

KAWEAH COLONY.

Methods by Which Innocent People Were Swindled.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DUPED INTO THE SCHEME.

Five of the Leaders Convicted in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, of Cutting Timber on Government Lands—Crops Greatly Benefitted Throughout the State by the Late Rainfall—The Press Association Entertained at St. Helena.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LOS ANGELES, April 16.—The Evening Express to-day contains the result of the investigation of the Kaweah Colony, in Tulare County, which was established ostensibly to carry out nationalist ideas.

In October, 1885, forty-two men made timber entries on lands famous for big timber in Tulare County. Two months later the Land Commissioner instructed the withdrawal of these lands from entry.

The five Trustees were found guilty this afternoon, and the Express makes the following statement in regard to the methods used which the Kaweah Colony was conducted:

Haskell and Martin started a joint stock company, and the former started a magazine claiming that the Kaweah Colony owned 4,000 acres of timber land.

Thousands of these worthless bits of paper have been issued, and many persons have nothing else to show for their three years' labor, but the scammers got people to come and finish building the road for rough board and clothes.

Mrs. V. Goodwin, late of New Hampshire, in a letter, describes the condition of the colonists as horrible, and she says all who have been able to leave the colony have done so.

FAYLOR'S COPARTNERS.

Suit Brought Against a Number of Politicians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—For some days rumors have been afloat that George W. Faylor was about to bring suit against certain politicians to recover for services performed by him in and about the Legislature last winter.

OLIVE-CULTURE.

Oil-Producers to Organize for Self-Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—A meeting of olive-oil producers and manufacturers called by the State Board of Horticulture, was held at the horticultural rooms, Sutter street, to-day.

Frank A. Kimball, of National City, called the meeting to order, J. L. Mosher acting as secretary.

On motion of Edmond Cooper, the Chair appointed a Committee on Organization, naming Messrs. Cooper, Goodrich and Wetmore.

By request, Mr. Kimball stated the object of the gathering. In his judgment, the time has arrived for olive-oil producers to protect themselves. A statute has just been enacted of a protective nature, but it is not all as it should be.

Secretary Longwell of the State Board of Horticulture, explained details of the protective bill lately passed by the Legislature. It provides that adulterators of oil shall be prosecuted, and all producers shall send samples of oil in bottles or tins to State Board headquarters, and also samples of all labels.

Mr. Cooper said he had found great difficulty in disposing of his oil in this city unless he would agree to its sale at a price which would be prohibitory. His output this past year is over 25,000 large bottles. Oil, which is made in the eastern part of this city, is offered as a substitute for the pure oil.

Mr. Wetmore said, emphatically, that the best prospect for this oil is as opposed to the proper encouragement of

first-class products of agriculture. The Cooper oil and some of the best brands can be obtained at few places in the city.

The State Analyst and the State Board of Health should be the pure oil producers. Good oil has the greatest medicinal value. Infants that cannot take other sustenance will thrive on pure oil. Precisely what cost that is sufficient and how they are to be determined must be considered. To organize and have an oil distributing agency in this city would be a good idea.

E. D. Sawyer thought a reduced price of California-made oils would be more helpful than anything else. The Sunday law was reasonable, inoperative and ineffective legislation. Pure oil and low prices will result necessarily in ready sales; native oil can never compete with imported unless prices are made equal.

If oil-producers try the fraud prosecuting method they must fail in the end, for the merchants have more money than the producers.

Messrs. Cooper, Goodrich, Wetmore, Kimball and Longwell were appointed a committee to select permanent officers and formulate a plan of organization.

Another meeting will be held when the committee is ready to report.

THE STORM.

It Proves of Great Benefit to Crops Throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—It has been raining here all day. Reports from various sections of the State show that rain has fallen with great benefit to crops. The Southern Pacific weather observers this morning reported rainfall in the States as follows: San Mateo, .07; Newman, .08; El Verano, .10; Calistoga, .05; Fruto, .09; Corning, .20; Vina, .30; Delta, .10; Dunsmuir, .20; Susan, .26. Rain was falling this morning at 7 o'clock at Niles, Placerville, South Vallejo and Delta. Snow was falling at Cascade. The Signal Service reports for this morning, made in California, show rain only in small quantities. At Fort Canby, .10; Roseburg, .05; Burck, .22; Red Bluff, .02; San Francisco, .02.

GRYO, April 16.—A continuous rain has prevailed here to-day, which, though not needed, is still acceptable. The rainfall for the season is 18 inches, being considered a very good crop for the previous years, excepting that of 1890. Grain, fruit and vines promise an abundant yield.

YUBA, April 16.—Half an inch of rain fell to-day, and it is still storming. If equal over the county our cereal crop will equal 1890. The fruit crop will exceed previous years.

HOLISTERS, April 16.—Half an inch of rain fell here to-day, and at 8 o'clock the night the downpour continues. The outlook was never as promising as now. Hay will be harvested about two weeks ahead of the usual time. The wheat and barley crops are in splendid condition, and an unusually heavy harvest is already assured.

SONOMA, April 16.—A heavy rain has been falling all day.

SAN JOSE, April 16.—Rain began falling at 7 A. M. and has continued intermittently. The thermometer is falling rapidly and there is every indication of a heavy storm. The crops so far are in splendid condition. Grain never promised better. Fruit of all kinds is doing well. Cold and long-continued rains may however, cause considerable damage to fruit generally, but a short storm following this sunshine will do no harm to anything.

FRESNO, April 16.—The weather is cloudy and cool, with prospects of a shower. Grain crops are generally looking well on the east side of the valley, but on the west side the crop is a failure. Stone fruits promise a good yield, though the apricot crop will be light. The grapes are coming in, and the thought is to start early to estimate the yield. More rain is needed.

LAKERS.—Rain began falling here about 6 o'clock this evening and has continued in the form of showers. A good rain at this time will prove beneficial to the late season grain.

NAPA, April 16.—Rain began falling early this morning and still continues with no signs of cessation. It is, however, warm and gentle, and will result in a very good crop of grain. Trees have blossomed this year as never before, and unless some unforeseen circumstance intervenes, farmers will have an unusually early and good crop. The Hessian fly has, however, made its appearance in the wheat fields near Napa Junction.

MARYSVILLE, April 16.—Rain began falling at 10 o'clock. The barometer is low, and the wind is from the west. Crops are in no particular need of rain, but the rain will do no damage. Grapes are coming in, and the thought is to start early to estimate the yield. More rain is needed.

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THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTY.

Blaine Said to be Incensed at Italy's Behavior.

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Premier Rudini Declines to Make a Definite Statement Until the Secretary's Letter Has Been Officially Received and Carefully Read by Him—He Believes, However, That the Difficulty Will be Amicably Adjusted.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Herald's Washington special says: "Blaine is known to be thoroughly incensed at what he has not hesitated privately to characterize as the contemptible and indecent behavior of the Italian Government, and his note indicates that his pen has felt numerous communications received by himself and other members of the Cabinet, since the diplomatic controversy began."

"These communications are from leading men of all parties and professions, and uniformly urge upon the Administration the firmest treatment of the offensive conduct of the Italian Government consistent with our national dignity and self-respect. It is confidently asserted and predicted in authoritative circles here that the publication of Blaine's note yesterday will lead to the downfall of the Rudini Ministry."

PREMIER RUDINI HEARD FROM. ROME, April 16.—The reply of Secretary Blaine to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, questions in regard to it were raised by various members.

M. Rudini, replying, said that the Italian Government had not yet received Blaine's note.

He was not prepared to make a definite statement to the Chamber of Deputies, and purposes of the Cabinet until the note was officially received and carefully read and considered.

He felt confident, however, that Italy could not admit that the diplomatic incident was closed until the United States acknowledged the duty of delivering the guilty parties over to justice, and had acknowledged the further duty of indemnifying the families of the victims who were Italian subjects.

He did not admit that the United States Government had no responsibility for the acts committed within the jurisdiction of the several States.

This objection to the complication was, in his opinion, one which interested not only Italy but all the Governments of the civilized world.

He felt confident, however, that the matter would be settled without creating political difficulties between Italy and America, but he could not refrain from expressing a feeling of regret that the Government of a country so highly civilized as the United States should not fulfill the duty of international morality.

In conclusion, M. Rudini gave expression to the hope that, notwithstanding the occurrence of some incidents which were greatly regretted, the controversy between Italy and America, a means of conciliation honorable to both countries would be found.

After the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies an Associated Press reporter called on Marquis Di Rudini and asked him if it was possible for him to give an opinion on the subject of the New Orleans treaty.

In reply, Marquis Di Rudini said in substance that the cable sent Secretary Blaine's reply, which had been sent to this city, were too brief and otherwise inadequate to enable him to form a definite opinion, much less give an opinion on the subject, even if he had justified in adopting the latter course of action.

The Marquis added that he preferred not to say anything further while waiting the receipt of the full text of Blaine's reply, except that he was now, and always had been, sincerely desirous of a friendly solution of the difficulties at present existing between the Italian Government and the Government of the United States.

Though the full correspondence given out in Washington yesterday was graphed to London by Reuter's Telegraph Company, and was published in the English papers, it was not telegraphed from London for the full correspondence. This explains the above remarks of the Marquis Di Rudini.

THE PORTER-ARCO INTERVIEW. NEW YORK, April 16.—The Italian papers which reached New York yesterday contain, among many interesting comments of the press upon the departure of Baron Favara from Washington, an official version of the interview which took place at the Italian Foreign Office between the United States Minister Porter and Count Arco, who, during the absence of Di Rudini, was in charge of the Foreign Office. The interview lasted two hours, runs the official Italian version, and was most interesting. Minister Porter defended at length the conduct of the United States Federal Government and sought to secure delay. Finally Count Arco turned and put to the American Minister the following question in pressing terms: "Suppose," said he, "a dozen Americans were arrested and assassinated in some Italian city; suppose that our Government should claim that it was unable to proceed against the guilty parties, not having the power to interfere with the local judicial authorities in the discharge of the duties which were incumbent upon them, what would you do? What would the Federal Government of the United States do?"

At this demand, Minister Porter let it be clearly seen, in such a case he would be prepared to overthrow half the world.

"What would the civilized world; what would the United States of America think of such actions, or rather of such inaction?"

Minister Porter was evidently greatly embarrassed, and, only to explain how the Constitution of the United States differed essentially from the Italian Confederation, and how it was simply impossible for the Federal Government to interfere in local affairs in Louisiana. But Count Arco replied quickly: "We have nothing to do with your Constitution's shortcomings, or, for that matter, we do not know a Constitution worthy of a civilized people, which does not secure the full and just application of the Penal Code, which is the first basis of civilized society."

Minister Porter demanded that Italy should delay any further steps in the matter until a definite reply to her representations and to her demands was made by the Federal Government.

RAILROAD WORLD. The Big Magnates Watching Each Other's Movements Very Closely. CHICAGO, April 16.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey Depew and other New York Central magnates arrived in Chicago to-day.

Mr. Depew said they would leave tonight for Denver, via Omaha. They will visit Leadville, and return via Kansas City. This, he said, merely a tour of observation.

Members of the Vanderbilt party, which arrived here to-day, denied any knowledge of the alleged Gould-Huntington deal, and declared that their trip had no special significance. Nevertheless, they had no doubt as to the importance of the various rumors as to their mission being to circulate. One of these was that they are going to Denver to see what methods are employed by Gould to divert traffic from the Union Pacific to his own lines, instead of fulfilling his contract with the Chicago and North Western. It can hardly be supposed that the trip of the Vanderbilt party to Denver and St. Paul are to be consolidated.

HONORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

He Receives Enthusiastic Greetings Everywhere.

A GENUINE OVATION RENDERED HIM AT BIRMINGHAM.

Miss Phoebe Couzins Locked Out of the Secretary's Sanctum of the World's Fair Committee—She Threatens to Take to the Platform and Set Matters Aright Before the People.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), April 16.—The Presidential party had a delightful six-hour trip over the Georgia Pacific from Atlanta to this city. The President showed great interest in the scenery and the evidences of enterprise to be seen on every side.

The feature of the run was the prominent display of flags at all stations, particularly at Tallapoosa, known here as the "Yankee city under a Southern sun," because much New England capital is invested there. At that point Mayor Head introduced the President to the people, and Mr. Harrison made a brief speech. The local Postmaster then presented hickory cakes to the President and the Postmaster-General, and other persons present were to the honor of the party. There was a great crowd.

At Anniston, Ala., the local military and a band of Sunday-school children, with flags, formed a line in front of the station, and each member of the Presidential party was given a fine silk badge, and a letter from the children, which were given by bouquets. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor McKelvey delivered an address of welcome, and William Stevens spoke in behalf of the local population.

The President replied, and in the course of his remarks said: "You are realizing the benefits of the home markets for what you produce, and I am sure you will unite with me in those efforts which we ought to make not only to fill our own markets with all that this great nation of 40,000,000 people can produce, but to enter markets and enter into competition with the world for them. [Cheers.] This we shall do, and with all this mechanical and commercial development, we shall realize largely that condition of unification of heart and interest, to which those who have spoken for you have so eloquently alluded. [Great cheering.]

Postmaster-General Wainmaker also spoke briefly.

The President's reception at Birmingham was a genuine ovation, and the demonstration was the noisiest that has been experienced on the trip thus far.

He was met by the local militia in full uniform, and a committee of citizens met the party at Henry Elynn and escorted it to the city, where the President was welcomed by the Mayor and other municipal officers.

Drawn up in line at the station were Grand Army posts, Confederate Veterans, and a large number of school children and an immense crowd of people. The city was elaborately decorated with the national colors and beautiful white bunting, and the business was generally suspended.

Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Jones and Mayor Lane, and the President, in reply, graciously received the greetings with deafening cheers.

He thanked them deeply for the pleasant demonstration, and spoke of the marvelous demonstration of the people, which could not be comprehended till seen. He told how he had a number of years ago listened with some incredulity to the claims of the old-time abolitionists, one of the early promoters of Birmingham. He thought the Colonel was visionary then, but now he wishes he had taken his place in the ranks of the abolitionists.

"We thought the war a great calamity," said the President, "and so it was. And yet we can see now that God led us through that Red Sea to development in material prosperity, and to a fraternity that was not otherwise possible. [Cheers.] It seems to me that whatever we may think of the policy of aiding steamships, since every other great nation does, we must do it or stay out of the business, for we have pretty much gone out."

"I am glad to reciprocate with my heart the very fraternal expression that has fallen from the lips of our great men, who have addressed me in your behalf. I have not been saved from mistakes probably, but I am sure of one thing—I can declare that I have singly, at heart, the glory of the American nation and the good of all its people. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

The President thanked the State militia for their presence, and said if the excursion should arise, he would be glad to know they would respond as quickly and readily as any other State.

Governor Jones—"You would find all Alabama at your back, sir. [Great cheering.]

The President, in conclusion, said he was glad to know that in addition to all business they are doing, they are attending to education and those things that conduce to social order. "As long as we have pure homes," said the President, "and God-bearing, order-loving fathers and mothers to rear the children that are given to them, and make these homes the abodes of cleanliness, piety and intelligence, we are safe, and the Union are safe." [Great and continued applause.]

The President then went to an open carriage, and a procession consisting of military and civic bodies, made a circuit of the city.

Excursion trains have been coming in all the morning, and the streets were packed with people, who cheered lustily as the President passed. As the President passed the Opera House the members of a traveling opera company sang "America," and on one of the principal streets the school children were assembled in a mass, and they all stepped forward and handed the President a beautifully illuminated address from all the school children in the city.

The President was greatly surprised, and, stopping the carriage, he alighted and kissed each of the little ones who had handed the address. The crowd cheered and the children sang "America" as the President drove on.

At the Caldwell Hotel cars were taken by the Board to fill the place vacated by the death of L. Hillman.

Remains of General La Velle Buried. DENVER, April 16.—General C. La Velle, son of Count La Velle of France, and who at one time was prominent in Russian and Armenian wars, was buried here to-day. His death occurred Saturday.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Miss Couzins Locked Out of Her Former Office Room.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The strife between Miss Phoebe Couzins, Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, and the Executive Committee of that body has taken on a new phase. When she reached her office this morning she found it locked, and the janitor informed her he had been instructed not to permit her to enter. Miss Couzins thereupon took possession of another room, and announced that she would hold possession of it day and night until the trouble is settled. She continues to hold the fort, and this afternoon sent out for her lunch. During the day she received a telegram from St. Louis saying that arrangements are being made for holding a mass meeting of ladies to protest against the action of the Executive Committee, and a deputization of Chicago ladies decided to make arrangements for a similar meeting here.

The Executive Committee has appointed a committee to make arrangements for "Acting Secretary of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers, vice Phoebe Couzins, discharged."

About forty Chicago ladies held a meeting to-night indorsing Miss Couzins, and a committee was appointed to assist in her fight.

Miss Couzins did not remain at the World's Fair headquarters throughout the night. She is still a member of the Board of Lady Managers, even though debarred from the premises, and she has given bouquets. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor McKelvey delivered an address of welcome, and William Stevens spoke in behalf of the local population.

The President replied, and in the course of his remarks said: "You are realizing the benefits of the home markets for what you produce, and I am sure you will unite with me in those efforts which we ought to make not only to fill our own markets with all that this great nation of 40,000,000 people can produce, but to enter markets and enter into competition with the world for them. [Cheers.] This we shall do, and with all this mechanical and commercial development, we shall realize largely that condition of unification of heart and interest, to which those who have spoken for you have so eloquently alluded. [Great cheering.]

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NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Work Began Without Extravagance or Mismanagement.

ESTIMATES OF COST NOT GREATLY EXCEEDED.

An English Steamer Struck in the British Channel—Religious Disorders in India—Bismarck Receives Only a Plurality in Vote for the Reichstag, Necessitating a New Election.

Special to the RECORD-UNION. NEW YORK, April 16.—A letter from a staff correspondent of the Tribune at Greytown, dated March 19th, says: "The work at Greytown has advanced far enough to enable a disinterested observer on the ground to form a few general conclusions. The work has been begun without extravagance and mismanagement. If any error has been made it has been on the side of economy. If the work has either dragged, or has been imperfectly done, it was from the lack of a suitable plant, financial resources and an adequate force of laborers."

On the other hand, there has been neither incompetency nor corruption, as there was at Panama. The Nicaragua project, so far as it has been carried into execution, justifies the expectation of the engineers that the estimate of costs will not be greatly exceeded. The organizers of the Panama scheme worked against the Nicaragua engineers as hard as they could.

Election for the Reichstag. BERLIN, April 16.—Returns received from seventy-four of ninety-one districts of Westmeum, where an election was held yesterday for a member of the Reichstag, show that Bismarck has a plurality over the three other candidates. The returns from Gesteumme are still incomplete, but sufficient to show that Bismarck must submit to a supplementary ballot, unless, as is not improbable, he retires from the contest. The poll has been a light one, owing to the great abstention of the National Liberals.

Prince Bismarck is certain of election on the second ballot, as he has not only 1,000 votes of having an absolute majority as required by law, and the Freisinnige and Gulp voters are almost certain to support him, or at least abstain from voting, rather than give the seat to a Socialist candidate.

Federal of Princess Feodorona. ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The funeral of Princess Olga Feodorona, mother of the Grand Duke Michael, and cousin of the Czar, took place to-day. The Princess is said to have committed suicide, owing to her refusal to restore her son to his post in the Russian army, from which he was dismissed in consequence of his marriage to the Countess von Nuremberg.

British Steamer Sunk. LONDON, April 16.—The Dutch steamer P. Caland, from New York for Amsterdam, collided in a fog in the channel last night with the British steamer Glamorgan. The latter was so badly damaged that she soon filled and sank. The crew were all picked up. The Caland arrived at Dover Roads with bows badly stove. She is also damaged below the water line.

Religious Disorders in India. CALCUTTA, April 16.—A dispatch from Benares announces that serious religious disorders are taking place owing to the fact that the local authorities have commenced the demolition of the temple, which has been a place of pilgrimage visited by the British and the natives. All parts of India, to provide a site for water-works.

Princess Napoleon's Body. PARIS, April 16.—The executors of the will of the late Prince Napoleon have formally asked the French Government's permission to inter the Prince's remains at Ajaccio, the Capital of Corsica, where Napoleon was born.

Empress of Russia Ill. VIENNA, April 16.—The Extra-Blatt says the Empress of Russia is seriously ill, and that the British ambassador has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

Manipur's Defeated. LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch from Rangoon states that Captain Pringram met and defeated a force of 300 Manipuris, killing fifteen of them.

THE ORANGE CARNAVAL. Southern California Exhibit Continues to Draw Large Crowd. CHICAGO, April 16.—Over 10,000 persons visited the Southern California orange carnival to-day and this evening. Society was largely represented in the attendance, and the little ones from the Waifs' Home attended free of charge in the afternoon. The exhibition is vastly improved since the opening night. Great palm trees and other tropical plants are profusely displayed, and a great number of California lilies are placed about the center of the hall.

The Santa Barbara exhibit is at