THE RECORD-UNION.

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BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Communications Relative to the Matter Made Public.

SALISBURY OBJECTS TO A RENEWAL OF THE MODUS VIVENDI.

British Vessels Should Have a Right to Take Seals Until the Arbitrators Settle the Controversy—President Harrison Answers Very Emphatically That a Renewal of the Modus Vivendi of Last Year Is the Least This Government Can Accept.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The correspondence received yesterday from the President relative to Behring Sea has been made public. The first communication is from Sir Julian Pauncefote to Mr. Wharton, under date of March 19th, stating that he had received a reply from Lord Salisbury to Wharton's note of the 8th instant to the following effect:

SALISBURY'S REPLY TO WHARTON'S NOTE.

Lord Salisbury again points out that the information in possession of her Majesty's Government does not lead them to believe that another year's suspension of sealing is necessary to prevent undue diminution of the seal herds. His lordship, however, proceeds to observe that beyond this question it is considered by your Government that they have a right to be protected from loss they may incur from free sealing this year in the event of their claim to Behring Sea being upheld by the arbitrators.

He states that her majesty's Government does not dispute that after the ratification of the convention there will be some foundation for this contention, but adds that the prohibition of all sealing as a remedy has this defect: That the British sealers excluded from Behring Sea would have undoubted ground of complaint if the British claims are upheld by the arbitrators. Moreover, there is no security that arbitration will be concluded before the sealing season of 1893. Serious damage would be caused the industry by a suspension of sealing for a long period. In view of all the above considerations, it appears to her majesty's Government that it would be more equitable to provide that sealing in Behring Sea shall continue, on condition that the owner of every sealing vessel shall give security for satisfying any damages the arbitrators may adjudge. I shall be glad to learn that the above suggestions meet with the concurrence of your Government.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S REPLY.

Under date of March 22d Mr. Wharton replied as follows: I am directed by the President to say that your note of the 19th inst. has had his immediate attention, in view of what he deems the extreme urgency and gravity of the matter. The urgency grows out of the fact of a further protraction to make any *modus* ineffectual to protect the interests of the United States and give Canadian sealers practical immunity by reason of the impossibility of communicating to them the agreed restrictions. It is known to this Government that sealers have hastened their departure to escape notice of a possible *modus*, and every day almost adds to the fleet that must now be overhauled at sea. Already forty-seven Canadian vessels have cleared for the sealing grounds, as against thirty-one at the same date last year, and are engaged in following up and destroying the seal herds. These vessels will, if not stopped and turned back at the passes, go into Behring Sea and pursue to the very shores of our Islands the slaughter of mother seals seeking the accustomed rookeries to be delivered of their young. This is a crime against nature.

This Government expects to show, if arbitration proceeds, that female seals constitute the larger portion of the catch of pelagic sealers. That in view of this serious and confident contention of this Government, his lordship should assume that another year's suspension of such sealing is not necessary "to prevent undue diminution of seal herds," and should insist that, pending arbitration, it shall go on precisely as if no arbitration was agreed upon, is as surprising as it is disappointing. If her majesty's Government so little respects the claims and contentions of this Government as to be unwilling for a single season to disregard them, the President cannot understand why Lord Salisbury should have proposed and agreed to give to those claims the dignity and standing which reference to a high court of arbitration implies.

From the moment arbitration was agreed upon neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other. It must be assumed that the sincere purpose of the two Governments was to promote peace and good will, but if pending arbitration deals with the subject on it solely upon the basis of its own contention, and in utter disregard of the claims of the other, this friendly end is not only not attained, but a new sense of injury and injustice is added, even if it should be found possible to proceed with an arbitration under such conditions. For it must not be forgotten that if her majesty's Government proceeds during this sealing season upon the basis of its contention as to the rights of Canadian sealers, no choice is left this Government but to proceed upon a basis of its confident contention that pelagic sealing in Behring Sea is an infraction of its jurisdiction and property rights. His lordship will hardly fail to see this. Herein, in the opinion of the President, consists the gravity of the situation, and he is not willing to be found in any degree responsible for the results that may follow his insistence by either Government during this season upon the extreme rights claimed by it.

In his opinion it would be a discredit in the eyes of the world to the two great Governments involved if the paltry profits of a single season should be allowed to thwart or even disturb an honorable and friendly adjustment of their differences, so nearly concluded; but if his lordship shall adhere to his refusal to unite with us in prompt and effective measures to stop pelagic sealing, and shall insist upon free sealing for British subjects, the question as it affects this Government is no longer one of pecuniary loss or gain, but of honor and self-respect.

This Government, notwithstanding its right to take seals upon the Pribyloff Islands, which is undisputed and wholly uninvolved in arbitration, has proposed to take no profit from the island catch, but limit the taking of seals to the necessities of the natives of those islands, and it cannot consent that, with indemnity or without, the contested rights of British subjects to catch seals in Behring Sea shall be exercised pending arbitration.

The President finds it difficult to believe Lord Salisbury is serious in proposing that this Government shall take separate bonds from the owners of about one hundred Canadian sealing vessels to indemnify it for injury they may severally inflict upon our jurisdiction or property, and must decline to discuss the suggestion, which only his respect for Lord Salisbury and his belief that his lordship has due appreciation of the gravity of this suggestion, enables him to treat with seriousness. We should doubtless have to pursue and capture upon the sea many of the owners of those vessels to secure the bonds suggested, and as the condition is to be that they shall pay "any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge," while the treaty gives the arbitrators no power to adjudge any damages, the transaction would be without risk to them and of no value to us.

This Government cannot consent to have what it believes its rights destroyed or impaired pending the determination by an agreed tribunal, however adequate the security offered. Reference in my last note to the inconsistency of her majesty's Government in denying the responsibility for acts of Canadian sealers was not intended to suggest any willingness on our part, under any circumstances, to use our property converted into a claim for damages, and particularly as such claim cannot now be heard or determined by the arbitrators without reformation of the treaty, for his lordship must remember that while he now offers what he mistakenly calls security for satisfying any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge, he has already carried his point in the treaty that the arbitrators shall have no jurisdiction to award any damages.

As to his lordship's suggestion that Canadian sealers may have some claim for compensation if Great Britain restrained pelagic sealing, the President directs me to say he is not able to see how citizens or subjects of either treaty powers can by any rule of law or equity support any claim against their respective Governments growing out of such necessary trade restraints as the Governments may lawfully impose to promote larger conditions of public good and international peace.

The suggestions that the conclusions of the Board of Arbitration may not be reached and announced in time to govern the conduct of parties during the season of 1893, is, the President thinks, fully provided against by the treaty itself. If the present treaty is promptly ratified and exchanged our mutual interests would be an absolute guarantee against delay.

The President has found no obstacle in the way of such consummation, except the belief now unfortunately prevalent here, that the refusal of Great Britain to agree to the preservation of a *status quo* of property during arbitration, and her insistance that pelagic sealing shall go on to the injury if not the destruction of our rights, defeats the objects of the treaty.

The President directs me to say, in conclusion, that the *modus* of last year is the least this Government can accept. In reason the restraints after the treaty or arbitration should be more absolute, not less. He does not desire to protract this discussion, and having now in a most friendly spirit submitted the considerations which support the just demand of this Government that the property which is the subject of agreed arbitration shall not be subject to spoliation pending arbitration, he expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will give a prompt and friendly assent to a renewal of the *modus*.

The President will hear with regret that her majesty's Government continues to assert her right to deal with this subject precisely as if no provision had been made for a settlement of the dispute; and in that event this Government, as has already been pointed out, will be compelled to deal with the subject upon the same basis, and use every means in its power to protect from destruction or serious injury the property and jurisdictional rights which it has long claimed and enjoyed.

The President transmitted the correspondence without comment.

THE GROUND TO BE POLICED.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The instructions to naval officers assigned to vessels intended for the protection of the seal industries are not yet completed. It is evident that the operation of the vessels will this year be extended not only to Behring Sea, but also to waters within the three-mile limit along the entire Alaskan coast of the latitude of fifty-five to Ounimak Pass, south of Behring Sea. In this way the seal herd going to its rookeries on Pribyloff Islands will be protected along the entire course usually followed by the poachers. Nearly 25,000 seals were caught in these waters last year. The revenue vessels Corwin and Albatross have already gone to Alaskan waters, and they will soon be followed by the Rush and Bear and several naval vessels.

THE BEHRING SEA TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided this morning to recommend the ratification of the Behring Sea treaty.

Sherman pointed out the advantage to the United States from a ready acquiescence in submission to arbitration, and how Great Britain, by a refusal of the *modus vivendi*, will be placed in an unenviable light.

Sherman also reported a resolution from the committee in the nature of an indorsement of the attitude assumed by the President, and, in substance, assuring him the support of the Senate. The discussion was free from jingoism, but revealed a quiet determination on the part of the Senate to maintain the dignity of the nation and protect its rights. There was no belief that war would result from the present entanglement, and for a second time this session there was expressed an idea that as Great Britain appeared to be stopped from acting according to her own best interests and the principles of common justice, through deference to the sentiment of Canada, it would be well to administer to the latter a lesson by the withdrawal of that priceless concession, the privilege of free shipment of products and goods through the United States.

No action was taken to-day on the subject. The indications are that after further discussion the treaty will be ratified. Any idea of the complication being used as a means of affecting political issues was negatived by the attitude of the Democratic Senators, who, if possible, were more ardent than their Republican colleagues in arguing for a most hearty support of the Executive.

ENGLAND'S PACIFIC SQUADRON.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The *Sun's* London cablegram says: It is stated to-day that Rear Admiral Hotham of the Pacific squadron has received instructions to protect Canadian sealers, in the event that no arrangement can be arrived at with the United States. Lord Salisbury professes to have been not inclined to take this step and simply to leave this matter alone, letting the Canadians take the chances of escape from the American revenue cutters and litigation in the American courts. To this Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, strenuously objected. He said such a course would be in dishonorable contrast to the strong foreign policy which characterizes Salisbury's Government in other regions of the world, and the failure to protect British subjects engaged in an occupation asserted by Great Britain to be lawful would be the virtual abandonment of all claim to Canadian loyalty. Advices have been received that the Warspite, the flagship of Rear Admiral Hotham, is now on the way to North Pacific waters, and a strong fleet will be marshaled at Esquimalt to be ready for any hostile demonstration on the part of the United States.

INDICATES A SERIOUS PHASE.

VICTORIA (B. C.), March 24.—It is announced that Rear Admiral Hotham, commander of the British Pacific Naval Station, has cabled orders to Esquimalt that the warships Melpomene, Champion and Warspite will reach Esquimalt May 1st, two months earlier than previously arranged. The sudden change in the disposition of the ships is taken to indicate a serious phase of the Behring Sea dispute.

SEAL CATCH.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), March 24.—The Labrador, the first of the sealing fleet to return, has arrived with a cargo of 18,500 skins. She reports the Ranger has 27,000 skins, the Diana 28,000, the Iceland 23,000, the Wolf 25,000, the Leopard 15,000, the Eagle 22,000, the Kite 5,000, the Esquimaux 25,000, the Hope 10,000 and the Neptune 3,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

One of the Most Interesting Days of the Present Congress.

BLAND'S SILVER BILL TREMBLED IN THE BALANCE.

A Motion to Lay the Measure Upon the Table Lost by a Tie Vote—All the California Representatives Vote Against Free Coinage Except Caminetti and Bowers—Loud's Speech in Opposition to the Bill—Remarks by Hatch Creates a Sensation.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—To-day has been one of the most interesting of the legislative days of this session of Congress. The fate of Bland's silver bill has been trembling in the balance. Democrats here appreciate the fact that the crisis in its affairs is at hand, and party leaders are apparently very much distressed and anxiously awaiting results. Brice, Gorman, Hill and others were on hand early, awaiting each scrap of news from the House of Representatives. The Democratic party lies in sore extremity, and the issue is awaited anxiously by thousands. This episode suggests a popular story wherein the population of "Red Dog" sat outside of "Cherokee Sal's" cabin, in which an interesting event was looked for and awaited the issue, expectantly making wagers as to whether the principal would live through it all, and side bets as to the complexion of the coming stranger.

The question of great moment at this hour is what will be the issue of to-day's labor, and will the Democratic party live through it?

Representative Loud distinguished himself again to-day by another short talk in favor of honest money. Messrs. McKenna, Cutting, Loud and Geary have voted constantly against the moves of Bland's people, but Representatives Bowers and Caminetti have supported every proposition made by the free coinage men. There has been a tie vote on two motions to table Bland's bill, and Caminetti or Bowers could have decided the contest either time by voting with their colleagues from California, but they stubbornly refused to do so. Mr. Bowers has been paired with an anti-free coinage Representative.

The galleries were again packed when the silver debate was resumed, and there was a very full attendance on the part of the members.

Bland announced that he would postpone the motion for the previous question till 5 o'clock, to give an opportunity for greater debate.

Williams of Illinois, a Democratic member of the Coinage Committee, opened the debate in favor of the bill. Williams elicited applause when he exclaimed: "The unit of value is a creature of the law, and the power of declaring what shall constitute the unit of value in the United States is vested in Congress alone." He criticised the Administration for working against the bill, and predicted that if the measure passed the House the Administration would exert all its mighty influence to force gold to a premium, creating trepidation, to prevent a like action by the Senate.

In a sharp passage-at-arms which now ensued between Wike of Illinois and Williams, the latter maintained that the silver coin in Europe is already at a par with gold, and that the United States is capabable of taking care of the bullion yet uncoined.

Cochran of New York, the well-known Tammany leader, opened for the opposition to the bill, which he vigorously attacked. He nevertheless complimented Chairman Bland's report, and declared he had no patience with Mr. Harter, who had said: "I credit him (Bland) with gross ignorance as the only excuse for his attitude." Cochran said that while disputing the conclusions of Mr. Bland he desired also to dispute the statement of Mr. Harter. If there had been ignorance displayed upon the floor it had not been by the gentleman from Missourri. The thrust at Harter was greeted by applause, and Cochran continued his speech at length.

Cochran was followed by Cummings of New York, who said his constituents were opposed to the bill, and he would therefore vote against it.

Dingley of Maine also spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that its effect would be to give to the silver mine owners of this Nation twenty-one million annually more than they are now receiving for their product. In addition to this our mints would be flooded by silver imported from abroad.

Hatch of Missouri made a strong party speech in favor of the bill, announcing that he was in favor of making the bill a matter of party fealty. He told Williams of Massachusetts that he did not know the first principles of Democracy, and when Williams asked him if he was reading him out of the party Hatch retorted that Williams said the time was coming when the Democratic party would have to choose between the Democrats of New York and the Alliance of the South. He (Hatch) was willing to make the choice if necessary and would swap the barefooted statesman from Kansas (Simpson) for the gentleman from Massachusetts, and if another swap were wanted he would take in the erring young Democrat from Georgia (Watson) and throw over another Massachusetts Mugwump. The speech created almost a sensation.

Loud of California said the first and most potent reason why he should vote against the bill was that in the platform of the Republican party there was engrafted a plank against the free coinage of silver; furthermore, in the laws of his State, in obligations of almost every country and in all notes and contracts were provisions making them payable in gold. To assure that the people of California were in favor of free coinage of silver, would be to assert that they were a living lie. He remembered when, as a mechanic, he had to take his $100 a month in silver and exchange it at a loss of $6 before paying the butcher and baker.

Bartine of Nevada, leader of the Republican free coinage men, made an able and comprehensive speech, reviewing the fiscal policy of this country and Europe on the silver question during the past century, and combatting the arguments against free silver. He did not pretend to believe that everything abnormal in the social and industrial conditions of the day had resulted from silver demonetization. Neither did he claim that its remonetization would convert the American continent into a terrestrial paradise and fill the land with eutopian bliss, but he did believe its general result would be all in the line of beneficence; that it would encourage enterprise and lead to a more even distribution of wealth.

Butler of Iowa closed the debate by saying that when the Act of 1873 had brought the farmers into a condition of suffering, the gentleman from Illinois (Taylor), a millionaire, arose and with a comical substitute added insult to injury, and mocked the farmers in their suffering.

Bland then demanded the previous question.

Burrows moved to lay the pending bill on the table, and the clerk called the roll on his motion. The excitement was intense as the call progressed. When the clerk completed the recapitulation, the Speaker arose to announce the result, but before doing so directed the clerk to call his name, and then availed himself of his right and cast his vote in the negative, amid the deafening applause of the advocates of the measure.

Bland was not aware that the Speaker's vote had saved his measure from immediate annihilation. He changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order to have an opportunity to move for a reconsideration, but being advised in a moment that the motion was defeated by a tie vote, again changed to the negative.

Enloe of Tennessee suddenly strode into the House and said he desired to have his vote recorded, but the Speaker refused, Enloe having been absent at a session of an investigating committee.

Herbert of Alabama, who had also been absent, failed to get his vote recorded.

The motion was lost by a tie vote of 148 to 148.

Outhwaite of Ohio at once moved to adjourn. Lost—99 to 193.

Johnson of Ohio moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to table, and Bland moved to lay Johnson's motion on the table. The motion to table the motion to reconsider was rejected—145 to 149, and the antis applauded with vigor.

The Speaker stated that the vote recurred on the motion to reconsider, and Reed sprang to his feet and demanded the ayes and nays. The roll was called. The Speaker, without ordering a recapitulation, announced that the motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of 148 to 148.

Cochran demanded a recapitulation of the vote. The Speaker stated that the demand came too late. The confusion was then redoubled, and the Speaker was compelled to call in the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore order. Finally the vote was recapitulated by unanimous consent and was announced—ayes 150, noes 148. The result was loudly applauded by the anti-silverites.

The question was then on the motion to lay the pending bill on the table, and after a scene of wild disorder the vote was announced—ayes 145, noes 143. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

The Chair announced that the question recurred to Bland's motion for the previous question on the bill and amendments.

A motion to adjourn was lost—80 to 202.

Motions to adjourn, take a recess, adjourn till Saturday and adjourn till Monday were voted down.

At 12:40 A. M. Bland saw that it was useless to continue the fight. He saw that the temper of the House would not permit his bill's passage at this time, and moved to adjourn. There was a great demonstration by the anti-free coinage Democrats, who cheered lustily and threw up their hats. Even some of those Democrats who had voted with Bland all day were celebrating the defeat of the bill. They were voting for buncombe, but at heart were opposed to the passage of a silver bill at this time.

To get his bill up again Bland will have to get another day set by the Committee on Rules, and it is considered doubtful whether he can do this.

COMMISSIONER RAUM.

Further Testimony Taken Before the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Pension Investigating Committee this morning examined a large number of papers from the official files of the Interior Department, among them an indorsement and recommendation (signed by Senators Cullom and Farwell and Green B. Raum) of Examiner Taylor, against whom Raum later brought charges.

Commissioner Raum was called to the witness stand again, and, having said he didn't approve of Secretary Noble's action in his (Raum's) son's case without giving him a fair trial, Enloe asked what he thought of his own action in discharging seven special Examiners without a fair trial. The Commissioner replied that he believed they were furnishing information to newspapers, to one Fleming, a newspaper writer, who wrote articles intended to injure him the (Commissioner).

Speaking of having asked for the retirement of General James Dugan from a position in the Pension Office, the witness said Dugan had made a remark to the effect that Loman was Commissioner and Raum his deputy. This witness regarded as disrespectful. When Senator Palmer of Illinois came to him in Dugan's behalf, he (Raum) said he had no personal feeling against Dugan, and if the latter would make a suitable apology he would bring the matter before the Secretary of the Interior with a view of reinstatement. Later, however, he was shown a letter written by Dugan to a newspaper assailing General Bussey, and the matter of reinstatement was dropped.

THE DISCOVERY OF WINE.

It Was Due to a Persian—Called the "Delightful Poison."

Wine is reputed to have been discovered by Jemsheed, the founder of Persepolis, the famous capital of ancient Persia. He was a great lover of grapes, and in order to have them all the year round had large quantities packed away in enormous earthen jars. After standing for some time one of the jars was opened and the grapes were found in a state of fermentation.

Jemsheed imagined that the resultant liquid was poisonous and accordingly had it placed in other jars which were labeled "Poison" and conveyed to his bedchamber.

One of the ladies of the harem happened one day to be suffering from a severe headache. So great was the pain that she was driven to the verge of distraction, and spying one of the vessels containing the grape juice, immediately opened it and took a copious draught of the supposed poison. The wine mounted to her head, overpowered her senses and she sank into a profound sleep, from which she awoke greatly refreshed. The remedy proved so enticing that she indulged in it whenever an opportunity presented, until at last the jars were emptied.

Soon after the king, being desirous of examining his "poison," was dumbfounded at its sudden disappearance, and immediately instituted an inquiry as to who had the audacity, not to say foolhardiness, to tamper with the royal stores. This resulted in the discovery of the culprit, who confessed, and after explaining the delightful effect produced by the liquor, was fully forgiven by his majesty.

He ordered a generous quantity of wine to be made, and, with his court, reveled in the delights of wine-drinking for many years thereafter. From that time to the present day the Persians call wine Zeheree-Kooshon, which signifies "delightful poison," thus perpetuating the story of its peculiar origin.—Detroit Free Press.

Russian Famine Sufferers.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—The *Official Messenger* says the provinces affected by the failure of crops are now provided with sufficient food to keep the inhabitants until May, and a supply of seed for the next sowing is also assured. The sum of 1,000,000 rubles has been granted for the purchase of food for draught cattle.

South Dakota for Harrison.

CHAMBERLIN (S. D.), March 24.—The Republican State Convention selected delegates to Minneapolis, instructed to work for Mr. Harrison.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota lived for many years in Sioux City, Iowa, in a log cabin that was his own handiwork. He was a Vermont farmer's boy, and when attracted to the West he walked much of the distance. His first investment of money was a lucky one, for he bought some of the land on which the best part of Sioux City stands, and in this his present fortune had its source.

COAST CHRONICLES.

Young Man Drowned While Fishing in San Mateo County.

A CHINAMAN STABBED TO DEATH NEAR CHICO.

The Title of Hold-over Senators to Seats in the New Legislature to be Contested Before the Supreme Court—President Eliot of Harvard College Entertained by Army Officers at the Presidio—Johnson Will Contest.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

HALFMOON BAY, March 24.—It has been ascertained that the name of the young man who was drowned at the mouth of Tunitus Creek, Monday last, was Charles Crawford. He was a native of Ohio, aged 22 years, and come to this State last June from Arkansas. He had been recently employed by A. P. Ayers, near Santa Paula, Ventura County. He was traveling in company with a young Dane named Louis Hendrickson, en route from Santa Cruz to San Francisco. They had stopped at the mouth of Tunitus Creek to catch a mess of fish, and were seated on a large rock about fifteen feet above the water. A large wave came in and washed them both off. Hendrickson, after much difficulty, reached the shore, but young Crawford sank and nothing was seen of him but his hat floating on the surface. The body has not yet been recovered.

APPORTIONMENT ACT.

An Endeavor Will Be Made to Oust Hold-Over Senators.

LOS ANGELES, March 24.—It is stated that an effort will be made to unseat the hold-over State Senators, on the ground that their districts have been, in many cases, changed by the new Apportionment Act, and that some of them represent parts of districts which will elect Senators this year under the present apportionment.

Stephen M. White, in discussing the matter, said: "There is such an effort and it will be settled by a test case. It is manifestly wrong for Senators under the new apportionment to attempt to represent districts they do not reside in and have no interests in. About half the Senators are hold-over Senators. If they are permitted to hold their places under the new apportionment, many districts will not be represented and some will have double representation. Under the old apportionment San Diego and San Bernardino formed a Senatorial District. Now, under the new apportionment, San Bernardino and Orange Counties make a Senatorial District. San Bernardino's Senator holds over. Under the new apportionment it will get another Senator, while San Diego will be left in the cold, with only the hold-over of San Bernardino to represent it. This is manifestly an injustice to San Diego. It is not right for a man living in one part of the State to represent another part of the State or represent nothing. A test case will be made of the matter in the courts. If Governor Markham fails to issue a proclamation for a Senatorial election under the new apportionment he will be mandamused and the whole matter will be legally reviewed and tested. There is no doubt in my mind but that the result will be an election of a new set of Senators under the new apportionment."

JOHNSON WILL CASE.

Contestants Reach an Amicable Agreement.

STOCKTON, March 24.—W. B. Miller, one of the local attorneys in the Johnson estate contest, who went East a few days ago to submit the compromise papers to the heirs in Kansas and Missouri, to-day telegraphed that the papers have been signed. The details of the settlement will be arranged on his return next week. The estate is worth half a million dollars, and will be about evenly divided between the adopted daughter, Mrs. Howell, and the Eastern heirs, who are nephews and nieces of the deceased. Eugene Kay, Sheriff of Tulare County, a grand nephew, will receive about $12,000 in administrator's fees and his share of the estate. The lawyers will divide nearly $100,000, there being two firms on each side.

President Eliot Reviews the Regulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—President Eliot of Harvard University to-day witnessed a military parade and review of the forces stationed at the Presidio, and was greatly pleased at the evolutions of the soldiers. After the parade and review was over, President Eliot dismounted from his horse and was introduced by Post Commander Graham to the various officers stationed at the Presidio. The same formality was gone through regarding Mrs. Eliot.

A drive was taken around the grounds this afternoon in order to allow the visitors to view the beautiful scenery, after which the party dined with Post Commander Graham.

Gold Medals for Railway Clerks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—At the close of 1892 the Postmaster-General will present a gold medal in each of the eleven railway mail service divisions in the United States to the railway postal clerk who has established the best general record under the rules prescribed by the General Superintendent. Cards representing postoffices will be distributed by routes or counties, and the number of separations per minute, the cards cased correctly per minute, the error-slip record and the car work will be given due weight in passing upon the clerk's general record.

Crime at Visalia.

VISALIA, March 24.—George Colwell, who furnished tools to prisoner Mooney to escape from jail, waived time today and was sentenced to three years at San Quentin.

Will Fulgham, William Wood and A. Yoble were arrested to-day for assault with a deadly weapon on William Harris. At the trial Saturday they will claim innocence.

William Cason, charged with cattle-stealing, was allowed to go to Missouri. If he returns he will be arrested.

All the Passengers Seriously Injured.

PARK CITY (Utah), March 24.—This afternoon a train on the Utah Central was derailed while going round a curve near here, and of the thirty passengers in the coach all were more or less seriously hurt. One or two may die. These seriously injured were: Miss Dobler of Albany, Miss Connell and Miss Koons of Salt Lake, and Mrs. Hansen and Mrs. Tolb of Herber.

Suit Compromised.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The litigation against the Southern Pacific Company by Chas. H. and H. W. Dodge and their wives, involving $53,461 83 damages for injuries received by the ladies and for lost baggage in an accident near the bridge at Sacramento on August 31, 1891, was compromised to-day by agreement, and a dismissal entered in the three suits. What the terms of compromise were was not divulged.

Heeded the Advice.

VISALIA, March 24.—Mrs. Clayton, the paramour of James, the negro under arrest for outraging a young white girl, and who was warned to leave town by the women of this place, departed to-day. The James case will again be tried on Monday, and if he is turned loose it is thought that the citizens will take the law into their own hands.

Traveling on a Bicycle.

LOS ANGELES, March 24.—C. A. Boyle of Pittsburg, who left Albuquerque twenty-four days ago, arrived here at 11 A. M., having made the entire distance on a safety bicycle. He will return to Pittsburg via San Francisco on a bicyle, leaving Los Angeles next Wednesday. He is traveling for his health.

La Blanche Again Defeated.

LOS ANGELES, March 24.—George La Blanche, the once famous "Marine," and Frank Childs, a local colored middleweight, fought eight red-hot rounds before the Pastime Athletic Club in this city to-night, for a purse of $750, the fight being awarded to Childs, who had the best of it from the start, on a foul.

Sentenced for Five Years.

ALBANY (Or.), March 24.—Frank Wilson and J. D. Baker, young tramps who committed an outrageous assault upon Rev. Father Metayer, Catholic priest in this city, Friday night, were to-day each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Japanese Minister.

NAPA, March 24.—Frank L. Coombs, whose name has been presented by President Harrison as Minister to Japan, was interviewed to-day. He said he knew nothing whatever in regard to the matter except what he had seen in the papers.

Dr. Gibbons Acquitted.

COLUSA, March 24.—In the case of Dr. C. H. Gibbons, Coroner and Public Administrator, indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury, the jury this morning returned a verdict of not guilty.

Chinaman Stabbed to Death.

CHICO, March 24.—A row occurred between two Chinaman last night at Crouch's wood camp, six miles west of Chico, which resulted in one of the Chinamen being stabbed to death.

Death From Heart Disease.

CORNING, March 24.—An inquest has been held on the man found dead here yesterday. His name was Peter Zimmer. He died from heart disease. Ossification had set in.

Shipping at Redondo.

REDONDO, March 24.—The Eureka went south this morning with thirty-six tons of freight and six passengers. The Santa Rosa went north with 125 tons of freight and fifty passengers.

The Jury Disagreed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The jury in the case of Chew Sin Jan, who killed Special Officer John Gillin in Chinatown a few months ago, disagreed this morning.

Frost in Amador County.

IONE, March 24.—Our valley was visited by a severe frost last night, and more is looked for to-night. The fruitmen are uneasy of the result.

Fire at Corning.

CORNING, March 24.—A cottage was burned last night. Loss, $800; furniture insured for $400.

THE DEAD RESCUED.

Victims of the Hill Farm Mine Accident.

DUNBAR (Penn.), March 24.—The dead have been rescued from their untimely tomb, and all that remains now is to afford Christian burial to the miners who met their fate in the Hill Farm mine on June 10, 1890. Twenty-three bodies were found yesterday and were brought to the surface for burial to-day. The six more unfortunates cannot be recovered until all the water is pumped out.

When found the bodies were huddled together, showing that the imprisoned miners had fled as far from death as possible. The bodies were contorted in ghastly shapes, indicating that the miners had suffered most horrible tortures before death. The owners of the mine have expended $100,000 in accomplishing the rescue of the bodies.

Big Offer for Advertiser.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Evidently Senator Stanford considers his four-year-old colt Advertiser a true successor to his sire, Electioneer, in the Palo Alto stud. A few days ago he refused $110,000 for the young stallion, and to-day a well-known breeder, who has just returned from a visit to Palo Alto, said the party who made the original offer bid an additional $15,000, which was declined. Advertiser is a bay colt, and obtained a record of 2:16 last year as a three-year-old.

Scene Behind the Doors.

CHICAGO, March 24.—An ugly scene is said to have taken place behind the doors of the Grand Jury room to-day. Foreman Lieb is said to have accused State's Attorney Longenecker of frittering away the time and shielding from injury boodle suspects having strong political or commercial influence. The State's Attorney hotly retorted that it was worse than useless to make indictments where a conviction could not be hoped for.

Mitchell's Boast.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Slavin and Mitchell sailed for Europe yesterday. Mitchell says: "I shall come back here in the fall, and if Sullivan whips Corbett, as I candidly believe he will, why I will be ready to fight him for any amount of money he may name. We are taking home with us some $8,000 or more."

City Funds Involved.

PAINESVILLE (O.), March 24.—Papers are coming to light in connection with the Paige Bank failure bearing evidence of forgery. Matters grow worse hourly, and sensational arrests are expected. Twelve thousand dollars of the city funds are involved, and the Council is borrowing money to pay current expenses.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

HASTINGS (Neb.), March 24.—The jury in the case of ex-Mayor Yocum of Hastings, who, on February 22d, shot and killed Myron Van Fleet for slandering his daughter, to-day brought in a verdict of manslaughter. A motion for a new trial was filed.

North Dakota Democrats.

GRAND FORKS (N. D.), March 24.—The Democratic State Convention is being held to-day. The delegation goes to Chicago uninstructed, but in favor of Cleveland.

English Behring Sea Commissioner.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Sir George Baden-Bowell, British Commissioner in the Behring Sea matter, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the City of New York.

MINISTER REID.

Farewell Banquet by the American Colony of Paris.

HIS SERVICES EULOGIZED IN A MOST FELICITOUS MANNER.

Discovery of a Diabolical Plot Among Anarchists in Paris to Put to Death People Who Have Incurred Their Hatred—They Attempt to Hire Out as Servants, With the Object of Poisoning the Food of the Family.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, March 24.—A farewell banquet, given by the American colony to Mr. Reid, the retiring United States Minister, took place this evening at the Hotel Continental. The guests included most of the prominent members of the American colony and many famous Frenchmen, among them several members of the Cabinet. The music was furnished by a band of the National Guard. John Harjes, the toastmaster, began the speech-making by proposing the health of President Harrison. "Hail Columbia," by the band, followed. Then came a toast to "The President of the French Republic." The toast was followed by playing the "Marseillaise."

In proposing the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Harjes reviewed the great work accomplished during Reid's Ministership, and continued, saying: "In wishing you, on the eve of your departure, an affectionate farewell, permit me to add that, in returning to your home, we hope on your onward march of usefulness your country may intrust you with new honors and further distinctions."

Harjes then requested General King, Consul-General, to read an address dedicated to the honored guest. The address reviewed Mr. Reid's diplomatic career at length, and eulogized his services in the most felicitous language.

Reid responded in feeling and grateful language for the honor done him. He said he went abroad with the idea of taking a vacation, but now after three years' hard work he was going back to New York to get that vacation. Speaking of what had been accomplished by him, he said: "If there has been any success it is largely due to the clear, positive and persistent policy of the home Administration."

Foreign Minister Ribot responded to the toast, "The Two Republics," and in the course of his remarks, referring to the McKinley law, said if the United States grants any concessions they will be met here with equal concessions, even to the point of free trade.

Colonel Stuart Taylor of San Francisco, Senator Jules Simon and M. Tiardux also spoke.

BRITISH COMMONS.

Punishment of Soldiers for Wearing the Shamrock.

LONDON, March 24.—In the Commons to-day Secretary of War Stanhope explained the matter of the punishment of soldiers at Aldershot for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. It appears that a private named O'Grady had a shamrock on. It did not occur to the officer that it was St. Patrick's Day, and he ordered O'Grady to remove the emblem. O'Grady in a most insubordinate manner replied, "I won't." [Cheers from the Irish members.] He was sentenced to forty-eight hours' hard labor, not for wearing the shamrock, said Mr. Stanhope, but for his reply to the officer. The House Secretary added that he would agree with the Government that the punishment was justified. [Cries of "No" from Irish members.]

Patrick O'Brien, a Parnellite, will introduce a bill entitling Irish, English and Scotch soldiers to wear national emblems, respectively, on St. Patrick's, St. George's and St. Andrew's Days.

In a discussion of the bill to facilitate the acquisition of small agricultural holdings, this evening, Gladstone admitted that the bill was an honest effort in the right direction. Though falling short of the actual necessities of the case, he trusted that the House, acting on common ground, would produce a measure that would result in enormous good to the people. Balfour reciprocated the spirit Gladstone advanced. The bill passed a second reading.

Noland, McCarthy and Sexton brought up the shamrock incident again to-night. Balfour said the last thing the Government wanted to do was to wound the sentiments of Irish soldiers. The officer forgot about St. Patrick's Day.

McNeill regretted that Stanhope had forced the discussion, instead of admitting, as Balfour did, that the officer committed an indiscretion. He hoped Stanhope would now say no black mark would be recorded against O'Grady. Stanhope thereupon promised that the sentence would not be recorded.

WILL CHANGE THEIR METHOD.

Anarchists Resolve to Use Poison Instead of Dynamite.

PARIS, March 24.—*Le Journal des Debats* stated this morning that the head anarchists responsible for the recent dynamite explosions have resolved to use poison for their destructive work instead of dynamite, which has caused but a trifling loss of life. The dynamiters have been experimenting to discover a poison which would cause death without the risk of detection. A sample of poison was found during the search of lodging-houses.

A number of documents written in cipher were found in the possession of the anarchists arrested to-day. The officials discovered a key to the cipher, and gained confirmation of the story the *Journal des Debats* published. When the man was arrested he was seeking employment as a servant in an aristocratic family, who incurred the hatred of anarchists, and a sentence of death was pronounced against them, and the man arrested was selected to carry out the evil design by poisoning all foods and liquids on the first favorable opportunity. The discovery of the diabolical plot has greatly increased the feeling of alarm caused by the recent anarchist demonstrations.

France Refuses to Apologize.

PARIS, March 24.—M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed Lord Dufferin, British Embassador, that, after a close investigation, the Government has concluded no blame attaches to the police for arresting Purdie and his brother, recently taken into custody at the Auteuil races on suspicion of being English pickpockets, and, therefore, France refuses to make either reparation or apology for the arrests, as asked by the British Government.

Earl Russell Again in Trouble.

LONDON, March 24.—Earl Russell is in trouble again. The servant girl Williams, whom in the course of the divorce case he said he had seduced, has brought action for libel, placing damages at £10,000.