting of the Cabinet was held lasting two and a half hours, after which Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, and Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, left for Washington. There is great rejoicing in government circles over the success of Tupper's mission. It is learned the Canadian Government, at the conference to be held in Washington next Monday, will submit a proposition which it is hoped will be satisfactory to Blaine. This will not propose any radical departure from the present policy of protection, but be based on mutual concessions, which will not sacrifice vested interests.

Threatened with Assassination.

SOEFA, April 4.—Prince Ferdinand and his mother, the Princess Clementine, has received letters threatening them with death if they do not leave the country. M. Gressoff is also threatened with assassination if he does not resign his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Evidence has been received which indicates that these threatening missives emanated from the official who is connected with the Russian Embassy in this city. Diplomatic action has been taken in the matter and the suspected official is being held as a prisoner at the Embassy.

Insurgents Gaining Ground.

PARIS, April 4.—A cable dispatch from Chile, signed by the leaders of the Congressional or revolutionist party, announces that 2,000 Government troops recently defeated in Antofagasta took refuge in Bolivia, where they were compelled to lay down their arms. This victory the insurgents became masters of the province of Antofagasta.

Construction Works Closed.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.), April 4.—This afternoon the Pennsylvania Construction Company's works, which are practically under the same management as the Columbia Mill, which assigned yesterday, were closed by Sheriff McCormick on behalf of the creditors.

A Prisoner Suietides.

CANTON (O.), April 4.—Albert Bemis, who was arrested a week ago for shooting at Miss Carrie Schneider with intent to kill, was taken from the jail to-day to the hotel to pay a bill he owed. At the hotel desk he swallowed a draught of poison and died soon afterward.

A New York Dealer Advertises that He Will Pay Cash for Old Teeth.