THE RECORD-UNION.

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CHILEAN OUTRAGES.

Inhuman Treatment of Americans by Valparaiso Police.

DRAGGED THROUGH THE STREETS BY MOUNTED POLICE.

F. A. H. Carter, Minister to the United States from Hawaii, Dies at New York, After a Long Illness—Intense Anxiety in Iowa Over the Outcome of To-morrow's Election.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Tracy this afternoon received the following dispatch from Captain Schley dated yesterday: "Petty Officer Johnson, in whose arms Riggan was killed, declares that the act was done by the police guard. Apprentice Williams reports that he was arrested by mounted policemen, who placed catgut nippers around his wrists and started the horse on a gallop, throwing him down. Coal Heaver Quigley, while trying to escape from the mob, was struck with a sword by a police officer. Apprentice Talbot was arrested, and on his way to prison was struck repeatedly by the police. Petty Officer Hamilton was dangerously wounded, and while unconscious was literally dragged to prison. One of my people, trying to make him comfortable, was threatened with the butt of a musket and made to desist. The prisoners were examined secretly, the presence of an officer sent by me to the court being denied. Before their discharge the men were required to sign a paper. Reinhart asked the court official the meaning of this paper. He was informed that it was a mere form stating that the signer was not engaged in the trouble. Two of my men are dead, three dangerously wounded and about fifteen slightly injured. The surgeons believe the wounded are out of danger."

CHILEAN ANIMOSITY.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The animosity felt by Chilean residents here against the United States is reflected in an interview with a prominent member of the Chilean community in Paris, who attributes the enmity of the American Government to the Chileans' refusal to enter the customs union proposed by Secretary Blaine. "Several Chilean statesmen," said he, "exchanged views with Blaine, assuring him that as soon as there was visible any advantage that the United States could grant Chile in return for a surrender of her European trade, the proposed customs union would have some chance of acceptance. Unable to do this, the Washington Government would not forgive Chilean resistance to their pet scheme.

"Her spite was shown in the pursuit of the Itata, which was treated like a slave dhow. It required all the authority of the Paris agents of the Chilean Congress to prevent the Esmeralda from fighting the United States cruiser Charleston. Further proof of hostility was found in the action of Admiral Brown in watching the insurgents at Quintero, and reporting their movements to Balmaceda. The attitude of the United States over the state of affairs was unjustifiable. The Washington Government ought to have awaited the result of official inquiry, relying upon the operation of Chilean justice, which is equal, if not superior, to American justice. The reports that the Valparaiso police used bayonets must be groundless, for their only weapon is a staff."

ONE CAUSE OF THEIR HATRED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Ramon Estuvillo, a native Californian, at the Palmer House to-day, said: "People of Spanish blood are pretty much all alike, and I think I understand the Chilean situation better than a man of English descent naturally would. The Chileans hate Americans, not on account of the Itata incident, or any recent occurrence. Those incidents merely aggravated a feeling dating far back—to the time of the discovery of gold in California. There was a great demand for provisions in San Francisco then, California not being the great wheat-producing State it is to-day, and flour was imported from Chile in large quantities. This brought San Francisco and Valparaiso into close communication, and thousands of Chileans went to the newly-discovered gold fields.

"It was just after the Mexican war, as a result of which there was bitter feeling. The natives looked upon immigrants as intruders. Numbers of natives became outlaws, and many murders and robberies were committed, while a number of Chileans were murdered and robbed by American miners, and the race hostility became so intense that many Chilean miners returned to their own land. They took with them the story of their inhospitable reception and the nation has smarted under what it deemed wrongs to its subjects ever since. The average Chilean hates the American bitterly, and this is one reason for it."

DOES NOT FEAR A WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In an interview with United States Minister Lincoln he expresses the opinion that Chile news is exaggerated and there is no possibility of a war. He also expresses the hope that a settlement will be attained in a few days.

FROM A BRITISH STANDPOINT.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The *Times'* correspondent at Valparaiso reports as follows: "Evidence gathered from all hands appears to conclusively prove that the American squadron acted the part of spies for Balmaceda, and that, second only to the Dictator's troops, the most effective assistance to the cause of oppression was received from Minister Egan, the American squadron and the Washington Administration, the two latter having probably been deceived by Minister Egan from the first. I have absolutely verified from ex-official sources Minister Egan's intimacy with and obsequiousness to Balmaceda. The concensus of documentary and other evidence compels a belief in the accuracy of the charge that Admiral Brown imparted the result of his visit to Quinteros to Balmaceda's officials. Admiral Brown's statement that he took a British naval officer to Quinteros is untrue.

"At Coquimbo I received proof that the Americans described the situation of the Congressionalist troops and the fleet in northern Chile. The American cable was cut at Iquique under protection of an American man-of-war to enable Balmaceda to control opinion abroad. The feeling of the nation under the circumstances may easily be understood, but Chileans of all classes separate the American nation from its representatives' connection with these gross aggravations. Upon unproved, if not unfounded charges, Minister Egan, in order to cover his unsustainable position, has addressed three hostile notes to the Chilean Government, hoping to create difficulties in subsidiary questions under shelter of which he and Blaine might escape.

"The Government is acting with the greatest prudence, and will endeavor to satisfy all just demands of the United States, ignoring the insolent attitude of Egan. Blaine, in partnership with Egan, has succeeded in leaving an imperishable landmark in South American history which neither the pan-American conference nor the intercolonial railway can efface. The alleged dying declarations of Balmaceda concerning counsels given him by Mr. Egan and other declarations upon United States affairs are pure inventions."

IOWA POLITICS.

To-Morrow's Election the Sole Object of Public Attention.

DES MOINES, Nov. 1.—The politicians have not been able to keep the Sabbath entirely free from politics. The election is the sole object of public attention. Anxiety over the outcome has never been so intense. Both parties have an organization that will reach every precinct in the State. The vote in cities like Des Moines will probably be the fullest that was ever cast. Instances are frequent in which voters temporarily hundreds of miles from home have been sent for at the expense of the campaign fund. Both parties are very hopeful. The Farmers' Alliance (Ocala faction) is maintaining its campaign with considerable tenacity. Their candidate (Westfall) estimates his vote at from 25,000 to 40,000. The Republicans and Democrats concede him not to exceed 15,000. The Legislature is a matter of much speculation by both parties. The Alliance men are beginning to assert that they will succeed in securing the balance of power.

Wine Industry in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Late information as to the rapid development of the wine industry in Southern Brazil shows that a decided improvement has taken place in the quality of the product, though it still has a sharp taste. Notwithstanding this defect, good prices are obtained for it. It is more remunerative than coffee. The Government has taken steps to foster the culture of the vine by granting for two years free transportation for products over State railways, and has provided for the establishment of an entomological and phylloxera station, with a vineyard attached, for the diffusion of information as to vine culture.

Soldiers' Arrears Claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Second Auditor Patterson, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, suggests that the revised statutes be modified so as to authorize the Second Auditor to disallow clams for arrears of pay and bounty in cases where the records of his office shows that a soldier or his heirs have received all they are entitled to under the law, provided that if the claimants are dissatisfied they may, within six months, appeal to the Second Comptroller, otherwise the Auditor's action shall be deemed final and conclusive, subject to revision only by Congress or the proper courts.

Daring Robbery.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.), Nov. 1.—Early this morning the residence of George Scott, Vice-President of the Portsmouth Brewing Company, was entered by robbers through a rear window. The thieves proceeded to the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Scott, removed all their clothing from the room, then chloroformed them. Obtaining a key to the safe they rifled it, securing between four and five thousand dollars in money, several articles of jewelry and valuable papers. They also took a gold watch and a diamond from Mr. Scott's shirt. The total value of the booty secured was $7,000.

Death of Minister Carter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—P. A. H. Carter, Minister to the United States from Hawaii, died here this morning at 1:30 o'clock at the Everett House. Death was the result of a long illness. He suffered from organic disease that developed into dropsy. He took a trip abroad for the benefit of his health, but derived no advantage from it. He arrived here September 24th last, and has been confined to his bed almost constantly since then. He was attended by his wife, three daughters and one son, G. R. Carter of Seattle, Wash.

Trouble Brewing.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—A *Picayune's* Austin, Tex. special says that A. L. Lee, who shot and killed Editor Bowan last summer, will be taken from jail and conveyed to Frio County for trial. It is reported that much ill-feeling exists, and if the rumors are true bloodshed is imminent. Governor Hogg has ordered the State militia at San Antonio to hold themselves ready to proceed to Frio County at a moment's notice.

River Improvement Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—The Commercial Club of this city has called a convention, to meet here December 15th and 16th, to urge upon Congress systematic improvements of the Missouri and Lower Mississippi Rivers. Delegates will be here from Montana, Colorado, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

A Coal Company Attached.

DULUTH (Minn.), Nov. 1.—Attachments aggregating $700,000 have been issued against the Iron and Coal Company of Minnesota. The corporation is composed principally of Englishmen, and it is charged that the English holders have a scheme to look after individual interests, regardless of the interests of American holders.

A Nebraska Bank Robbed.

OMAHA (Neb.), Nov. 1.—A special from Homer, Neb., says: The State Bank was robbed this morning by two masked men of $1,600. The robbers went to the Cashier's residence and compelled him, at the point of a revolver, to accompany them to the bank and open the safe, after which they gagged and bound him. The robbers escaped.

Suicide of an English Officer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Captain Algernon Horner, 45 years old, formerly a captain in the British army, and of late in the employ, it is said, of the English secret service, committed suicide Sunday afternoon in his room at the Victoria Hotel by shooting himself through the right temple. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Breach of Contract Suit.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Edward B. Welch has scored a partial victory in his suit to recover $250,000 from Inventor Edison for alleged breach of contract. Defendant made a motion in the United States Circuit Court to appoint an Auditor to hear plaintiff's claim, and the Judge has denied the motion.

Library Excursionists.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—The American Library Association excursion party arrived last night, en route from Salt Lake City to the East. The party, which is composed of President Samuel S. Green of Worcester (Mass.) and thirty-five other members of the association, left for Chicago this morning.

Will Bring Suit for Libel.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—A *Commercial-Gazette's* Beaver special says: Senator Quay has instructed his counsel to commence suit to-morrow morning in Philadelphia against James Kerr, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, for $100,000 damages for libel and conspiracy to libel.

The Prohibition Law Constitutional.

BISMARCK (N. D.), Nov. 1.—By a decision filed yesterday, the Supreme Court sustained the prohibition law in every particular. The case was the noted one of John Haas of Fargo, and the only question on appeal was that of the constitutionality of the law.

KEPT HIS WORD.

Charles Schmidt Remains Alive in Prison but One Day.

HE FULFILLED AN OFT-REPEATED VOW.

Hanlan Defeats Stephenson in a Three-Mile Boat Race at Victoria, Reducing the World's Record Three Seconds—Acclaim Runs a Fast Mile at the Bay District Track.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN RAFAEL, Nov. 1.—Charles Schmidt, confederate of the notorious Sidney Bell, was found dead in his cell at San Quentin prison this morning. Schmidt was brought to the prison yesterday. Just before being photographed he placed a piece of folded paper in his mouth and then took a drink of water. It is now believed that the paper contained morphine. He was then locked in a cell and became unconscious. His cell mates called the attention of Captain McLean to his condition, but McLean paid no attention to them. They heard Schmidt moaning throughout the night, but could do nothing for him. In the morning he was dead. The Coroner's Jury met to-day, but adjourned to await an analysis of his stomach.

The crime for which Schmidt was imprisoned was a mysterious one. Over a year ago Samuel Jacobson, a prominent young Hebrew, was shot late at night and killed. Before he died he claimed that he was attacked by two highwaymen near his house, and resisting them the tall one shot him. Jacobson's story was disbelieved, however, and a number of sensational accounts have been published, all agreeing, however, that he was shot inside his house, either by a member of his family or by a man who was visiting one of his female relatives. After a while three men were arrested—Sidney Bell, Edward Campbell and Charles Schmidt. It was abundantly proved that they all had been holding up belated pedestrians in the city, and the first two agreed well with Jacobson's description of his murderers. Campbell finally turned State's evidence and confessed. He and Bell had held up Jacobson, who resisted and was shot by Bell. Schmidt was not present at the shooting, but he testified to many corroborative details. Bell was convicted of murder in the first degree, and Campbell was set free.

Schmidt, however, was tried for other robberies, convicted and sentenced to San Quentin for fifteen years. He then claimed that he had been induced to swear against Bell by the police, who promised to release him, and declared that his testimony was all false, and that Bell was innocent. This brought out a new crop of romances in regard to the Jacobson murder. Bell has rich friends in the East, who are working hard to save his life. The authorities disbelieved Schmidt's confession of perjury, and he was sent to San Quentin yesterday. He had often said that he would never remain there alive and has kept his word.

OVERLAND FREIGHT RATES.

Vice-President Stubbs Expresses His Opinion on the Subject.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—J. C. Stubbs, Third Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Company, who has just returned from the East, said yesterday that there was apparently little prospect of the Eastern lines consenting to participate in the reduction in rates on dried fruits and canned goods adopted by the Transcontinental Association. "The representatives of those roads," he continued, "say that there is more profit in hauling Eastern goods to Montana and other parts of the country where the trade is not controlled by the California fruit men than there is in carrying the California product to the East. If the reduced rates can be secured, however, we mean to get them."

Speaking of the California Traffic Association, Mr. Stubbs said: "It will be all very well if the merchants refused to be guided by the anti-railroad agitators. From the standpoint of the railroad I think the movement will do no harm. I do not see how it can result in the building of a competing line, though I am confident, aside from any inducement that may be held out by the San Francisco people, that a competing line will come here before very long. I do not say that it would be good policy for the Santa Fe to build to this city, for it already has a line here by virtue of its contract with us, but it will probably take such a course. The only reason, however, for its building the line is the local traffic which it would secure. In respect to this its competition would not hurt our system, while as for through business it is already a strong competitor."

BAY DISTRICT RACES.

The Colors of the Talent Lowered—Fast Time Made.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Three surprises were sprung on the talent at the Blood-horse races yesterday afternoon, as they succeeded in picking only one winner out of four races, and the price of the one "good thing" prevented much plunging. Nevada was the tip for the first race, but Acclaim downed her easily in fast time, then Revolver upset the followers of John Treat in a very speedy six and one-half furlongs, Lodowic beat two others in the long-distance race, on which there was little betting, and the reputation of Oregon Eclipse as a repeater drew all the money from the knowing ones, as the comparatively unknown Fox won the five-furlong repeat race in a canter in two fast straight heats and Inkerman got a place, and great, therefore, was the downfall of the clever division. Immediately after the first race a drizzling rain set in and continued during the remainder of the afternoon, to the great discomfort of the spectators.

First race, one mile, all ages, Acclaim won, Nevada second, Marigold third. Time, 1:40 1-5.

Second race, six and a half furlongs, Revolver won, John Treat second, Regal third. Time, 1:21 3-5.

Third race, three-year-olds, one and three-quarters miles, Lodowic won, Mero second, Joe Harding third. Time, 3:08 3-5.

Fourth race, all ages, five furlongs, Fox won, Inkerman second, Oregon Eclipse third. Time, 1:01 1-5.

OAR AND SHELL.

Hanlan Breaks the Record in a Contest With Stephenson.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Nov. 1.—To-day's race at Shawnigan Lake resulted in a victory for Hanlan. The contest was a good one, and all the conditions were favorable. It was witnessed by about 500 persons. At 2:50 o'clock Hanlan made his appearance, followed by Stephenson. The moment time was called Hanlan got down to work and sprang to the front with a thirty-six stroke, Stephenson making forty, which he soon let down to thirty-one, but he seemed to labor hard. About a mile away Hanlan made a spurt and got ahead. Stephenson lost his course, going about fifty yards out. Hanlan put in his best work after turning the stake, coming in first in 19:20, three seconds ahead of the record. Stephenson was considerably behind.

The Grampus Safe in Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The steam whaler Grampus, Captain H. Norwood, arrived yesterday from the Arctic. This is the vessel about which numerous reports have been published to the effect that part of her crew had been massacred while wintering near the mouth of the McKenzie river. Every man who sailed from this port on March 22, 1899, came back yesterday safe and sound, with the exception of Second Officer J. A. Drayton, a native of the Barbadoes, aged 32 years, who died of dropsy over a year ago.

Doble Will Not Handle Sunol.

STOCKTON, Nov. 1.—Charles Marvin yesterday received the following telegram from Robert Bonner referring to the report that Doble is to have charge of Sunol next year:

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—*Charles Marvin, Stockton:* There is a telegram published in one of the daily papers from Terre Haute stating that Sunol is to be wintered in that city. That is not so. After you deliver her here, I intend, as you know, to jog her on the road this winter, and next spring if you should bring a stable East, you can have her in preference to any other man. ROBERT BONNER.

The Iron-molders' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—It is confidently stated that the iron-molders' strike, which has been going on for twenty months, is to be declared off by the men. The terms upon which this will be brought about are not as yet known in detail. The molders will make large concessions, the principal one of which is that in future all foundries will be what are called "open" shops, the union allowing its members to work in shops where non-union men are employed.

Tug-of-War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Results of the international tug-of-war tournament for Saturday, October 31, 1891:

Scotland vs. Canada, won by Scotland. Time, 19m. 20s.

Germany vs. Norway, won by Germany. Time, 44m. 50s.

Denmark vs. Ireland, won by Denmark. Time, 2m.

America vs. Germany, won by America by default.

Sudden Death at Colfax.

COLFAX, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Rashburn of Iowa Hill died suddenly at the depot Friday morning. She was taken suddenly ill in the waiting-room, and fainted three times. After recovering from the last fainting spell the poor woman went outside into the frosty night air, hoping it would revive her. A few minutes later express messenger Douglass came along and found her lying on the steps dead.

Lassen County Board of Trade.

SUSANVILLE, Nov. 1.—The Lassen County Board of Trade was organized yesterday, with Superior Judge W. T. Maston as President, John C. Davis as Vice-President, D. C. Hyer Secretary and Ike Knoch Treasurer. Jules Alexander, E. R. Dodge, T. B. Sanders, A. L. Shinn, L. L. Brubeck, F. Hines, D. Knoch, B. H. Leavitt, John T. Masten, Jake Cohn and M. Asher were elected Directors.

A San Francisco Supervisor Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Supervisor Henry Evans died this morning of Bright's disease, after a lingering illness of several months. Henry Evans was born in Cornwall, England, in 1844, and came to San Francisco in 1867. He was elected Supervisor of the First Ward at the last municipal election. He leaves a wife and two children.

An Embezzler Arrested.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Nov. 1.—Charles Curtis, who embezzled Government money while acting as money order clerk in the Postoffice at Carpenteria some time ago, was arrested here to-day. He will be turned over to the Government officials in the morning.

MARRIED TO HER BROTHER.

Means Resorted to by a German Girl to Secure Her Release.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Among the emigrants landed at the Barge Office to-day was a German family named Muller, composed of mother, son John, aged 26, and daughter Marguerite, aged 22, beside a son-in-law and his two children. The family debarked from the steamer Prince Bismarck. The daughter was in an interesting condition, evidently near its culmination. When questioned by the bureau officials, she indicated that her brother John was responsible therefor. The officials, not knowing of the relationship existing between the pair, told Marguerite that unless she and her betrayer married they would both be sent back to Germany. Both parties expressed a willingness to be married. They were escorted to the residence of a minister near by, and the ceremony was performed.

After the ceremony it was found that the mother had railroad tickets for Elgin, Illinois. She was found and told that her daughter had been married. She expressed astonishment, demanding to know who her new son-in-law was. Being told, she threw up her hands and shrieked, "Why, that is my son; they are brother and sister!"

Upbraiding recriminations by the mother and sister followed, while the son, brother and husband looked on in stolid indifference. The girl persisted that John was the father of the unborn child, while the mother protested that a soldier in Mecklenberg, Germany, was responsible. John would make no statement. The mother succeeded in inciting belief in the German soldier story, and the conclusion was reached that the girl had implicated her brother in order to secure her release from the Barge Office.

BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY.

Company Organized in Brazil to Deal With the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed of the organization and charter of the International and Commercial Industrial Company of Brazil with officers and a depository at 67 Ruad de Marco, Rio de Janeiro. The capital is at the start $1,500,000, all paid in and authority is granted for an increase to $4,500,000. It is the intention of the company to do business exclusively with the United States, and to this end it will undertake the agency for manufacturers, and in the execution of orders will guarantee payment, and whenever necessary or advantageous to the buyer or seller, will arrange to pay on delivery. Particular attention will be given to the complete outfitting of railways, supplying of rolling stock, furnishing and putting up iron and steel bridges and furnishing and erecting plats for the manufacture of sugar. The Bureau says the company is highly indorsed by banks of Rio de Janeiro, the management being in the hands of competent and experienced gentlemen, which is a guarantee of success. The recent treaty of reciprocity has led to the organization of the company.

Bishop Consecrated.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Most Rev. Dr. P. L. Chappelue was consecrated this morning as coadjutor to Archbishop Nalpernts of Santa Fe, N. M., and Titular Bishop of Arabisso, Asia Minor.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Desperate Fight Between Two Mexicans and an American.

ANOTHER COLLISION BETWEEN IRISH FACTIONS.

The Residence of the Prince of Wales at London Destroyed by Fire—The Loss of Life by the Recent Earthquakes on the Island of Hondo Estimated at Ten Thousand.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 1.—At the mining camp of San False, near Buenaventura, Coahuila, there was a sanguinary battle recently between John F. Moulton, an American, and Antonio Ventura and Leonardo Rodrugues, Mexicans. The Mexicans fell upon Moulton, knives in hand, and he defended himself with a dagger. At the conclusion of the fight Ventura was dead, Rodrugues had four dagger wounds in his body, and Moulton was badly slashed.

John N. Contreras, earthquake prophet at Guana Juato, forecasts a trembling for either Puebla or Vera Cruz between the 8th and 12th of November.

Deputy Juan A. Mateos presented a national divorce bill to the Chamber of Deputies on Friday night. The house was packed from floor to ceiling with spectators, and nearly every Deputy was present. The bill is very similar to the New York law. Not a State of Mexico has a divorce law, and it is doubtful if the one proposed will leave the Chamber, owing to the general Catholic tendencies of the masses.

THE IRISH FACTIONS.

Rival Meetings the Cause of Another Conflict.

CORK, Nov. 1.—Parnellite and anti-Parnellite meetings to-day were again divided by a large force of police. Nevertheless the Parnellites managed to throw a good many stones over the heads of the police at Mr. O'Brien's meeting. The McCarthyites replied with similar missiles, and a serious conflict followed. The police were utterly unable to keep order, many persons being injured. Earlier in the day an attack was made on a band of music in O'Connell street. The instruments of the musicians were smashed and a number of persons injured. The Parnellites marched in procession, an American flag and a portrait of Parnell being carried at the head of their line.

Mr. Redmond, Parnellite Parliamentary candidate, in a speech declared that it was impossible for Dillon and O'Brien to be independent. Gladstone was their master in England and Tim Healy their master in Ireland. During the meeting Mr. Redmond was presented with an enormous shillalah. Both meetings were largely attended. Much rowdyism was manifested at various times by roughs, who even attacked women and children.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

The Prince of Wales' Residence in London Burned.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Early this morning the top floor of the Prince of Wales' residence was discovered on fire. An alarm was promptly rung, and soon the greatest excitement prevailed. An hour later the whole upper part of the building was in flames, and in a few minutes the roof collapsed with a tremendous crash. The reflection of the flames was visible several miles around. The several fire brigades on the scene were assisted by hundreds of volunteers, including an engine company sent by the Great Eastern Railway Company by special train. The second and third floors of the building were gutted and their contents destroyed. The lower rooms were greatly damaged by water. The total amount of the damage is estimated at £15,000. The Prince and family were absent at the time. It is supposed the fire was caused by a spark from a flue, which smoldered during the night.

FATAL MISCHIEF.

A Telephone Wire Detached by Boys, With Serious Results.

PANAMA, Nov. 1.—Saturday a naked telephone wire was detached by some street arabs so that it hung from its support to the ground, trailing over the circuit wires from the electric light plant. A police officer commenced to haul it in. The act of drawing it caused it to cut through the rubber insulation of the electric light wire. The officer received a shock which rendered him unconscious. A great crowd gathered, and before the electric light company could be notified to shut off the current, a horse hitched to a cab was driven over the wire and killed. The cabman while attempting to extricate his animal from the harness, thinking he had simply fallen, was struck on the forehead by a swinging wire, which burned through his skull almost to the ears and there remained. The electric fluid literally filled the man's head, and in a moment his brain and eyes became completely incinerated. The flesh and skin smoked and sizzled until they also were reduced almost to ashes. During all this sparks played about his head in an awful shower, his eyes literally glowing and radiating with the consuming fire. No other casualties.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Ten Thousand People Killed by the Hondo Earthquake.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A private dispatch received here from Japan says the loss of life by the recent earthquake in the island of Hondo and other places was very great. Over 2,000 persons were killed and 18,000 houses were destroyed in the Province of Nagoya. Five thousand houses were destroyed and that number of people were killed at Gifu. The towns of Kano and Kasamatsa are also reported to have been destroyed, together with fifty miles of railroad. The estimate of the total loss to life may be over 10,000. There have been many wrecks about the island of Hondo as a consequence of the disturbance.

Central American Notes.

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica), Nov. 1.—An epidemic resembling la grippe has attacked many persons here.

Rumors from Nicaragua are to the effect that a number of persons will be exiled in addition to those already driven from the country, before long.

The epidemic of smallpox which recently prevailed in Honduras is over.

Collision Between Soldiers.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A Portuguese mail boat from East Africa, just arrived at Marseilles, reports a recent collision between British and Portuguese soldiers at Lorenzo Marques, in which two were killed and fifteen injured.

Steamer Contract Declared Forfeited.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 1.—The contract between the Executive and Salvador Malo for the establishment of a line of steamers between China and Mexican-Pacific ports, has been declared forfeited by the Mexican Government. The concession called for four yearly trips from Hongkong to Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, on the Pacific Coast, and two only were made.

Refugees Must First be Expelled.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Foreign Minister Ribot, having urged De Giers during his recent visit to Madrid to try to persuade the Czar to visit France, was told that it was first advisable to expel all Russian refugees, and it is supposed that they are preparing to make a clean sweep of them over the Swiss frontier.

Export of Cereals Prohibited.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A telegram was received at the Russian Embassy here announcing the issuance of an ukase in Russia prohibiting, from to-day, the exportation of all cereals excepting wheat. The Russian Government has assigned another 32,000,000 roubles to the distress fund.

Duty on Flour in Paraguay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Bureau of American Republics has information that the new law of Paraguay, taking effect to-day, imposes an import duty of ten per cent. on the tariff valuation of flour.

Spanish Loan.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—The Rothschilds will renew the Spanish loan of $10,000,000, and will advance $20,000,000 more in gold to the Bank of Spain. The contract will be signed on Wednesday.

In Sympathy with the United States.

TECUMSEH (Ont.), Nov. 1.—A strong branch of the Continental Union, whose object is political alliance with the United States, was formed here last night.

Cardinal Lavigerie Ill.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Cardinal Lavigerie is seriously ill at Algiers. The Pope has sent his blessing to the Cardinal.

UNCLE SAM'S TROOPS.

Recommendations Urged by Adjutant-General Kelton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Adjutant-General Kelton, in his annual report, speaking of the new system of examination for promotions, says the initiatory examinations have disclosed a gratifying degree of proficiency in regard to routine duties. All incapacitated officers have been retired, except seven, whose cases are pending. The recommendation for increased pay for non-commissioned officers was urgently renewed, and it is recommended that honorable service of not less than ten years in the army shall constitute a claim on the War Department for appointment to certain civil positions.

The actual number of desertions from organized commands of the army is 62 per cent. of their total mean strength. The moral tone and material interests of the army have been improved by canteens. The Adjutant-General makes many recommendations, among them that a bounty be given to men on their discharge after ten and fifteen years' faithful service.

SOAP AND WATER.

Shall We Dispense With Our Daily Ablutions?

Though we must express a personal predilection for soap and water, we are willing to admit that, if we all give up washing except when it is absolutely necessary to remove foreign substances, there will be one or two signal advantages. For example, there will be a national saving of many millions. The soap bill is an important item in many households, and its virtual suppression would probably allow many little extra luxuries. When the reaction has taken a steady hold of us, this no doubt will be worked out in detail by the "Anti-Washing League" or by the "Society for the Maintenance of Personal Cleanliness without the Use of Ablution." We shall be told how the money now annually spent in soap would build twenty lunatic asylums, a hundred orphanages, five hundred public halls, and give a bath-bun to every other child educated in schools receiving a Government grant.

Again, the ceasing of all ceremonial and luxurious ablution would save an enormous amount of time. Persons with beards sometimes calculate that in the time employed in shaving, their bare-chinned friends might learn Spanish, Dutch, or Portuguese, or instruct their offspring in the elements of geometry. In the same way, the time we have spent "in wooing, in watching, and pursuing" the soap round the washing basin may be profitably employed "in benefiting our fellow-creatures," in carrying on our business, or, as far as the morning wash is concerned, in obtaining a few more moments of repose.

Then, too, we cannot help thinking that the banishment from the national conscience of the idea that washing is of supreme importance will be exceedingly beneficial. Up till now the washing motive has too deeply dominated our race. We have come to look upon water as meant primarily to wash in, as an aid to ablution rather than a thing of beauty. A story of a Somersetshire peasant will illustrate what we mean. The individual in question had never seen the sea till he was taken to Weston-super-Mare on a "choir treat" excursion. Naturally the Vicar, the curate and the rest of the tenors, trebles and basses, as soon as the esplanade was reached, gathered round to see how the first sight of the ocean would strike the natural man. Will it be believed that the words struck from him by the view of "the unburrowed deep" lying in vast expanse before his eyes were these: "If I'd known what her were like, I'd have brought down a bit of soap and had a good wash"? The iron—or rather the soap—had entered so deeply into his soul that he could only conceive the sea as a huge washing place.

Again, the reaction against washing, if it comes, will help to bring us and foreign nations more into sympathy. At present "their scorn of washing and our love of soap"—the shade of the bard of Twickenham, of whom it was said that all his enemies wished him was "a little dentifrice and soap," will pardon our travesty—prevents anything like a real community of feeling. It may be remembered how the French lover sadly refused the attempt of winning the hand of the young English lady of whom he had become enamored. He dared not marry her, for were they to be united, "she would wash me, and then I should die." When Britain thinks like the rest of Europe on the soap question, such heartrending situations will not be created.—The Spectator.

Had Learned Too Much.

A true story is told of a farmer's dog who had been found guilty of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He is extremely fond of sausages, and has been taught by his owner to go after them for him, carrying a written order in his mouth. Day after day he appeared at the butcher's shop, bringing his master's order, and by-and-by the butcher became careless about reading the document. Finally, when settlement day came, the farmer complained that he was charged with more sausages than he had ordered. The butcher was surprised, and the next time Lion came in with a slip of paper between his teeth he took the trouble to look at it. The paper was blank, and further investigation showed that whenever the dog felt a craving for sausages he looked around for a piece of paper and trotted off to the butcher's. The farmer is something out of pocket, but squares the account by boasting of his dog's intelligence.

Electricity is now used in heating flat-irons used in tailor-shops.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Several Large Buildings Burned at Beverly, Massachusetts.

NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS IN LOSSES.

Governor Buchanan Takes Measures to Secure the Arrest and Conviction of the Leaders of the Briceville Riot—Farmers and Stockmen in North Dakota Suffer Greatly by Prairie Fires.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BEVERLY (Mass.), Nov. 1.—The most disastrous fire which ever gained headway in this town, to-day caused a total loss of nearly $200,000. It started in a large box factory on River street, owned by G. H. Allen of Lynn. The building was seventy-five feet square and set on hills over Danver's River. A high wind prevailed. Salem, Peabody, Lynn and Marblehead were called on for aid. The flames leaped from the Allen building to a four-story wooden shoe factory, owned by Woodbury Bros., and the building was soon doomed. The fire then caught on a two-story wooden dwelling across the street. Adjoining was a three-story building occupied by Woodbury Bros. for the storage of shoes and sole leather. This building shared the fate of the others. Showers of sparks fell on a freighthouse and carshed of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and it was totally consumed, together with five parlor cars. At one time twenty tenement houses and barns in the vicinity were on fire, caused by sparks. Insurance, about $100,000.

THE BRICEVILLE OUTBREAK.

The Governor Offers a Reward for the Arrest of the Robbers.

KNOXVILLE (Tenn.), Nov. 1.—Governor Buchanan arrived to-day to confer with Attorney-General Pickle on the outbreak at Briceville. This evening he issued two proclamations, one offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the leaders of the Briceville riot and an another offering a reward of $25 each for the capture of the escaped convicts. Everything is quiet at Briceville. As a precaution the guards at Olivers have been largely reinforced, and if the stockade should be attacked vigorous resistance will be made. The Governor will not call out the militia at present. He will depend upon the civil authorities to rearrest the convicts.

AN INDIGNANT PUBLIC.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Nov. 1.—A rumor is current here to the effect that a secret understanding exists between the miners throughout the State to liberate all convicts working in the mines. In consequence, it is thought that the next move will be made on Oliver Springs.

A Tracy City and Inman special to the *Times* says that the Briceville miners resumed work yesterday morning. The convicts are scattered, a majority fleeing to the mountains of Kentucky. The matter has created great excitement here, and the outcome is looked forward to with interest. The failure of the Legislature to adjust the difficulty is the foundation of the present lawlessness, and the public is very indignant.

BANK FAILURE.

The Maverick National Bank of Boston Will Suspend Payment.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The Maverick National Bank will suspend payment to-morrow morning. The decision to close the doors was reached after a protracted conference of the Clearing-house Committee of the Boston National Bank, Sunday morning. It is stated positively that the failure will not entail any widespread financial evils.

The official announcement of the suspension was made by the Clearing-house Committee this evening in a call for a meeting of the members of the Clearing-house to-morrow morning to take action upon the proposition recommended by the committee that all banks composing the association unite in making advances in cash to depositors in the Maverick bank. The call states that the object of making these advances is to relieve a temporary embarrassment of depositors, and that the bank was closed by the National Bank Examiner, acting under instructions of the Comptroller of Currency.

The immediate cause of the suspension was the suicide of Irving Evans, and the talk which followed it. The loss caused the bank by dealings with Evans is not large enough to seriously injure it, being not more than $200,000, but the talk of the street made the loss far greater. The facts in the matter are in no sense discreditable to Mr. Potter. The deposits in the bank ten days ago amounted to more than $10,000,000. During last week more than $1,700,000 was withdrawn. Friends of the bank's management assert that it will pay depositors dollar for dollar. A Receiver will be appointed.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Saturday's Sales at Chicago and Kansas City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction as follows: Keiffer pears, $3 70; Easter Buerre pears, $1 20@1 50; Winter Nellis pears, $1 75@2; Glout Morceau, $1 85@2 85; d'Alencon, $1 80@2; Vicar, $1 55; Buerre Gris, $1 55; quinces, $1 20; plums, $1@1 40; peaches, $1 20.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at auction for account of California Fruit Union shippers peaches at 70c; Winter Nellis pears, $1 75; Tokays, $2 30; single crates, 65c@$1; single crates Cornichon grapes, $1; Black Ferrara grapes, 70c; single crates Emperors, 65@80c; single crates Muscat grapes, $1 10.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.—Ginocchio Brothers, agents for the California Fruit Union, sold one car of California pears, realizing for Vicar pears, $1 75; Easter Buerre pears, $1 65.

Forest Fires in North Dakota.

MANDAN (N. D.), Nov.