THE RECORD-UNION.

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MINES AND RIVERS.

Report of Colonel Benyard on the Debris Question.

SECRETARY ELKINS SUBMITS THE MATTER TO CONGRESS.

The Condition of Representative Springer Much Improved—Important Meeting of the Cabinet on the Behring Sea Question—Unanimous Opinion That England's Position Regarding the Renewal of the Modus Vivendi is Untenable.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary of War Elkins has submitted for the consideration of Congress a copy of the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Benyard, of the Corps of Engineers, dated San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1892, and an accompanying letter of Chief of Engineers Casey, dated March 7th, submitting a statement of the amounts which can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, for the purposes named in the joint resolution investigating the mining debris in California, approved February 25th last:

"By the provisions of a public resolution the Secretary of War requested me to submit for the consideration of Congress what amounts can be profitably expended during the coming year to carry out the recommendation made by the Commission of Engineers of the United States Army appointed under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved October 1, 1885, entitled 'An Act to investigate mining debris in California, for restrictions of works, dams and mining dams to restrain the mining debris where now situated, and prevent its lodgment in the rivers of California, to the injury of navigation and commerce.' Under the provisions of the above resolution I have the honor to submit a statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Benyard, giving the amounts that can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year."

The following is a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Benyard's report:

"In accordance with the instructions contained in the department letter of the 19th instant, inclosing the joint resolution of the Fifty-second Congress, I have the honor to submit the following estimates for restriction works and dams to restrain the mining debris for the purpose of preventing the lodgment in the rivers of California to the injury of navigation and commerce. In response to your telegram of February 18th on the same matter, I replied the following day as follows: Dam at Deguerre Point, $150,000; restriction works below the dam, $100,000; Van Geisen's dam, $75,000.

"The Board of Engineers appointed to consider the hydraulic mining question in California reported that the existence of vast deposits of material in the canyons of the rivers throughout the hydraulic mining region and in the plain below the debouch of the Yuba River from the flood will eventually find lodgment in the navigable portions of the rivers below to the injury of navigation. The board proposed the erection of dams at the lowest points in the canyons of the Yuba and Bear Rivers, and also the building of restriction works only on the Yuba between Deguerre Point and its mouth.

"It was considered that these points, so long as hydraulic mining was not in operation, presented more favorable features for impounding works in the interests of navigation than could be found at other points above. In fact, to attempt to restrain the entire amount of debris where now situated would require works in every ravine, creek or canyon throughout the entire mining field. Being solely in the interest of navigation, and not in connection with the prosecution or resumption of hydraulic mining above, the estimates were presented in the report of the board. The estimates were presented for dams and restriction workings, also for wingdams. The latter, when so mentioned, were solely for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. The amendments suggested for any bill on the debris matter are to erase the words, 'wingdams where now situated,' and designate the points where other dams and restriction works are to be located; namely, restriction works on the Yuba River, below Deguerre Point; dam at Deguerre Point on the Yuba River, and a dam at Van Geisen's, on Bear River."

LITTLE PROSPECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The House River and Harbor Committee has decided not to grant any more hearing to persons other than Congressmen, but Representative Caminetti succeeded in having them make an exception in the case of Judge Searls, and the latter, as well as Representative Caminetti, appeared before the committee today and argued in favor of the improvement of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Mr. Caminetti brought to the attention of the committee the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Benyard.

"When was the resolution authorizing this report passed? I never knew anything about it," asked Chairman Blanchard.

The California representative explained that he had introduced a joint resolution calling for the report, and that the Speaker had referred it to the Committee on Mines and Mining, rather than to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and that in had passed both the Senate and House.

"Well, it should have come to our committee," said Blanchard, "but it is a good thing for you it didn't, for we would have sat down on it."

This was no news to Caminetti, for he had purposely filled his resolution full of mining phrases in order that it would seem to be a resolution more affecting the mines than the river improvement.

Mr. Caminetti said to-night to your correspondent that the chances were not favorable for securing much of anything for the Sacramento, San Joaquin or any other California river at the meeting to-day of the River and Harbor Committee.

FELTON'S DEBRIS BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Felton to-day introduced, by request of the mining men, a bill concerning mining debris and river improvement in California. The bill is identical with that introduced in the House by Caminetti, with the exception of a clause added authorizing the levying of a collection by the Government of a tax of 3 per cent. on the gross output of the hydraulic mines, and several unimportant changes recommended by the War Department, mention of which has been made in former dispatches.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Important Meeting of the Cabinet to Consider the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was important, notwithstanding the absence of Blaine, Foster and Noble. The entire session was devoted to the consideration of the Behring Sea question in general. The opinion was unanimous that the position assumed by the British Government in opposing a renewal of the *modus vivendi* was untenable, and not justified by the condition of the sealing industry. It was argued that the opening of Behring Sea this season to the indiscriminate slaughter by poachers would undoubtedly result in serious injury, if not the total destruction of the industry, and thus defeat the very object of the negotiations. It was decided to insist on a *modus vivendi* somewhat similar to that of last year.

Another question was in regard to the transmission to the Senate of copies of the correspondence on the question since January 6, 1891, the date of the last published volume, to aid that body in its consideration. While the general opinion was favorable to this, it was concluded to leave the matter open for a few days.

The correspondence would naturally include the last communication received from Lord Salisbury respecting the *modus vivendi* for the coming season, and may be delayed until it includes also a response to Lord Salisbury. This Government desires reaching a prompt agreement in regard to the fisheries in order that it may be officially promulgated in advance of the departure of the sealing fleet.

SENATORS CONSIDER THE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, considered the arbitration treaty in regard to Behring Sea. There was much opposition to it. One body of Senators bitterly opposed the idea of any treaty, holding the right of the United States to the waters acquired from Russia beyond question, and that it would be a cowardly surrender on the part of this Government to submit its rights to entertain a decision of foreign arbitrators. Attention was called to the fact that one of these arbitrators was a subject of a power with which our relations are much strained—Italy.

Other Senators appeared to believe that the approval of the treaty would be a distinct gain in the diplomatic battle, inasmuch as it committed Great Britain to recognition of the fact that the United States had a claim to jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea under Russian title, a point which she has heretofore steadily refused to allow.

A third group thought the treaty should not be approved finally without the addition of a clause renewing the *modus vivendi*. Indeed, there was manifested a general feeling of disappointment growing out of the refusal of the British Government to accede to the reasonable request of this Government in that respect.

Some Senators took the ground that while the treaty might safely be ratified, the Administration should be instructed that in the event of the continued refusal of the British Government to insure the protection of seals during arbitration proceedings, to order vessels of the United States to seize every offending vessel without regard to nationality.

After considerable discussion the treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Since the above was written it is learned that Acting Secretary Wharton delivered to the British Minister this afternoon the reply of this Government to Lord Salisbury's note declining to renew the *modus vivendi*. The reply reiterates the position of this Government, and insists on a renewal of the *modus vivendi* of 1891 for the coming season. It is understood that Sir Julian Pauncefote cabled the entire text of the note to Lord Salisbury this evening.

Representative Springer Improving.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The condition of Representative Springer is much better this morning, and his physicians are now of the opinion that if he holds until to-morrow what he has gained to-day, he will be on the road to convalescence.

The improvement in Springer's condition still continues. The prospects for a good night's rest were bright this evening. The physicians are extremely hopeful in the belief of his ultimate recovery.

Secretary Blaine's Health.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Alarming reports are in circulation to-night relative to the condition of Secretary Blaine, but the attending physician at a late hour said the Secretary was no worse than yesterday, and it is thought he will be better to-morrow.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: C. B. Lord, at Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, Cal., vice S. Dye, resigned; J. W. Bennett, at Mowry, Crook County, Or., vice W. A. Carson, resigned.

Senator Stanford's Opium Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Stanford introduced a bill providing that opium, crude or unmanufactured and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum of morphia, shall pay a tariff duty of $5 per pound.

Holman Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Representative Holman of Indiana is again confined to his rooms by an attack of illness. He was unable to be at the Capitol yesterday or to-day.

CORBETT'S EDICT.

He is Anxious to Fight Sullivan or Mitchell at Any Time.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Corbett to-night sent Mitchell and Sullivan letters announcing that it was his desire to meet them both, Queensberry rules. In the letter to Mitchell he said: "You crawled out of a match with me by stating that you would never engage in a finish contest. You now seem anxious to fight Sullivan to a finish. Since you have changed your mind, and cannot agree with Sullivan as to terms, I suppose you will have no objection to meeting me. I will fight you any time, anywhere, for any amount of money you may stipulate."

The letter to Sullivan states that his (Corbett's) forfeit is up, and requests Sullivan to cover it. He resents Sullivan's allusion to him (Corbett) as "a bombastic member of the profession." The letter closes: "In your general challenge you said, 'first come, first served'; my money is up, therefore I am entitled to the first chance."

SULLIVAN ACCEPTS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—William A. Brady, James J. Corbett's manager, has posted $1,000 with the sporting editor of the *World* and accepted Sullivan's challenge. This news was communicated to Sullivan, and in response this telegram was received to-night:

"John L. Sullivan has telegraphed Charley Johnson of Brooklyn to cover James Corbett's deposit, the fight to come off the last week in August or the first week in September; also, to cover all bluffers' money for the same period, Marquis of Queensberry rules, an outside bet of $10,000, before the club offering the largest purse, the winner to take the entire purse. DUNCAN B. HARRISON."

Stormy Election.

SEATTLE (Wash.), March 8.—The stormiest election in the history of this city has undoubtedly resulted in a landslide to the Democratic ticket. Over 8,000 votes were cast, and as there are over one hundred propositions, including candidates and thirty-seven charter amendments, the vote cannot be counted before midnight. The Republicans concede the election of Ronald (Democrat) for Mayor over Leary (Republican) by 800, and the greater part of the Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 100 to 400. At the last election Seattle gave 1,300 Republican majority.

March 9.—At 1 o'clock this morning incomplete returns from 26 out of 29 precincts give Ronalds (Democrat) 1,465, Leavy (Republican) 937. It is thought that the entire Democratic ticket at large, including nine aldermen, is elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 1,200, and that the Republicans may have elected four delegates out of eighteen. The vote will not all be counted before 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE.

Important Matters Discussed at the Monthly Meeting.

SHIPMENTS OF FRUIT DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Resolution Adopted Requesting the Department of Agriculture at Washington to Establish a Branch of the Department in San Francisco to be Presided Over by a Commissioner Who Shall Inquire Into the Needs of Agriculture of Arid Lands.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The annual meeting of the State Board of Trade was held this afternoon in Horticultural Hall, 220 Sutter street. There was a large attendance of members.

As Chairman of a special committee General N. P. Chipman of Red Bluff filed a long report on the importance and needs of the rivers and harbors of California. He commented at length on the harbors, and touched on river navigation. The need of vigorous work in Humboldt Bay was emphasized. It was urged that the Sacramento be made navigable to Red Bluff.

Another long report was submitted by General Chipman, as Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Resources of the State. It showed in detail the shipments from the State during 1891 of fruit, wine and brandy.

Total shipments of fruits of all sorts, deciduous and citrus, canned and dried, of nuts and raisins, for the year, were 352,300,425 pounds, or 17,645 carloads. Of these 253,824,000 pounds, or 12,691 cars, went by Southern Pacific lines; 99,076,425 pounds, or 4,953 cars, by the Santa Fe. Deciduous fruit shipments were enough to fill 4,262 cars; citrus fruits, 4,695; dried fruits, 3,454; raisins, 2,386; nuts, 369, and canned goods, 2,478.

The wine shipments for 1891 was 11,114,029 gallons; brandy, 799,612 gallons. There is considerable wine and brandy held in cellars and warehouses. At Vina alone there are 800,000 gallons of brandy.

During 1890 total fruit shipments were 323,915,185 pounds, or 16,195 cars, 1,450 less carloads than in 1891. In 1880 total fruit shipments, not counting wine and brandy, were 546 carloads.

Of shipments during 1891, 138,588,425 pounds went from south of Tehachipi, and 220,533,440 from north of Tehachipi. About 85 per cent. of the deciduous fruit went from Northern California, while practically all citrus fruits went from the south.

The gain in green fruit shipments (other than oranges) for 1891, over 1890, is 17,174,191 pounds, or about 858 carloads—a gain of fully 25 per cent.

In 1890 prune shipments footed up 10,224,760 pounds; in 1891 (by Southern Pacific alone) 23,144,000, an increase of over 645 carloads and over 100 per cent. From San Jose 17,580,000 pounds of prunes were shipped in 1891; Sacramento, 4,676,000 pounds, Marysville, 462,000 pounds; San Francisco, 534,000 pounds; other parts of the State, 492,000 pounds. Other dried fruits show a loss.

Nut shipments for 1891 were 7,386,630 pounds, a gain of 5,812,390 over the year preceding.

Raisin shipments for 1891 were 47,734,000 pounds, an increase of 6,613,670 pounds, or 330 carloads over 1890. The southern counties alone show a decrease in raisin shipments for 1891 of 3,275,000 pounds.

Fig shipments, according to Southern Pacific reports, show a gain of only 7,050 pounds over the year before. Total shipments were 42,950 pounds.

Orange shipments from six southern counties during 1891 footed up over 1,300,000 boxes, or 4,653 carloads, a gain of 1,273 cars over 1890, or about 35 per cent. In the north the increase does not show by shipments East for the reason that the home market absorbs so much more than the output. But the industry is in a hopeful condition at the points where plantings have been made in considerable areas. The plantations are yet young, but are steadily increasing.

In commenting on figures given, it was said that marketing the products deserved more serious consideration. The greatest needs at this moment to permanent success are intelligent and adequate methods to reach consumers. It was said that the transportation companies could be relied on to aid in extending our markets if fruit-growers will show clearly the need of better rates.

Mr. McAfee, of the Committee on Market-seeking Fund, reported that the committee was diligently at work endeavoring to secure a market in England for California-dried fruits. From a letter received from a wholesale dried-fruit house in London Mr. McAfee stated that the parties were gradually developing an extensive trade in apricots, nectarines and plums and prunes. Strange to say, the letter reported that peaches were not salable owing to the peculiar odor arising from them which the English people considered offensive.

A communication was received setting forth that the Miners' Convention, recently held in this city, desired moral support for the purpose of again continuing hydraulic mining.

W. H. Mills said that the subject in question was one for deep consideration. The speaker was in favor of the resumption of hydraulic mining, but he was not in favor of its resumption if the rivers and harbors of the State would be injured.

It was finally decided that the board would give such moral support as was possible, and the General Manager was instructed to send a favorable reply to the communication.

A long discussion followed on agricultural matters, and W. H. Mills offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the State Board of Trade the Department of Agriculture at Washington should be requested to establish a branch of the department in this city, and to be presided over by a Commissioner who shall inquire into the needs of agriculture of arid lands lying west of the hundredth meridian.

The following officers were elected: Eugene Gregory, President; Wm. H. Mills, First Vice-President; J. S. Emery, Second Vice-President; E. W. Maslin, Secretary and General Manager; Directors—E. J. Gregory, Wm. H. Mills, Tyler Beach, J. S. Emery, L. C. McAfee, Captain H. Messinger, E. W. Jones, John P. Irish, N. P. Chipman, J. A. Morrissey, J. B. Caldwell, John Boggs.

G. A. R. VETERANS.

Fresno Preparing to Give Them a Grand Reception.

FRESNO, March 8.—Fresno is in holiday attire to receive the veterans and their families, who are coming to this city to attend the department encampment of the G. A. R. The business portion of the city is handsomely decorated, and preparations have been made to give the old soldiers a cordial reception. This evening a large number of delegates and friends arrived from the north, and the remainder will be here to-morrow.

The programme for the encampment is as follows: Wednesday evening there will be a general reception at the Barton Opera-house to the visitors. Thursday afternoon a parade will take place. Thursday evening the G. A. R. will hold a business session. The same evening the members of the Women's Relief Corps will give a reception. Friday afternoon there will be another business session of the G. A. R., and in the evening a campfire. A grand rabbit drive will be given on Saturday, March 12th, near the town of McMullen. It is the intention to make this the biggest drive that has ever taken place in this or any other county.

Governor Markham, Adjutant-General C. C. Allen and many distinguished individuals will be present during the encampment.

LABOR MATTERS.

Shoe Manufactories and Breweries Employ Non-Union Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The labor war has subsided to such a degree that it is scarcely worthy of name. The brewers now claim that their establishments are run with non-union employes, and the shoe manufacturers have documentary evidence of it. The next move must be made by the Federated Trades, and their council does not assemble until Friday evening. Whether they will make any further effort toward arbitration remains to be seen, but the manufacturers are not likely to receive any overtures from them. The shoemakers still protess to be strong enough to carry their point eventually, and the brewery workmen say they will bide their time.

Four brewery workers, who were known to be friendly to those who declared the boycott on the Jackson Brewery, were discharged to-night from the Hibernia Brewery. It is stated by Secretary Mohr of the Brewers' Association that all inside helpers in the breweries are now understood to have surrendered their allegiance to the Brewery Workers' Union, and as fast as they are found not to have done so they will be discharged.

George Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, stated to-day that he considered the labor war at an end as far as the shoemakers were concerned, and that he recognized but one uncertain element in the brewery matter. It is impossible to say as yet whether the Syndicate of Breweries will pledge themselves to keep out non-union men.

The beer-drivers had another meeting last night, and seventeen more signatures were added to the resolutions withdrawing from the Brewery Workers' Union. There are now sixty-two drivers who have signed the document. These represent sixteen breweries, so that there may be said to be a full representation.

AN OFFICIAL ON TRIAL.

Charged With Leasing a House for Gambling Purposes.

SALT LAKE (Utah), March 8.—The trial of United States Marshal Elias H. Parsons, recently indicted for leasing a house to Chinese for gambling purposes, began before a jury in the Third District Court yesterday. Yesterday's proceedings were taken up by the prosecution, who proved that the property leased by Marshal Parsons had been used as a gambling den by Chinese, and that at one time eleven Chinamen were arrested by the police, and their gambling paraphernalia confiscated. A number of witnesses were examined. The evidence tended to show that Parsons was aware of the character of the place. The defense began their side of the case to-day. Great interest is manifested over the outcome of this case, owing to the fact that Parsons, in the capacity of United States Marshal, some time since stepped in ahead of the police authorities and raided a number of Chinese gambling houses, though he did not molest the house occupied by his tenants. The case will be submitted to the jury to-morrow.

Stockton Briefs.

STOCKTON, March 8.—A young negro named John W. Ford, wanted at Oakland for grand larceny, has been arrested here. He was living fast here, and when arrested two watches and chains and $11 were found on him. An Oakland officer will come after him.

A stranger in town, carrying on his back a roll of blankets, was struck on the head by a brick which fell from the fifth story of the new theater building to-day. The brick was broken, but the man was not badly hurt.

The Board of Supervisors to-day appointed S. D. Woods, George West and M. T. Noyes delegates to the Nicaragua Canal Convention, to be held in San Francisco on the 29th.

Fire on the Reavis Ranch.

CHICO, March 8.—A fire occurred in the large machine sheds on D. M. Reavis' ranch, three miles southwest of here, at 3 o'clock this morning. With the exception of a few iron harrows and some plows, the entire machinery on the ranch was destroyed, including two fine combined harvesters, four separators, a large hay press, a large new cook wagon, etc. There is no clew as to how the fire originated. It is thought to have been incendiary. The loss is $20,000; fully insured in the J. W. Roper agency. Mr. Reavis and two sons are now in the East with thoroughbred colts.

Deliberate Murder.

REDDING, March 8.—The murder at Riverside Park yesterday afternoon appears to be without provocation. The shooter, Mick Crabel, was crazy drunk. His victim, James Gavin, was reclining on a porch, while two men, sitting by, were talking together. Crabel came out of his house, and without a word shot Gavin with a rifle. The deed was committed at 2 o'clock and the victim died at 7:30. Coroner Moody held an inquest this morning, and the verdict was that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of Crabel, without cause or justification.

Suicide of an Arizonan.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), March 8.—Tobias H. Seeling, for the past fourteen years a prominent resident of this city, suicided to-day by a pistol shot in the mouth. Seeling recently became involved in financial troubles and had his business sold out by the Sheriff. Later he was arrested for embezzlement of funds of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and the trial was set for this afternoon. The necessary missing amount had been made good last night by friends unknown to the deceased. The general opinion is that it was simply carelessness, and no criminal abstractions.

Sarah Althea Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Mammie Pleasance, Sarah Althea Terry's old nurse, stated to-day that she had no longer any doubts of Mrs. Terry's insanity, and in the absence of any near relatives to act in the matter she had decided to-morrow to take the necessary steps to commit her to the asylum, where she can be properly cared for.

A Wealthy Rancher's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Fred Heldt, a wealthy rancher of Mendocino County, died suddenly on February 18th, and E. A. McMartin, one of Heldt's tenants, was arrested on a charge of poisoning him. The stomach, liver and intestines of Heldt were sent here for examination. A chemist to-day decided that they contained no poison.

Sentenced for Life.

SONORA (Cal.), March 8.—Judge Nicol to-day sentenced Ching Ming, the murderer of Tom Chop, to Sun Quentin for life.

THE CZAR'S DOMAINS.

Hunger and Typhus Causing Terrible Mortality in Russia.

THE GREATEST DISORDER PREVAILS IN THE EMPIRE.

The Mercier Party Sustains a Signal Defeat in the Elections in the Province of Quebec—A General Uprising Throughout Brazil Likely to Occur at Any Moment—Much Damage Done by the Flooding of Two Towns in Spain.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Chronicle's* St. Petersburg correspondent says: "Hunger and typhus are causing terrible mortality in the famine districts. The daughter of General Radetski, defender of Shipka Pass, has died of fever contracted while nursing sick peasants. The Czar is incensed at the incompetence of the Ministers to deal with the famine. The greatest disorder prevails throughout the empire."

MRS. MONTAGU'S TRIAL.

Owing to Popular Feeling the Case Has Been Transferred.

DUBLIN, March 8.—The case of Mrs. Anne Margaret Montagu, daughter-in-law of Lord Montagu, accused of causing the death of her infant daughter by cruel and inhuman punishment, has been removed for trial to Dublin. This has been done in deference to a feeling that, as a convert to the Catholic from the Protestant religion, she could not get justice in the County of Derry, where the alleged crime was committed and where the Orange element is very strong. Rev. Macdonald, priest of the parish of Coleraine, asserted from the pulpit that Mrs. Montagu was being persecuted on account of her change of faith, and that the Protestant local authorities were determined to punish her, irrespective of the charge and the evidence in support of it. The allegation of the priest was met by an indignant denial, but it attracted such wide attention and aroused such feeling that the Government felt that the case could not have an unprejudiced hearing in Derry. Hence the decision to remove it to Dublin, where the case will come up at the next Assizes.

Humbled Youths.

BERLIN, March 8.—The spectacle of two well-dressed young men diligently scrubbing and cleaning the statue of the Virgin in the market-place, while a motley crowd of townspeople jeered at the youths, was witnessed yesterday at Suhl. The young men were students who, while on a lark the night before, had thought of nothing so apropos as to daub the marble figure of the Virgin with tar. The authors of the outrage were quickly detected and their fathers were fined 500 marks each for the damage done the statue, while the boys themselves were punished by being compelled to restore the monument to its original condition.

Paris Funds of the Irish Party.

LONDON, March 8.—Writs issued by the French tribunal at the instance of Justin McCarthy were served upon Timothy Harrington, Joseph Edward Kenny and Mrs. Parnell, calling upon them to withdraw the objections they lodged some time ago with the Paris banking firm of Munroe & Co., prohibiting that house from paying to McCarthy the funds belonging to the Irish Parliamentary party of which the late Parnell was one of the trustees.

A Wedding Party Comes to Grief.

CETTINGE (Montenegro), March 8.—At Kolaschin, on the Albanian frontier, a wedding procession of Albanians met a number of Montenegroans and fired a salute. One of the weapons was loaded with a ball, and a Montenegroan was shot. Though clearly apparent that the shooting was entirely accidental, the comrades of the wounded man attacked the wedding party and killed nineteen of them. It is thought further trouble will follow.

Uneasy Feeling in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 8.—Congressman Lobo, who has exceptional opportunities for obtaining information, says there is no doubt of the existence of a widespread plot, with ramifications in Congress, the army and navy, for the purpose of restoring to office General da Fonseca and his friends. Recent news from San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul indicates that the theory of a general uprising is not altogether baseless.

Mercier's Party Defeated.

MONTREAL (Quebec), March 8.—The general elections for the Province of Quebec were held to-day. A heavy vote was polled. The Mercier party sustained a signal defeat, electing fifteen candidates, while the Conservatives elected fifty-three, and the Independents five. All the Cabinet Ministers in the De Boucherville Government have been returned. Mercier himself was re-elected by 350 majority.

Wreckage and Salvage.

OTTAWA (Ont.), March 8.—In the Commons to-day Hon. Mackenzie Bowell introduced an Act relating to wreckage and salvage, stating that it would give American wreckers rights to work in Canadian waters. These rights, it had been agreed by those representing the American Government, would also be conceded Canadian wreckers in American waters.

The Congo Government.

BRUSSELS, March 8.—The violent attack of socialists upon the Congo enterprise has been followed by the attacks of several clerical papers, usually strong supporters of royalty. They accuse openly the King's Congo Government of entering into competition in the way of traffic against private companies which pay so highly for their concessions.

Another Engagement in Senegal.

PARIS, March 8.—A dispatch from St. Louis, Senegal, states that the French force under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Humber had another engagement with the noted Emir Samory, and have carried Koukouro in Senegal by assault. Many natives were killed. Samory escaped from the French.

The Guelph Fund.

BERLIN, March 8.—The *Kreutz Zeitung* to-day says that at the last moment the Duke of Cumberland has agreed to a settlement of the Guelph fund. The agreement includes a provision that Prince George William, the Duke's eldest son, will be recognized as heir to the Duchy of Brunswick. The Prince is not yet 12 years old.

Unruly Students.

PARIS, March 8.—Seventy students of the agricultural college at Guignon, near Versailles, armed with cudgels, yesterday made a raid upon the village. In the course of their depredations they even invaded the cottages, beating the occupants and smashing the windows.

Indian Outbreak in Bolivia.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A *Herald* Bolivia special says: An Indian outbreak has occurred in Lopaz. Government troops were sent and completely routed the Indians, killing over 1,000 of them. Thirty of the troops were wounded.

New Chilean Cabinet.

VALPARAISO, March 8.—It is expected that arrangements will be perfected to-morrow for the formation of a new Cabinet. It is probable that Eduardo Matte will be Minister of Foreign Affairs and Augustine Edwards Minister of Finance.

Suspected Brigands Arrested.

ROME, March 8.—The police of Taranto have arrested 138 persons suspected of being members of the Mala Vita Society, the principal object of which is brigandage.

Fire Raging.

LONDON, March 9—At this hour (6 A. M.) Latham's timber yard, in Curtain Road, Shoreditch, with several adjoining factory buildings, are burning. There are no particulars.

Brigands in Asiatic Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—Brigands are plundering the inhabitants of Asiatic Russia. The thieves do not hesitate to pillage houses of Russian officials.

A Dublin Official Dead.

DUBLIN, March 8.—Sir Edward Hudson Kenahan, head of a great firm of distillers of this city, and High Sheriff of Queens County, is dead.

Floods in the Guadalquiver.

MADRID, March 8.—The Guadalquiver River has risen, flooding the towns of Villaneuva and Jaen, and causing an enormous amount of damage.

Corn Exports in Transcaucasia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—A decree has been issued permitting the export of corn from the Government of Kootais, in Transcaucasia.

Whisky Distiller Dead.

LONDON, March 8.—Sir Edward Howard Kinshaw, the well-known Irish whisky distiller, is dead.

Heartless Police.

VIENNA, March 8.—The police have forbidden the distribution of free bread to needy persons.

Deacon Released on Bonds.

GRASSE, March 8.—Deacon was released from prison this afternoon on bonds of 10,000 francs.

Railway War.

NASHVILLE (Ill.), March 8.—Excitement prevails here over an attempt of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to demolish the track of the Centralia and Chester. The Mayor called a meeting of citizens this afternoon, and it was decided to use every effort to protect the property. To do so the citizens organized, and forty volunteers will meet with shotguns, Winchesters and rifles, under orders of the Mayor, at a given signal, and repel any attempt the Louisville and Nashville may make.

A Forger Sentenced to Prison.

EUREKA (Cal.), March 8.—J. W. Hamm was to-day sentenced to four years in the penitentiary by Judge Hunter for the crime of forgery. Hamm forged notes against L. Painter for $5,500. The sentence was light on account of his wife and two children.

Killed in a Family Quarrel.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—To-night, during a family quarrel, J. W. Green was killed by his wife and brother-in-law. Green was formerly a prominent merchant.

Expensive Headgear.

In the days when wigs and powder were fashionable ladies are said to have paid as much as $1,000 for having their hair dressed for special or state occasions.

Even in the present day sums of $250 and $500 have been paid for the hair dressing in the case of ladies about to be presented at court, and occasionally in the hight of the season some have had to have their hair dressed the night previous and the head not disturbed till the ordeal is over.

The hair-dressing of ladies was an expensive affair in the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth at one time was possessed of no fewer than eighty attires of false hair.

Pepys, in the reign of Charles II., says that he "paid £3 for a periwig," equal to £15 now, so that Queen Elizabeth's wigs probably cost in reality over £1,200.

Much confusion, caused by the portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, has arisen from her variety of wigs. In the reign of Queen Anne, their patroness, they reached their maximum of size—full-bottomed wigs, which covered the head and shoulders and floated down over the chest.

In one of Hannah More's letters she thus refers to the English fashion of 1777:

"The other night we had a great deal of company—eleven damsels, to say nothing of men. I protest I hardly do them justice when I pronounce they had, amongst them, on their heads, an acre and a half of shrubbery, besides slobes, grass plots, tulip beds, clumps of peonies, kitchen gardens and greenhouses. Some of the prodigious arrangements were so expensive, costing several hundreds of pounds, that they had to do duty for several weeks at a time."

The Empress Eugenie paid 1,000 francs ($200) per ounce for a braid of hair that exactly matched her own.—Boston Globe.

An Empress' Mantle.

One of the handsomest silver-wedding presents received by the Empress of Russia is an ermine mantle, which cost over $50,000. It was presented to the Czarina by the nobility of the province of Kherson, but was made up in Paris, for the making up of furs has been for years and remains still a pre-eminently Parisian art. Parisian furriers are almost always intrusted with the manufacture of the splendid fur garments that become heirlooms in the greatest families of Europe. Ermine, beside being the emblem of royalty, is also that of purity and stainlessness; but it is, nevertheless, so delicate a fabric that no white fur gets so easily soiled. Very few people know how to clean white furs, and it may therefore be of interest to New York *elegantes* to learn the method recommended to me by the famous St. Petersburg furrier, Paul Cubacus.

The furs must first be washed with tallow soap and lukewarm water, and then rinsed with a weak solution of crystals of soda, all the soapsuds being removed from the fur with a hard brush. Should there be dark stains, such as are made by carriage grease or other fat substances, on the fur, it will be necessary to rub them with benzine a few hours before washing it. It sometimes happens that in spite of this treatment the furs retain a yellowish hue; this can, however, be removed by bleaching them in the following manner: Whilst still damp, the articles must be immersed in very cold water, in which four pounds of sulphuric acid of natron have been diluted. After an hour's soaking, four pounds of salic acid are added to the mixture, which must be well stirred. Whilst the furs are in the fluid the vessel containing them should be tightly covered, so as to exclude the action of the air on the acids. Lastly, the furs must be rinsed several times with pure cold water.—Harper's Bazar.

DESPERATE ROBBERS.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Safe at Finleyville, Penn.

FRIGHTENED OFF BEFORE THEY SECURED ANY PLUNDER.

Blizzard Raging in the Neighborhood of Grand Forks, North Dakota—Burlington County, New Jersey, in a State of Excitement Over an Election for County Officials—All the Democratic Ballots Said to be Illegal.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—At Finleyville, twenty-two miles south of this city, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, a gang of four highwaymen assaulted J. K. McMillen, the shifting conductor. After they bound and gagged him, he was carried some distance away and tied to a post. The desperadoes then relieved him of his watch and money, and after threatening to kill him if he tried to make a noise, they went to the telegraph tower, and at the point of a revolver forced the operator to surrender. He was bound and gagged, after which he was also relieved of his valuables. The robbers next turned their attention to the safe in the office. It was locked, but they blew it open with a charge of powder, the explosion wrecking the office. The report attracted the attention of trainmen in the vicinity, and the desperadoes were frightened off before they could secure the contents of the safe, which were scattered all over the room. The entire detective force of the Baltimore and Ohio road was at once sent out in pursuit of the perpetrators of the outrage, but as yet they have not been captured.

POLITICAL.

Excitement Over an Election Held in New Jersey.

MOUNT HOLLY (N. J.), March 8.—The Democrats carried Burlington County to-day by a large majority, but it looks now as though the Republican candidates may get the offices. The entire county is in a state of excitement. Under the State law it is claimed that not a single ballot was cast for the Democratic nominees. The Democratic ballots were not printed according to law. The trouble seems to have arisen through a misunderstanding.

TELLER'S OPPOSITION TO HARRISON.

DENVER, March 8.—Several Eastern papers have stated that Senator Teller's opposition to the renomination of President Harrison was because of a personal grievance. To-day State Senator Steck received a lengthy letter from Teller, in which he defines his position on the Presidential question. He opposes the renomination of Harrison, he says, "simply because he don't agree with him on his financial policy as applied to silver, and not because of any personal feelings." He trusts Colorado will send a delegation to Minneapolis who will vote for a candidate favoring free silver and unlimited coinage of silver.

Sensational Divorce Suit.

ELDORA (Iowa), March 8.—The Ellsworth divorce sensation had its first inning to-day. Mr. Ellsworth, whose wealth is estimated at from half a million up, secured a divorce from his wife last December, and she seeks to have the decree annulled. She alleges that she was in Colorado when the divorce was secured and knew nothing of the proceedings; that her signature to the first notice of the case was procured by fraud, she not knowing what she was signing, and that she and Ellsworth lived together some time after he procured her signature. His grounds for procuring a divorce were that she for four years had been consorting with persons of ill-repute and receiving visits from such persons at unseasonable hours.

Hotchkiss Will Case Settled.

BRIDGEPORT (Conn.), March 8.—The suit begun in April, 1888, contesting the will of the late Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss, the widely known inventor of the Hotchkiss rifle and cannon, has been settled and the case has been withdrawn from court. In the amount involved and in the complications resulting the case is, perhaps, one of the greatest of its kind ever brought in this State. The litigants are the brothers and sisters of the dead inventor. By agreement, the terms of settlement are withheld from the public.

Customs Decisions.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Among the decisions of the United States General Board of Appraisers, the rulings of the Collector of San Francisco were affirmed in the cases of H. Meyer, "an outfit for a shooting gallery," and Louis Lisser, "German sheet-music." The duty on the former was assessed at the respective rates applicable to the several articles, and in the latter at 25 per cent.

Western Union Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Western Union Executive Committee met this afternoon and recommended a declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. The members of the Executive Committee say the dividends will certainly be increased to a rate of 6 per cent. per annum before the end of the year.

Mad Dogs in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD (Ohio), March 8.—This city is all excitement and terror over the results of the raid of rabid dogs last night, which bit four people and twenty dogs. Citizens are afraid to leave their houses, and the police are rapidly slaughtering all dogs in the place.

Tragedy at Florence, S. C.

FLORENCE (S. C.), March 8.—L. W. Tolbert, father of the International Order of Machinists, and at one time its President, was killed yesterday in a fight with two boys named Barringer