THE RECORD-UNION.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Report of the Attorney-General Submitted to Congress.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE EXCLUSION ACT.

Over Six Hundred Bills Introduced in the Senate Yesterday, the Largest Number Ever Introduced in That Branch of Congress in a Single Day —Congressman Springer's Views on the Tariff Question.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Attorney-General Miller was submitted to Congress to day. It reviews the business of the United States Supreme Court and devotes a chapter to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which, says Mr. Miller, has been organized in each circuit and is ready for business, although an additional Circuit Judge in each circuit has not yet been appointed.

Mention is made of a heavy increase in the business of the Court of Claims, and the recommendation is made that the working force of the court be largely increased.

The Attorney-General says it is also necessary that some provision be made for the representation of the interests of the Government before the Board of Appraisers in customs cases appealed from collectors to the Board of Appraisers. He also invites attention to the special report on the subject of Indian depredation claims, and shows the importance of a change in the conduct of that business. The claims aggregate $20,000,000.

On the subject of United States prisons, the Attorney-General says: "In pursuance of recommendations in the annual report of this department a bill was passed by the last Congress authorizing the construction of three United States prisons, to be located, one north and another south of the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude and east of the Rockies, and the third west of the Rockies; but, by an evident inadvertence, Congress failed to make any appropriation for the purchase of such sites and the erection of such buildings. I recommend that the appropriations evidently contemplated by that Act be made, so this work may go forward."

After speaking of the well-known difficulties in the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Attorney-General says: "If it is desired that these laws shall be made effective, they should be so changed that they cannot be misunderstood. To arrest and try such persons, and as a result simply send them back across the British line is shown to be an idle expenditure of time, labor and money, by the fact that, as might well be expected, the same persons have to be arrested and tried over and over again. Moreover, it is quite uncertain whether the order requiring Chinese prisoners to be sent back into the British Dominions could be made effective. This subject demands prompt consideration."

From information, official and unofficial, in regard to the administration of the laws in Alaska, the Attorney-General is impressed that such administration is not satisfactory, and that it can only be made satisfactory by new legislation.

The Attorney-General calls attention to the evils of the "fee system," and advises the substitution of stipulated salaries in all cases.

He reviews the legal proceedings in the case of the Chilean steamer Itata and sums up as follows: "Upon the trial of this indictment it was held by the District Court that these proceedings were not in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, first, because the enterprise was a legitimate commercial transaction, and, second, because the Congressional party of Chile, not having at the time received recognition from the Government of the United States, either as a Government *de jure* or as a belligerent, acts done by the representatives of and in the interest of that party in the way of hostilities against the Chilean Government, were not in violation of any statute of the United States; in short, that it is only in the interest of a Government recognized *de jure* or a belligerent, that the neutrality statute of the United States can be violated. Without discussing the proposition that such transaction is legitimate commerce, I venture the suggestion that, in the case of serious injury to commercial or other interests of a nations with which we are at peace, by ships fitted out in our harbors, the plea of such non-recognition is a very insufficient answer. If the construction given to these statutes by a trial court shall be sustained on appeal, the statute should, I think, be amended."

Mr. Miller reports five suits commenced under the Act of August 7, 1888, requiring all telegraph lines subsidized by the Government by and through their own respective corporate officers and employes to maintain and operate for railroad, Governmental, commercial and all other purposes, such telegraph lines, and requiring the Attorney-General by proper proceedings to prevent any unlawful interference with the rights and equities of the United States in relation to such telegraph lines.

On this subject the Attorney-General says: "In the suits of the United States against the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, both pending in the northern district of California upon demurrers and motions to dismiss for want of proper jurisdiction, it is being claimed on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company and other corporations, necessary parties defendant, having charters from other States than California, that they cannot be sued in the United States Circuit Court or in any District Court other than that from which they derive their respective charters; in other words, they are not 'inhabitants' of any district except the district in the State by which they were created. Touching the question of jurisdiction raised by these corporations, non-residents of California, the result of such contention is that a corporation like the Western Union Telegraph Company, a New York corporation, which is doing business in every State and district in the Union, which has a right in the Federal courts of the various districts, and if sued in the State courts they move such suits for litigation in the Federal courts, cannot be sued in the Federal courts in any State outside of New York. It is not believed such is the law, at least where the Government is plaintiff. Certainly it was not the intention of Congress in enacting the judiciary law of 1888 to thus make the corporations a privileged class. I recommend that Section 1 of the Act of August 18, 1888 (25, Statute 5434), be amended by inserting a proviso after the word 'inhabitant' in the following sentence, namely: 'And no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant; provided, any foreign corporation may be sued in any district where it may be found, the process to be served as in like cases in the State where said suit or action is brought.' Such an amendment would restore the law to what it was for a century prior to the Act of March 3, 1887, and would impose on these corporations liability to be sued corresponding to the right they enjoy to sue as plaintiffs, and to remove suits in which they are defendants."

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Congressman Springer's Idea of What the Democrats Should Do.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Congressman Springer, who is likely to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee if Mills is offered it and declines, said to-day that his policy with reference to the tariff was to provide for free wool, free salt, free timber, free coffee, free ties, free coal and free binding twine.

He said: "I do not think we should attempt a general revision of the tariff at this time. We should offer the country relief by passing bills putting the articles named on the free list and sending them to the Senate. A general tariff bill cannot be enacted into a law, and would keep Congress here until October. I think there should be an appointment of a strong Committee on Manufactures, with able investigators on it. It should consist of fifteen members—ten Democrats and five Republicans. This would make five sub-committees, of three each. They should divide the work, one investigating the textile industries, another iron production, another glassware and pottery, and so on.

"This committee would be a sort of adjunct to the Ways and Means Committee, which could go on with its work and then subsequently get all the testimony without a long list of hearings. These sub-committees could go on during the session and also during the recess. These inquiries should not be conducted with a spirit of hostility toward the manufacturers, but with a view to ascertaining the bottom facts, and ascertain in each case what, if any, degree of protection is needed, as I have a suspicion that frequently it is represented that they need a great deal more protection than is really the case. It should be ascertained what is the labor cost on the things produced, the wages paid, whether the work is steady or not, the profits on actual capital, and not on watered stock, relative stock of production here and abroad, whether there are tacit or direct agreements to limit the production, and other information of a practical character. This information is not now to be had. The party could fight the McKinley bill, and if we win in the elections this information would enable us to form a tariff bill adapted to the country and one that could become a law, and we could pass it in the Fifty-third Congress. If we fail in the elections, then with the information thus obtained we can keep on until the country is educated against the McKinley bill."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Paddock Introduces the First Bill of the Present Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—One of the first subjects to occupy the attention of the House Foreign Affairs Committee will be that of the harsh treatment of Hebrews by Russia. This will be earnestly pressed upon the attention of the committee, and it will be urged to go as far as possible in expressing sympathy with the Russian Hebrews in distress, and take such measures consistent with the usages of diplomacy as will tend to secure the amelioration of their condition. This Government will be asked to continue the use of its good offices as intercessory with the Czar in behalf of the Hebrews.

Senator Paddock of Nebraska has the distinction of having introduced the first bill in this Congress. It provides for the organization of a section in the Department of Agriculture to be known as the food section of the chemical division, whose duty it shall be to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food, drugs, etc. This proposition failed of adoption at the last session as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill.

In the Senate to-day Mitchell of Oregon presented a petition of a large number of citizens of Oregon, praying Congress to take whatever action may be necessary to invite a conference of Governments of the world during the World's Columbian Exposition, for the purpose of devising measures by which the principles of arbitration may be incorporated in treaties, conflicting international laws harmonized and an international court established having jurisdiction in cases in which the Government shall fail to settle by negotiations.

The Senate to-day broke the record in the way of measures introduced in a single day, there having been 612 bills and eight joint resolutions presented.

TAMMANY AFTER THE OFFICES.

That Organization Wants a Big Slice of the House Positions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The *Star* says: Tammany is but slimly represented in Washington at this time, and if anything untoward happens before to-morrow Richard Croker of the city and State of New York will have to shoulder the blame. Mr. Croker is generally credited with being the "boss" of Tammany. "Ice-man" Turner, who is doorkeeper of the House, evidently is of that opinion, for when Mr. Croker yesterday telegraphed to Turner to go to New York Turner could not get to the depot too rapidly.

As soon as the Tammany men in the New York delegation heard of the ukase received by Turner, they, too, resolved to return home, and, as a consequence, Judge Tim Campbell is the only Tammanyite at the Capitol to-day. The Judge believes there is or has been by this time a consultation at Tammany headquarters over the offices which the Doorkeeper controls. There are 152 positions, and the total sum annually disbursed exceeds $131,000. Tammany wants the biggest slice of that pie, and will probably get it.

Violation of the Exclusion Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The passenger agents of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways have been in correspondence with the Treasury Department, in regard to the liability of those roads in the transportation of Chinese seeking admission into the United States. It appears that it has been suggested to the railway officials that their respective companies violate the law relating to the exclusion of Chinese when they convey to points in the United States persons not lawfully entitled to enter our territory. The Treasury Department takes this view of the case, and has instructed the proper officials to notify the railway authorities.

Free Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Stewart to-day introduced a bill providing for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion. It is a copy of the bill introduced by Plumb in the last Congress on the same subject, with certain amendments. One of these is that bullion deposited in the mints shall be coined into standard dollars only, and not in part made into bars. Another amendment provides that the certificates issued shall be of denominations not less than one nor more than ten thousand dollars, instead of not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars.

Cruiser San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—While the exact destination of the cruiser San Francisco, now fitting out at Mare Island, cannot be officially ascertained, it is generally understood at the Navy Department that she is going to Honolulu.

Chief Clerk of the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Thomas O. Towles of Missouri has been appointed Chief Clerk of the House.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Young Kit Carson Kills His Wife's Father and Mother.

FAMILY TROUBLES THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Eleven Prisoners Effect Their Escape From an Illinois Jail—The New Pneumatic Gun Carriage Proves to be a Success—Company Organized in New York for the Purpose of Tunneling East and North Rivers and New York Bay.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LA JUNTA (Col.), Dec. 10.—Kit Carson, Jr., son of the famous old scout of the same name, to-day killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law, and then made good his escape. About a year ago Carson married Miss Susie Richardson, but because of his drunkenness and cruelty she was compelled to return to her father's home. To-day Carson went to Richardson's house and demanded his wife. The old man refused, when Carson shot at him, the ball passing through both hips. Mrs. Richardson hurried to the room and was shot directly through the forehead, dying instantly. The murderer then mounted his horse and escaped into New Mexico.

GREAT TUNNEL SCHEME.

Company Organized to Run a Tunnel Under East River.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Austin Corbin has added another scheme to his list, which now comprises plans for tunnels under the East River, the North River and New York Bay, a trunk-line railroad across the western end of Long Island and an ocean steamship rendezvous at Montauk Point. Corbin's latest scheme was incorporated at Albany Monday under the title of the "New York and Queens County Tunnel Railroad Company."

Under the articles of incorporation the capital stock of the company is fixed at $40,000,000. The road is to be three and a half miles in length and is to be operated by steam, electricity or other motive power. The termini are to be some point near the boundary line of the States of New York and New Jersey in New York City, and near the mouth of Newton Creek in Long Island City. An engineer, on examining the proposed route, expressed an opinion the reverse of complimentary.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Delegates of State Boards Visit the Exposition Grounds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The representatives of the World's Fair Board of the various States and Territories spent the morning to-day listening to reports on the progress of the work. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the World's Fair grounds.

A novel proposition was put forth at to-day's session, the originator being Vice-President De Young, of the National Commission. He wishes Congress to pass a law authorizing the coinage of something which will at the same time be a legal tender and a souvenir of the Columbian Exposition. He offered a resolution that the Government be requested to coin at the mints pieces of the value of fifty cents. This being the probable price of admission to the fair, these coins could be used for that purpose, and make valuable souvenirs, their component parts to be gold and silver in ratio; that 5,000,000 be struck off, and that they be made a legal tender; that the Secretary of this meeting be requested to forward the resolution to Congressman Springer, with the request that he introduce such a bill.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that the National Board of Control will refuse to concur with the local Finance Committee in the plan to ask Congress for an appropriation instead of a loan.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

An Ex-Bank President Arrested in Denver.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—Robert Shirr, ex-President of the Red Cloud Bank and Farmer's Loan Association, was arrested here to-day on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. Shirr came here a year ago, after he had been deposed as President of those institutions, and was living with his father-in-law. It is alleged that false entries have been discovered, showing where the ex-President got away with $20,000, which will be increased to double that amount before the investigation has been concluded. Shirr denies the charges, and says he lost his private fortune trying to save the concern.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Half-mile, Yankee Boy won, Lady Undee second, McDearmon third. Time, 0:57½.

Six furlongs, Hannan Maberly won, Katuran second, Cruickshank third. Time, 1:24½.

One mile, Duster won, Wheeler C. second, Rimini third. Time, 1:58½.

Five furlongs, Vidette won, Schoolgirl second, Costa Rica third. Time, 1:11½.

Six furlongs, McGinty won, Ten-Ten second, Gaylord third. Time, 1:28½.

One mile, Profligate won, Jubilee second, Gilford third. Time, 1:50½.

Actor Florence's Body Buried.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The interment of William J. Florence's body took place at Greenwood Cemetery to-day. The body was removed from the receiving vault at 1 o'clock. Among those present were: Mrs. Florence, Barney Williams, Miss Mary Williams, Inspector Conlin, I. M. Palmer, M. J. O'Brien, Henry Naegle and a few others. The coffin was not opened.

Father Platt of St. Agnes' Church conducted the ceremony at the grave. There were many very handsome flower tributes from relatives and friends.

Pan-American Railway.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—A special to the *Picayune* from Victoria, Tex., says the first dirt on the new Pan-American railway was thrown to-day in the presence of a large concourse, and work begun in earnest. It will be the shortest line to the City of Mexico by nearly 300 miles, and will open one of the finest sections of country on the continent.

Illicit Distilleries.

TULLAHOMA (Tenn.), Dec. 10.—Federal officers returned last night from a raid in Northern Alabama. They report the capture of two large illicit distilleries, which they destroyed, together with several thousand gallons of products. The stills were about ten miles from Steuenson, Ala. No arrests were made.

A Town Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

PINOS ALTOS (N. M.), Dec. 10.—A frame building in the center of town took fire this morning, and as not a drop of water was accessible for fighting the fire, the whole town was nearly destroyed. The losses aggregate $100,000.

Secured a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Cora Bell Smith secured a divorce to-day before Judge Shepard from T. F. Smith, to whom she was married on March 10, 1890, on a tug boat off San Francisco. She alleges habitual ill-treatment.

Declined the Call.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Rev. Dr. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, to-day sent a letter of declination to the call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

Nearly Asphyxiated.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), Dec. 10.—Three ladies, the Misses Deenes of London, Eng., were nearly asphyxiated at the Grand Central Hotel last night. One aroused herself and gave the alarm. All are improving.

Sunday Closing of World's Fair.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the World's Fair managers of Pennsylvania this afternoon a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending the closing of the exhibition on Sunday.

Explosion of Hot Metal.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—By an explosion of hot metal at the Lucy furnace this morning two men were fatally and three others seriously burned.

Sawmill Boiler Explosion.

OTTERVILLE (Mo.), Dec. 10.—The boiler of Chapman's sawmill exploded, killing the engineer, Henry Jennings, and Sterling Coe.

Prisoners Escape.

GALESBURG (Ill.), Dec. 10.—Last night eleven prisoners escaped from jail here by sawing off the bars of a window.

Evarts' Son Found Dead in Bed.

WINDSOR (Vt.), Dec. 10.—Charles B. Evarts, son of Hon. W. M. Evarts, was found dead in bed this morning.

Death of an Inventor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—George W. Stewart, inventor of the sea telephone, died suddenly last night of heart disease.

After the Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—A committee is actively at work taking steps to secure the Democratic Convention for St. Louis.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

THE ALBATROSS COMPLETES HER FIRST CABLE SURVEY.

Further Particulars of the Frauds Committed by the Beagle's Owners—The Japanese Earthquake.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

HONOLULU, Nov. 25.—According to the accounts published in late Sydney papers, Bloom and Douglass, the owners of the yacht Beagle, who left this port very suspiciously a few weeks ago, were interested in the Australian Mercantile and Guarantee Association, and defrauded the association out of large sums of money, through the assistance, it is alleged, of James Millar, manager of the association. Bloom and Douglass' real names were Bell and Davis. It is claimed they have succeeded in getting away with 25,000 sovereigns, 6,000 of which belonged to Davis' mother. It has become known since the Beagle left that about $24,000 in sovereigns were placed in the hands of a man named Leonard, who came from Hilo with Bloom and Douglass, for the purpose of keeping the sovereigns out of the hands of the authorities, and also for the purpose of changing them into American gold. This Leonard succeeded in doing, and left for San Francisco on the steamer Mariposa, which sailed from here on the 20th inst. The same steamer carried the wives of Bell and Davis, who came up from the colonies and who proceeded on to San Francisco, accompanied by Leonard and a young man named Bynne, a nephew of Davis. The mother and sister of Davis, who tried to intercept the fugitives here to recover the £6,000 stolen from them, are still in this city. Another director of the same institution, named Malcom, succeeded, it is stated, in getting away with £10,000.

The United States steamer Albatross arrived here on the 21st instant, and is expected to remain in port about two weeks, when she will make the second survey on her return trip to San Francisco. Lieutenant Tanner states that the preliminary survey of 820 miles off the coast of California has been made with the view of finding the best starting point for a cable. In his opinion Salinas Landing, in the Bay of Monterey, would be most suitable. He further states that there is no reason why a cable could not be laid. There would be several difficulties to overcome, but only such as are usual in laying deep-sea cables. The greatest depth reached was 3,100 fathoms, the average depth being about 2,500. About 250 soundings were taken on the way to the islands, the last one being off Diamond Head, where a depth of 350 fathoms was found. The Albatross took the great circle course coming down, and returning will make the survey on a straight course. The landing place for the cable on this island has not been determined yet.

Hon. John P. Parker, a well-known resident of the islands, and uncle of Hon. Samuel Parker, Minister of Finance, died in this city November 23d, aged 64 years. He was a member of the House of Nobles under the Constitution abrogated in 1887, having been appointed to that body by King Lunalilo.

The British steamer Zambesi arrived from Yokohama November 23d, thirteen days out. The vessel is run by the Canadian Pacific and will continue to stop at this port in the future on her trips to and from the Orient. She reports the loss of life by the late earthquake in Gifu-ken, Japan, as 5,173 killed, 6,527 wounded, and that over 45,000 houses were demolished. The *Japan Gazette* says late news mentions the arrival in Ogaki of two doctors from Nagoya and a few members of the Red Cross Society, which has proved of great relief to the wounded. The number of amputations appear to have been very large, and it is said that, as the limbs are being preserved in alcohol for future dissection, the numerous bottles containing them may be seen in hospitals. People are still camping in the open air, fearing further shocks, and all are destitute of warm clothing. Although the weather has fortunately, on the whole, been mild and fine, a heavy rainfall occurred, adding materially to the discomfort of the people. They have rigged up rough, box-like sheds and shelters of wood and matting and are huddled together in these in the streets. Ogaki being specially liable to inundation, the people are keeping boats close at hand, to be prepared for the worst. Comparatively few of the dead have been claimed by friends, as many bodies are unrecognizable, and in others whole families died together. Those crushed by falling timbers were terribly mangled. Some have not yet been found. Interments have been but indifferently conducted, as one account makes mention of limbs and bodies being heaped together. The debris is becoming very offensive from the unburied remains concealed by it. There will be very serious ground for fear lest disease breaks out among the rescued.

SALT LIKEN RIOT.

Inhuman Treatment of a Prisoner by Chinese Insurgents.

NAILED TO A BOARD AND HIS BODY CUT UP BY PIECEMEAL.

Great Britain Visited by Another Damaging Storm—Open Revolt at Rio Janeiro Against the Peixotto Government—Conflict Between Troops and Insurgents, in Which Many Lives Are Reported Lost.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The North China *Herald* of the 9th of October gives the particulars of the Salt Liken riot in the Faien province, at a place or town called Telilma, and not Chaughna, as was previously reported.

The leader of the insurgents is named Chen, and he had a force under his command on the top of the hill outside of the city of some 3,000 men.

Under the pretense of opposing the Liken squeezes on salt the force formed, and the first expedition was directed against the Salt Liken office, which was burned.

One unfortunate fell into the hands of the insurgents, who nailed his hands and feet to a board and cut him up piecemeal. The victim was considered a sacrifice to their flag.

When the insurgents, flushed with success, made a complete circuit around the city, they met with a stubborn resistance from a volunteer force about 1,000 strong, which repulsed every attempt to take the walls by assault.

For three days the city held out and provisions ran short. Although agitated by fear and harassed by hunger the defenders stood nobly to their posts in the desperate hope of an early rescue by the imperial troops.

The insurgents seized a favorable moment to send a large force to storm the defenses, and a bloody struggle ensued, resulting in favor of the attacking party. The leader was the first one to leap over the wall, and rushing straight to the magistrate's yamen, he first liberated all the prisoners.

The authorities dispatched 1,000 soldiers to the place, and the latest news is that the insurgents left the city and are encamped on the hill.

REBELS ROUTED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Pekin states that owing to the delay of getting the Mongolian tribes together the plan of the Viceroy to surround the rebels has not proved a success. Another battle was fought between the imperial troops and the rebels and the latter were routed and dispersed. This battle is believed to be the one concerning which the Chinese Legation here received advices yesterday.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

Chancellor Von Caprivi Urges the Adoption of the New Treaties.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—In the Reichstag to-day Chancellor Von Caprivi opened the debate on the new commercial treaties, making a strong appeal in favor of their adoption. He dwelt upon the fact that the present import and export relations would ruin both employers and employes. The measures under discussion were necessary to preserve Germany's husbandry and commerce.

Continuing, the Chancellor said the immediate effect of the treaties upon the finances of the empire would be a diminution in revenue of nearly 18,000,000 marks. This was a matter that required budget consideration. Speaking on the question of the differential treatment of the countries not included in the treaties, he said it was needless to speak of Russia. The lamentable distress in that country would not be removed for some time, and it was useless to discuss what would be done afterward. As regards the United States, the two Governments had decided to continue on the basis of arrangements of 1885, whereby the United States received the most favored nation treatment.

In connection with the alleged distress in Germany, he said the agriculture of the country could very well bear, without risk, a reduction in the tariff rate of one-half a mark. In the matter of wine, it had been the aim to compel sharp competition against artificial wines, schnapps and so-called "French" clarets, so as to provide on German soil a battle-field for Italian wines against those of France. The reduction in duties on the necessaries of life was of advantage to the working people. Adverting to the McKinley law, the Chancellor said: "We wish the countries of Europe to preserve their independence against America. For this purpose they must unite together. The treaties just concluded will give a sure guarantee for the future."

Herr Von Kanitz (Conservative) opposed the Chancellor's policy. He regretted that the negotiations showed they had only free trade counselors. He looked forward to the ruin of the German agriculturist.

The Chancellor responded that he had been aided by the same advisers that assisted Prince Bismarck.

At a meeting of the Conservative members of the Reichstag twelve voted in favor of and twenty-four against the treaties. Herr Kardoff read a telegram stating that Bismarck did not intend to appear during the debate.

MET A HORRIBLE DEATH.

An Aeronaut Falls a Distance of Four Hundred Feet.

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.—Lieutenant Mansfield, who gained quite a reputation by thrilling parachute descents from great hights, met a horrible death here to-day. Only a short time ago he made a descent of 11,000 feet safely. To-day an enormous crowd gathered at the Victoria Gardens to watch him repeat that feat. When the balloon had reached a hight of about 400 feet it burst and immediately began to fall to the earth. Mansfield could not disengage the parachute, as it was entangled in the ropes, and he came to the ground with awful force and was instantly killed, the body being mangled in a terrible manner.

RETALIATION MEASURES.

Newfoundland Increases the Duties on Canadian Goods.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), Dec. 10.—In retaliation for duties imposed by Canada on Newfoundland fish, the Government has put into force the section of the Act against Canada which increases the duties on articles imported from Canada.

The *Herald* of this city and the Harbor Grace *Standard* strongly condemn the action of the Government in placing the retaliatory law in force and declare it is most suicidal. On the other hand, the *Telegram*, an organ of the Government, says: "The people of Newfoundland are pleased with the action of the Government in excluding intermeddling and officious Canada from free access to our bait fisheries, and the wisdom of this course will be emphasized in a very forcible manner before the close of next year's fishing season. Every fisherman in Newfoundland knows that but for the stand taken against this colony by Canada we should to-day be enjoying the inestimable advantage of free trade with the United States. Canada deserves no favorable consideration at our hands. She has been corrupt at home and treacherous to her sister colonies, and the feeling in Newfoundland to-day is the less we have to do with her the better." A war of tariffs between Canada and Newfoundland has been formally inaugurated. A cablegram from St. Johns says there has been put into effect a law, enacted some years ago, which imposes duties on imports from Canada.

INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

Chile's Foreign Minister Has a Word to Say on the Subject.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A *Herald's* Valparaiso special says: Foreign Minister Matta, in a report to Congress relative to the claims made against Chile by foreigners, says the Government is bound in duty to administer strict justice. The Chilean Ministry, however, he adds, rejects all attempts to formulate claims which at times have been allowed in America, owing to special circumstances under which the Governments against whom such claims are preferred were placed toward those in whose favor they were formulated.

To countenance the present attempts would be to create in favor of foreigners privileges that are allowed neither by State nor international law. By virtue of the mere fact that a foreigner takes up his residence in Chile shows that he likes it and that it suits him. He would further wish to acquire right to impose on the Government an obligation to secure him against the downfall and disastrous events that afflict Chilians as well as foreigners, and which are entirely due to superior force, as in the case of August 28th and 29th.

While there is no doubt the claims of prominent British merchants are in several cases greatly exaggerated, still, in the end, the Chilean Government cannot refuse to pay a large portion of the claims made for sacking and looting in Valparaiso, Vina del Mar and Santiago, as well as for damages to the nitrate railroad and detention of steamers.

Situation in Brazil Critical.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 10.—The situation here continues critical. The Government is taking measures to prevent an emeute in the city. Advices from Compos state there has been an open revolt against the Peixotto Government. A conflict occurred Tuesday last between the Government troops and the insurgents. The advices are not clear as to which side won the victory, but it is reported ten men were killed.

New Orleans Dispute Closed.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent in Rome asserts that the United States Government has given the Italian Government a semi-official promise to so modify the American Constitution as to insure the most absolute protection to foreigners. Upon this promise the Italian Government intimates its willingness to regard the New Orleans dispute as closed.

Prince Bismarck.

HAMBURG, Dec. 10.—Prince Bismarck came to the city from Friedrichsruhe this morning for the purpose of visiting Count Von Waldersee, and was greeted enthusiastically by an immense crowd of citizens. In course of conversation he said he was undecided whether or not to attend the Reichstag.

Servian Villages Raided.

BELGRADE, Dec. 10.—The Malissorri tribe, from Albania, raided and burned Paschani and Vrangevece, villages in Servia, a short distance from Tetono, and killed four inhabitants. They afterward attacked five hamlets, plundered the houses and killed seven persons.

Quadruple Murder.

BUDA PESTH, Dec. 10.—A quadruple tragedy is reported from the village of Alt-Kanitza. A blacksmith who resided at that place, in despair at his inability to procure work, killed his wife and three children. He then committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart.

French Bark Wrecked.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The French bark Leonore, Captain Barnard, which sailed from Coosaw, November 13th, for Swansea, has been wrecked off Mumble's Head. The crew were drowned. It is believed that twelve persons altogether have been drowned.

Gale in England.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The gale which set in last night is still raging. It already has done a large amount of damage and has been attended with a large number of fatalities. A number of small coasting vessels are reported lost along the south coast of England.

Influenza in Austria.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—Influenza is epidemic in upper Austria, and an immense number of people are prostrated. Horses, too, are attacked by the disease, and many deaths of animals are reported.

The Betrothal Celebrated.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Queen gave a banquet at Windsor Castle to-day in honor of the betrothal of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

Combine Against Clericals.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the democratic Deputies to-day a resolution was adopted signifying the approval of the plan for a party combine against the clericals.

Famine in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Government will advance money for fodder to peasants who prove that they possess animals, the object being to prevent the wholesale slaughter of animals.

Small-pox Epidemic.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The small-pox epidemic is causing great ravages in Riasin. The mortality is 25 per cent. There are 25,000 cases of influenza in Odessa.

Panic on the Bourse.

RIO JANEIRO Dec. 10.—There was a panic on the Bourse here to-day, owing to the heavy fall in railway shares. It is feared the decline will entail numerous failures.

Thrown From a Carriage and Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Major-General Sir Lewis Pelly, while driving to-day at Hereford, was thrown from a carriage and killed.

Commercial Treaties Signed.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The new commercial treaties between Austria-Hungary and Switzerland were signed to-day.

King George Has Small-pox.

ATHENS, Dec. 10.—The illness from which King George is suffering is now pronounced small-pox.

Value of Parnell's Estate.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The gross value of Parnell's property is sworn at $55,870, and net, $31,260.

Chicago Tug-of-War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—In the tug-of-war contest to-night America beat England in sixteen minutes, Scotland won from Germany in twelve minutes, and Canada defeated Ireland in the same time.

COAST CHRONICLES.

New Rules Adopted by the State Board of Horticulture.

ALL IMPORTED TREES MUST BE INSPECTED.

Harry Miller, the Mendocino Stage Robber, Held to Answer by United States Commissioner Sawyer With Bail Fixed at $10,000—Large Factory at Seattle Burned to the Ground.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The Board of Horticulture has amended its rules in view of the coming planting season and the expected importation of large quantities of fruit trees into this State. A list of the newly amended rules was presented to the public to-day, and will receive wide circulation. The chief object of the amendments is to protect, as far as possible, the vineyards and orchards of the State from all pests and diseases of an injurious nature.

The amended rules require all consignees or agents to notify the local inspectors or guaranteed guardian within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the imported trees, plants, buds, seeds, etc. All such trees, plants or seeds are to be inspected, and, if necessary, disinfected immediately upon their arrival. If insects or diseases are found, the shipment is to be quarantined for at least fourteen days, or until the qualified officer shall pronounce the plants or seeds free from contagion. The introduction of orchard stock from districts where peach yellows or rosette exists is prohibited.

There is also a clause which prohibits the sale, distribution or transportation of any material until the same is thoroughly disinfected. Definite disinfecting requirements are also made with regard to trees, grafts, buds, etc.

The officers of the society are empowered to proceed against imported stock as a nuisance, provided it is infected.

BIG BLAZE AT SEATTLE.

A Mill Company's Large Factory Totally Destroyed.

SEATTLE (Wash.), Dec. 10.—The Mechanics' Mill Company's large factory on the tide flats was burned to-night, but the big sawmill attached was saved. For a time the Seattle boiler works, the marine ways and the sawmill of the Seattle Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, the tug Bix, which was on the ways, and Moran Bros.' foundry and machine shop, were in imminent danger. All this property was over the tide flats, nearly half a mile from the shore lines, and are only reached by wharves and bridges. The city water mains have not be extended to their factories, and only small private mains were available. The fire-boat saved the big sawmill which was attached to the factory. The loss of the Mechanics' Mill Company is estimated at $140,000; insurance, $28,000.

LOST HER RUDDER.

The Whaleback Steamer Charles W. Whetmore Disabled at Sea.

ASTORIA (Or.), Dec. 10.—The British ship Zambesi, from Hongkong, arrived last night, having in tow the disabled whaleback steamer Charles W. Whetmore. The Zambesi found the Whetmore thirty miles south of the entrance to the Columbia. Though able to steam the whaleback had no way of steering, the rudder having dropped off. Captain Edwards of the Zambesi has entered claims for salvage and damages before Vice-Consul Cherry. The claims for salvage will be one-third the value of the whaleback and cargo. This will aggregate $200,000. Captain Hastings of the Whetmore says that two weeks ago, off the Galapagos islands, the rudder began to drop off piece by piece, as the rivets fell out, but he hoped to make his destination.

PETALUMA NOTES.

The Poultry Show a Marked Success—Sudden Death.

PETALUMA, Dec. 10.—Interest in the Petaluma poultry show increases. The pavilion was crowded all day with a delighted audience. To-morrow (Friday) was to have been the last day, but at a late hour to-night the directors and officers were requested to continue the exhibition up to and including Saturday evening next. It is the greatest and most extensive exhibition of fowls ever exhibited on this coast, about 1,000 birds being on exhibition.

John Linebaugh, aged 67 years, a highly respected resident of this county, dropped dead suddenly yesterday at his farm in Blucher Valley while hitching up his buggy. The supposed cause was heart disease.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Officers Elected by the State Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The annual meeting of the State Association of Veterinary Surgeons, convened in this city, was concluded to-night. The attendance included representatives of the profession from all parts of the State. Dr. Thomas Maclay, M. C. V. R. S., of Petaluma, presided. The following officers were elected: President, W. E. D. Morrison of Los Angeles; Vice-President, W. A. Egan of San Francisco; Secretary, R. A. Archibald of Sacramento; Treasurer, C. P. Orvin of Stockton. Dr. Maclay of Petaluma, and Dr. McCollum of Sacramento, President and Secretary, respectively, for the last three years, both declined re-election.

Maritime Mishaps.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The barkentine Tropic Bird, which arrived from Tahiti this afternoon, brought word that the Norwegian bark Margeursden, loaded with cocoa and cotton, caught fire and had to be scuttled and sunk.

The barkentine Malay, bound from this port to Callao with railroad ties, sprung a leak and had to put into Papete. She was condemned and sold.

The Parsons Investigation.

SALT LAKE CITY (Utah), Dec. 10.—In the Marshal Parsons investigation to-day strong testimony was given in his favor by one of the guards at the penitentiary, Dr. Smith and others. The case at the close looked better for Parsons than at any time during the investigation. The investigation promises to last some time yet.

Miller Held to Answer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Harry Miller, son of Joaquin Miller, the poet, who held up a Ukiah and Eureka stage a few weeks ago, was held this afternoon by United States Commissioner Sawyer in $10,000 bail on a charge of attempting to rob the United States mail.

Secretary Foster Improving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Dr. Hamilton this morning said Secretary Foster was steadily improving.