THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXII.--NO. 21. SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,574.

CITIZENS' WRATH AROUSED.

A Spaniard's Death Causes Indignation at Forest Hill.

KEEPERS OF AN OPIUM DEN IN DANGER OF BEING LYNCHED.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco Has Instructed the Assessor to Ignore the Order of the Board of Equalization Raising the Municipal Assessment Thirty Per Cent.—The California Delegates to the Irrigation Convention Arrive at Ogden.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WHEATLAND, Sept. 14.—Word has just reached here concerning trouble between Spaniards and Chinese of Forest Hill, Nevada County. Yesterday morning a Spaniard by the name of Nunas ended up a prolonged spree by smoking opium in a den in Chinatown. In the afternoon Nunas was taken seriously ill, and the Chinese fearing the wrath of the citizens if his body was found in their house, carried the dying man to a pond near by, with the intention of throwing him in. They were discovered and arrested, and an hour after they were placed in jail Nunas expired. Upon the facts of the case becoming known the citizens attempted to break into the jail, but the officers secured sufficient assistance to thwart their plans. Four men are standing guard, and the wrath of the citizens is increasing.

FIDELITY BANK ROBBERY.

Attorney Albertson Being Examined for Complicity in the Matter.

TACOMA (Wash.), Sept. 14.—The case of R. B. Albertson, the Seattle attorney accused of concealing stolen property in connection with the Fidelity Bank robbery, was called in the Justice's Court to-day. The defendant is a cousin of Albertson, the defaulter, who has not yet been caught. A charge of grand larceny was substituted for the original complaint.

Thomas B. Wallace, President of the Fidelity Bank, testified that on Saturday night, August 22d, E. Albertson absconded with the bank's funds. On Monday morning a messenger delivered a letter from Albertson, in which he said that in 1891 he was short in his accounts $11,750 and had concluded to make it $20,000. Albertson also took $900,000 in securities and changed all the combinations. The letter also contained an agreement in triplicate and instructions for Wallace to meet a man named Chandler at Brown's Point. The letter demanded that the agreement in triplicate be signed before witnesses and delivered to Chandler before 9 o'clock Monday morning. In case of refusal, Albertson threatened to burn the securities, and reminded Wallace of the trouble and expense the bank would be put to if the securities were destroyed.

Wallace related how he went to the place designated by Albertson and received the securities from Chandler. The agreement that neither Albertson nor Chandler were to be prosecuted was delivered to Chandler.

It is the purpose of the prosecution to show that R. B. Albertson prepared the agreement not to prosecute three weeks before the robbery occurred, and that he was cognizant of the whole affair and a party to it. The case will be continued to-morrow.

LOOKING FOR EDWARD ALBERTSON.

EUGENE (Or.), Sept. 14.—The Sheriff and detectives here are in search of Edward Albertson, the defaulting Secretary of the Fidelity Trust Company of Tacoma, who, it is believed, was in this city a few days ago, and was observed by officers, but at that time a description of Albertson had not been received. Since then a report has come from Florence, in this county, that a handkerchief with Albertson's name had been found. It is thought that Albertson went from this city to Florence, and is now making his way along the coast. A detective has gone to Florence.

SAN FRANCISCO'S ASSESSMENT.

The Assessor Ordered to Ignore the Board of Equalization's Action.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The Board of Supervisors to-night instructed the Assessor not to pay any attention to the recent order of the State Board of Equalization to increase the municipal assessment 30 per cent.

Supervisor Ellert submitted a long report from the Finance Committee, in which the action of the State Equalizers was declared farcical and unjust. The committee did not believe that the increase could be legally applied to the assessment for city and county purposes in San Francisco.

The recommendation of the report was that the Auditor should be directed not to add to the valuation of the property for city and county purposes, as such action would be without legal authority, and therefore illegal and void and jeopardizes the validity of the assessment.

The adoption of the report was moved by Supervisor Ellert, who hinted that 300,000 people had their eyes upon the board, and were eagerly awaiting some action which would relieve them of the further burdensome taxation. When the vote was taken on the adoption of the report it was lost—6 to 5. The vote was reconsidered and adopted by a vote of 8 to 3.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

Delegates From California Arrive at Ogden.

OGDEN (Utah), Sept. 14.—The delegation from California to the Irrigation Convention at Salt Lake arrived here this morning. It consists of M. M. Estee of Napa, Isaac Trumbo of San Francisco, Colonel J. P. Irish of Oakland, Wm. H. Mills of San Francisco, Colonel F. H. Meyers of Oakland, J. R. McDonald of Sacramento, A. C. Fish of Riverside, F. C. Finkle of San Bernardino, E. H. Tucker of Selma, G. M. Mordecai of Madera, Will S. Green of Colusa, George B. Harden of Maxwell, Tyler Beach of San Jose, Jas. A. Clayton of San Jose, T. L. Reed of Reedly, P. Y. Baker of Traver, Allen Towle of Placer County, Alex. Badlam of San Francisco, L. M. Holt of Redlands, J. W. Nance of Perris, and E. E. Edwards of Santa Ana. Six more delegates from California are expected this evening.

It is thought to-night that there will be more than 800 delegates at the Irrigation Congress, which opens to-morrow. Delegates have been appointed by the Governors of the various Western States and Territories, and they are coming in in great numbers.

Glove Fight at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 14.—The fight between Charley Rochette and Gus Mueller of San Francisco, under the auspices of the San Jose Athletic Club, was won by Rochette after fighting twenty-two rounds, Mueller's seconds throwing up the sponge. Rochette used his left hand throughout, and weakened Mueller with frequent jabs toward the end, sending him through the ropes and to the floor several times. The purse was $1,250.

The Killing of Holman.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 14.—An inquest was held to-day on the remains of James Holman, Jr., the young man who was killed by Frank Adams, a boy of 16, last night while trying to prevent the latter from killing a boy named Bernal. Adams had already fired two shots at Bernal. The police are looking for the missing witness who saw the shooting, and who knows whether Adams murdered Holman for interfering or whether he was struck by a ball intended for Bernal. There has been a great crowd around the Morgue all day, so large that the police had to clear the place and close the doors.

A Merchant Suicides.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14.—Peter Barry, an unmarried and well-to-do merchant of Wilmington, committed suicide Sunday by shooting himself through the head. He was aged forty-one. The cause is not yet known. It is said he left his estate divided equally between the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masonic Lodges of which he was a member.

His Right Leg Cut Off.

RED BLUFF, Sept. 14.—Frank Schwing of Vina had his right leg cut off below the knee and left foot crushed by the 8 o'clock train last night, on which he was a passenger. He attempted to step off the front end of the baggage-car before the train stopped and was caught under the wheels.

Rain at Ukiah.

UKIAH, Sept. 14.—The first rain of the season commenced falling here this morning, and has continued all day. The prospects are that it will fall all night. If it continues much longer very serious damage will be done to the hop crop, which is now about half picked.

Large Barn Burned.

BAKERSFIELD, Sept. 14. — Yesterday morning at Bellevue, the headquarters ranch of Haggin & Tevis, a large barn was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is between $4,000 and $5,000. No insurance.

Train Derailed.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 14.—The train from Santa Cruz en route to San Francisco on the narrow-gauge road was derailed near the San Jose depot early this morning by an open switch. No damage was done.

Sudden Death.

BAKERSFIELD, Sept. 14.—A. O. Thomas, an old resident, dropped dead this morning. The cause was heart disease. He was formerly connected with William Hamilton in his numerous stage lines.

BALMACEDA ESCAPES.

NOW UNDER PROTECTION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Disguised as a Drunken United States Tar, He is Taken Aboard the Flagship San Francisco.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A. M.—The *Herald* this (Tuesday) morning contains the following special cablegram:

VALPARAISO, Sept. 14.—Balmaceda has escaped from the clutches of his enemies, and is now safe on the high seas under the protection of the United States flag. All the time the soldiers of the Junta were guarding the passes of the Andes to prevent his getting in the Argentine Republic, and the police of the new provisional Government were searching the monasteries in and around Santiago for the fugitive ex-President, he was in hiding in this city. Here he was more apt to escape detection than anywhere else, for his opponents never dreamed that he would dare return to Valparaiso, they being assured that he fled from it.

Balmaceda chose his refuge wisely, for he was enabled to throw himself upon the mercy of Admiral Brown of the United States flagship San Francisco and beg to be saved from the revenge he feared from his foes. Admiral Brown did what other foreign Admirals would have done under similar circumstances. He stepped in to save possibly a human life. In the name of humanity he consented to afford Balmaceda the shelter of his ship and the protection of the stars and stripes. To effect the ex-President's escape it was decided to have Balmaceda disguise himself as a drunken United States sailor.

Clothing was sent ashore in the market boat last night by order of Admiral Brown. It was smuggled by one of Balmaceda's faithful adherents into the house where the ex-President was in hiding. He carefully donned it, and after a close inspection of his new and strange attire, to see that there was nothing about the get-up which would arouse suspicion, he stole out by the rear entrance into the street. Nightfall favored his disguise, and he had studied his part so well that he feigned a drunken tar to perfection. In his way toward the water front he rolled by many men who would have been delighted to have had a chance to seize and turn him over to the police authorities.

In time he reached the spot in the harbor arranged upon. There he found a boat awaiting him. It was manned by sturdy United States man-of-warsmen. Balmaceda, still maintaining his disguise, made a final drunken stumble and fell into the boat. It pushed off at once, and in a short time the ex-President, all signs of inebrity at an end, climbed swiftly up the ropes and was saved. He went at once to one of the cabins of the San Francisco and did not again show himself above deck. This part of the vessel was reserved solely for its prominent guest. Nobody was allowed to visit the cabin.

The officers of the San Francisco were questioned about the matter, but resolutely refused to discuss it. The San Francisco left Valparaiso this evening for Callao, thence it will sail for California. Balmaceda may elect to land at Callao, where many of his leading partisans have already been taken by foreign ships, on board of which they sought refuge after the fall of Valparaiso.

Admiral Brown's action will undoubtedly, for a time at least, increase the bitter feeling toward the United States Government, although the Admirals of the foreign vessels have taken prominent Balmacedists aboard.

Oil Running Through the Streets.

ST. MARYS (O.), Sept. 14.—There is great excitement here to-night over the bursting of a large tank in the upper oil fields. The oil is running through the heart of the city. If it catches fire nothing could save the town.

LIGHTNING SPEED.

Wonderful Time Made by a Train on the New York Central.

OVER A MILE A MINUTE FOR SEVEN HOURS.

Democratic Hosts Gathering at New York to Attend the State Convention To-day—An Effort Likely to be Made to Renominate Governor Hill—The County Democracy Get no Representation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), Sept. 14.—The New York Central to-day broke all records of fast time for long runs of passenger trains on railways on either side of the Atlantic. A special train composed of one of the company's new standard passenger engines, weighing 200,000 pounds, and three private cars weighing 260,000 pounds, conveying Vice-President Webb and party, made a run of 436½ miles from New York to East Buffalo in 440 minutes, including three stops, one of which occupied two and a half minutes. The eclipse of previous efforts of the kind is complete. Nothing approaching such a feat has ever before been accomplished in America or Europe, as speeding along for over seven consecutive hours at more than a mile a minute gait.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Everything in Readiness for the Convention To-day.

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—The Democratic hosts are assembling here for the convention to-morrow. It is reported to-night that Speaker Sheehan is confident of the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Even the leaders cannot say with certainty who will be named for Governor, but it is thought that the friends of Governor Hill feel that the point has been reached where there is a fairly clear chance of success for a hurrah movement in Governor Hill's renomination; and an attempt will be made. Flower's friends are very confident.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-night the resignation of John B. Boorhis, which was received immediately preceding the New York election in 1888, was taken from the table and accepted. He was then elected to represent the Eighth Congressional District of the State Committee.

When the roll was called for delegates it gave Tammany Hall a full representation of seventy-two delegates. The Country Democracy men were amazed, and to their interrogations the clerk replied that the only list of delegates from New York counties which he had received was the Tammany list.

Foster moved that the County Democracy be allowed half the delegates on the preliminary roll call. Then there was a hot debate, and Tammany urged that there was serious danger in any recognition of the County Democracy by the State Convention. They urged that the giving of delegates to the County Democracy meant the giving of inspectors to Tom Platt at the next Presidential election at three out of every four election districts in New York City. The motion to give the "counties" one-half the representation was lost and the County Democracy members withdrew.

CHILE AFFAIRS.

Persons Engaged in Sacking and Robbing Ordered Arrested.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 14.—Minister of Justice Errazuriz has ordered the arrest of all persons suspected of sacking and robbing or engaged in flogging or torturing parties favoring the Junta. Every one suspected of being concerned in the shooting of Cummings and his two companions for the alleged attempt to destroy two of Balmaceda's war vessels with dynamite, is also to be arrested, and every person implicated in killing or torturing any Congressional victim is to be arrested.

In an interview with Colonel Woods and Buiz, late of Balmaceda's army, they stated that Barbosa and Algeraeca, Balmaceda's Generals, were utterly incapable officers. They flagrantly disobeyed Balmaceda's orders. He told them not to engage the Junta with less than 14,000 men. They so utterly despised their adversaries, however, that they acted exactly contrary to his orders, the result being the disastrous defeat of August 21st.

The Colonels also state that there was no life in Balmaceda's troops. The reports to Balmaceda that they were loyal and enthusiastic were untrue. Just at the hight of the first engagement two regiments turned the butts of their rifles up as a signal that they had surrendered. The Junta's troops, on the contrary, were loyal and enthusiastic.

CHILE REFUGEES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Herald's* Callao (Peru) cablegram, under date of September 13th, says: The Chilean Junta's warship Trumao, which arrived here a few days ago to take back to Valparaiso the torpedo boat Condell and the transport Imperiale, late of Balmaceda's fleet, sailed to-day for that port with them.

Several prominent members of the Balmacedan Government, who took refuge on the foreign warships in the harbor of Valparaiso after that city was captured by the Junta's troops, arrived here today. Among them was Vicuna, who during the ascendancy of Balmaceda was elected as his successor to the Presidency of Chile; Senor Domingo Godoy, ex-Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, and Balmaceda's brother are also of the party.

Will Be Lynched if Caught.

UNION (S. C.), Sept. 14.—A negro named Bob Woodson yesterday committed an assault on Mrs. Jackson Powell, living at the Almshouse near here. She was alone in the house, and the brute accomplished his purpose before her screams brought her husband to the scene. The negro knocked the old man down and escaped. A large party is scouring the woods for him. He is a notorious character, and if caught it will make the seventh negro lynched in this section for offenses of this character.

Will Contested.

ABERDEEN (S. D.), Sept. 14.—The contest of the will of the late Mrs. Mary I. Dayton was begun in the Circuit Court to-day. Mrs. Dayton died in San Francisco June 3d, leaving property valued at $200,000 to James C. Reed, who was private secretary to President Arthur. Mr. Dayton contests the will, asserting that Reed was not her son.

A Hotel Burned.

MERIDIAN (Miss.), Sept. 14. — The Southern Hotel, an elaborate structure in process of construction, was burning at a late hour to-night. The loss may be heavy. Several men have been painfully injured, none fatally.

Cotton-Pickers Stop Work.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), Sept. 14.— The President of the Colored Alliance in Florence County says Humphrey's circular has been received and distributed, and the members of the Cotton-Pickers' Alliance in that county stopped work on Saturday last.

No More Prize-Fighting.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), Sept. 14.— The Lower House of the General Assembly to-day passed an anti-prize-fighting bill. There was a hot discussion, but it went through by a large majority. The Senate bill, making it a misdemeanor, was substituted for the House bill making it a felony.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—Two counterfeiters have been arrested here—George F. Neel and E. S. Wilson. A search of Neel's house, near Lawrence, Kas., resulted in the discovery of a complete outfit of dyes, furnaces, crucibles, acids, metals, etc. Charles Chipwood of Lawrence was also arrested as an accomplice.

Rosenberg's Bequest.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Mayor Washburne has received a letter from S. W. Holliday of San Francisco, announcing that the late Joseph Rosenberg of San Francisco in his will left $10,000 to be expended in the erection of a public drinking fountain on some prominent corner in the city of Chicago.

Texas Fever.

LEAVENWORTH (Kan.), Sept. 14.—Not long since a disease of an unknown character began to make serious ravages among the herds of cattle in this vicinity. The State Veterinary pronounced the disease Texas fever. Quarantine regulations have been ordered.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Sept. 14.—This afternoon a boiler at the planing mill of the Sunny South Lumber Company, near Lewisville, exploded, killing the fireman and severely injuring twelve men.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Of the 1,468,000 ounces of silver at the Treasury Department to-day 343,000 ounces were purchased ranging in price from 0.98 to 0.9810.

Village Destroyed by Fire.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The village of Coire, in the Tyrol, was destroyed by fire while all of the inhabitants were away attending religious festivities.

FRENCH BATHING SUITS.

Fashion Has Different Rules in Other Countries.

"How wide your eyes would open were you to see our French sisters and brothers, especially sisters," exclaims a traveling correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. "Our determination to indulge in sea-baths was slightly crushed in Paris when we went to buy bathing suits. As we could not find what we considered the correct thing, we concluded to wait until we came here, for we could not believe the polite young clerk, with waxen mustaches, was trustworthy when he showed us such very disgraceful-looking trousers and waist-minus skirts, and assured us they were for ladies, '*parfaitement comme il faut*.' Having given him a smile that, interpreted vulgarly, meant 'What are you giving us?' we left the shop, concluding to see for ourselves what other people did. At 11 o'clock, the bathing hour, we sauntered down to the beach, and, securing front seats near the water's edge, waited the arrival of the crowd. First comes a kind of dress parade, when monsieur appears in his white flannels, with his few stray locks brushed carefully over his bald spots and a jaunty straw hat or white cap placed deliberately on the top of them. Madame, in her foulard, with *fron-fron* trimmings, and, though past 50, seen through her pink-tule veil and under a girlish hat of crushed roses, she has still enough of the *couleur de rose* shed over her to keep up the illusion of past charms. She is followed demurely by a *bebe* of twenty, the typical French *ingenue*. How Frenchy and captivating they seem, however, all looking as if fashioned by the same modiste. They exchange many charming nothings with chance acquaintances, and survey the sea and their audience through long-handled glasses. Into their sentry-boxes (for they are no bigger) each one goes, and we can hardly restrain our impatience, so anxious are we for a sight of them again.

"Finally, 'Here they come!' cry our children, excitedly. We turn, and see several male and female figures draped gracefully in long cloaks of different hue, each having selected their favorite and most becoming color. All stockingless, showing their white, well-shaped legs, and I must admit I can not refrain from saying, 'How lovely! What ankles, by Jove! Just look, how their skin glistens and shines in the sunlight!' At last they draw near the water and the rope that forms the dividing line between the male and female bathers, for—mark you, my friend — the French, though naughty and considered vicious, still have their code of morals, and no man dare bathe his lady friends, as is done so recklessly in America. Monsieur and madame may take hands and in a stately manner walk into the water, but woe to the unfortunate youth who lays the weight of his little finger even on the *ingenne bebe*, or makes the fearful mistake of crossing the 'bee-line.' Those lovely wraps, of course, did not go into the sea; they are dropped one by one, and either handed to a maid—who is generally there for the purpose—or thrown across the line to wave their bright colors in the salt breezes. And what do our eyes behold? Can it be—yes! the identical bathing-costume, the only one known in France. There they stood, matron and maid, father and son, figures slight, slighter and slightest, figures fat, fatter and fattest, all clad in trousers and waists exactly alike."

LIFE-SAVING BY A NEW METHOD

Whisky for Fifteen Men Who Were Actually Dying for a Drink.

"If you should be tempted to give me a slice of bread will you kindly butter it only one side?" suggested a gentlemen of leisure with whiskers on the seams of his coat, as he stood at the kitchen door of a suburban residence, just as the sun was getting tired yesterday afternoon.

"If you're not out of the gate and around the corner before I count nineteen the most ferocious bloodhound this side of the Rocky Mountains 'll butter you on both sides," said the woman, who had a hot flatiron in her hand and was perspiring like a leaky garden hose.

"There it goes again," said the loafing delegate of the Stoveminders' Union, as he got ready to dodge the dog; "there it goes again! If I was a common tramp I wouldn't object, but for a man who has saved sixteen lives and placed his own life in jeopardy"—

The woman with the flatiron softened, and soon the life-saver was worrying himself around a hunk of beefsteak as big as his foot and was smiling away round to his wen.

"Poor man!" said the woman, "tell me all about it."

As the last morsel of beefsteak disappeared he gauged the distance to the front gate and said:

"I think there were sixteen. There may have been seventeen or fifteen. They were all back here in the woods dying—"

"In the woods dying—"

"Yessum. They were all back here in the woods dying for a drink, don't you see, and I had two bottles of whisky and I saved their—"

It took the woman a good half hour to find the hot flatiron in the grass, but as the life-saver moseyed down the road he was saying big words and coquetting with a rubic triangle on the back of his neck.—Detroit Free Press.

EUROPE ALARMED.

British Troops Land on the Island of Mitylene.

HARBOR OF SIGRI OCCUPIED IN THE NAME OF THE QUEEN.

The Island to be Fortified to Make It a Coaling Station and Rendezvous for the British Mediterranean Fleet—The News Causes a Decided Feeling of Uneasiness in Diplomatic and Financial Circles at Paris.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—A detachment of blue-jackets and marines from a British iron-clad, accompanied by a battery of light field pieces and several Gatling guns, landed yesterday morning at Sigri, on the Island of Mitylene, formally occupying that place in the name of the Queen of England. There is a good harbor at Sigri, and it is supposed the British naval officers at Mitylene intend to fortify the island to make it a coaling station and rendezvous for the British Mediterranean fleets. Sigri is on the coast of Mitylene, and is about sixty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles.

EXCITEMENT AT LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—As soon as the report of the occupation of Mitylene by a British force was received here there was considerable excitement. Up to 5:30 P. M. there could be obtained no official utterance upon the subject. Reporters and correspondents by the score have called at the Foreign Office and at the Admiralty, but the officials on duty decline to confirm the report that Great Britain has taken action in the Dardanelles question.

A dispatch has been received from Constantinople stating that the occupation of the Island of Mitylene is an accomplished fact, and it has found an echo on all the Continental bourses to-day.

The general opinion seems to be that if the British forces had not landed in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles neither the Foreign Office nor the Admiralty would have refused to deny the rumor which is calculated to awaken the gravest apprehension in financial and diplomatic circles.

Late this evening another and more startling dispatch comes by telegraph from Athens. It is that the Greek Consuls at Mitylene and at Smyrna have wired the Greek government that thirteen British men-of-war landed troops and guns at Sigri on Friday, and that they have already strongly fortified the place.

Lord Salisbury's private secretary has returned unexpectedly to London, and is busy in the Foreign Office. The *St. James Gazette* this evening says that the startling news concerning the Island of Mitylene, obviously possesses especial significance of the first importance. Continuing, it adds that the Island of Mitylene has a position of considerable strategic importance, although possessing little in the way of fortifications.

The intimation of the intention of the British Government to occupy an island giving a point of vantage near the Dardanelles was first heard of in the inner diplomatic circles of Vienna and Berlin soon after Sir William White's audience with the Sultan on Friday last. Nothing about it, however, appeared in the European newspapers till the Constantinople cable startled the bourses and public to-day. The reports were at first treated as incredible, and are still held to be of doubtful authenticity, or at least exaggerated.

In the absence of Foreign Office confirmation of the reports, and until details of the action of the British warships are known the full significance of the movement cannot be revealed. It can be stated, however, that Sir William White asked the Sultan to assent to British occupation of some point within striking distance of the straits, and offering good harborage for the fleet.

Tendos and Besika Bay, where the fleet rendezvoused from 1876 to 1878, have been surveyed recently, and were reported to the Admiralty adversely. An offer made the Sultan revived the request which the British Government made in 1877, prior to the acquisition of Cyprus, to purchase the island near the Dardanelles. This project was long the subject of negotiations, and was abandoned on the signing of Anglo-Turkish convention in June, 1878. The seizing of Sigri, therefore, cannot have occurred without the connivance of the Sultan.

The official announcement was issued in Constantinople yesterday that a complete entente had been arranged between Sir William White and the Sultan, but the terms of restored harmony were not mentioned. The intimation that a seizure of the island would follow by fortifications is modified by a Berlin report to-night that Lord Salisbury does not contemplate occupation of the island, but has designed the movement rather as a demonstration to check the late Franco-Russian game.

The movement accentuated a diplomatic crisis. Admiral Hoskins, in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, is about to be replaced by Admiral Tryon, who hoisted his flag in 1857 on the Nile, and who sailed from Portsmouth for Gibraltar on Friday to take command.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—It is stated that the French and Russian Embassadors here have received telegrams from their respective Consuls in Mitylene announcing the occupation of Sigri, and stating that guns have been landed and the islet surrounded with torpedoes.

FRANCE ANNOYED.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A decided feeling of uneasiness has been caused in diplomatic and financial circles here, by the receipt of a dispatch announcing that Sigri, on the west coast of the Island of Mitylene, an island belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, and within steaming distance of the Dardanelles was occupied by a detachment of British troops or marines, landed there from a British iron-clad. The island is within sixty miles of the Hellespont, has an area of 676 square miles and a population of 50,000. It has good harbors and a fertile soil. Upon the opening of the Bourse here this morning there was a general weakening of prices, due to the reported action of Great Britain in landing troops at Sigri.

Under ordinary circumstances little or no credence would have been placed in this alarming rumor, but, coupled with the story broadly circulated Saturday that Great Britain, in view of Russia's practical coercion of Turkey in regard to the passage through the Dardanelles of vessels belonging to her volunteer fleet, intended to occupy the Island of Tenedos, at the entrance of the Hellespont or Dardanelles, more serious attention is paid to this dispatch from Constantinople. The Island of Mitylene would form the most advantageous position from which Great Britain could control the waters of the Hellespont.

The Bourse to-day closed very dull. Three per cent. rentes dropped 20 centimes, and Italian, Turkish and Russian securities were ¼ per cent. lower. Other securities were weak and showed a fractional decline.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY'S INTEREST.

BUDA PESTH, Sept. 14.—The *Pester Lloyd*, doubtless inspired through its editor, Max Falke, reporter of the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, to-day says Austro-Hungary's interest in the Dardanelles question is greater than Great Britain's, adding: "Can Austria look on with complaisancy while Russia, finding herself barred from expanding through Bulgaria, advances by a shorter route to the goal she has in view, the seizure of Constantinople? England can compensate herself with Egypt, but where is Austria's compensation? The powers ought not to hesitate to check Russia. Does Berlin hesitate?" The *Pester Lloyd*, in conclusion, says it has also become known from words dropped here and there recently at St. Petersburg, that in high official circles various plans of capturing Constantinople have been discussed in view of their great feasibility owing to the advantage of modern war equipments.

THE NEWS AT FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.—The report that Great Britain has seized a port on the Island of Mitylene was circulated here this morning, and its effect weakened prices on the Bourse.

Miss Ava Finds Friends.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—Miss Ava has found friends in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One of the members of that organization brought her today some necessary clothing. She says this was done after they received assurances from the Chicago society that she had been a contributor to their funds in that city. When asked if she had any plans, she quickly said: "Yes." The ladies were to arrange for a lecture, and with the proceeds she would return to Chicago. It is now said that she will be given a medical examination to determine whether or not she is insane.

Heavy Rain and Wind-Storms.

ASHLIN (Wis.), Sept. 14.—There was a heavy rain and hailstorm here this morning. It is estimated that thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done throughout this district. A heavy wind prevailed, and several boats on the bay were capsized. No lives were lost.

A special from Iron River says that a hurricane raged there this morning. A number of trees were torn up by the roots, and the roof of Vettingill's Hotel was smashed by falling trees. The total damage cannot be estimated.

Four Laborers Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Four laborers employed by a junk dealer were drowned in the Delaware River, opposite the navy yard to-day, by the upsetting of a boat.

"FACTS WORTH MONEY."

CIRCULAR ON THE WHEAT QUESTION BEING SENT OUT.

Farmers Urged to Hold Back Their Wheat Crop for Better Prices in a Few Weeks.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 14.—"Facts Worth Money" is the heading of a new circular in relation to the wheat question now being sent out by the *State*, the Alliance organ of this city. It urges the farmers to hold back their wheat, as better prices await them in the next few weeks. The assertion is made that wheat will be $1 50 soon, and possibly $2, a review of the European shortage being made the basis of this claim.

George M. Miller, editor of the *State*, in speaking of this new address to the farmers, says: "We still believe a large amount of grain will be held back, that the rush is practically over. Our advices from thousands of correspondents is to this effect. These early sales were by those distressed for money and who are not connected with the Alliance."

The circular says: "The farmer needs honest advisers. He has now too many of the other kind." It sharply raps the elevator men and millers, grain dealers and speculators, and "those newspaper men who go to them for their information about the condition of the market, and lay it as valuable truth before the public."

The circular continues: "Two months ago all those advisers predicted low prices on account of the enormous crops in the United States, and advised the farmers to sell as soon as they had a chance. They admit now, when the question has been thoroughly ventilated, that an immense shortage exists in Europe which no surplus of our country can offset, but still they try to tempt the farmers into sacrificing their crops by different tricks. The press, for instance, is overflowing with articles congratulating the farmers on the immense crop. These articles are suspicious, for we hope that few newspaper men are so ignorant that they do not know that a large crop is of itself no ground for congratulation. It is the value of the crop, and this does not depend on its size. The newspapers now enlighten the farmers that Europe will need all they have raised, and more, but that they cannot buy it at exorbitant rates."

The circular states that the figures of the Vienna Congress show that Europe has raised 258,000,000 bushels of wheat and 490,000,000 bushels of rye less than last year. Last year it consumed all its own wheat and 50,000,000 of reserve, 100,000,000 bushels from America, all that the other countries could supply and all its rye crop. This year it will have from America 220,000,000 bushels, if the extreme figures on our crop is taken. It will have an aggregate shortage of 748,000,000 bushels in its own crop and 50,000,000 bushels less to be drawn from the reserve. In short, it will have 220,000,000 bushels from America to make up a total deficiency of 798,000,000 bushels and must consequently eat 678,000,000 bushels less grain, it being admitted that the shortage in European crops is by far the worst ever known in history. It would be natural for Europeans to expect high prices.

"The so-called advisers of the American farmer," says the circular, "tell him that $1 per bushel in Chicago is about the highest the Europeans will stand, and that they would rather eat other things than pay more for wheat. This assertion is ridiculous. The average price for wheat for the last thirty-two years in England on a gold basis was $1 41 per bushel, which corresponds with $1 21 in Chicago. During the eight highest years of that period the average was $1 77½, equal to $1 57½ in Chicago. During 1867-68 the average was $1 95, and prices went as high as $2 21, equal to more than $2 in Chicago. These high prices did not, as far as the recollection of the writer goes, change the diet of Europeans to any great extent. The shortage in Europe being four times as large as the American surplus, there is no doubt that the price of wheat will reach the highest figure ever known before this year, and will exceed it by far before the new crops come in."

"The talk that one-dollar wheat in Chicago is high under the present circumstances is absolutely rediculous. Of course if the farmers should insist on offering more wheat than there is money to buy they could keep prices down a little, but the warning came in good season to spring wheat farmers, and they will hold back far better than the speculators expected. There never was any good reason for having the wheat price so low as it is to-day. Those who are forced by absolute necessity to sell, or who are too idiotic to understand the situation, are not so numerous that their action can keep down prices any length of time, and as soon as the fools are out of the market the intelligent farmers will get prices adequate to the circumstances."

FLOOD IN SPAIN.

The Marguillo Overflows, Destroying the Town of Consuegra.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Guatemala Said to be on the Verge of Bankruptcy, and Appalling Hunger and Misery Prevails in the Western Districts—The Island of Cuba Overrun with Banditti—Travelers not Safe on Public Roads or in Country Villas.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Serious floods and storms are reported in various parts of Spain, and railway communication is interrupted at several points. The Marguillo has overflowed its banks, destroying the town of Consuegra and flooding several villages. The work of relieving the destitute in the flooded district is very difficult. Floods have derailed a train near Castillego and one person was killed and three injured. A house collapsed at Toledo and six persons were crushed to death. Many people were drowned.

Official telegrams report that 1,500 persons perished in the destruction of Consuegra by the overflow of the Marguillo. Hundreds of others were injured by falling buildings, and enormous numbers of cattle perished. At other places many persons were drowned and much property was damaged.

The Cabinet met to-day and decided to take measures for the relief of the destitute. News comes in slowly from the flooded district, each succeeding dispatch adding to the public sadness. Fresh floods are reported in Almeria and Rada Jose. Four hundred houses were destroyed in Almeria and many families are homeless.

Five hundred horses are in the ruins at Consuegra, and the occupants buried under the debris. Two hundred bodies have already been recovered. Many persons are dying of hunger.

The moment the Queen received the news she sent the Superintendent of the Palace to Madrid and thence to Consuegra to distribute money, clothes and provisions among the sufferers, and she herself gave $10,000 to start a relief fund.

BANDITTI IN CUBA.

No Traveler Safe on the Roads or in Country Villas.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Advices from Cuba show that that the island's future grows darker. With banditti on one hand, robberies of Government officials on the other, and the enormous taxes for appropriations, the burdens of the people are becoming greater than they can bear. The banditti have reached a state similar to that of the banditti in Italy years ago. No traveler is safe on the roads or in country villas. Of late depredations have been begun even in the province of Puerto Principe. Near Caimito lived a family of four persons—two very old people, man and wife, their daughter and her husband. One day half a dozen men, mounted, presented themselves at the door while the men were away and seized and bound the women. After ransacking the house the robbers shamefully abused the young woman and left her for dead. The old woman was hit with a carbine and soon died. The banditti then waited for the two men to come from the field and shot them down as they approached the house. The soldiers and police are in league with the banditti, and robber bands have been formed with startling rapidity, each having exclusive territory.

THE HARVEST IN EUROPE.

Famine Prices Feared for the Winter Throughout the North.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is authoritatively stated in the north of Europe that the harvest prospects are deplorable; that bread has already gone up 80 per cent. and that famine prices are feared for the winter.

In Central Sweden the result of the constant rain has been to lay some of the lower valleys for some weeks under water.

In Denmark the condition of things is no better, and in both countries the wheat crop is reported to be entirely destroyed.

Unfortunately the damage is not confined to wheat, which is the least important of Scandinavian cereals.

The agricultural losses in Denmark are estimated at $15,000,000, and as one-half the cultivated area in Sweden is under water, the loss there, though no estimate has been made of it, can hardly be less. Hitherto this country has maintained, in good years, something like a balance between their exports and imports of breadstuffs, sending away oats and barley and receiving wheat and rye. Their contributions to the European market must apparently fail entirely this year, and by the general scarcity they themselves must suffer under the failure of the Russian rye crop.

GUATEMALA.

The Country on the Verge of Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—That Guatemala is ripe for revolt seems to be confirmed by newspaper and other advices received. At present Barillas is up for re-election, notwithstanding a clause in the Constitution which prohibits a second term in office. General Jose Mareina Barrios is his opponent, and the latter is supported by all the disappointed cliques, and one large contingent in his support is the Barrundia faction which holds Barillas accountable for the murder of Barrundia, and is bitter against the President. Barillas has assumed all the powers of the Legislature and the Government, which has developed into a practical dictatorship and which is responsible for many dark deeds. A plot to kill Barillas was discovered through the threats of one of conspirators, a soldier, while in his cups. He was shot, and some well-known persons implicated in his confession will doubtless be served in like manner. The country is on the verge of bankruptcy and persons arriving from that republic report that appalling hunger and misery prevail, particularly in the western districts.

Reviewing the Army.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—A review of the Eleventh Army Corps was held at Erfurt to-day. Emperor William was present. He afterward held a review over the combined Eleventh and Fourth Corps. According to present plans the King of Saxony takes part in the maneuvers. On September 16th the imperial couple leave Erfurt for Berlin.

Feat Never Before Accomplished.

ST. JOHN (N. B.), Sept. 14.—Eugene Enderhill and Murray Babcock of New York have performed a feat never before accomplished, traveling in a canoe from Moosehead Lake to the mouth of St. John's River, 504 miles, the actual traveling time being fourteen days.