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CHILEAN REBELLION.

The Insurgents Are About to March Upon Santiago.

BALMACEDA GIVEN THREE MONTHS TO SURRENDER.

More About the Itata Affair—Great Secrecy at Washington Regarding the Movements of the United States Cruisers—Agent Burt, of the Robert and Minnie, Makes a Statement.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, May 10.—The Chilean Congressional leaders here deny that the failure of peace negotiations was due to the demands of the Congressional party.

Their advices state that President Balmaceda, after offering to treat, changed his mind upon hearing of the sinking of the war-ship Blanco Encalada, and made the publicity given to the proposals of the Congressional party an excuse for rupturing negotiations. The leaders of the anti-Government party say that their losses on the sea will not affect their final victory.

The Congressional party, according to the same authority, possesses an organized army which is about to march upon Santiago. Even if the troops be confined to threatening in action, Balmaceda must surrender within three months because of the collapse of his resources. The $15,000,000 reserve which he held prior to the insurrection is exhausted, and he has now no sources of revenue.

Fifty steamers at Valparaiso laden with coal, which were detained by order of Balmaceda, have now been released, under pressure from foreign powers, and are about to trade at the ports held by the Congressional party. These vessels will load with nitrates, the duty on which will bring the insurgents a large sum. Although Godoy failed to raise a loan in Europe, the agent of the Congressional party has been promised assistance here.

THE ITATA AFFAIR.

Great Secrecy Regarding Navy Movements Prevails at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—While there are no new developments regarding the reported issuance of orders to the cruiser Charleston and men-of-war composing the South Pacific squadron, to go after and seize the insurgent vessel Itata, which is now supposed to be on her way to Chile with arms taken from the schooner Robert and Minnie, it is believed that orders have been sent to Admiral Brown, commanding the Pacific Station, and to Admiral McCann, commanding the ships of the South Pacific Station, to capture the Itata by force, if necessary, and take her to the first American port.

The greatest air of secrecy surrounds the affair, and to-night it is utterly impossible to learn that any orders of any nature regarding the Itata have been issued by the Navy Department or would be issued.

Secretary Tracy left the city yesterday on the Dispatch in company with Commodore Folger to inspect the new naval proving ground, down on the Potomac, and has not yet returned. At his house it was said that he had probably continued his trip to Fort Monroe or gone down to Chesapeake to stay over Sunday. He left word that he would not return until noon to-morrow.

Commodore Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and who issues all orders directing the movements of the ships of the navy, was seen to-night, but declined to say anything on the subject. There is the strongest reason for believing that orders were issued yesterday before Secretary Tracy left the Department, and that the Charleston is now on her way south after the Itata. Commodore Ramsey said to-night that he received an unofficial dispatch this morning from San Francisco saying that the Charleston had gone to sea to test her guns, but had not returned. As has been stated, orders were issued some time ago by the Navy Department for the Charleston to go to sea for the purpose of giving her eight-inch rifles a trial in firing, while the ship executed certain maneuvers, but whether the orders were further supplemented by sealed orders or not cannot be learned.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley has been absent from the Department since Thursday, and when seen to-night he also declined to say anything that would throw any light whatever on the subject. Soley said he was not fully informed as to what had transpired at the Department during his absence, and was not in a position to say anything in the absence of the Secretary, who would return to-morrow. He also declined to affirm or deny that any orders had been issued by the Department in consequence of the sudden departure of the Itata.

Naval officers in Washington who are conversant with the coast of Lower California say it is likely the schooner Robert and Minnie may have deposited the rifles intended for the Chileans on some one of the small outlying islands near the coast, and the Itata procured them there instead of taking chances of sighting the schooner at sea. This was the most practicable scheme, and moreover would not tend to arouse the suspicion of the United States authorities, as would be the case should the schooner be seen lying off the coast.

The Itata is an iron screw propeller ship, 200 tons, and was built in England in 1873. She has compound engines of antiquated make, and is not capable probably of steaming more than nine or ten knots an hour. She was formerly owned and operated by the Chilean Steam Navigation Company, and how she came into the hands of the insurgents is not known here, unless she was seized by them at the beginning of the insurrection.

The United States vessels in Chilean waters are the Baltimore, and the flagship Pensacola, with Rear-Admiral McCann in command. The San Francisco, when last heard from, had left Peru, and will likely join the Baltimore and Pensacola early this week. With the Charleston, the Admiral will have under his command three of the finest ships of the new navy, besides the Pensacola, which is the best of the wooden class in the service. With those four ships it is not anticipated by the naval officers that much opposition would be met with should the United States see fit to capture the Itata, even should she be reinforced by the best ships of the insurgents.

DEPENDS UPON CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Charleston Has Really Gone After the Runaway Itata.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—At a late hour to-night it was learned that the telegraphic instructions sent the captain of the Charleston leave a good deal to that officer's discretion and judgment.

In case he overtakes the Itata, he is directed to take the Chilean vessel, provided he can do so without manifest injury to his own ship.

The department does not anticipate anything like hostilities between the Charleston and the Itata, but the latter vessel may be joined by a battleship of the insurgents by the time the United States cruiser overhauls her.

The protection which surrounds the Itata will govern the action of Remey. If, in his opinion, he can forcibly seize the Chilean vessel without destruction to the Charleston and death to her officers and men, the Itata will be brought back to an American port.

Captain Remey, of the Charleston, is not expected to meet with a forcible objection should he succeed in finding the Itata, but Admiral Brown, of the San Francisco, and Captain Schley, of the Baltimore, may, in obeying orders to intercept the Chilean, encounter the navy of the insurgents. This discretionary privilege is not likely to be abused or render the United States officers overcautious. The Department holds that the first duty of a Commander in war is to take great risk only for the accomplishment of great ends.

AGENT BURT TALKS.

He Does Not Think the Robert and Minnie Did Wrong.

LOS ANGELES, May 10.—The schooner Robert and Minnie is safely tied up to the wharf at San Pedro, with an United States Marshal in charge. George A. Burt, supercargo and agent of the Chilean insurgents, and pilot Dill of San Diego, who took the Itata out to sea, are under arrest, and under charge of Marshal Gard in this city.

Burt was interviewed at length to-night. He insists that he has violated no law, and seems to be confident that he will be released. He stated that the Marshal was acting in good faith in arresting him, but that the Government would find itself mistaken and would have to pay him for the trouble and annoyance it had put him to. He had not evaded a single maritime law, nor had he violated those relating to neutral powers. He had done nothing to be afraid of, and was perfectly willing to abide by the consequences of his acts. The Government, he said, should have got after Hartly and Graham of Ilion, New York, manufacturing exporters of arms shipped on the schooner, and not after him.

When pressed to speak of his voyage in the schooner Robert and Minnie, Burt said that there was nothing mysterious about her at all. The arms had been shipped by rail from the East, and loaded in the vessel at the Oakland mole in broad daylight. There had been no attempt at concealment, he said, because there was no necessity for it. She left at 6 o'clock in the morning, and not at 3 A. M., as reported, with a crew consisting of himself, Captain O'Farrell, a cook and four seamen, and was towed by the Vigilant down the coast until off Catalina Island. When she left the mole there were 200 cases of arms piled upon her deck aft to make her easier, and these were not stowed away until after she left the Heads. When boarded by the customs officer at Catalina, the vessel's manifest was shown and several other papers. He at first said that there was something suspicious about the vessel, and left a man on board, but after telegraphing to Washington subsequently took him off again.

The vessel then cruised about for several days, but Burt finally got tired waiting, and as he could gain no information as to the whereabouts of the steamer he was expecting, he determined to put in at San Diego. On arriving at the mouth of the harbor, however, he sighted the steamer lying in the stream within, and at once put about, and soon afterward received a communication from her.

Soon after a tug with Marshal Gard on board approached and steamed within one hundred yards of her, but did not hail her, much to the surprise of Burt and the crew of the schooner. On Thursday morning they discharged their cargo, and after taking pilot Dill on board sailed to San Pedro, where they arrived yesterday afternoon.

Burt refused to say where the schooner discharged her cargo, but did not deny that the arms had been placed on one of the small islands in the San Clemente group. He evidently knew both Captain Mauzeum and Silva, but states positively that he had not been on board the Itata.

Burt expressed himself as confident that the Itata could not possibly have been detained by the force at the command of the United States Marshal, as her crew would most certainly have resisted any attempt to board her. He also expressed surprise that Marshal Gard did not seize the schooner when he went out to her in the tug, if she was to have been seized at all.

Burt has telegraphed the facts as to his arrest to Senator Trumbull, engaged attorneys and will fight the case, but appears to be expecting advices from Washington ordering his release.

DILL'S STORY.

He Tells How He Was Compelled to Guide the Itata.

LOS ANGELES, May 10.—Pilot Dill of San Diego came up from San Pedro this evening with United States Marshal Gard.

Dill says he had no alternative but to take the Itata to sea. He says the captain put three armed Chileans on either side of him and remained himself with revolver in hand to see that he did not run the steamer aground. He says that he saw from fifty to sixty armed men on board, but there may have been more, and two cannons on the forward deck. He was told that there were six more cannons and two Gatling guns on board.

Dill says he is confident that the Chileans would have resisted any attempt to detain her, as a matter of life or death.

Dill declines to say how the arms were transferred, or where; but there is no doubt that it was done at the San Clemente Islands, as he took the Itata to that place. He says he then went to bed and knew nothing more until called by the Quartermaster at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, and was told that the schooner had discharged and to go aboard, which he did. He says the Itata was a veritable man-of-war when he took her out o the harbor, but had the appearance of a merchant vessel when he brought her in.

Captain O'Farrell of the schooner refuses to make any admissions. He says he did not know that he was violating any law, but refuses to say what became of his cargo beyond the fact that he has a clear receipt for everything, and that he would not have been captured had he had his full crew.

The Federal officers are very reticent and decline to say what orders, if any, have been received from Washington.

The Charleston Located.

LOS ANGELES, May 10.—A dispatch from San Pedro says the United States war vessels Omaha and Charleston came to anchor off that place this evening, and exchanged signals.

Will Not Talk.

SAN PEDRO, May 10.—All on board the Robert and Minnie are under arrest. They have delivered their cargo, but decline to say anything whatever about the Itata.

THE RAILROADS.

C. A. Parker Appointed Acting Traffic Manager of the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—It is announced today that C. A. Parker, formerly General Freight Agent of the Gould system, has been appointed Acting Freight Traffic Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, the St. Louis Iron Mountain Railway Company and lesser operated independent lines, vice Leeds.

The latter returned from the East today and stated that he thought his connection with any road as a member of the Western Traffic Association would not be allowed by the association, but that he proposed remaining in the railroad business. Further his plans were not matured.

Philadelphia County, Pa., has more pensioners than any other county in the United States.

ADMIRAL ROHAN'S ROMANCE.

He Hated His Brother and Spurned the Family Name,

BUT BEQUEATHS HIS FORTUNE TO HIS BROTHER'S WIFE.

Chinch Bugs Will Be Fought Off With Contagious Disease—Costly Fire in New York—Progress of the Presidential Party—The Williams-Martin Feud in Illinois.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The will of Admiral Rohan was filed at Washington Wednesday. It was executed on the steamship Gascoyne, of the French line, on April 27, 1887, on a voyage from Havre to New York.

The entire estate is willed to his sister-in-law, the widow of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

On August 21st, a few months before he died, he sent a note to Mrs. Dahlgren, properly witnessd, in which he said: "I bequeath all my estate to you by will of 1887, which you have."

Over half a century ago he quarreled with his brother, Admiral Dahlgren, knocked him down and was fined in the Police Court. The result of this was that he refused to longer bear his father's name, and took that of his mother's family. He refused to serve in the American navy during the civil war, lest he should be brought under his brother's orders. He served in the Turkish navy as Captain, and with Garibaldi for the liberation of Italy, commanding the marine division at the siege of Rome. He advanced nearly a quarter of a million dollars to the house of Savoy, and was never repaid.

IN COLORADO.

The Presidential Party Still Receiving Big Ovations.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS (Col.), May 10.—The train bearing the Presidential party arrived here at four o'clock this morning. About eight o'clock a committee from Denver, including Governor Routt, ex-Senator Hill, Mayor Rogers and others waited on the Presidential party and assured them a cordial welcome at Denver. There were no formalities.

Soon afterwards the visitors were welcomed formally by Mayor Rogers of Glenwood Springs and a committee and escorted in carriages to the Glenwood Hotel where breakfast was partaken of.

The President, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Mrs. McKee afterwards attended divine service at the First Presbyterian Church.

During the afternoon the President received delegations from Leadville, Aspen, Colorado Springs and elsewhere. The delegation from Aspen presented him with an elegant souvenir—a beautiful plush case containing in letters of sterling wire silver, the words "Free Coinage—Aspen, Silver; Colorado, Honest Money."

A children's mass meeting was held at the Opera House this evening in honor of the visitors, and was attended by an immense crowd. The President and Postmaster-General made short addresses. In his speech the President said he had come to Glenwood Springs for rest, but he felt he could not deny himself to the large body of friends before him. Our Government, he said, was instituted by wise men, men of wise views. It was based on the idea of equal rights of men. It absolutely rejects the idea of class distinction, and insists that men should be udged by their behovior. That is a good rule. Those who are law abiding and well disposed, those also who pursue their vocations lawfully and with due respect to the rights of others, are true American citizens. "I am glad to know," he continued, "that the love of our institutions is so deeply imbedded in your hearts. It has been a most delightful and cheering thing that the starry banner, the same old flag that was carried amid the smoke of battle, is in the hands of such children."

In conclusion the President said: "Men should have at least one free day in which to think of their families, of themselves and of things that are not material but are spiritual. I desire to express my sincere and earnest hearty thanks to you all for your kindness, giving you in return a simple pledge that I will in all things keep in mind what seems to me to be the true interests of our people. I have no thought of sections. I have no thought upon any of these great public questions that does not embrace the rights and interests of all our people and all our States. I believe we shall find common interests and safe ground upon all these great questions and by moderating our own views and making reasonable and just concessions we shall find them all settled wisely and in the interest of the people."

After a consultation with the railroad officials it was decided to take a quieter spot and accordingly at six o'clock the train left for Gypsum, twenty-four miles from here, where it was side-tracked. It will leave for Leadville at two o'clock tomorrow morning.

PENSIONING GOVERNMENT CLERKS

A Scheme to Retire Those Who Have Grown Old In Service.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The *Sunday Herald* says: A movement is on foot in the various departments of the Government located in this city to establish what might be termed a comparative pension scheme for the benefit of those clerks who, through advanced age or physical disability incurred by their service for the Government, became unable to attend to their duties, by a fund established through a small monthly deduction made from the salary of each clerk. Those sick or aged will receive a pension during the time of their disability or for life, or when regularly retired by the action of an authorized board.

The number of clerks of advanced age, who are retained in the departments simply because of their faithful service of many years, is very large. With a pension these could be retired with the result that a number of promotions will be made along the line.

DESTRUCTIVE CHINCH BUGS.

A Novel Plan to Scatter Contagious Disease Among Them.

KANSAS CITY, May 10.—A letter to Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, from Chancellor Snow, of the State University of Kansas, concerning his conclusions regarding the present wheat pests, has just been made public.

The Chancellor says the present spring has been particularly unfavorable for the health of chinch bugs, but still in twenty counties in the southeastern part of the State the chinch bug is out in full force. In other counties the pest is not so numerous. The bugs now in the fields are a remnant of last fall's brood. The females have been laying their eggs, and the young will soon be hatched. The eggs are very susceptible to the influence of climatic conditions, and if we should have heavy rains between now and May 20th the crop of young bugs will be much ensmalled.

Continuing, the report says that active measures must be resorted to to keep the pests down. Much hope is placed in the outcome of the workings of a new remedy, namely, the attempt to spread artificially a contagious disease among the bugs. Experiments early in the spring in the laboratory indicate the activity of the contagion, and if the cooperation of farmers, by sending in large numbers of live, healthy chinch bugs may be relied on, the station will be prepared to scatter infected bugs all over the State.

Several reports showing the presence of the Hessian fly have been received, but no serious apprehension is felt.

CAME WHEN NEEDED.

KANSAS CITY, May 10.—Dispatches from points all over Kansas state that a cold rain, such as Chancellor Snow, in his report on wheat pests, said would rid the fields of the chinch bugs, fell to-day. The storm came directly from the north and the thermometer dropped to forty degrees.

DISASTROUS FOREST FIRES.

Great Damage Done in Various Ports of the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—A special from Keating Summit says: One of the largest forest fires known for many years is raging south and west of Austin. The fire has been burning since yesterday noon. It is estimated that 30,000,000 feet of logs and 10,000 cords of bark are destroyed besides ten miles of tram railway.

MILLVILLE (N. J.), May 10.—A disastrous forest fire is raging in Cape May County to-day. The fire burned over three miles in one direction and four miles in another. Petersburg was completely surrounded by the flames yesterday.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), May 10.—On Saturday the people of Deer Lake were panic-stricken by the near approach of the flames from the burning forests, and parties of this city interested in lumbering there sent a special train with a fire engine. Upon arriving this morning they found the danger averted by change of wind and the rain, although the inhabitants of that little village in the woods had a narrow escape. All the telegraph offices in the smaller towns being closed it is impossible to get reports of the damage, but in this city a copious rain is falling, and it is hoped that it has also reached the sufferers in the north.

CLEARFIELD (Pa.), May 10.—A large portion of this county is being swept by forest fires. The loss to lumbermen is heavy, hundreds of cords of bark, fences, etc., being destroyed. The town of Curwensville, with a population of 2,000, is threatened.

Eastern Baseball.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Western League baseball games to-day resulted as follows:

At St. Paul—St. Paul 9, Lincoln 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 20, Kansas City 5.
At Sioux City—Sioux City 1, Omaha 2.
At West Superior—Minneapolis 6, Denver 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Washington 10, St. Louis 8.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Baltimore 16, Louisville 6.

BOSTON, May 9.—Boston 4, Cincinnati 8.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Athletic 4, Columbus 0.

Imports From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Recent statistics published by the Mexican Government show that the exports from Mexico into the United States have increased so rapidly that the people of this country now take all but 20 per cent. of the merchandise exported from Mexico, although the manufactories in the United States do not furnish more than half the imports of that republic. Of exports of the precious metals the United States takes 66 per cent., England 21 per cent., Germany 3.7 per cent., and France 7.7 per cent.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

TRINIDAD (Col.), May 10.—A Santa Fe freight train of twenty cars, loaded with cattle, started down Raton Mountain, near here, last night but became unmanageable, the air-brakes failing to work. While turning a sharp curve the engine and tender broke away from the train and sixteen cars went over a twenty-foot embankment, demolishing the cars and killing 360 head of cattle. Brakeman Kearns was slightly hurt. Four tramps who were stealing a ride are reported killed.

Williams-Martin Feud.

BENTON (Ill.), May 10.—John Martin last evening met W. H. Williams and wife on the street and opened fire on them. Mrs. Williams was fatally wounded. Williams then wrenched the revolver from Martin and turned it upon him, but it failed to explode. Williams then pulled a pocket-knife, inflicting a wound upon Martin that will cause his death. This is the third shooting affray that has resulted directly from the Williams-Martin feud.

Incendiary Fire.

BOONE (Iowa), May 9.—The fire at Manning this morning was the work of an incendiary. It broke out in the Postoffice block, and destroyed the hotel, Postoffice, three dry goods stores, three groceries, a restaurant, three saloons, a jewelry store, drug store, clothing store, beside dwellings of those living in buildings. Very few goods were saved, a high wind causing the fire to spread rapidly. The loss exceeds $125,000, with but little insurance.

Rain to the Rescue.

MARQUETTE (Mich.), May 10.—The rain of Saturday practically extinguished all the fires south of Portage Lake, in the upper peninsula in Houghton, in Houghton County. The fire ran through large tracts of pine to-day, burning out several logging camps and several hundred cords of wood, and part of the railway trestle near the Osceola stamp mills are destroyed. All the fires in Houghton County are reported out to-night.

Brooklyn Handicap.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Tenny is now regarded as a sure starter in the Brooklyn handicap. He and Judge Morrow and Cassius seem to have as good prospects as any of the other starters. Los Angeles is not at her best, and will be dangerous only in the mud.

Costly Fire.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The stock of Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, occupying a nine-story building, was damaged this afternoon by fire to the amount of $400,000. Insurance, half a million. The loss on the building is $30,000.

Congo Railroading.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The report comes from London that Colonel George W. Williams, the colored author, is supported in his Congo mission by C. P. Huntington, and that the latter intends to engage in railway building there.

Quiet Among the Cokers.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), May 10.—To-day was a day of rest among the strikers. If it were not for a few mass-meetings and the presence of the armed guards, one would hardly believe a mammoth strike was in progress.

The Christian Soldier.

NEW YORK, May 10.—General O. O. Howard is busily engaged in mission work on the east of New York. He has secured a chapel on Elizabeth street, and has raised $16,000 of the $21,000 needed to pay for it.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Two of Envoy Foster's Propositions Were Rejected.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE CHANGES HIS MIND.

Dynamiters Arrested in Brussels—Honorable Journalism in Paris—Increase of Population in Germany and France Compared—The Manipur General-in-Chief Yields.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MADRID, May 10.—General Foster, the American Reciprocity Envoy, having failed in his negotiations for a general treaty between Spain and the United States, suggested a secret treaty which has also failed to meet the approval of the Spanish Ministry.

He therefore agreed to conclude a simple convention on the basis O'Donnell proposed for a treaty.

This convention necessarily comprises a double tariff, the first commencing in July and enduring until Spanish treaties with other powers are renounced in July, 1892, when the second comes into operation. The convention provides for the free entry into the United States of sugar, honey, cocoa, coffee and skins from the Spanish West Indies, tobacco and iron ore paying the duty exacted by the United States tariff. In exchange the Spanish Colonies in the West Indies are to receive American coal, ice, wood, boots, shoes, fresh and salted meats and fish either free or under small duty, while butter and drippings are entirely exempt and the duty on flour is reduced from three and one-half to one half dollar per barrel with the same reduction on corn.

The tariff on dry goods and husbandry machinery will afford the United States no material advantages until 1892, because any privileges accorded will be repeated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium treaties, thus injuring America's future interest. Competent authorities calculate that Cuba will suffer a reduction in the custom receipts of $500,000 monthly.

BAIT SMUGGLERS.

Eight of the Ring-Leaders Arrested at San Jaques.

HALIFAX, May 10.—The latest advices about the affairs at Fortune Bay, Nova Scotia, are to the effect that more than eighty schooners had escaped with bait to St. Pierre.

The crews of the schooners disposed of the bait all right, but the trouble was how they could get home again and escape the law.

After much deliberation in St. Pierre, thirty-five of them determined to risk it, and accordingly put out for home. They were accompanied by twenty more schooners which had not been in the bait traffic but whose crews sympathized with them.

The Tiona, Lady Glover and Favorite helplessly followed, the men on board the schooners threatening to fire if they were interfered with.

The fleet got into San Jaques in the evening and the smugglers soon ascertained the strength of the bait protective squadron as represented by the crews of Tiona and Lady Glover. They landed with the fixed determination of defying arrest.

The Tiona and Lady Glover however received reinforcements by the steamer Conscript, and the men, seeing that they had overwhelming numbers to deal with, gave in. Thirty-five men were at first arrested, but that number was afterward reduced to eight, who were considered to be the ringleaders of the law-breakers.

CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

Fears of a Revolution and Other Causes to Blame.

LISBON, May 10.—The Lusitano Bank of this city, which on Friday was reported to be in difficulty, has long been known to be in a doubtful condition. The bank did a highly speculative business in underwriting loans. It is probable that the failure of the recent Government to pay the loans sapped its resources. The Government has declined to allow the bank a delay of six months to liquidate, but referred it to the Tribunal of Commerce.

It is estimated that silver to the value of $250,000 was withdrawn from the Lisbon banks on Friday and Saturday. The troops kept order at the doors. At the leading banks bills are readily discounted at 7 to 7½ per cent.

The crisis is due to the bad political and financial situation. The fall of exchange on Brazil and fears of a revolution in Portugal have locked up capital, paralyzed trade, caused a labor crisis and opened the market to German competition.

Unless means be found to unlock capital the results will be serious.

ARGENTINE CONGRESS OPENED.

President Pellegrini Discusses the Nation's Finances.

BUENOS AYRES, May 10.—President Pellegrini opened Congress to-day. His message, which is a lengthy document, deals mainly with finances. The political situation he says is hopeful, and, in spite of the decrease of the customs revenue, the state of the treasury is satisfactory. Referring to the collapse of State banks, he appeals for union on the part of all sections to save the nation from bankruptcy.

The President is decidedly opposed to the fresh issue of paper, but is willing to accept any rational solution that Congress proposes. He suggests the formation of an occasion to decide the matter.

In conclusion the President favors reform in currency on a silver basis and announces important financial changes.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

The Russian Minister of Finance Does Not Withdraw the Balances.

PARIS, May 10.—Reassuring advices have reached the bankers here from St. Petersburg regarding the intention of M. Vischnegnadsky, the Russian Minister of Finance, to withdraw the balances held here and in London.

Fearing that a struggle with the great financiers of London and Paris would imperil his own position as well as the finances of Russia, he has decided to permit to remain the 300,000,000 roubles in gold deposited in foreign banks.

Paris houses hold half of this amount. The Minister's decision ought to relieve the financial tension.

Newfoundland Arbitration.

PARIS, May 10.—A report has been made to the Senate by the Committee on Newfoundland Arbitration. The committee after referring to the treaties upon which France bases her claims, concluded by urging the Senate to adopt the bill. The committee looks forward with confidence to the decision of the arbitrators.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), May 10.—The Legislature has decided to indorse the action of the delegates to England, and carry into effect the proposals made by them to the British Parliament. A bill will be submitted enforcing the *modus vivendi*.

Getting Serious.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—Many arrests have been made for intimidation in Liege and Charleroi, and domiciliary searches have resulted in the discovery of a quantity of explosives. Gendarmes arrested three men in Ougree forest near Liege to-day while they were busy charging bombs with dynamite.

There is evidence that poverty will drive the Belgian miners now on a strike to resume work. It is reported that one-half of the strikers in the Liege district will return to work to-morrow.

Terror-Stricken Jews.

LONDON, May 10.—Since the Greek attack on the Jewish quarter of Corfu, the Jewish residents of that town have not dared to open their shops or let themselves be seen on the streets. They creep out of their houses at daybreak to buy food, for which they have to pay three times its value. All the synagogues are closed, and a recent Jewish funeral required an escort of troops. The anti-Semitic movement is increasing. Almost daily attempts are made to set fire to the Jewish quarter by means of rags soaked in petroleum.

Honorable Journalism.

PARIS, May 10.—*Galignani* publishes the decision of a Paris court, condemning it for libelling J. W. Mackey apropos of the Bonynge trouble. The paper accompanies its retraction with an expression of regret for the unfair statement which appeared in its columns.

Prospective Duel.

PARIS, May 10.—Rochefort in the *Intransigeant* has blamed M. Isaacs, Subprefect of Aversness, for ordering the troops to fire on rioters at Fourmies. The result will be a duel between Isaacs and Rochefort.

Troublesome Secret Societies.

VALPARAISO, May 10.—Secret societies exercise a complete terrorism here. The futile attempts on the life of Veenna, candidate for the Presidency, are attributed to them.

Railroading in Columbia.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A letter from Cartagena, Colombia, states that work has begun on a railroad to connect Cartagena with Magdalene River, eighty miles above the mouth.

The Chief Yielded.

CALCUTTA, May 10.—Information has been received to the effect that friendly Manipuris have captured the Regent, and that the Manipur General-in-Chief has yielded.

Suspension of Expulsion.

MOSCOW, May 10.—The decree suspending the expulsion of Jews allows a year's grace to Jews who do not own real property, and two years grace to those who do own real property.

Germany Ahead.

LONDON, May 10.—The census in France shows an increase in population of 108,000 yearly, as compared with an increase of 435,000 yearly in Germany.

IMPROVEMENTS AT OROVILLE.

Flourishing Orchards of the Olive and Citrus Fruits.

[Marysville Appeal.]

Two Yuba City young men were in Oroville Friday, looking about the town. They were much pleased with the appearance of the place and the thrift that is manifested. Just across the river are the tracts owned by E. W. Fogg and Major McLaughlin. For over three weeks these gentlemen have had from six to sixteen Chinamen at work with pick and shovel, clearing the land and grading the road between the two places, and there have also been at work a ten-horse road-scraper and several hand scrapers.

A portion of Mr. Fogg's land is in olive trees, and a more thrifty and better-looking orchard cannot be found anywhere. The remainder of his land, which he has just cleared, will also be planted to olives.

A gang of men is digging holes in Mr. McLaughlin's tract, preparatory to planting. The road between the two places is very wide, with a twelve-foot sidewalk on each side. Ornamental trees will be set out, and when the work on the orchards and the road is completed, a finer avenue cannot be found in this part of the State.

Much expense has attended the making of these improvements, but the owners are men of considerable property about Oroville, and they are doing everything in their power to enhance the value of it.

Between Oroville and the Bella Vista Hotel, in Thermalito, men are working their orange and olive orchards and planting new ones. The trees are in the very best of condition. The beneficial results of irrigation are clearly shown, as numerous strawberry beds may be seen on high and rocky soil, and the vines are loaded with luscious fruit.

Few more beautiful locations can be found anywhere than the Bella Vista Hotel. It has already cost $30,000, and it is estimated that as much more will be required to complete and furnish it, if that is ever to be done. The large structure stands on the edge of a bluff overlooking the river on the south and the town of Oroville on the east. Standing upon the balcony of the building one gets a fine view of the surrounding country. A glance at the river channel and gravel shows the vast extent of earth and rock that has been washed away by hydraulic mining. One place particularly is interesting. Standing out into the river-bed is an acre of land probably seventy-five or a hundred feet above the water. Behind it the earth has been cut away, in the process of mining, about half way to the water, and in this trench or ravine are two hydraulic monitors just as they were left seven years ago, with their nozzles pointing towards the mound, ready to tear it down and wash the debris into the river.

The Origin of High Heels.

Heels, it is said, owe their origin to Persia, where they were introduced upon sandals in the shape of blocks of wood fixed underneath, such being the root idea of those deformities to which lovely woman owes so many of her woes. A high, unsteady heel, it is an open secret, injures the leg tendons and affects the spine as well as the internal organs, which are liable to be displaced by the thrown-forward position entailed.

In Persia, the first home of the high heels, however, the blocks of wood were used simply to "raise the feet from the burning sand of that country, and were about two inches high." With the Persian women these blocks were vastly higher than those erected by the men, their hight being from eighteen inches to two feet, thus becoming more of the nature of stilts than anything else.

Strangely enough, many years after, a similar fashion came into vogue in Venice; but the motive in this case was comically different, for "by its means jealous husbands thought they would be able to keep their wives at home." The supports of such shoes in Venice were called "chapineys," and to appease the vanity of the ladies, and doubtless also to sugar the pill, were made highly ornate.

The hight of these chapineys determined the rank of the wearer, an extra coating for the pill, "the noblest dames being permitted to wear them one-half yard or more high."—*The Hospital.*

Wheat and corn are advancing in price and silver has been going down. This shows that there is something wrong with the argument of the free coinage men that silver "demonetization" caused the fall in price of farm produce.

FIFTY COLONISTS DROWNED.

Terrible Disaster in the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

FUNERAL OF JOHN F. SWIFT, LATE MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Verdict of Manslaughter in the Travers Murder Case at Nevada City—A Prize Fight Spoiled by a Sheriff—George Needles Drowned Near Placerville—Major Downing Dead.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

TACOMA (Wash.), May 10.—The steamer Lucy Lowe has foundered in the Straits of Juan de Fuca with fifty-five colonists on board.

The party, numbering fifty-six, left Tacoma on April 21st to settle on the land near the mouth of the Guestahes River, but were beaten back by the high seas and became short of food.

John N. Grant of Tacoma, the only survivor, returned here yesterday.

He believes that the entire party has been lost.

A search party is being fitted out, and will start for the scene of the disaster as soon as possible.

SPOILED BY THE SHERIFF.

A Prize Fight That Did Not Come Off at Santa Barbara.

SANTA BARBARA, May 10.—Last night a fight to a finish was to have taken place between Joe Soto, who claims the light-weight championship of the State, and William Manning, light-weight champion of Southern California, with four-ounce gloves, for a purse of $500.

All arrangements had been made, a hall had been engaged and a crowd had assembled, when the Sheriff sent word to the parties not to fight.

Not to be outdone, another hall was engaged in a three-story building, where it was understood that there would be some boxing between local men, and just as the two above named were about to try their hands the Sheriff secured a ladder, and poked his head in at the window and put an end to it.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of John F. Swift, Late Minister to Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The funeral services over the late John F. Swift, United States Minister to Japan, were held at Trinity Church this afternoon.

The services were conducted by the Rev. J. Sanders Reed and were attended by the Army and Navy Officers, Regents of the State University, the Governor's staff and the Masonic Lodges.

After the reading of the funeral service of the Episcopal Church the remains were escorted to the Masonic Cemetery by the Second Brigade, N. G. C., where they were turned over to the members of California Lodge of the Masons, who conducted the burial service.

DROWNED IN THE RAPIDS.

George Needles Loses His Life Near Placerville.

PLACERVILLE, May 10.—George Needles, twenty years old, a step-son of Peter Vignaut of this city, was drowned in the south fork of the American river this morning.

He, with two younger companions, were a boat fishing near Chile Bar. The river is very high and the boat got into the rapids.

Needles attempted to reach the bank by jumping into the river, but he never rose to the surface after making the jump.

The other boys remained in the boat and were carried safely ashore further down the river.

The body of Needles has not yet been recovered.

TRAVERS CONVICTED.

The Nevada City Murderer Gets Off With Manslaughter.

NEVADA CITY, May 10.—The jury in the case of William Travers, who, in December, 1889, while drunk killed aged James Daly at Lake City, this afternoon, after being out seventeen hours, returned a verdict of manslaughter, and recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Seven jurymen stood out from the first for acquittal on the ground that the prisoner was insane.

At the former trial a verdict of murder with life imprisonment was rendered, and the Supreme Court granted a rehearing.

Major Downing Dead.

SAN PEDRO, May 10.—Major P. H. Downing, collector of this port, died early this morning. The Major lived at Wilmington many years. He was highly esteemed by his many friends.

Electric Light.

It has been remarked as showing what a powerful element of health the electric light is, that the general health of those who use it improves, their appetite and their ability to sleep increase, and the visits of the doctor become less frequent. This is especially apparent in the statistics of the attendance of working people in factories and other places. In the savings bank in Queen Victoria street, London, where 1,200 persons are employed, the absences from illness have been so far reduced that the extra labor gained is said to have paid for the electric light. The influence of artificial light on the eyes has also a very important sanitary bearing. It has been asserted that the injury to the eyes, of which the growing short sightedness of the day is but one result, is due to the heat rays and not to the light rays. If that be so, the electric light is less injurious than any other. If the eyes are exposed to the strong light of the arc lamp, its ultra-violet rays have a painful effect, but no one has ever complained of the influence of a steady glow lamp upon the sight, and it is possible to read and write for many hours by such a light without experiencing the least fatigue.—*New York Sun.*

The Great Powers of Europe.

The nations coming under the designation of the great Powers of Europe are Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia. Until about twenty years ago Prussia figured instead of Germany and Italy was not in the list. The war of 1870-71, which resulted in the erection of a new German empire, in which Prussia is the most populous and conspicuous State, put Germany on the roll; and the opportunity which that war furnished to Italy to secure full nationality, with Rome for its capital, gave that country a place in the list. Spain lacks the population and military importance to enable it to secure recognition as a first-class Power. The population of Spain is only about 17,500,000, while that of Italy, which is the smallest of the other nations named, is over 30,000,000.

A smart man can learn a great deal from a fool.