THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXIX.—NO. 19. SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1895.—SIX PAGES. WHOLE NO. 16,664.

BAD FOR FRUIT-GROWERS.

Frost Does Great Damage Throughout Vaca Valley.

LOSS PLACED AT OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

An Interesting Contest in Arizona Over the Signing of the Bill Curtailing the Power of Courts in Punishment for Contempt—Newspaper Men Appealing to the Governor to Sign, While the Bar Pleads for a Veto.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

VACAVILLE, March 14.—From reports that have come in from the valley, and from the personal investigation by the Associated Press correspondent, it is safe to say that the damage done by last night's unusual heavy frost will not fall much short of $225,000. The apricot crop has been almost totally destroyed, probably not fifty tons remaining. Early cherries that would have been on the market in two weeks are all gone. The late varieties are thought to be all right, as they are only just blossoming. The almond crop, which was advanced about the same as apricots, is ruined. It is impossible to determine at present just what damage has been done to peaches, as they are just coming out of the bloom, and do not show as plainly. This is also true of plums and prunes. The weather is quite cool again to-night, and there is every prospect of another frost, though not as heavy.

NO DAMAGE ABOUT NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE, March 14.—Careful investigation by the Associated Press correspondent fails to discover that any particular damage was done in this section by last night's frst. From present indications, crops will be larger this season than ever before.

OREGON POTATOES.

Heavy Shipments From Portland to Missouri River Points.

PORTLAND (Or.), March 14.—There is a heavy movement in potatoes from Portland to Missouri River points, an average of ten carloads being sent each day. These shipments are made possible by the low prices ruling here, as a result of the oversupply in the country. There is good demand for Oregon potatoes in the East, and the movement will continue, unless the local prices are advanced. Any rise will immediately check the business, and the market will fall back to the unprofitable rut which characterized it so long.

The experiment of shipping eggs East, which was tried two weeks ago, proves to be a good thing for Portland. Two more carloads of Oregon eggs will be sent East in a day or two. The local quotation was eight cents, but as the receipts are growing lighter, and the market will soon be relieved of the oversupply, an advance may be looked for very soon.

WRECK OF THE RIDGEWAY.

Arrival of the Captain, His Wife, and Four of the Sailors.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Among the passengers who arrived on to-day's steamer from Australia are Captain N. P. Sjogren of the American bark Sarah S. Ridgeway, his wife, and four of the vessel's sailors. On February 12th last, after having been dismasted in a terrific hurricane at sea, the Ridgeway was driven upon Great Barrier reef, off the Auckland coast, and dashed to pieces. During the hurricane three members of the vessel's crew were swept overboard and drowned. Captain Sjogren, his wife, and the four surviving sailors, knowing that the vessel was sure to be lost upon the reef, put to sea in a small boat. For three days they battled with the elements in their open boat. On the third day they effected a landing on Lady Elliott Island; thence they were taken to Sydney, and they are now en route to Philadelphia. The Ridgeway was coal laden, from Newcastle for Singapore.

AT HIS OLD HOME.

Mrs. Cleveland's Stepfather Pays a Visit to Stockton.

STOCKTON, March 14.—Henry E. Perrine and wife, the stepfather and mother, respectively, of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, arrived in Stockton this afternoon, Mr. Perrine wishing to visit his old friend, H. O. Matthews, with whom he was engaged in the grocery business in Stockton in the fifties. Mr. Perrine was much surprised at the present size and importance of the city, which, when he left here forty-two years ago, was merely a supply depot for the mines. The gentleman talked freely to the local reporters concerning his early residence here, despite the fact that he has been accused of coldness toward newspapermen. He and his wife left for the southern part of the State this evening. They will return to their home in Buffalo by way of New Orleans.

PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

Arizona's Bill for Curtailing the Powers of Courts.

PHŒNIX (Ariz.), March 14.—The bill curtailing the power of the courts in punishing for contempt is now in the hands of the Governor. A committee from the Arizona Press Association waited on the Governor to-day urging its approval. The bill aims to protect the press by disqualifying a Judge from trying contempt cases against himself, and the giving of a right of a jury trial and appeal. The wide departure of this bill from all laws precedent on this subject, and the great interest manifested by lawyers, the courts and the press, excites universal interest. The bar's opposition and the press pressure on the Governor makes its fate a matter of much concern. The Governor is both a lawyer and a journalist.

PASSENGER RATE CUTTING.

The Santa Fe Extends the Time During Which Cut Rates Will Continue.

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—The local officials of the Santa Fe received word last night from headquarters that the cut rate of $2 50 on second class eastbound passengers would be in force until the 17th, instead of the 14th, as originally intended. The cause of this is stated to be that the Santa Fe people have not received the desired assurance from certain other lines that rates will be fixed, and no deals made for cutting. If this assurance is forthcoming by the 17th the rate will be restored; otherwise it is quite likely that the date will be still further extended, and further cutting of rates may result.

SUFFERED NO INDIGNITES.

Captain Davies Denies That He Was Cruelly Tortured in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Among the passengers who arrived from Honolulu to-day on the steamer Arawa are C. W. Ashford, P. G. Camarines, Henry A. Juen, Henry Von Worthen and Captain William Davies, all of whom are now exiles from the island republic. Captain Davies was commander of the steamer Waimanola and was accused of taking arms into Honolulu for the rebels. Upon his arrival Captain Davies again positively denied that there was any foundation for the recently published stories that he had been triced up by the thumbs and otherwise cruelly tortured by Hawaiian officers, who desired to extort confession from him. He declares that he suffered no indignities whatever.

STRIKERS' TRIAL.

Monteith Claims That Worden Did Not Wreck the Yolo Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—In the United States Court to-day Attorney Monteith, who is defending the American Railway Union strikers, charged with obstructing the mails, made the startling announcement that he was prepared to prove that Worden, who is under sentence of death for causing the Yolo trestle disaster, is not guilty of that crime, and that one Charles O'Brien had confessed that he was paid $400 to wreck the train.

Monteith tried to have a written confession put in the record. It is dated, city, July 12th, and addressed to the President of the American Railway Union. In the confession O'Brien says he was engaged by two men to wreck the train. One was a heavy, dark man, and the other wore a soldier's coat. O'Brien says the men sent him away, and that he writes so that none of the strikers will be accused. He says he was sick and out of work when he committed the crime, and did not know what he was doing. Montieth offered to show that O'Brien had been in company with a man named Barret, and that a number of persons had heard him say he wrecked the train.

Judge Morrow decided, on authority of the celebrated Lizzie Borden case, that such a confession could not be admitted.

The case will close to-morrow. The trial began November 10th, and has been in progress longer than any in the annals of jurisprudence.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY ROAD.

More Money Subscribed—Surveyors to Take the Field on Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Eighty thousand dollars were subscribed for stock in the San Joaquin Valley Road to-day. The big cattle firm of Miller & Lux subscribed $50,000 of that amount. The total subscriptions to date are $2,475,800.

It is probable that at least one surveying party will take the field Monday, either on this or on the opposite side of the bay. Chief Engineer Storey said to-day that he thought two parties would take up the work. He is only waiting instructions from the Board. That body is likely to take action as soon as Attorney Preston and John D. Spreckels return from Sacramento.

A plan is on foot, it is said, to turn over the assets of the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake Railway to the Valley road, and the maps, moneys, profiles, etc., are already in the possession of Engineer Storey. About $40,000 was raised by this corporation and expended in making a survey, and a tract of land was also purchased at Martinez in order to secure access to deep water. The survey extends through the Sacramento Valley and the Beckwith Pass, and it may prove useful in the event of further extensions of the new road.

BURNS' ANSWERS TO HART.

Claims That the Latter's Services Were Unsolicited and Gratuitous.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Dan Burns filed an answer to the suit of A. L. Hart of Sacramento to recover several thousand dollars as attorney's fees for defending Burns against charges of embezzling and misappropriating State money when Secretary of State twelve years ago. The Grand Jury of Sacramento filed six indictments for embezzlement and four for felony against Burns. In the answer Burns declares that he never employed Hart to defend him, the latter's services being gratuitous and unsolicited. When the trial ended, Burns says, he presented his friend Hart with $2,000 as a gift, not a fee, to show his gratitude and appreciation for unsolicited services. Hart claimed that the $2,000 was the first payment on a twenty-five-thousand-dollar fee.

SPEEDY TRIAL.

Took Only Six Hours to Secure a Jury and Convict a Robber.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—John Smith, the vicious young footpad who cursed and reviled Judge Wallace for sentencing him to twenty years in the penitentiary, was tried to-day on a second charge of robbery. He pleaded guilty on the first trial, but entered a plea of not guilty to-day. It required just six hours to secure a jury, hear the evidence and return a verdict of guilty to-day. With John Wilson, Smith held up a street car on the night of January 12th, the police have learned that Wilson, who was sent to Folsom for forty years, had a bad record. He has served several terms in the Walla Walla penitentiary.

Did Not Arrive in His Dug-Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Gustav Braman, who built a little boat at Marshfield, Or., and advertised to perform the wonderful feat of going to sea in it, arrived here this afternoon. But he did not come in his dug-out boat. He was a passenger on the steamer Arcata, and his wonderful log craft was towed into port behind the steamer. Braman attempted to sail his boat, but was repeatedly upset, and to prevent his drowning the Captain of the Arcata took him on board.

Utah Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE, March 14.—A large number of propositions were submitted to the Constitutional Convention to-day and referred to appropriate committees. A petition from the woman suffragists was received and referred. Two propositions relating to the taxation of mines were submitted, being taken from the laws of Montana, Nevada and Colorado. The committees are actively at work, but very little result has been shown on the surface.

The Stallion July Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The Australian stallion July, recently purchased by J. B. Haggin, arrived from Sydney on the steamer Arawa this morning. July is nearly twelve years old. He is out of Idalia by Traducer, being a full brother to Sir Modred, Cheviot and Idalium, all of which are now owned in America. July will be forwarded to Haggin's ranch.

A Chinaman Fatally Shot.

OROVILLE, March 14.—During a row to-day between a Swede and some Chinese fishermen, the Swede shot one of the Chinese in the stomach, inflicting a fatal injury. The Swede escaped, and the officers are now searching for him. He accused the Chinese of stealing a pair of pants from him.

Police Court Clerk Missing.

OAKLAND, March 14.—W. R. Lambert, Clerk of the Police Court, has been missing since Friday last. His successor has been appointed, and it is now charged that Lambert is a defaulter in the sum of $1,000.

ALLIANCA INCIDENT.

The Department of State Moving With Great Caution

IN MAKING UP THE CASE AGAINST THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Endeavoring to Get Possession of the Exact Facts of the Firing Upon the American Steamship by the Foreign Cruiser in Order to Avoid the Humiliation of a Retraction Through Making a Demand That Could Not be Sustained by Evidence.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 14. — The Department of State is moving with deliberation in making up its case against the Spanish Government, based on the firing by a Spanish cruiser on the American steamship Alliança, holding that in matters of such moment it is absolutely essential that our Government should be in possession of the exact facts, so as to avoid the humiliation of retraction through making a demand that could not be sustained by the evidence. So far no reply has been received at the department in response to the request made upon Captain Crossman, of the Alliança, for further particulars of the incident. In the meantime, the officials are industriously looking up precedents for their guidance, and Mr. Uhl, who is still acting Secretary of State during the continued illness of Secretary Gresham, is in frequent consultation with his superior at his rooms in his hotel.

One of the precedents which has been unearthed and brought to the attention of the Acting Secretary as having a direct bearing on the Alliança incident was found in the proceedings of the Alabama Claims Commission. In one of the decisions announced by Judge Fitch the court held that there was no authority for the stoppage or detention of a mail steamer which is pursuing her usual route, even if that route lay at the places within the three-mile shore limit, and so within the marine jurisdiction of the power seeking to stop the ship. If this is held to be sound doctrine, then, of course, the Spanish Government will make reparations for the action of its cruiser, even should it appear that the Alliança was within three miles of Cape Maysi, as the Spanish Minister here believes. On the other hand, if this decision is not in effect, then what is known as the headland theory of jurisdiction will probably play an important part in the adjustment of the matter.

According to the contention of Great Britain in the Fortuna Bay fisheries case, in which the United States has acquiesced, the line of marine jurisdiction is drawn three miles from a line running across from headland to headland, in the case of a bay or a depression in the general coast line. The Spanish authorities evidently take the position at this time, in the absence of exact advices, that the Alliança was within such a line, and so within their jurisdiction, although the ship may have been actually more than three miles from the nearest shore.

Probably based on the Alabama decision above referred to, a rumor was in circulation to-day to the effect that the State Department has sent a sinister warning to the Spanish Government to the effect that a declaration of war would follow a repetition of the Alliança affair. Acting Secretary Uhl this afternoon said he had no further information to give to the press than he had already given out, and, taking their cue from him, the other officials of the State Department declined to say anything about the matter. But from the fact that no intimation of any such precipitate action in the absence of a knowledge of the facts have been communicated to the Spanish Minister here, which would certainly be the case if usual diplomatic amenities were observed, even if such a message had been sent to the Spanish Government directly through United States Minister Taylor at Madrid, the story failed to find much credence.

Senor Muraga, the Spanish Minister, has not, as yet, received word from Cuba as to the gunboat which fired on the Alliança, nor does he know the name of the warship. The delay is due to the fact that the gunboat is cruising off the eastern coast of Cuba, 400 miles from Havana.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The following is the letter received by Captain Crossman from the State Department at Washington:

"*To Captain James Crossman, commander of the Alliança*—SIR: I have received your letter of March, without date, but which reached the department to-day, March 14th, which reports the circumstances under which the above-named steamer, on her homeward voyage from Colon, Colombia, to New York, off the north Cuban coast, on the 8th inst., was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. The department desires to receive from you a statement of facts in the form of an affidavit, accompanied, if possible, by a sketch chart showing the course of the Alliança in passing Cape Maysia, and the distance of the vessel from the nearest point of the Island of Cuba. The affidavit should be explicit upon these two points.

"Awaiting such, I am, sir, your obedient servant, EDWIN F. UHL,
"Acting Secretary."

Later in the day a dispatch was received from Secretary Gresham, asking Captain Crossman to send to the State Department exact data of the affair. The Captain wired that the report would be sent at once.

SEARCHED FOR ARMS.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), March 14.—Under instructions from the Costa Rican Government, the British steamship Elliott, which cleared for a Costa Rican port, has been searched for arms and ammunition, being suspected of having been engaged by Cubans for that service although cleared for Costa Rica. The crew of the vessel, which has been lying in this port for three months unchartered, say that the Captain informs them that he cannot tell them yet when they are going. Large boxes, weighing 1,700 pounds each, arrived from New York to-day, and have been placed about thirty feet from where the steam yacht Padro Pablo is lying. Negroes handling them told the Associated Press correspondent that they were to be put on the boat. Collector Beckwith will investigate. Senor Petinto, admits that this port is viewed with the most suspicion by the Spanish authorities, and that his instructions are to keep a rigid outlook here.

EMBARGO ON TELEGRAMS.

MADRID, March 14.—The Government has issued an order forbidding the delivery of private telegrams communicating Cuban news of a character unfavorable to the Government. It has also ordered that no cipher messages be sent to Cuba.

CAPTAIN I. G. SHEPARD.

The Chief of the Revenue Service of Treasury Department Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Captain I. G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Service of the Treasury Department, died here to-day from pneumonia. Captain Shepard was stricken with a congestive chill while at work on the 5th instant, and has been confined to his bed ever since. His illness is attributed to his efforts to secure legislation for the benefit of the superannuated officers of the service. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Captain was one of the oldest and most efficient officers in the revenue cutter service. A native of Massachusetts, he was appointed a Third Lieutenant in 1865, was promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1869, First Lieutenant in 1870 and a Captain in 1888. In December, 1889, Secretary Windom detailed him as Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, an office previously held by civilians only, and he has served there continuously ever since. He saw much hard active service, and has an exceptionally fine record. Prior to his transfer to Washington he commanded the revenue cutter Bear, and made several cruises in Behring Sea and Northern Alaskan waters, to carry out the policy of the Government to prevent illicit sealing. He was very well known and highly esteemed.

PACIFIC RAILROADS INTERESTS.

C. P. Huntington Has an Interview With Secretary Smith.

WASHINGTON, March 14. — Collis P. Huntington had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior to-day concerning the interests of the Pacific railroads. Regarding the report that the Secretary intends to issue an order directing that no more patents for land be issued to the Union and Central Pacific roads until there has been a settlement of the indebtednes of these companies, Huntington represented to the Secretary that the lands had all been earned, and that in many cases they had been transferred to persons who had occupied them from ten to twenty years. He also said that the companies were not seeking patents in instances where the roads had not disposed of the lands, as they became taxable as soon as the patents were issued. States and counties in which the lands were situated were more interested in securing patents, as they became entitled to taxes as soon as the patents were granted as stated.

Further than this, the companies desired to dispose of the lands to secure money to meet the payments now about due. Huntington thought that it would hinder the company securing money on lands if such an order had been passed, and he represented that nothing overt ought to be done by the Government to prevent the company raising the funds.

Huntington, however, did not consider this of so much importance as he did the question of the settlement for the Pacific roads' debt, and he believed recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior would have great weight in the next Congress. He insisted that before 1897 the Government must act or it would lose heavily. Huntington expressed the hope that the report of the Secretary and Commissioner of Railroads would elaborate on the subject of the indebtedness and advise a just and equitable plan of settlement.

Birthday of the King of Italy.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A large Italian flag hung in front of the residence of Baron Fava, the Italian Embassador, for the first time to-day. This is the birthday of the King of Italy, and it was fittingly celebrated by the embassy officials and the representative Italians of Washington. The observance of the day included a banquet with toasts to King Humbert and patriotic speeches.

Customs Regulations Revoked.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Collectors of customs have been advised that articles 442 to 473 of the customs regulations have been revoked, in accordance with the joint resolution of the last Congress, relative to the transportation and exportation of goods without examination to the free zone in Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

NO CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Powers Petitioned to Recall President Schmidt—Scandal Implicating Robert Louis Stevenson.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAMOA, Feb. 27.—Matters political remain in a somewhat similar condition to what they were when I last wrote. During the temporary absence of Justice Ide, the President (who was acting as Chief Justice) behaved in such a manner as to destroy what vestige of respect remained for foreign institutions, and Ide, who returned on January 31st, has caused great dissatisfaction by appearing to indorse the illegal and vindictive acts of his *locum tenens*.

Of one thing there can be no doubt, our group of islands was never in so unsatisfactory a condition, and when the unprejudiced observer reflects that this condition has been solely brought about by the incompetency of the officials who were appointed by the treaty Powers i. e., the United States, Great Britain and Germany, one can understand the anger of local residents when they see the country in political turmoil and everything in the semblance of business swept—it is to be hoped temporarily—out of existence.

The German firm of Frings & Co., which was brought into unpleasant notoriety through importing and selling to the rebels rifles and ammunition, is insolvent and a receiver and trustee have been appointed. A large number of local tradesmen are affected by this bankruptcy, which has been brought about by negligence.

A bank is about to be started here—a branch of a British institution—which will prove an immense boon.

The dengue fever, which has been the prevailing epidemic here for the last three months, has now almost left us. A large number of deaths have resulted from its effects.

The rebel party are at present congregated in Aana and are discussing as to the advisability of attacking the Government, the supporters of which are now so depleted, owing to the suicidal policy which has been pursued by the treaty officials, that unless the Powers intervene the rebels will obtain an easy victory.

The municipal elections which took place on the 5th inst. were bitterly contested on purely national lines, the Germans opposing the Britishers and Americans and vice versa. The result was an equal division of honors, three Britishers and three Germans receiving the suffrages of the voters.

A scandalous rumor has been promulgated here implicating the late Robert Louis Stevenson and his family with the importation of guns and ammunition. The Captain and agent of the United States steamer Equator were also implicated. The author of the scandal has been arrested and is now awaiting trial.

The British warship Wallaroo is the only warship in port at present, The Bussard (German) is soon expected.

The Samoan King and Government have impeached Herr Schmidt, the President, and have sent a petition to the Powers praying for his recall. The words of the petition form a very strong indictment, and President Schmidt will have much difficulty in disproving the charges which have been made.

Several of the members of the London Missionary Society have taken their departure from Samoa, and so far their places have not been filled.

A new German Consul-General in the person of Herr Schmidt-Lede, who has for some time filled that position in Yokohama, arrived by the Alameda to relieve Consul Biermann.

PROTECTED BY MILITARY.

Laborers Resume Work Along the Levee at New Orleans.

NO OUTBREAKS OCCUR THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

Troops and Police Guard the Stations Where the Men are at Work—Governor Foster Determined to Carry Out His Proclamation to Preserve Order at all Hazards—Militia Will be Kept on Duty Until the Troubles are Ended.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The stormy scenes along the river front of New Orleans have been succeeded by a calm, and something approaching the normal condition of affairs is restored. Work was resumed on the wharves to-day, at least partially, but it was only the colored screwmen who took up their tools, and then only under the protection of an armed guard. Where there were no troops there was no work. The white screwmen held aloof, preserving a threatening silence, but none made a move which would cause the militia to use force to suppress it.

Though still strained, the situation is much improved to-night. Governor Foster is still in the city and has announced his determination to remain here until the trouble is finally settled. Negotiations are in progress which may produce this happy result, but their outcome cannot be predicted at present. Meanwhile the State authorities are taking no chances. The troops who have been on duty all day are sleeping off their fatigue and are under orders to report on duty to-morrow morning, when work on the shipping will be resumed.

By 6 o'clock this morning all were astir in the armories, where troops have been quartered for the last few days. Marching orders were received from headquarters at 11 A. M., and the militia, divided into three sections, were marched to the levee and took up positions at the Harrison line wharf, at Third street and at Sixth street. The entire force numbered something over 600 men, commanded by Brigadier-General Bartrand, under the supervision of Major-General John Glynn, Jr. The men were in full service uniform, with cartridge belts filled with ugly-looking missiles. At the point where the greatest danger was apprehended Hotchkiss and Gatling guns were unlimbered in such position that they could be quickly trained up or down the wharves on advancing mobs.

The headquarters of the screwmen, at the apex of the French Market triangle, in the upper stories of which were stored quantities of ammunition, was surrounded by the Washington battalion artillery, whose howitzers were trained on it, prepared to destroy it at the first hostile movement. Stationed along the river front, at intervals, were picket lines of police, mounted and dismounted, who were under orders to co-operate with the troops, and who seemed to be in hearty sympathy with them.

Occasionally crowds gathered at one point or another and the police were called on to disperse them, which they did without trouble. Not a shot was fired at any point, nor was there any violence.

The negro screwmen went to work without hesitation wherever troops were stationed. They also started to work at Southport during the morning, but as neither militia nor police were on duty there, they soon abandoned the work though there was no prospect of trouble. At 5:50 P. M. the screwmen had all finished their day's labor, and the troops were ordered to report again at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The conference of delegates of mercantile bodies resumed its session to-day but took no action, having practically decided to leave the settlement of the trouble in the Governor's hands.

Discussing the matter this evening, referring particularly to the calling out of the troops, the Governor said it was very unfortunate that it became his duty to use such harsh measures, but there did not appear to him and to many others any practicable and effective plan to adopt. His excellency reiterated his statement of yesterday that no matter what happened he would protect the lives of citizens and commerce at this port at any cost.

"This stop was decided upon last night late," said the Governor, "after every phase of the situation had been thoroughly considered by the Police Board and other bodies. It was the almost unanimous opinion of the board that it was the only thing to do, and it was generally the opinion of all other bodies affected by the disturbing and rioting element. Although everything is now quiet on the levee, there is still no assurance of safety felt by the laborer as he goes about his work. Therefore, for the present, it is quite necessary to keep the soldiers on duty."

"How long do you expect to maintain military vigilance?" queried the reporter.

"I cannot say, but as long as may at all seem necessary."

Governor Foster is quite unwell, and just able to be up, but will remain in the city if his health is no worse until all the trouble has subsided.

THE COLORADO TRAGEDY.

Quiet Reigned All Day at Walsenburg—Search for Missing Bodies.

PUEBLO (Col.) March 14.—A warm wind at Walsenburg this morning melted the snow of yesterday very rapidly and dried the earth so that this afternoon searching parties set out again to hunt the bodies of the two Italians killed by the mob Tuesday night, but no trace has as yet been found.

Quiet has reigned all day, but the extreme close-mouthedness that has characterized everybody in Walsenburg and Rouse since the mob did its fatal work still continues. There is no doubt but that a very considerable number of people know thoroughly well who did the killing, but they know too well. Walsenburg has for years been a rather hard town, with an element that occasionally shows its teeth and uses its guns. These men are of more or less prominence or notoriety, and it is believed that they did the work. No one dares to say so or acknowledge any cognizance of the participants, for fear of being himself used as a target. The notorious Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James, ran a dance hall in the town of Walsenburg for several years. Six of his pals are now in the State Penitentiary for various crimes, but others are still on hand.

Walsenburg is a hamlet of but 1,000 people, with coal mines and miners at her doors on every side, and the turbulent element is therefore large, and especially since the strike of last summer, after which many miners, who were steady men and had accumulated some property, moved away.

THE ITALIAN CONSUL EN ROUTE TO THE SCENE.

DENVER, March 14.—Dr. Cuneo, Italian Consul, started for Walsenburg tonight in compliance with instructions from Baron Fava, Italian Embassador. Before he left he received the following telegram from Walsenburg:

"The Italians of this county anxiously desire help from you. Come to those unfortunate. Five men killed.
"A. BERATELNO."

The following answer was sent: "Thanks for information. Governor guarantees me protection. You will have in him a faithful father. Courage. I am ready to come if necessary. Telegraph me at the least sign of danger. Troops are prepared to come in case of emergency."

Dr. Cuneo made the following statement: "I am under instructions from my Government and will fulfill them, but will not express my opinion until I am authorized, especially at this moment, when the United States Government is friendly toward my Government."

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT APPRISED OF THE MATTER.

ROME, March 14.—It is semi-officially announced that a dispatch from Washington has been received by the Government saying that on the receipt of yesterday's first reports of the killing of several Italians in Colorado the Italian Embassador addressed a note to the Federal Government on the matter, and also telegraphed the Italian Consul at Denver for information. The Federal Government, in response to inquiry of the Embassador, said that it was not in possession of the facts in regard to the murderers, but the Consul telegraphed to the Embassador confirming a report that six days before the Italians had been killed in consequence of the murder of a saloon-keeper. As it was not known whether the murdered Italians were naturalized Americans, the Embassador charged the Consul to inquire into the matter of their citizenship. Meanwhile the Governor of Colorado telegraphed to the Embassador that he had sent troops to protect the Italians near the scene of the trouble.

The dispatch received here added that the United States authorities displayed a most conciliatory disposition, and in pursuance of the Embassador's request, expressed their intention of obtaining an exact account of the incident and the causes of it, and to take whatever measures were required.

The *Tribuna*, the most widely circulated of the newspapers of Rome, says that to Italy's remonstrance against the killing of Italians in Colorado, the United States puts out the plea of the independence of the States comprising the Union, and advises Italy to await the action of the Colorado judiciary. The paper adds that it is the duty of the Federal Government to prevent the separate States from becoming asylums for assassins.

DREW THE COLOR LINE.

Georgia Women's Press Club Withdraws From the Federation.

ATLANTA (Ga.), March 14.—The Georgia Women's Press Club will withdraw its membership from the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for the reason that the federation has just admitted into its membership three clubs made up of negro women. This was decided by the Governing Board of the Club, which held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Capital Female College. The board was composed of Miss Beck, President; Miss Corinne Stocker, Miss Ellen Dortch, Miss Rosa Woodberry, Mrs. William King, Miss A. P. Penn and Mrs. Bascom Maybrick.

The club, when it was organized, was asked to join this club, which it did. It was one of the first of the Southern women's clubs to take this action, and it will be the first to withdraw from it. The withdrawal was caused by the admission within the last few weeks of three negro Women's Press Clubs from the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Miss Beck opened up correspondence with the officers of the federation. She maintained that members of the Georgia Women's Press Club were not ready yet to belong to a club that admitted negroes as their social equals. The Northern women maintained that it was not admitting them as social equals, but only as fellow-workers. A spirited correspondence was followed up between the two sections, the Southern women claiming that while they were glad to see the negroes advancing, they could not afford to associate with them and admit them as equals in the same clubs.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics for the Month of February.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, issued to-day, shows imports and exports of merchandise for the month of February and for the last eight months as follows: Exports during February, $56,308,543; imports during the same period, $58,326,352. Of the imports, merchandise to the amount of $27,803,652 was free of duty. During February, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $11,812,190.

For the eight months ending February 28, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $91,967,932, as against $218,061,832 during the eight months ended February 28, 1894.

The gold exports during February amount to $1,565,194, and the importations to $5,632,187. For the eight months, the exports of gold amounted to $58,394,767, and the imports to $16,025,325.

The exportations of silver during February amounted to $3,071,336, and the imports to $392,928. For the eight months the exports exceeded the imports by $23,861,336.

The number of immigrants arriving in this country during February, 1895, was 9,608, against 9,602 during February, 1894. For the last eight months the total was 136,129, as against 199,129 during the same period last year.

LARGE PROPERTY LOSS.

Laramie Experiences One of the Most Disastrous Fires in Her History.

LARAMIE (Wyo.), March 14.—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of this city broke out at midnight. The immense building of the Trabing Commercial Company, with a large stock of goods, was completely destroyed. The loss will probably be $150,000. There is about $60,000 insurance.

J. S. and A. M. Watkins' store, adjoining the Trabing building, was crushed like an eggshell by the falling walls. The stock is buried under the ruins.

Four men were injured. James Foster is dead, and George Cordiner, a university student, who was buried with others under the falling walls, cannot live.

The Meyers Dry Goods Company occupied one of the destroyed buildings, and its large stock is entirely destroyed.

New National Party.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—The convention to form a new National party met to-day, thirty-one delegates being present. H. E. Cole presided, and in an address said prohibition was the main plank upon which it was intended to organize the party, although free coinage and other political issues would be brought in later. A committee of one hundred was appointed to take up the work for the coming year.

Jerry Haley Knocked Out.

DENVER, March 14.—In a thirty-round contest at the Central Theater to-night, George Hall of Chicago knocked out Jerry Haley of Sacramento. It was a test of endurance rather than of science or anything else. Hall is the recent "ringer" of the Denver Wheel Club. The purse was for $300.

Against the Death Penalty.

LINCOLN (Neb.), March 14.—The Senate has passed the bill abolishing the death penalty.

CRUISER REINA REGENTE.

Fears That the Warship is Lost, With All on Board.

BELIEF THAT SHE WILL NEVER BE HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Flags, a Compass Box and Other Wreckage Belonging to the Missing Warship Reported to Have Been Washed Ashore at Tarifa—Cuban Insurgents to Form an Independent Government—A Battle in Which Five Hundred Spaniards Were Killed.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

TANGIERS, March 14. — A Moorish steamship has gone in search of the missing Spanish cruiser Reina Regente, in the hope that she has taken refuge in some Moorish port, having no telegraph communications with this city.

As time passes and no news is received, the belief that the warship has foundered with all hands, grows stronger.

FEARS THAT SHE IS LOST.

MADRID, March 14.—The Government was questioned to-day in the Chamber of Deputies as to the information it had regarding the Reina Regente. In reply to the question the Prime Minister said telegrams announcing the wreck of vessels at various places along the coast has been received, and that though the Government had no positive news regarding the Reina Regente, beyond the fact she had sailed from Tangiers, he feared the vessel had been lost.

The belief is hourly growing stronger that the vessel will never again be heard from, and has created a feeling of consternation throughout the country. In Cadiz and Carthagena, where most of the crew belonged, the excitement is intense.

Several British warships have left Gibraltar in search of the missing vessel, one report current here is that she was found by a British vessel in a disabled condition, off the African Coast.

WRECKAGE WASHED ASHORE.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid says that flags, a compass box and other wreckage belonging to the Reina Regente have been washed ashore at Tarifa.

THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

An Independent Government to be Formed—A Bloody Battle.

TAMPA (Fla.), March 14.—An officer of the late revolutionary party arrived from Cuba to-night by the steamship Olivette. Through Colonel Friardo the Associated Press reporter was informed that a Constitutional Convention of Cuban patriots has been held in Los Negros and a Provisional Government formed. General Maximus Gomez was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent army, and Jose Marti deputed envoy to obtain from foreign countries recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. As soon as practicable there will be held at Guaymas, in Porto Principe province, an assembly to organize a Provisional Government, when a President and four Secretaries, one for each of the States, according to the division in the former revolution by the Cuban Government, will be chosen. The States are to be Orocento, or Eastern Camaguay, Los Villas and Occident, or Western Camaguay. They will also adopt a Constitution and a Chamber of Deputies or Congress, selected at the point that was chosen in the late rebellion. At their recent organization a proclamation was issued and sent to the Spanish chief and soldiers, saying that the movement was not made against them but against the Government, and that the property of all private individuals would be respected. A declaration of confidence was also issued.

In the recent battle the insurgents were led by Macceo. The regiment of Isabella Catolica, in charge of a Colonel of the Spanish army, was cut in two and five hundred Spaniards killed.

YACHT RACING AT CANNES.

Wales' Britannia Again Meets With Defeat.

CANNES, March 14.—The Ailsa, Britannia and Corsair started this morning in the race for the Ogden Goelet and James Gordon Bennett cup for yachts over twenty tons rating. In five minutes the Ailsa had a long lead and won by about ten minutes. The times at the finish were: Ailsa, 2 hours 47 minutes and 31 seconds; Britannia, 3 hours and 44 seconds. The Ailsa consequently won by 13 minutes and 13 seconds actual time, and 12 minutes corrected time.

After the Ailsa crossed the line she waited for the Britannia, and when the latter had finished the Prince of Wales' cutter was sailing very close to the Ailsa, and the Prince of Wales raised his yachting cup in the air, and lead the hearty cheers for the boat which had given his boat the most severe beating she ever had. Those on board the Ailsa returned the cheers, and the victorious cutter then proceeded to the quay, where she was welcomed by a large crowd of people.

It was reported after the race that Ogden Goelet won $25,000 from Baron Hirsch on the Ailsa's victory.

China Consents to Japan's Terms.

PARIS, March 14.—A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Peace Envoy, has been instructed to consent to the payment of an indemnity and the cession of the territory already occupied by the Japanese on the island of Formosa. He is also instructed to consent to the surrender of the remainder of the vessels belonging to the Chinese Southern squadron, which is now lying at Nan King.

ON THE TURF.

Not a Favorite in Front at the Bay District Races Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Favorites were out of form to-day, and not one showed in front under the wire. The first race was declared off and the others shoved up a number, the day's sport ending with a made-up race.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Contribution won, Royal Flush second, Carmel third. Time—1:07½.

Half a mile, two-year-olds, Ferris Hartman won, Leon L. second, Donna Carlotta third. Time—0:49¾.

Seven furlongs, selling, Captain Rees won, Jack Richelieu second, Miss Ruth third. Time—1:27¾.

One mile, Whitestone won, Rey Alfonso second, Flashlight third. Time—1:40¼.

Five furlongs, selling, Kathleen won, Centurion second, Chemuck third. Time—1:02½.

Bank Wrecked by Burglars.

MARSHALL (Mo.), March 14.—The Corder Bank, twenty miles west of here, was wrecked by burglars last night. The vault was entirely destroyed by dynamite. The burglars, scared by the explosion, fled empty-handed. A posse is in pursuit.