THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXI.--NO. 38. SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,436.

EASTERN HAPPENINGS.

Nine People Lose Their Lives in a Fire in Pennsylvania.

SPRECKELS AND THE SUGAR TRUST COME TO AN AGREEMENT.

The Attempt of a Number of Italians Offering to Work in the Packing-Houses in Kansas Ctty, Which Have Been Shut Down on Account of a Strike, Caused a Small-Sized Riot.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ROCHESTER (Pa.), April 6.—A large frame structure belonging to John F. Smith, occupied as a tea and coffee store, millinery store, and the upper portion used as a residence by E. J. Keene and an Italian family, was burned late last night. Nine persons lost their lives.

There have been nine bodies found at the fire in the millinery store. Only two were recognized. They were Mr. Keene and his son.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold, supposed to have belonged to Italians, were found in the ruins. The conclusion is that the Italians became confused and could not find the stairway, thus losing their lives.

The fire broke out about midnight in a large frame building occupied as a dwelling and stores. It started in the kitchen of Keene's residence, and he and his son Walter were suffocated by smoke.

A number of Italians occupying the rooms in the upper portion of the building were burned to death, excepting one of them, a girl of 16, who escaped with slight injuries by leaping from a window. Marie Techio, who escaped, says she tried to arouse her people, but they were already asphyxiated. She staid until the fire burned her and she was compelled to jump for her life.

LATER.—All the bodies have been recovered. The list of the dead is as follows: E. J. Keene and son, Baptiste Tecchio and Annie, his wife, their three children, Annie, Yosef and Rosa, Victorio Tecchio, brother of Baptiste, and Joseph Raema, a boarder. It is thought the fire started from the explosion of a lamp.

EASTERN ELECTIONS.

Michigan Votes for Supreme Judge and University Regents.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), April 6.—The vote in the State to-day on Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University was the smallest ever known. The returns at midnight are meager, but indications are that Judge Chamblin (Dem.) will be returned to the Supreme bench by 2,000 to 5,000.

IN OHIO.

FINDLAY, April 6.—Returns from various cities in Northwestern Ohio on municipal elections to-dav indicate that the Democrats carried the cities of Findlay, Napoleon, Defiance, Wapakonetta, Lima and Upper Sandusky, while the Republicans were successful in Toledo, Fosteria, Bowling Green, North Baltimore and Bluffton.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The entire Republican city ticket was elected here by majorities ranging from 100 to 5,000. John B. Mosby, candidate for Mayor, had the smallest majority on the ticket. Out of thirty members of the Board of Legislation the Republicans elected twenty-one.

CLEVELAND (O.), April 6.—Hon. Wm. G. Rose, Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day by a majority of about 3,000. The entire Republican ticket, with the exception of City Treasurer, was also elected.

COLUMBUS (O.), April 6.—The Democrats elected their city ticket by majorities ranging up to 1,200, with one exception, a member of the Board of Public Works. The Republican majority in the city last fall was about 500.

IN IOWA.

DUBUQUE, April 6.—The entire Democratic city ticket was elected. Steward's majority was 800. All the Republican candidates for Aldermen were defeated. Those elected are three Democrats and two Independents.

KEOKUK, April 6.—The municipal election held to-day resulted in the re-election of Craig (Democrat) for Mayor. The other Democratic nominees were also victorious.

THE COKE REGIONS.

An Attempt Made to Start the Plants Meets With Poor Success.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—Though everything was quiet, affairs in the coke region to-day were decidedly interesting to both sides. The operators made a determined effort to start several of their plants, with but doubtful success. Strikers devoted themselves to working after the strugglers, and kept away from the works. But few men are working in each plant. Several companies, however, have notified the Sheriff of Fayette County that they intend to start to-morrow, or later in the week, and that the county will be held responsible for damage if their works are not guarded.

The militia is still held there, their presence being a guarantee of peace. The strikers still hope for a compromise.

Up to to-night several Morewood rioters had been arrested, and eight deputies who did the shooting. The Justice held those charged with the riot and carrying concealed weapons in $1,000 bail, while the deputies charged with murder were released on $300.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

A Prominent Miller in Minnesota Sent to an Asylum.

ST. CLOUD (Minn.), April 6.—P. J. Schapps, a prominent miller of Albany, was sometime ago sent to St. Peter's asylum while temporarily deranged. Upon release he found his mill and other property in the hands of parties he considered unsafe, and began proceedings in the courts to oust them. They gave him great annoyance, and last Friday John F. Krebs, who had been appointed receiver, filed information alleging that Schapps was insane. This created great excitement among Schapps' friends, and a delegation of business men came to this city, where an examination was held, and protested against the proceedings. Schapps, however, was adjudged insane and returned to the asylum.

Much indignation prevails against Krebs, and prominent citizens of Albany have inaugurated a movement looking to the release of Schapps.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Spreckels and the Havermyers Come to an Agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The *Record* says: After a fight of over three years, Claus Spreckels and the sugar trust have come to an understanding by which there will be no further competition between them. The negotiations which have been going on for some time now at New York, and again at San Francisco, were virtually concluded in this city Sunday.

Theodore Havemeyer, of New York, President of the sugar trust, went through the big refinery of the Spreckels on that day, and made a careful examination of it. Searls, of New York, Secretary of the trust, and other gentlemen interested in it, were in the city, and it is understood that the agreement reached at San Francisco last week between Claus Spreckels and J. Craig Havemeyer was indorsed.

By this agreement Spreckels is not to sell his sugar in that part of the country east of the Missouri River, and the Havemyers are not to invade the territory west of the Missouri. The trust's refinery in San Francisco, and that belonging to Spreckels here are to alternate monthly in closing, and in this way it is expected the production on the Pacific Coast can be so regulated that there will be no difficulty in maintaining prices.

Small Riot in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 6.—There was a small riot at the Phoenix Packing House this morning. Rumors of the re-opening of the packing house, which has been closed since November, caused a crowd of laborers to congregate about the gates, about 300 in all. Later twenty Italians came up in a body.

They told the Superintendent that they would work for one dollar a day. When the crowd learned of the offer of the Italians they seized fence-pickets, stones and other missiles and charged the Italians. The Italians made a stand for a moment, but were soon forced back, and ended by taking a precipitate flight, followed by a storm of curses and missiles. It is not known whether any of the Italians were injured or not.

Murdered for His Money.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—John L. Consawits, a woodenware worker, was found dead near West Liberty, Pa., this morning, with a bullet-hole through his head and his pockets rifled. He was engaged to a young lady named Maggie Smith, with whom he spent the evening, leaving shortly before midnight. He had in his possession $1,250 which he was to pay on his home. There is no clue to the murderers.

Pittsburg Oil Exchange.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—At a meeting of the Pittsburg Oil Exchange to-day it was decided formally to withdraw from the conference of oil exchanges and deal in oil without conference restrictions. The conference included New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Oil City, Bradford and Titusville. The action to-day is regarded by many as the first step toward dissolution.

Chinese Smugglers.

CHICAGO, April 6.—On the strength of a dispatch from Detroit, Government special agents to-day arrested on the incoming train Long Gem and Lung Goon, Chinamen who have managed to smuggle themselves into the United States from Canada. Lung Goon contends that he has been in the United States for ten years.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

PEORIA, April 6.—Edward Peterson, John Wood and Grant Shoup, three young men living at Miner, Tozewell County, have been arrested and charged with counterfeiting. All the tools and half a bushel of counterfeit nickels were captured.

Sleep-Fast Ended.

DETROIT, April 6.—The "sleep fast" of 168 hours was ended to-day. George Cunningham was the only one of the contestants who completed the prescribed limit. Townsend, an old-time pedestrian, kept awake 150 hours, and then collapsed. He exhibits symptoms of insanity.

Chicago's Death Rate.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The death rate last week was the highest ever known in Chicago, the figures reaching 960, of which 509 were throat and lung diseases. To-day was bright and dry, and a marked falling off in the death rate is noted.

P. T. Barnum Seriously Ill.

BRIDGEPORT (Conn.), April 6.—P. T. Barnum, the veteran showman, who has been ill for several days, has suffered a relapse, and it is feared that he can live but a short time.

The Arch of Titus.

The Jewish captives brought by Titus from Jerusalem were compelled to assist in the construction of the great memorial erected by Titus, and, to add, as far as possible, to the misery and degradation of the Jewish people, many Hebrew residents in the capital and elsewhere in the Roman Empire, though they had taken no part in the wars of Palestine, were forced to assist in the work, not only by contributions, but by personal service, being, in many cases, brought from their homes by armed guards, and compelled to carry materials, to lay stones and mortar, and in other ways to forward the completion of the memorial of their national destruction. During the middle ages the Pontiffs of Rome more than once repaired and strengthened the arch at the expense of the Ghetto's inhabitants, sometimes obliging them to provide the funds, sometimes forcing them to do the work. The arch is thus regarded by the Jews of Rome as a monument of their disgrace, and it is said that, unless compelled by circumstances, they avoid even the quarter of the city in which it is located. One traveler of recent times says that his Jewish guide in Rome pointed it out to him and then spat towards it; another says that the Jewish cabman whom he employed refused to drive through it, though he allowed his "fare" to do so. Questioned as to the reason the driver stated that when the arch was completed Titus compelled all the Jewish captives and as many other Hebrews as could be collected to march in procession under the structure, and since that time no Jew has willingly passed under the arch. The structure itself is interesting to every student of antiquity and particularly of Biblical antiquity, since its bas-reliefs give the only known representations of the Ark of the Covenant, the golden candlesticks, the trumpets and other interesting objects used in the temple worship.—*Globe-Democrat.*

To Keep the Hair Bright.

To keep the hair bright, healthy and to preserve its color, abstain from the use of all minerals, even soda, in washing it. Use only warm water and pure castile soap; cleanse the scalp thoroughly with a brush, and wash the hair strand by strand. After rubbing well with a towel, dry it by piece between the warm palms, and this method will coerce any threads of latent gold into shining. Clip the ends once a month. Brush it carefully morning and night. Avoid liquid extracts and perfumes, as they make the hair coarse and brittle. The following is a good way to obtain a delicate perfume: Make a mob cap of silk, and between the thin lining lay layers of flat cotton filled with satchet powder. After brushing the hair, shake it out and push it loosely under the cap for half an hour every night and morning. A deliciously-vague, faintly-penetrating perfume is captured in this way.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Disappointment.

"Be you Dr. Smith?" asked a tall, lean specimen, walking into the office of the fashionable practitioner.

"I am," replied the doctor.

"Well, look-a-here, old feller," remarked the visitor, "I'm glad to find yer at last. D'ye remember in '68, when you was in Kansas, how yer set a feller's arm and didn't charge him for it?"

"Yes," said the doctor, with the prospect of a big fee rising before him.

"I'm that feller; an' I've broke the other arm, an' I come ter have it fixed on ther same terms."—*Harper's Bazar.*

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

Secretary Noble Renders an Opinion on the Question.

HE DECIDES AGAINST THE KAWEAH COLONISTS.

Those Relying on Timber Entries Have No Legal Rights—A Further Investigation to be Made in Regard to the Homestead Entries—The Question of Alleged Damages Will Have to be Settled by Congress.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Noble to-day passed upon the Kaweah Colony question. The opinion is rather volumnious, reviewing the question from the time of settlement by the colonists, in October, 1885. He passes over the various points in the contest, reviewing everything even in detail, and reaches the conclusion that those relying upon timber entries have no legal rights, while to pass upon the homestead entries a further investigation is imperative.

In the course of the opinion the Secretary observes that "It is mandatory upon the department to preserve national park reservations. Despite the general law relating to this matter, and the special Acts relating to the Sequoia Reservation, entries had been made by certain individuals, who united in common a cause known as the 'Kaweah Colony.' They were represented to be industrious, and claimed that they had spent a large sum of money in destroying the rugged beauty of part of the reservation which it was desired to protect.

"As to the question of determining their losses or gains, this is for Congress to decide, as it is not provided for in the law to be followed by the Secretary of the Interior. The reason why the position of the local land officials at Visalia in refusing applications to purchase the lands had been sustained was because Congress had made other and final disposition of the lands involved in the controversy.

"It is not necessary to discuss the question of good faith on the part of these claimants, nor the question of their pecuniary loss or gain. It is the duty of the department to execute the law, and in the performance of that duty I must direct that these filings be cancelled and the applications to purchase be rejected.

"You report a large list of entries made under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture laws, wherein final proof and payment were made and a final certificate issued prior to the date of withdrawal. If these entries were valid at the time of inception, and the final proofs were based upon the compliance with the laws, said entries are excepted from the reservation for park purposes."

The Secretary then urges that the homestead entries be examined, and a full investigation be made as soon as possible, so that this part of the question can be passed upon.

This decision settles the question of about 200 of the claimants, and now the question of alleged damages comes up to be settled by Congress.

Secretary Noble received a message from a colonist to-day asking that they be furnished with copies of the original filings, claiming that without this they will be unprepared to go into trial on the 14th inst. to answer the charges of trespassing upon the public domain.

Commissioner Carter said it would be impossible to furnish the original filings, but the department would send certified copies, and to do this a delay of some days would be necessary. Should the Department of Justice agree to grant a continuance of the cases, he would not object. He had no desire to deal harshly with the colonists, and would make every concession within reason.

MINISTER BLAIR.

He Will Probably Start for San Francisco on Saturday Next.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Ex-Senator Blair, the new Minister to China, called upon Secretary Blaine to-day, and received final instructions concerning his new duties. He left for New York to-night, where he will spend a couple of days with prominent business men, who have asked a conference with him touching on Oriental business matters in which they are deeply interested. Possibly on Saturday he will leave for San Francisco, where he will remain one week.

He stated to-day that he had received a number of letters from business men in San Francisco, who desired to confer with him on matters relating to the Asiatic trade.

Among other things Blair said: "Of course San Francisco is the American city most concerned in the trade of Asia, and I will have more to do with her business men than with those of any other city. I shall consider the San Francisco people quite able to tell me what they want, and what will be good for them will do for the whole country. My special course of schooling for my new work will be taken in San Francisco, which is now the second New York of this country, and when the great region west of the Mississippi is made to respond to the efforts of man equally with the nation east of the great river, San Francisco will be a second London of the world."

Concerning the reports that the Chinese merchants in San Francisco and at other points had petitioned the President to withdraw his appointment, he said that as far as he knew no such petitions had reached Washington. He did not care about giving a further explanation of his record on that question, or some one might accuse him of being over zealous to hold his job.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

He Expresses an Opinion on the Alliance Movement.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The *Star* this evening has a long interview with Senator Edmunds on the general political situation. Speaking of the Farmers' Alliance movement, the Senator said some people are trying to persuade the farmers that laws have been made which operate unjustly upon them, and that laws have not been made that would furnish them with a more rapid and steady prosperity. He thinks they are to a large degree mistaken, and in time will discover it. Indeed he presumed that the largest part of the reflecting farmers understand that crops cannot be increased by legislation or debts honestly paid by cheapening the value of what is called "money."

Asked what were the dangers to both the guest parties, the Senator said if in the next Presidential election the Alliance should carry many States without having a majority of the Electoral College, there would be no election by the people, and the present House of Representatives, being largely Democratic, that party would elect its candidate. As to the danger to the Republican party, it is that the Alliance may carry some States that would otherwise go Republican, and thus, if there was no election by the people, give the election to the Democratic candidate.

The Senator was asked: "Do you think silver will be the issue in the next election?"

"I don't think it will be the issue between the Republican and Democratic parties, for I think the Democratic party will hardly wish to make the silver question an issue to the extent of running any considerable risk of separating silver and gold as the coin money of the country, and certainly a great body of the Republican party, I am sure, will not, up to a point of safety. I have no doubt the Republican party will be in favor of using silver as money, as it always has been. What the Farmers' Alliance platform, if the Alliance should nominate a candidate for President, will be on that topic, I am quite unable to say."

Paintings for St. Ignatius Church.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has directed the Collector of Customs to allow the entry, free of duty, of the twenty-two so-called pictorial paintings on glass imported by Mrs. Bertha L. Welch, per Suevia and Russia for presentation to the church attached to St. Ignatius College, at San Francisco.

IVETT'S MURDER.

Further Testimony Taken in the Trial of Olsen at Merced.

MERCED, April 6.—The Olsen murder trial was resumed to-day. Charles Wench testified that he had lived at the Ivett ranch since 1856, and was at the ranch on the Saturday and Sunday previous to the murder. He saw both Ivett and Olsen. Jones went to call Ivett, as he did not come to breakfast. He soon heard him call, "Charley, the old man is dead—murdered."

On describing this Wench was much agitated, and cried like a child.

He then described the way the body lay.

On cross-examination the defense brought out the name of Wesley Logan, now deceased, and asked him, "Did Ivett and Logan ever quarrel?"

"Yes, there was a little difficulty, but not much. I think Logan burned the barn to get even." The witness was then closely questioned in regard to Logan.

It is thought that the defense will try to lay the murder on Logan, but Wench's testimony is rather against them, for he said they made up after the difficulty, which was nothing more than a difference in accounts.

The court took a recess at noon.

Bert Stubbling, who testified at the preliminary examination that Olsen wore different clothes on the day after the murder than he did on the day of the murder, to-day testified that he did not remember what clothes Olsen wore.

Charles Warren described Olsen's clothes. The description of the shoes answers that of the bloody shoes now in possession of the Sheriff, and which were found in Olsen's room.

CHICAGO POLITICS.

A HOTLY CONTESTED CAMPAIGN FOR THE MAYORALTY.

Five Candidates in the Field, Four of Which Claim a Large Following.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The municipal election to-morrow will close one of the most peculiar and hotly contested campaigns in the history of Chicago. No less than five candidates are making a contest for the Mayoralty, and as between four of these it is impossible to forecast the result. The friends of each, in all apparent candor, claim about the same number of votes—55,000 to 60,000 for their respective favorites.

The first candidate in the field was Elmer Washburn, ex-Chief of Police and ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service Bureau. He was put in nomination prior to the regular party convention, ostensibly by the Independent Citizens' movement, but it is understood that his chief support primarily came from a secret organization whose object is to minimize the influence of the foreign elements in the city administration, and which claims to have 25,000 votes in its ranks. The argument in favor of its candidate is the necessity, in view of the approach of the World's Fair, of putting the city into condition as to clean streets and other public improvements, that the visitors from the well-kept cities of Europe will not be shocked, and to render the police force so efficient that thieves, gamblers and other criminal classes will not dare to flock to the city in anticipation of a rich harvest. The saloons, also, are to be vigorously looked after.

There are two Democratic candidates, DeWitt C. Cregier, present incumbent, and Carter H. Harrison, ex-Mayor. Harrison began his canvass before the Democratic Convention met, alleging weakness and catering to bad elements on the part of the existing administration, and promising reforms. The fight at the primaries was bitter, and at the convention Harrison's men accused the Cregierites of fraud, and withdrew and nominated their man. The remainder of the Democratic delegates nominated Cregier. The State Central Committee took the matter up and decided that Cregier was the regular nominee.

In the meantime Harrison received the indorsement of the Personal Rights League, a body made up largely of Germans, and he continued in the field, making a vigorous canvass.

The Republicans met and nominated Hemstead Washburn, son of the late Elijah P. Washburn, United States Minister to France during the Franco-Prussian war. He is running on a platform which promised the application of business methods to city affairs, and the divorce of the police force from politics.

The fifth candidate is Thomas Morgan, nominee of the Socialistic Labor Party.

The fight between the two factions of the Democratic party will be one particularly bitter, as the State Central Committee, Senator Palmer, and leading Democrats from other States are helping Cregier. On the other hand, it is not known how much of Elmer Washburn's strength will come from the Republican ranks, and the struggle is decidedly complicated.

Chauncey Depew's Latest Yarn.

Dr. Chauncey Depew told of a little conversation he overheard while in the Berkshire Hills the other day. They were all gathered in the parlor to help the widow mourn, when a late comer, glancing around the darkened room, said to the widow:

"Where did you get that new eight-day clock?"

"We ain't got no new eight-day clock."

"You ain't. Well, what's that in the corner?"

"That ain't no eight-day clock—that's him. We stood him on end to make more room."—*New York Journal.*

A Valuable Dog.

Pryer—"What is the point at issue in the case of Jagg vs. Henderson, which has been dragging through the courts so long?"

Lawyer—"The trouble began over the ownership of a valuable coon dog. The litigation has been going on for about six years, and has cast the contestants nearly $20,000 so far."

Pryer—"Who will win the dog eventually, do you think?"

Lawyer—"The dog? Oh, he died early in the second year."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The Catholic Church Drifting Toward Democracy.

LIKELIHOOD OF A RELIGIOUS FIGHT IN CANADA.

Rumor That Germany Has Removed the Embargo on American Pork—Very Serious Trouble Brewing in India for the British Forces—The Natives in the District of Peshawur Attack the Troops.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ROME, April 6.—Cardinal Lavigerie's toast at Algiers, and the events which rapidly followed that striking utterance, are still much discussed in Church circles. Everything clearly indicates the drift of the Catholic Church toward modern democracy. Those who have enjoyed the confidence of Pope Leo know he has always considered it of prime importance for the Church to free itself from identification with the old dynastic parties, but it was necessary to move slowly, so as to wound the royalist and aristocratic susceptibilities as little as possible.

In all countries the Pope has favorite correspondents upon whose advice he places special reliance, and who are charged with carrying out his personal policy. Cardinal Lavigerie is one of these, and when, on October 9th last, Cardinal Lavigerie arrived in Rome, Pope Leo charged him personally with the important religious and political mission of bringing the church in France into harmony with the republic.

Lavigerie's speech brought a storm of letters to the Vatican. All France grew excited. While the idea of the text was suggested and approved by the Vatican, the form it took was not satisfactory. The ardent primate of Africa went somewhat beyond the bounds. He attacked the old parties, and taunted them with having been in the alliance with Boulangism.

But this vigorous language had a good side. It made all France understand unmistakably that the Church intended to break with the past. There was no more equivocal meaning. The Pope said with regard to this: "The Cardinal has done right. It was necessary to strike a great blow in order to get out of this condition of hesitancy and confusion."

The letter of Cardinal Rampolla to the Bishop of Tours was repeated in the gentle form of advice given in Algiers. The support of the whole episcopal body shows that the work has been successful. It will come to pass in spite of the opposition and passion of the parties.

The Pope sees that the future belongs to the democracy. He is convinced that the United States will finish the form for the conclusions of European society, as well as ecclesiastic questions. He believes sincerely that Europe is marching towards democracy with republican institutions as a predestined goal. In his character as Pontiff he dare not say so, but Cardinal Lavigerie's address was the echo of close conversations with Leo. The observations which reached the Vatican from the courts are proof that the prophetic voice has been heard and the statesmen are warned.

ADVICES FROM JAPAN.

The Exports for the Past Year Show a Decided Falling off.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Advices received from Yokohama, per steamship Rio de Janeiro, state that the returns from the Customs Department of Japan for the year 1890 show a falling off in exports of $13,500,000 and the imports in excess of $14,000,000 over the previous year. This was owing to the failure of the rice crop, and the holding of silk for better prices. Of the trade with the different nations the decrease is greatest with France and the United States. Germany, however, shows a large increase, as do Corea and Australia. The silk season of 1890-91 will show decreased export, and tea will have a falling off in value.

The Japan *Daily Advertiser* publishes a contradiction of the sensational story printed in the American papers some time ago, of the story told by Captain Morris, of the sealing schooner Helena, in which he stated that the Russian cruisers captured three poaching sealing schooners, killing seven Japanese without cause.

In regard to Morris' tale of his frightful punishment in having to work two years in the Siberian coal mines, not seeing daylight for two years, and being chained to a maniac, the *Advertiser* prints a statement from the commander of one of the seized vessels. He says three schooners were captured for poaching, and the vessels taken to Vladivostock and confiscated. Morris was on the Helena, but not as captain. The officers and crews were turned loose on the beach, and two weeks afterward were taken to Yokohama on the steamer. The men were all treated well, and suffered no privations.

On March 5th five Japanese men-of-war were suddenly ordered to Corea from Nagasaki. Another man-of-war was also ordered to Corea the same day. The reason for this move is not yet known.

EUROPEAN CROP OUTLOOK.

Prediction That Wheat Will Command High Prices.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Standard* to-day publishes a long review of the agricultural outlook, in the course of which it says the steady rise in wheat revives the hopes of the English farmer, and adds that wheat will probably reach the highest price in many years, the principal cause for the rise being the failure of foreign crops. The wheat crops of France and Russia, according to the *Standard*, are much below the average, and it says the deficiency will be at least 20,000,000 quarters.

The same paper says: It is expected the cold winds and frosts have almost destroyed the French crop. Germany, Holland and Belgium all furnish pessimistic reports. In Roumania there is a decreased wheat area and in India there has been a bad wheat season. The only exception is Hungary, where there are better prospects. But it is almost certain that the world's wheat consumption will exceed the production as computed. Whatever magnitude America's crop may be it will not be sufficient to cover Europe's deficit, thus compelling an extensive draft upon the reserves for the third year in succession.

The *Standard*, in conclusion, says: Increased home consumption and the decreased wheat area, owing to the spread of population, and a recourse to scientific tillage, in order to repair the waste of the first settlers, thus increasing the cost of production, must inevitably remove the American farmer's formidable competition in the European markets and allow the English farmer to look forward to a prosperous future.

WHEAT IN DEMAND.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: English wheats are in active demand at an average rise of 1 shilling. The finest kinds are quoted from 40s to 42s and the farmers are not eager to sell. Foreign wheats are up 1 shilling. California is firm at 43s. The large consignments of Indian, California and Australian wheats will hardly meet the prospective demand. The limited arrivals of barley raised values 6d. Oats are abundant. At to-day's market English wheats were stronger. Foreign averaged 2s dearer. There was a good inquiry for Californian and Australian. Corn is badly assorted in the new crop. Flour is 1 shilling per sack dearer on the fortnight.

MANITOBA SCHOOL ACT.

It Will Likely Lead to a Big Religious Fight in Canada.

QUEBEC, April 6.—Canada may now have on her hands a big religious fight, as well as a political one, over the Manitoba School Act, which was recently adopted by the Legislature, and which prohibits religious instruction in the public schools of Manitoba. The entire Roman Catholic hierarchy have entered upon the war against it, and in their churches yesterday a joint mandement, signed by them, was read. The hierarchy insists that the Government of Canada must veto the Act and the result of the mandement must be to form the Canadian Catholics into an almost compact body to support this course. The Catholic members of the new Parliament are largely influenced by the mandement, and in view of the reduced majority for the Government at Ottawa, the situation in which Sir John will find himself cannot fail to be critical, for it will become a question of expediency. While the people of Manitoba claim the right to manage their own affairs, and the Protestant electors, as a rule, throughout Canada take the same stand, and while the Roman Catholic Church holds, on the other hand, that the Act is a violation of vested and sacred rights, Sir John will decide upon the course that will expose him to the least possible loss of support. Sir John's friends here think he may evade the question by referring the constitutionality of the Act to the Supreme Court.

TROUBLE BREWING IN INDIA.

British Troops Attacked Along Their Lines in the Kohat Territory.

CALCUTTA, April 6.—If indications are correct, very serious trouble is brewing in India for the British forces. Emboldened by the success of the Manipuris, who recently crushed the Ghoorkha escort accompanying Chief Commissioner Quinton in his efforts to settle disputes among the rival chieftains of Assam, Miranzai, in Kohat territory, District of Peshawur, a division of the Punjab, has risen in arms, attacking the British troops along the whole length of their lines. The attack is being pushed so vigorously that strong re-enforcements have been hurriedly dispatched to the front. Full details as to this uprising are withheld by the British authorities here.

In addition to the Miranzai trouble, telegrams from Rangoon announce that Haku Chins laid in ambush in favorable localities awaiting the passing of a small British column on the way from one military post to another. When the British force was well inside the trap laid for it, the Haku Chins suddenly opened fire upon the soldiers, instantly killing Lieutenant Forbes and five men, and stretching eleven others severely wounded upon the ground. The column, however, returned the enemy's fire with such effect that the British force was enabled to retreat from the dangerous position into which it had been led, and thus escaped total annihilation.

The Embargo on Pork.

BERLIN, April 6.—It is announced that Germany has definitely resolved to withdraw the embargo upon American pork. The official notice will probably be delayed some time in view of certain negotiations going on between Germany and the United States.

NO OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Speaking about the cabled statement of the removal of the embargo on pork by Germany, Secretary Rusk said this evening that he had no official notification of it. When the inspection law of March 3d was passed he caused its provisions to be communicated to the German Government, through the Department of State and Minister Phelps. The Secretary's belief is that though we have received no official notice of the removal of the embargo we can look for some action on the part of Germany before long.

Report That Parnell Has Married.

LONDON, April 6.—A sensation was caused in the lobby of the Commons this evening by a rumor that Parnell had been privately married since the O'Shea divorce proceedings. According to this rumor the lady whom Parnell married is not Mrs. O'Shea. Several Parnellites in the Commons were interviewed, but refused to say more than that the "mystery" of their leader's inner life, often referred to as certain to clear Parnell's character, will shortly be explained.

Sharp Fighting.

SIMLA, April 6.—The sharp fighting with rebellious natives continues. The Myranzais rising is extending. Yesterday the Twenty-ninth Regiment lost nine men killed and four wounded.

THEY WEAR BIG HATS.

Women of Anam Would Make Good Theater-Goers for This Country.

At Anam, an empire occupying the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, with a population of 15,000,000, men and women wear their hair in the same way and dress almost alike.

Like the man, the woman wears the turban, a long tunic, wide, loose trousers and a bright sash, the ends falling below the knees. The physiognomy is almost the same, as the men are beardless and have the hair done up like the women.

The only clue to distinguish them is the earrings and finger rings, worn by women only. The earrings are like double shirt studs, and among the lower orders are colored glass.

The wives and daughters of mandarins alone are allowed to wear gold jewelry. The rings are of spiral wire, fitting tight and standing out to some hight. Some women of the upper class wear also necklaces of strings of gold or silver beads.

The hat of the women is monumental. It is like a large barrel cover, three-quarters of a yard in diameter. Six or seven silk cords as thick as a quill are fastened on each side, and when worn fall down below the waist.

Where the ends are fastened to the hat on each side is a huge black or brown silk tassel. Some of these hats are artistically made of carefully selected palm leaves and lined with neatly plaited flag leaves. These are expensive, especially when they have chiseled silver clasps at the tassels.

Many women fasten a little round mirror in the hat, before which they arrange their turban when they go to town. The hat is the article most prized by the stylish ladies, and often costs $10 and $15.

Monarchy or Federal Monarchy.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—that is, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland—is a limited monarchy. It is a representative Government, and the prerogatives of its Executive are rigidly prescribed by law. The British Empire—that is, Great Britain and its dependencies in the aggregate—may be called a federal monarchy, Some of the States belonging to the empire, as Canada and the Australian colonies, have local Constitutions and Legislatures, and a fair share of home rule.

Next to agriculture, mining and the extraction of the metals from the ores, which may be regarded as one, constitutes the most important industry in the United States. In 1888 the value of these products was $584,650,676.

THE LATE MINISTER SWIFT.

His Death Occurred at Tokio on the Tenth of March.

HEART FAILURE THE CAUSE OF HIS SUDDEN DEMISE.

Funeral Services Were Held in the American Episcopal Church at Tokio, After Which the Remains Were Taken to Yokohama and Temporarily Interred—The Body Will Be Brought to California for Final Interment.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Particulars of the death of John F. Swift, United States Minister to Japan, arrived here today on the steamer Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Swift had been prostrated by an attack of influenza early in the year, but was supposed to have entirely recovered. On March 10th he complained of pain in the region of the heart, and went to bed. That night, while talking to Mrs. Swift, he suddenly expired without further warning. Death was attributed to heart-failure.

The body was taken to Yokohama, where it was received with great honors. As the funeral procession reached Yokohama minute guns were fired from the United States steamship Alliance.

The funeral arrangements were made by the American colony, and were participated in by the Japanese officials, foreign diplomatic corps, American Legation, Admiral Beiknap and staff.

The funeral services were held in the American Episcopal Church, at Tokio, on March 18th. The coffin was draped with the United States flag and covered with flowers, some of which were sent from the Imperial household. The services were conducted by Bishops Williams and Bickersteth.

The remains were escorted to the train by the foreign and Japanese Ministers, naval and military officers, and a large detachment of troops.

At Yokohama the sailors from the United States, British, Italian and Japanese men-of-war acted as escorts.

Bishop Williams conducted the services at the cemetery. A wreath sent by the Emperor was buried in the grave.

The remains are only temporarily interred at Yokohama, and will be conveyed to California.

WEATHER NOTES.

Crops Greatly Benefited by Rain Throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Rain fell throughout the State to-day, and reports from all sections indicate that the crop prospects are unprecedentedly good. Crops of all kinds will be benefited, especially wheat in the San Joaquin Valley. Rain is reported at Templeton, Winters, Sonoma, Hollister, Healdsburg, Petaluma, Gilroy, St. Helena, Gonzales, Modesto, Salinas, Napa and other points.

At San Rafael to-night a heavy rain fell, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Rain also fell at Nevada City, Sissons, Sierra City and Chico.

FRESNO, April 6.—Grain crops are not yet suffering for rain. Fruit and vines are all right. Should rain come soon, a good crop of cereals is assured. The weather is clear and windy.

GONZALES, April 6.—It has been raining since 5 o'clock this afternoon. About a quarter of an inch had fallen up to 7 o'clock. The prospects are good for an all-night rain.

Railway Franchise Granted.

SAN JOSE, April 6.—The Board of Supervisors to-day granted a franchise for a double-track railway to Alum Rock Park, to be operated by the Hoskins electro-vapor engines. Work will be commenced at once, and finished in sixty days.

Alum Rock is one of the most romantic spots in the State, comprising several hundred acres of beautiful hills, canyons and vales. It is the property of the city, and will be leased for twenty years. A big hotel is to be built. There are thirteen fine mineral springs in the park.

Heretofore it has been almost impossible for the masses to enjoy its beauties, and in consequence great pleasure is manifested over the prospect of a cheap method of transit.

Accidentally Killed.

PORTLAND (Or.), April 6.—A report comes from Walla Walla that Willie C. Kershaw was shot and killed by a boy named John Rodgers. Kershaw was sitting in a closet and the boy was playing near by with a needle-gun, which was discharged, either accidentally or with the intention of scaring Kershaw. The ball entered his left side and came out of his right arm, killing him instantly. When arrested the boy said he knew nothing about the shooting except that the gun went off.

Verdict of Acquittal.

SANTA ROSA, April 6.—The jury in the case of the People vs. Edward Hatton, charged with murder, returned a verdict of acquittal. The murdered man left a saloon at Timber Cove, followed soon after by Hatton. Both had been quarreling. Not long after the men left a shot was heard, and the murdered man was found next morning.

The Last of a Notorious Family.

CLIFTON (Ariz.), April 6.—Advices from Apache County state that Finn Clanton was shot and killed by Ballard Pearson at St. Johns. There are no particulars. This is the last of the notorious family. The father was killed in San Simon Valley, Bill in Tombstone, and Ike at Bonita about four years ago by a Deputy United States Marshal.

Railway Company Incorporated.

SALT LAKE (Utah.), April 6.—The Castle Valley Railroad Company has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The road starts from Price Station, on the Rio Grande Western Road, in Emery County, and runs to Pittsburg, in the coal fork of Cottonwood Canyon.

Declared Insolvent.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—J. L. Smiley, recently elected Auditor of this city, has been declared insolvent. The liabilities are $10,288, and assets about $480, and claims against sundry persons amounting to thirty thousand dollars, nearly all barred by the statute of limitation.

Cave-in of the Mullan Tunnel.

HELENA (Mont.), April 6.—A cave-in of the great Mullan Tunnel, eighteen miles west of here, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, occurred yesterday. No estimate of the extent of the cave can be made until the engineers make an examination.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.