

RECIPROCIITY WITH CANADA.

Status of the Negotiations Between the Two Governments.

THE PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Intense Excitement at Buenos Ayres Over the Financial Crisis—The Bill Providing for a Close Season in Behring Sea Passes Its Third Reading in the British Commons—Many of the Irish Members of the Commons Anxious for a Reunition of the Party Under the Leadership of Dillon.

OTTAWA (Ont.), June 4.—The first installment of the paper dealing with the Washington reciprocity negotiations has been laid before the Dominion Parliament. When Newfoundland negotiated a treaty, Sir Julian Pauncefote cabled the Colonial Office that Canadian opinion should be invited. Simultaneously Sir John Macdonald communicated with Sir Charles Tupper, urging him to enter objections on the ground that it would be injurious to Canada to violate the Imperial policy of considering the Atlantic fisheries as a whole.

The letters which indicate the attitude of Mr. Blaine toward Canada's proposals are missing. For the publication of these permission has not yet been obtained. One interesting communication is dated January 23d, from Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary. He says: "The Newfoundland Government is willing to negotiate for an arrangement with Canada on a basis similar to the United States, and her Majesty's Government strongly hopes that the Dominion will understand and will not offer opposition." The reply to this is not given.

The most important communications are the reports of Sir Charles Tupper of interviews with Mr. Blaine. Tupper gives the details of the first talk with Mr. Blaine, in company with Pauncefote, and says: "I told Mr. Blaine that I wished to see the statement contained in his letter to Pauncefote, which I had seen, in reference to an invitation to open negotiations regarding reciprocal trade arrangements between the two countries, in that I believed it arose from the negotiations which have recently taken place between the United States and Newfoundland, and the desire expressed by Canada to be included in any arrangements such as had been understood to have been contemplated between the United States and Newfoundland, and that upon that being communicated to him by Sir Julian Pauncefote, he had expressed his willingness to open negotiations for reciprocal trade arrangements between Canada and the United States, assisted by delegates from the Dominion Government, the negotiations to be informal, and to a certain extent of a confidential nature, until they could assume a more formal character, any result to be arrived at by Mr. Blaine should be understood Canada had taken exception to the proposed arrangement with the United States by Newfoundland, and admitted that such was the case, and explained that the interests of Canada and Newfoundland have always been regarded as inseparable."

"I told Mr. Blaine that I wished to remove the idea, if he entertained it, which had been promulgated in the Dominion of the United States, in the present Government of the Dominion was not warmly in favor of most friendly relations with the United States. We were compelled, I recently sent over my signature to the North American Review, I had undertaken to give conclusive evidence upon that point, and I had promised to refer him to the fact that when Sir John Macdonald, who was one of her Majesty's High Commissioners, submitted to Parliament for approval the Act of 1854, which settled all the then leading questions between Canada and the United States, he was merely denounced by the leaders and press of the Dominion, and that he had sacrificed the interests of Canada in endeavors to promote friendly relations between Canada and the United States."

"I added that I had experienced the same treatment from the same party when I submitted to the approval of Parliament the treaty of Washington of 1858. Of course, in 1850, and subsequently in 1854, when the treaties which gave the United States fishermen the right to fish with ours were abrogated in consequence of the action of the United States, we were thrown back upon the treaty of 1854, but the status quo was not maintained, and a sharp construction of that treaty with the object of promoting free trade relations with the United States, were erroneous, and that it was not just to the rights of our own fishermen, who were met with high duties in the United States market, to protect them."

"Mr. Blaine desired to assure me that outside of individual differences of opinion there was no interest taken by members of Congress of the United States in the recent Canadian election, and they had taken no active part to influence the result of the election. Continuing, I said Canada was the most anxious to have the freest and most friendly relations with the United States consistent with the interests of both countries. Mr. Blaine said he was free to admit that the treaty of 1854 was not abrogated on a commercial ground, but in consequence of a feeling that Canada sympathized with the Southern States in the rebellion, and that it was difficult to see upon what basis that opinion could be entertained; that it was admitted that no less than 100 Canadian soldiers fought in the Northern army to maintain the Union, while I did not suppose there were forty on the other side. Mr. Blaine supposed the very large bounty had a good deal of influence in the matter."

"I then said an unhappy conflict had taken place previous to the confederation, but I could speak with some accuracy of the province of Nova Scotia, with which I was then connected; that the Legislature of Nova Scotia passed a resolution denouncing the war, and that the sharpest of international questions arose, as he would remember, in connection with the Chesapeake incident in the harbor of Halifax."

"Sir John Macdonald and party had the strongest desire to promote reciprocal trade between the two countries, and their hopes in that direction were greatly strengthened by the decided measures which Mr. Blaine had taken to take the same policy in trade with other countries, and I could not see why he could not, with great advantage to the United States as well as to Canada, extend to the north the same policy he pursued with the countries south, whose trade was very much smaller than that between the Dominion and the United States. I said the fact that he had expressed his readiness to receive the representations that Canada wished to make would show that that was quite open to consideration. I was further strengthened in my views, I added, by the disposition he had shown to make reciprocal arrangements with the colony of Newfoundland."

"Some question then arose between Sir Julian and Mr. Blaine as to the Bond negotiations. Sir Julian explained that Bond had no authority to negotiate in any other way than through him. Blaine said that it did not appear necessary to negotiate a treaty with Newfoundland, as that colony had expressed a readiness to give the United States the privileges they enjoyed by their own action, and they proposed not only to give bait to United States fishermen, but to refuse to give the same privilege to Canada. I told Mr. Blaine that the Bait Act in Newfoundland had received the assent of her Majesty, upon the distinct pledge that Canadian vessels would not be affected by it. Her Majesty had power to disallow any bill that might be passed upon the subject by the colony. Upon the conclusion of the interview I thanked Mr. Blaine very much for his courtesy."

"Following this is Sir Charles Tupper's report, with regard to his doings in Washington, when accompanied by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster. It appears that Sir Julian's telegram about Mr. Blaine's desire to postpone the conference did not reach Sir Charles in time, and he had no intimation of it till the delegation reached Washington. Mr. Blaine at the meeting then expressed regret at their failure to receive the message. He said the President was extremely anxious to be in Washington during the negotiations, and requested that they be deferred until a later date, as he had made arrangements which could not be changed for an immediate visit to the West, and Blaine also mentioned that the President said there would be no negotiations until the first of December, no serious inconveniences, he trusted, would arise from the postponement. The date was later fixed for October 12th."

In conclusion, Sir Charles says: "After carefully thinking over all that has occurred, I consider there is good reason to hope that fair arrangements may be made with the Government of the United States in relation to the important question contained in Lord Salisbury's dispatch to Lord Knutsford of the 13th of December, 1890."

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL. Further Testimony Taken in the Celestine Case. LONDON, June 4.—The interest taken in the Baccarat trial is unabated. The usual crowd of fashionable people was present when court opened this morning on the fourth day of the case. Arthur Stanley Wilson was the first witness. His cross-examination was continued. It commenced with a long and not very interesting discussion as to the remarks on the tables used in playing baccarat. In cross-examination the fact was elicited that the counters used in the game were the property of the Prince of Wales, and were a set carried about by him when visiting country houses. Berkeley Levet was the next witness. Lieutenant Levet was pale and very nervous. This morning he testified in substance confirmed that of young Mr. Croft in regard to what took place at Tranby Croft on September 8th, 9th and 10th. The court went on to inquire when, during Levet's cross-examination, Clarke asked questions in regard to the liquid refreshments which were partaken at extra counters over the line cheating Croft, and apparently it reached such a dangerous ground that the Lord Chief Justice felt himself compelled to interpose a cross-examination by inquiring rather severely whether he desired to convey to the jury the impression that the hospitality of Tranby Croft in September was of the nature of "disturbing hospitality" so far as regards the game. Sir Edward Clarke in reply admitted that he did. Lyett Green was the next witness. In substance, Green's testimony confirmed that of the other witnesses. He affirmed that he was present at the Baccarat game which took place at Tranby Croft in September. He said that when he saw the plaintiff put extra counters over the line cheating Croft, and apparently it reached such a dangerous ground that the Lord Chief Justice felt himself compelled to interpose a cross-examination by inquiring rather severely whether he desired to convey to the jury the impression that the hospitality of Tranby Croft in September was of the nature of "disturbing hospitality" so far as regards the game. Sir Edward Clarke in reply admitted that he did.

SURRENDERED.

The Steamer Itata Turned Over to Admiral McCann.

SHE WILL NOW BE SENT BACK TO SAN DIEGO.

The United States Government Informed by the Insurgent Leaders That They Disappeared of the Accion of the Officers of the Vessel, and Surrendered Her to the Admiral as Soon as She Arrived in Chilean Waters—The Ammunition Taken from the Robert and Minnie Also Secured.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Navy Department received information yesterday night of the peaceful surrender of the Chilean insurgent steamer Itata at Iquique to-day. The information was contained in a dispatch from Admiral McCann. The Itata arrived from Tocopilla last night, and was placed at the disposition of Admiral McCann this morning. She had on board, the dispatch says, 5,000 rifles, and also the ammunition taken from the schooner Robert and Minnie off the point of San Diego, Cal. She had no other munitions of war than those belonging to the ship, and had transferred nothing to the Esmeralda, with whom she communicated off Acapulco, Mexico. Admiral McCann says the cruiser Charleston arrived at Iquique to-day, and the Pensacola is expected before night. The Itata is to be sent back to San Diego, probably under the command of a cruiser. She will be delivered to the United States court officials at San Diego, and the proceedings against her will be resumed. Secretary Tracy gave to the Associated Press reporter to-night the chain of circumstances that led up to the peaceful surrender to the United States of the Itata to-day. The Secretary said that the desire for her surrender came from the leaders of the insurgent party at Iquique. Shortly after the vessel illegally escaped from the custody of the Marshal at San Diego, the Government was informed by these leaders that they had proved the action of the officers of the vessel, and made offers, through Admiral McCann, to peacefully surrender her to the United States as soon as she arrived in Chilean waters. These offers were communicated to the Department at Washington, and in due time accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. It is implied that it is not a question coming properly before the Land Department in the absence of any express authority therefor by the Act of Congress. If the colonists are to be reimbursed in must be by special Act of Congress.

Land Case Rollings.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the case of Charles McClure against Alfred Freeman, involving land in the Los Angeles District, the decision of the Commissioner is reversed. The Secretary holds that Freeman was not an actual bona fide resident upon the land in question from the time of the purchase to the time of the initiation of the contest. In the case of William A. Kinney against Frank Dushback, involving land in the Spokane Falls District, the decision of the Commissioner was sustained.

Kaweah Colonists.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Commissioner Carter, having expressed an opinion that the Kaweah colonists should be refunded the cost of the wagon road constructed by them, Acting Secretary Chandler today delivered an opinion differing from the Land Commissioner. He holds that it is not a question coming properly before the Land Department in the absence of any express authority therefor by the Act of Congress. If the colonists are to be reimbursed in must be by special Act of Congress.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Director of the Mint Leach will in a few days leave for the Hawaiian Islands. T. C. Vanness of San Francisco is at the Shoreham. Pension Awards. WASHINGTON, June 4.—California pensions: Francis C. Clarke, Andrew J. Lenox, David D. Ely, George A. Wilkes.

THE LUCERNE MEMORIAL.

DENOUNCED AS AN INSULT TO AMERICAN NATIONALISM. The Attack of Foreigners Upon the Church of America Killed From Its Own Anarchy.

Special to the RECORD-UNION. ST. PAUL, June 4.—Since the publication of his interview of a few days ago, regarding Chabensky's Laceration memorial, the Archbishop has had many telegrams and letters of indorsement of his views. To-day in an interview with an Associated Press correspondent, he talked further on the subject. He says: "As the details of the plot are unfolded, the indignation of Americans, Catholic or Protestant, cannot but grow in intensity. The whole proceeding is an insult to American nationalism, and reveals the fact that certain European powers imagine America to be a sort of African Congo, without autonomy of its own, and incapable of life without constant application of European galvanic batteries. Catholics are mortified that their religion is made the occasion and pretense of this insolent foreign interference. Strange names, indeed, for American cardinals, who are to hand Prussian Ambassadors in Rome have been instructed by their home Government to bring to the Vatican the names of their influence in aid of Herr Chabensky's plan of campaign. The contagion spreads, to an extent that compels us to lament in the midst of our anger. We find Monsieur Merier, Minister of the Province of Quebec, a colony of England, running to the Vatican, and begging for the support of his little constituency, that a Canadian Bishop be named for the See of Ogdensburg, in the State of New York. We can see the German priests, and the foreign ambition to rule Catholic affairs in America, and in a few years the ecclesiastical map of the country would show the fingerings of every foreign principality whose emigrants choose to seek our shores. The attack of foreignism upon the Church in America, however, killed from its own anarchy. So long as it worked stealthily by secret embassies and back-door entrances, it was dangerous and was doing harm. It has now entered into open combat, and the outcome will be most favorable to the Church and country."

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Plans to be Employed by the Thetis in the Survey. WASHINGTON, June 4.—It has been definitely decided by the Navy Department to use the ship Thetis, now at Scammon Lagoon, to survey the route for a cable to Hawaii. The soundings will be made from San Francisco to Honolulu. She will begin work just as soon as the appropriation for that purpose becomes available, which will be about the end of the month. Among the two or three months. Lieutenant-Commander Glover, the hydrographer, says that the Tuscaraora took soundings during the winter of 1889, and that the soundings were taken by the Tuscaraora, and that the proper intervals between deep sea soundings to ascertain the topography of the bottom of the ocean. After giving long and careful attention to this matter, Lieutenant-Commander Glover has advised a system by which soundings will be taken at intervals of one and two miles alternately, except when shoals are discovered, when soundings will be taken every quarter of a mile, or even less, if necessary. This plan will be employed by the Thetis.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Physicians Puzzled Over a Freak of Nature in New York.

SECRETARY BLAINE AT HIS HOME AT BAR HARBOR.

A Social Sensation Created by the Announcement that Major-General Schofield is Soon to be Wedded to a Young Miss of Iowa—Gigantic Deal Made in Chicago, by Which the Trust Gets Control of the Western Distilleries.

Special to the RECORD-UNION. NEW YORK, June 4.—An extraordinary freak of nature, a child born without eyes, is attracting great attention among the neighbors of the afflicted family, and also exciting great interest among physicians and scientists. The child is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Zuker, and was born two weeks ago last Sunday, without eyes. Both father and mother are good specimens of humanity physically. Their sight is normal, neither has ever worn glasses. Where the eyes should be there are only two sunken hollows. The eyelids were then closed as tight as if they were glued together. Otherwise the child was perfectly developed. A few days afterward a line began to make its appearance across the hollows, as though the lids were getting ready to open. The line began to expand until finally the lids could be parted with the fingers, disclosing sightless sockets, in the center of which could be discerned a tiny blue spot, which was found to have been substituted by nature for the pupils of ordinary sight.

General Alger.

CHICAGO, June 4.—General Alger left Chicago last night for the west. He will visit the Pacific Coast, spending most of his time in Washington. The trip, he says, is purely one for health, and has nothing to do with the scheme by which, as rumor has it, he, in connection with Leigh Hunt and Mr. Clarkson, was planning to establish a gigantic line of distilleries from Washington seaports to China.

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Australian Parasites.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Secretary Lelong of the State Board of Horticulture announces that Albert Koebel, the discoverer of the Vedalia cardinalis, or Australian lady-bug, will again sail in a few days for Australia, New Zealand and adjacent countries, to search for parasitic or other beneficial insects for introduction into this State. Mr. Koebel's salary will be paid by the Department of Agriculture. The State Board of Horticulture will pay his expenses, and he will be kept aboard at least two years.

Halo Murder Trial.

MERCED, June 4.—In the Halo murder trial to-day Rally, a farmer from the west side, said: "I placed the boots taken from the feet of Hale when arrested, in one of the fresh tracks leading from the Middleton place to the gate of Halo, and I found it to be a perfect fit in every particular. There were the same peculiarities in the shape of the prisoner's foot and the tracks bear a singular halt in the gait."

Successful Bull-Fights.

MADRID, June 4.—Four bull-fighters in three of the principal Spanish cities—Madrid, Aranjuez and Cordova—were killed Sunday and five were seriously wounded. One was disabled for life the past week. The funeral yesterday was a vast holiday. There was great pomp and a large attendance of officials, journalists and many comrades of the dead man.

THE SCHOONER MAYFLOWER WATER-LOGGED AT KLAMATH RIVER BY RUNNING ON A ROCK—WILLOWS AGLOW WITH DECORATIONS IN HONOR OF THE GRAND ARMY REUNION—ORDERS ISSUED FOR THE SEIZURE OF WHISKY ON WHALERS BOUND FOR ALASKA.

ONE PROVES TO BE AN EX-OFFICER OF THE LAW.

The Schooner Mayflower Water-logged at Klamath River by Running on a Rock—Willocks Aglow with Decorations in Honor of the Grand Army Reunion—Orders Issued for the Seizure of Whisky on Whalers Bound for Alaska.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

STOCKTON, June 4.—Lewis Bozzo, a watchman, who was garrotted and robbed of a watch and \$2 last Sunday night, to-day identified in court two of the garrotters—Tom Faber of this place and Frank Cook, formerly a police officer here. The third man of the trio was Charles Barry, a young man who was raised here, who was shot in the arm in running from a police officer on Tuesday last. Barry turned State's evidence and told a straight story of the robbery. He says Faber caught the watchman about the neck and struck him with a brick, and his watch and money. They then took the watchman insensible and divided the plunder. The three were held to answer for robbery, with bail fixed at \$1,000 each. Barry will be discharged after the others have been convicted in the Superior Court.

STRUCK A ROCK.

The Schooner Mayflower Partially Wrecked at Klamath River. SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—News was received here to-day of the partial wreck of the schooner Mayflower. She was bound from Klamath River to San Francisco. As she was crossing out she struck on a rock, punching a hole in her bottom. A high sea was running, and the water came in dashing over her. The crew was put to work on the pumps, but their work availed the vessel but little. The water continued to pour in and to wash overboard. The deckload was carried overboard, the hatches were sprung open by the force of the storm, and despite the efforts of the captain and crew, the vessel became water-logged. While in this condition the tug Rega happened along, and getting a line on board, started with the schooner to Chesnut Bay. The Mayflower left here on May 7th to load lumber. She is a vessel of eighty-six tons burden, with a carrying capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber.

GRAND ARMY REUNION.

Willows Aglow With Decorations in Honor of the Veterans' Meeting. WILLOWS, June 4.—Willows is aglow with decorations in honor of the fifth annual Grand Army reunion of the Association of Northern California. Trains arrived loaded with delegates and visitors, and many are flocking in from the country. At least 1,000 are here from all parts of the State, and it is expected that not less than 5,000 will come to-morrow. Judge Bales and a large delegation of Solano County Veterans are here. General Hart will speak on Saturday night. General Chipman and other prominent men will also make speeches. Great preparations have been made for a successful reunion.

Willows Election Fraud Cases.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Arguments in the first Colusa election fraud cases are still in progress. General Chipman, for the defense, occupied the entire day, and will conclude to-morrow. Sixty jurors came up to-day for the next case, which was set for trial on Monday. W. E. Taylor being the defendant. Judge Grant of Colusa tried the next case, Judge Davis having been ordered to Humboldt by Governor Markham. The courtroom has been crowded to hear the arguments, many ladies being present.

La Grippe Among Alaska Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The schooner C. F. Hill arrived here from Kodiak, Alaska, to-day. She brings news that the gripple is creating great havoc among the natives. Hundreds have died at the rate of a dozen per day. There are no doctors on the island, and no medical stores, and the natives are also suffering from hardships on account of the poor weather. The natives are dying by the thousands, and it is expected that many will die.

Shasta County Fair.

REDDING, June 4.—The Shasta County Fair will be held in Redding during the first week in September. It has not yet been decided whether there will be races or not. The association will undoubtedly offer prizes for baseball games, and a tournament will probably be arranged. Great numbers of grasshoppers have made their appearance in the fields along the river bottom between here and Cottonwood Creek.

The Whisky Will be Seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Some time ago Collector Phelps secured a list of whalers who secured large quantities of whisky at Honolulu, and then sailed for Alaska. The revenue collector, Bush and Bear have been instructed to overhaul all these whalers. All the whisky, except a small quantity for medicinal purposes, will be seized wherever found, and the order to keep liquor away from the natives.

Verdict of Accidental Death.

SAN LEANDRO, June 4.—Coroner Evers held an inquest here this afternoon on the remains of Mrs. Mary Gaffney, aged 58, who had her skull fractured by the overturning of her buggy on Memorial Day, while on her way to Oakland. Her verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The First Barley.

ELMIRA, June 4.—The first barley of the season was delivered at Allison's warehouse to-day. It is of fair quality, and yielded sixteen sacks per acre.

Races Postponed.

SEATTLE (Wash.), June 4.—The races at Kent were postponed to-day on account of rain.

COAST CHRONICLES.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Porter Bros. Company sold to-day one carload of California fruit at auction. Black Tartarian cherries brought from \$1.25 to \$1.70; Royal Ann cherries, \$2.20; Black Bigarreau, \$1.55.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, June 4.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to-day the report for the year ending May 31st (figures for May being estimated) was read. It showed the net earnings to be \$3,676,000, an amount paid in dividends \$3,410,000, leaving a surplus of \$266,000, which added to the surplus in the west of the Missouri River, makes at all of \$29,000, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock and quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on the preferred was declared. At a meeting this afternoon James C. Fargo was elected to the directorate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. J. Dillman. The other directors were re-elected, as were also the Executive Committee and all the old officers.

REWARD FOR HANCHETTE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Mrs. H. Jay Hanchette of Los Angeles telegraphed Lieutenant Kipley, of the Central Station, this morning that she would pay a reward of \$300 for the location of her husband alive. The dispatch containing that information was immediately sent to ex-Sheriff Cogley of Flandreau, S. D., who believes that he has located the missing man in that vicinity, selling Kimball organs. Mrs. Hanchette says that her husband was a skillful organist, and the fact that his brother, C. P. Hanchette of Hancock, Minn., once sold Kimball organs, led her to the theory entertained by the South Dakota officer.

Important Conference.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster held a conference to-day with a number of leading bankers and brokers of this city in regard to the four and a half per cent. bonds to be redeemed by the Government next year. The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution expressing an opinion that in view of the necessity of the Government to do with the scheme by movement of abundant crops, it is in the interest of the country at large to extend the maturing four and a half per cent. bonds at the rate of 100 per cent., payable at the pleasure of the Government, and that a lower rate of interest would tend to contract the currency.

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