

RUSSIA GRANTED UNLIMITED POWER.

Reported Secret Treaty Concluded With the Chinese Government.

Harbors Placed at the Czar's Disposal for Belligerent Purposes.

Should Any of the Privileges Granted Russia be Challenged by Another Power, China is to Plead Inability to Oppose Russia's Action, But at the Same Time is to Enjoy the Pleasure of Openly Attacking the Latter's Enemies, Should She so Desire.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The following special correspondence of the United Press, under date of Tokio, March 13th, was received per steamship Coptic, which arrived here today:

A document purporting to be a translation of a secret treaty concluded some months ago between Russia and China has been published in Shanghai. It is a strange and scarcely credible agreement.

China, in consideration of the northern Power's good offices in backing her bills upon France for a paltry sum, which England would have supplied unconditionally, and in combining with Germany and France to drive the Japanese out of Liao Tung, places any or all of her harbors at Russia's disposal for belligerent purposes, and also permits Russia to secretly raise levies, buy horses and obtain coolies in Chinese territory.

These various privileges, if challenged by another Power, are to be ascribed to force majeure, China pretending inability to oppose Russia's action. But at the same time, China is to enjoy the pleasure of openly attacking Russia's enemies, should she so desire. Further, when the Siberian railway is finished, Russia is to be at liberty to build a branch line to Tallen, on the northeast coast of the Gulf of Pechili, or to any other point she pleases, and will be allowed to occupy and fortify an island for the better protection of the terminus of the line. She also obtains leave to select and trench favorable positions on the Chinese coast opposite Vladivostok, and to attack Corea via Manchuria, should difficulties arise with Japan about the peninsula.

Per contra, Russia promises to use persuasion, or force, if necessary, against any Power attacking China; to lend several hundred officers for the drilling of 100,000 Chinese troops in Manchuria, and subsequently in five northern provinces of China, and to hand over the branch railroad built to her in Manchuria, should China, at the end of fifteen years, have proved herself competent to manage it.

The opinion of intelligent observers in the East is that no such treaty can have been concluded. The state of affairs in Corea goes from bad to worse. Politicians in Seoul insist that by taking refuge in the Russian Legation and remaining there, the King has virtually quitted his own domains, since the precincts of a legation are extra-territorial, and a similar view is held by the leading citizens of the capital, who naturally see that very little power of governing can be accredited to a sovereign and his Cabinet so long as they dare not venture beyond the shadow of a foreign flag.

The insurgents in the province have adopted a new tone, dictated, of course, by the adherents of the Prince's party. They say that the men by whom the King was persuaded to seek asylum in the Russian Legation are traitors to the country, and must be exterminated. But they also proclaim that all foreigners must be expelled from the kingdom—an announcement probably intended as a blind. They have pushed to a point not more than ten miles from Seoul, and the Government has no troops to cope with them. The raising of several new battalions of royal guards has been ordered by edict, but money to pay them is not forthcoming, even if they could be organized so speedily as to meet the emergency.

The whole situation, however, is rapidly growing insupportable, and a general idea gains ground that the departure of the King from the Russian Legation will be the signal for the downfall of the present Cabinet. It has been pretended by the pro-Russian party that the King's residence in the palace is out of the question, so long as Japanese troops have their barracks in the immediate vicinity. The troops were located there originally by the desire of the Korean Government, but as the Japanese authorities have neither need nor occasion to keep them there, they are about to be removed.

The United States representative in Seoul is winning golden opinions among the Japanese at this crisis. His influence, they report, is steadily exerted in the cause of right and justice. Strong and in great part successful efforts are said to have been made by him to mitigate the cruelties practiced by the Cabinet against its political opponents and to lessen the brutalities resorted to by the legal tribunals in their examination of prisoners.

The Japanese Government has announced another issue of the war loan, amounting to 35,000,000 yen. Only ten millions, however, are offered for public subscription, the remaining 25,000,000 worth of bonds being taken by the Bank of Japan. The minimum selling price of the bonds is to be their face value, and the rate of interest 5 per cent, as before.

Detailed accounts from Kiangyia—which lies midway between the mouth of the Yangtze and Chingkiang—show that a mutiny on a large scale among the soldiers was only prevented by the explosion of a magazine. An insurrection was planned, the programme being to kill the General in command, get possession of the magazines and rifles and capture the city, foreign instructors in the forts being sent away by boat to Shanghai.

Already the work had commenced. Rifles had begun to crack and the mutineers were removing the contents of the magazines when the principal of these, containing about seven tons of gunpowder, blew up. The cause of the explosion is not known, since all in or near the magazine—to the number of about 300—were shattered to pieces.

The catastrophe was so terrible that it completely cowed the soldiers, and they desisted from further acts of violence.

HOW MANLEY FIGURES

Relative Standing of Candidates for the Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—J. H. Manley sent to W. Murray Crane the following telegram to-day:

"Washington, March 27, 1896.

"Hon. W. Murray Crane, Republican State Convention, Boston, Mass.:

In answer to your inquiry, this is the situation as it will stand at the end of this week. At the close of your convention there will have been 338 delegates elected. Governor McKinley will have 162 delegates, provided you assign to him the entire delegation from Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota. But there should be taken from this number twelve delegates from the States which have declared since their election in favor of Mr. Reed, and as they were not instructed they should be taken from the McKinley column and placed in Mr. Reed's. This gives Governor McKinley 150 delegates, Mr. Reed 72, Governor Morton 64, Senator Allison 38, Senator Quay 26, Senator Cullom 10, contested 26.

"You will see that this gives Mr. McKinley 150 delegates, against 210 anti-McKinley delegates. The situation is precisely as it was twenty years ago. You will remember that three months before the convention met at Cincinnati we were confident of Mr. Blaine's nomination. He stood then as the apostle of protection, but he had opposed to his nomination Senator Conkling of New York, Senator Morton of Indiana, Secretary Bristow, Governor Hayes of Ohio and Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania. We felt so sure of Mr. Blaine's nomination that we regarded it as settled, and yet he was defeated in the convention, and the Maine man went down before the Ohio Governor.

"History will repeat itself at St. Louis. Governor McKinley is and will be the leading candidate before the convention, but he will have opposed to him as candidates Governor Morton of New York, Senator Allison of Iowa, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania and Mr. Reed of Maine. You will find that the tables will be turned, and the Ohio Governor will go down before the man from Maine.

J. H. MANLEY."

SPEAKER REED THEIR CHOICE.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS MEET IN CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted Urging the Delegation to Support the Maine Statesman for the Presidency.

BOSTON, March 27.—The Republican Convention to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock this morning by the Chairman of the State Committee. Most of the delegates wore Reed badges, and Mr. Lyman's reference to the Maine statesman in his opening address elicited hearty applause. Senator Lodge also received a warm greeting when he appeared on the platform.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as their choice for Chairman Hon. Samuel W. McGold of Winchester. The speech of the Chairman was frequently interrupted by applause and especially warmly received was his insistence upon the policy of protection and adherence to the national standing of the commercial world.

Senator Lodge, in rising to present the report of the Committee on Resolutions, was again warmly received. The platform declares for protection and reciprocity, and demands especial protection for our American marine, which it declares would revive our shipping and cause pay for American freight to be paid to Americans. It insists upon the entire separation of church and State, demands a restricted immigration and sympathizes with the Cuban revolutionists.

The currency plank and that championing Reed's Presidential aspirations are as follows:

"We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to any change in the existing gold standard except by international agreement. Each dollar must be kept as good as every other dollar. The credit of the United States must be maintained at the highest point, so that it cannot be questioned anywhere, either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept, and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold.

"We are opposed to the unsound and dangerous system of State banks. We support the national banking system, and believe that it should be so amended as to give it room for expansion and opportunity to meet the demand of growing business and population of the country.

"We present to the National Convention for nomination as President, and we urge all our delegates to give their earnest, active support to a fearless leader, tried in many hard conflicts, a man of national reputation, of unblemished character, unwavering Republicanism and great abilities, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, W. Murray Crane of Dalton, Hon. E. S. Draper of Hopdale and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston were unanimously elected as delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention.

SENSATIONAL ELOPEMENT.

C. A. Sayre Runs Away With His Employers' Money and a Woman.

LOS ANGELES, March 27.—It is reported that C. A. Sayre, agent of C. F. Weber & Co. of San Francisco, dealers in school furniture, has fled to Mexico, taking with him \$6,000 and a certain Mrs. Oliver, the wife of a friend. Sayre has his home at Nordhoff, where his wife and two children live. Mrs. Sayre arrived here last night from that place and went to the St. Lawrence House, where Sayre and the Oliver's all formerly lived. She gives no idea of what she intends to do. Oliver says there is no doubt of the elopement.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Frank W. Roberts of Maine to be United States Consul at Cape Town, Cape Colony. Postmasters: California—Dora Austin, Perry; W. A. Bucknam, Truckee.

A BOLD ROBBERY COMMITTED AT STEGE.

The Railroad Agent Bound and the Contents of the Safe Made Way With.

Field-Marshal Yamagata Arrives at San Francisco.

A San Joaquin County Farmer Cut the Levee of the Mokelumne River in Order to Irrigate His Land, and Succeeds in Flooding the Whole Neighboring Country—The Heaviest Snowstorm of the Season Prevails at the Summit.

OAKLAND, March 27.—A bold robbery was committed early this morning at Stege, Contra Costa County. The station agent at the place, a man named Thompson, was aroused from his sleep by three masked men, who, at the point of drawn revolvers, forced him to open the safe. Then they bound him and tied him to the bed, and plundered the safe of \$35 in cash belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co., \$15 belonging to the company, \$70 belonging to Thompson and about \$500 in Wells-Fargo money orders that are not negotiable.

After perpetrating the theft the robbers left the place hurriedly, locked the door behind them and disappeared in the darkness.

Thompson tells the following story of the robbery: "I went to bed about 12 o'clock, and just before I was awakened by a loud calling at the front door of the station-house. I slipped on my clothes, thinking it was someone who had business with the company, opened the front door, and as I did so a short man wearing a black mask pushed a revolver under my nose, and as I stepped back he, followed by two others, stepped into the office.

"They asked me to open the safe, and when I told them I did not know the combination, they tied my hands and feet, took out a burglar's outfit and commenced to drill the safe. After they had drilled a short time, fearing the result of an explosion, I agreed to open the safe for them, and they untied my hands while I worked the combination. "After the safe was open they tied my hands and feet again, threw me on the bed and hurried away. It took me some time to work my hands free, and after I succeeded I telegraphed the news of the robbery to headquarters.

The young man could give no description of the robbers, except that one was a short man with dark hair and talked with a German accent.

OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN.

Drovers Sent Out With Cattle Trains Will Ride Free.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The Southern Pacific has issued a new order with reference to drovers sent out in charge of cattle shipped by its trains that will be of interest to all stockmen. Under the old rule the men sent in charge were allowed to ride free to the shipping point, under certain restrictions, but were given no return privilege. The new rule gives drovers the privilege of free return, and is expected to facilitate livestock shipments all through the territory of the company.

The old rules for the carrying of drovers were as follows: "With one carload, one man accompanying in charge to ride at half-rate; with two or three carloads, one man accompanying in charge to ride free; with four or five carloads, two men accompanying in charge to ride free; with five or fifteen carloads, three men accompanying in charge to ride free; with fifteen carloads or over, four men accompanying in charge to ride free."

The new rules read: "With shipment of one carload of livestock, one man may accompany free, but not return free; with two to five carloads, one man may accompany and return free; with six to ten carloads, two men may accompany and return free; with eleven or more carloads, three men may accompany and return free." "When more than one carload of stock is shipped on account of one owner from different stations to one destination, on same train, man or men may accompany as per above, and will be entitled to return free, as follows: One man to the station where the second car was placed in train; one additional man to the station where the sixth car was placed in train; one additional man to the station where the eleventh car was placed in train."

These rules are effective at once, and the stock shippers who have been working to secure return transportation for drovers are much elated. Under the new system the drover going with livestock will purchase from the agent at the point of shipment a special return ticket, issued for this service, and upon coming back and presenting the ticket to the local agent at the original point of departure will have the full amount of the purchase price returned to him.

FIELD-MARSHAL YAMAGATA.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The Occidental and Oriental steamship Coptic arrived to-night from Yokohama, having on board Field-Marshal Yamagata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese army, accompanied by his staff. The Marquis is en route to St. Petersburg, to attend the coronation of the Czar. He was to have sailed on the 8th of March, but a sudden attack of influenza disturbed the arrangements. He is detained the Marquis for a week. There can be little doubt that his excellency will discuss the Korean problem freely in St. Petersburg. Russia is now shaping her policy to please Japan, and a definite understanding may perhaps be formulated regarding Corea. But it is not likely that anything will be done without England's co-operation.

The Marquis and his suite report having a delightful passage, and the entire party are in excellent health. His excellency was greeted by an official deputation of National Guard officers, representing Governor Budd, to welcome him to America. To all inquiries from newspaper rep-

resentatives, the Marquis' interpreter stated that his excellency would meet them to-morrow at his hotel. At present he did not feel disposed to talk without having consulted the Japanese Consul and familiarized himself to some extent with the proper method of submitting to an interview.

Some amusement was created on board the Coptic when several newspaper artists attempted to sketch the Marquis. One of his aides resented the action and proceeded to tear up the sketches, after forcibly taking them from the artist. It seems that his excellency is far from pleased at certain wretched portraits of himself which have been printed in American papers.

ARBITRARY ASSESSMENT.

Values Madera County's Assessor Places on Miller & Lux's Stock.

MADERA (Cal.), March 27.—The largest arbitrary assessment ever made in California was to-day placed on the rolls of this county by Assessor Lou Hoskins. The assessment was against Henry Miller, the cattle king.

Miller came here a short time ago and gave to the Assessor his statement of the number of cattle owned or controlled by the firm of Miller & Lux, and which were in this county at 12 o'clock on the first Monday in March of this year. The statement was sworn to, and was to the effect that the firm had only 3,000 stock cattle and 500 calves in this county at that time.

The Assessor declared that there were in this county at that time 5,000 stock cattle, 500 calves and 1,300 beef cattle, in addition to the 3,000 stock cattle and 500 calves sworn to by Miller. The Assessor then made the assessment arbitrary at the values and sums named, being eight times the true and assessable value of the stock: 500 calves, \$12,000; 5,000 stock cattle, \$320,000; 1,300 beef cattle, \$208,000.

SPRING VALLEY MINE SUIT.

Judge Prewett Decides the Case in Favor of the Bondholders.

OROVILLE, March 27.—Judge Prewett of Placer County, sitting as a court of equity, to-day handed down his decision in the big mining bond suit, which involved the possession of the famous Spring Valley Mine at Cherokee Flat. He has decided in favor of the bondholders and against the Bank of California and Rideout and Smith. He orders the foreclosure of the bonds, representing \$150,000 in principal, with \$30,000 of interest that has accrued since the suit was begun eight years ago, and directs that Receiver Whitcomb, who is in charge of the property, shall proceed to advertise the sale of the mine in accordance with these proceedings.

SNOW AT THE SUMMIT.

Nearly Five Feet Have Fallen During the Present Storm.

SUMMIT (Cal.), March 27.—The heaviest snowstorm of the season has prevailed here for the past two days. It is estimated that nearly five feet of snow have fallen since the storm commenced Wednesday. Previous to the snow, rain fell for about four days, which robbed the Sierras of their white mantle and caused mother earth to resent itself in many places where its presence was hitherto unknown at this season.

No damage has occurred to track or sheds in this vicinity. Snowsettling on the track this morning near Tunnel 13, but a flanger soon cleared the track of all obstructions, and trains are running as usual.

TERRIFIC STORM AT STOCKTON.

A Prominent Real Estate Man Struck by Lightning.

STOCKTON, March 27.—Stockton was to-night visited by a terrific hail-storm, accompanied by thunder, lightning and wind. The hail fell in large quantities, and some of the fruit orchards now in blossom will suffer severely.

Lynald Miller, a prominent real estate man, was on his way home when overtaken by the storm, and took refuge under a large tree. An electric current passed down the tree and struck him, throwing him to the ground and stunning him. He was taken to his home, and will be confined to his room for several days.

A number of chimneys were cracked and broken by the lightning.

Lived Over a Century.

STOCKTON, March 27.—Mrs. Lucy Auther, a colored woman, died in this city this morning at the remarkable age of 108 years, 3 months and 23 days. She had been sick only a week, and retained all her faculties to the last. Old Mrs. Auther was born in Knox County, Kentucky, and more than 60 years ago was inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

A FARMER'S MISTAKE.

Cuts the Levee to Irrigate His Land, and Floods the Whole Country.

STOCKTON, March 27.—Yesterday W. S. Montgomery, a farmer living about a mile from Lockeford, cut the levee of the Mokelumne River, which runs through his land, and as a result the whole country for miles around is under water. Montgomery cut the levee for the purpose of letting the water on his land to irrigate it, but the river rose suddenly, in consequence of the recent rains, and the water spread over the land before the cut could be repaired. The loss will be very heavy. A number of farms are inundated. The break in the levee is now twenty feet wide and eight feet deep. An attempt is being made to stop it, but it is almost impossible to make any headway, so strong is the force of the water. The small levee recently built by Mr. Kerr on the side of the main levee was not strong enough to stop the rush of waters, and was washed away. As yet it is impossible to estimate the loss. If the river should fall in the next few days and the water pass off the land, the damage to the crops might not be so great as is feared.

A telephone message from Lockeford late this evening says: The water is still rising, and the trouble is greatly aggravated by the heavy rainfall in the upper country this afternoon. The farmers are greatly alarmed, and it is feared the levees below the original break will give away before the pressure of water running through the place where the cut was made. The warm weather for the past few days has started a large volume of snow water down from the mountains. The effort to-morrow will make an effort to-morrow to stay the flood by placing artificial filling across the cut, and then pumping the water back into its original channel.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Passed in the Senate After Being Debated Every Day the Present Week.

A Motion by Hill Develops a Political Controversy.

The New York Senator Carries His Point, However, the Populists and Two Republicans Voting With the Democrats on a Question Relating to the Meeting of the New Mexico Legislature.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The legislative appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day, after occupying the attention of that body every day during the present week. It appropriates in round numbers twenty-five and one-half million dollars. There was much debate upon it—first on Senator Sherman's motion to strike out all the sections relating to the compensation of United States Marshals, Clerks and District Attorneys (putting them on a salary system instead of the present system of fees); second, on Senator Hill's motion to strike out a proviso changing the time of the legislative assembly of New Mexico.

Sherman's motion was defeated—yeas 18, nays 30—so that the bill remains (in that respect) as it passed the House. Hill's motion developed a political controversy, and notice was given by Gorman of Maryland that the discussion could not be cut off, but would assume pretty large dimensions.

With the object of avoiding this threatened political debate, Cullom of Illinois, who was in charge of the bill, moved to lay Hill's motion on the table, but Cullom's motion was disagreed to—yeas 21, nays 29. The Democratic Senators were aided by the votes of the Populists and two Republican Senators—Frye and Wolcott.

Thereupon Cullom withdrew all opposition to Hill's motion, and it was agreed to. That practically ended the consideration of the bill, and it was passed without a division. The legislative appropriation bill was taken up after some minor business was disposed of, the question being on Sherman's motion to strike out all the paragraphs relating to the compensation of United States District Attorneys, Clerks and Marshals.

After some discussion the Senate defeated—30 to 18—Sherman's motion to strike out of the legislative bill all the sections relating to the compensation of United States District Attorneys, Clerks and Marshals.

Hill moved to strike out of the paragraph making an appropriation for the legislative expenses of the Territory of New Mexico a proviso that the next session of the Legislative Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in May, 1897. He said that this was another instance of general legislation; that it was "sneaked in" on an appropriation bill and that it was a small, mean, contemptible, silly attempt to gain a political advantage.

Elkins (Rep.) of West Virginia asked Hill what he meant by the phrase "sneaked in." "I thought," Hill replied with animation, "that I would stir up the Senator from West Virginia, but it is about the same thing. The Territorial Legislature will, under existing law, assemble next December, but this little trick is to postpone the meeting until May, 1897, when there may be a Republican President of the United States and a Republican Governor and Territorial officials."

After further discussion, Cullom moved to lay Hill's motion on the table. This motion was agreed to. Cullom appealed to Cullom not to persist in it, and he repeated the remark which he had already made as to the question being a political one on which Senators were entitled to have a discussion far beyond the bounds which it had now taken.

Cullom said his action was to have a test case. "If you want a test vote," Gorman said, "we are ready for it now." "You can beat us," Frye remarked in an undertone.

The result of the vote showed Frye to be right. It was: Yeas 21, nays 29. On the yeas and nays vote the Populists voted with the Democrats in the negative, and there were also two Republican Senators voting in the same way—Frye and Wolcott.

Then Cullom withdrew his opposition and Hill's motion to strike out was agreed to. The bill was then passed without a division. It appropriates about twenty-five and a half million dollars. The Senate then, at 4:50 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Quite unexpectedly, the House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 142 to 77, refused to consider the civil appropriation bill, reported yesterday, adopting the motion of Hepburn (Rep.) of Iowa to take up the bills on the private calendar for the first time this session. The adoption of this motion exhausted an hour, and another hour was spent in discussing a motion by Pickler (Rep.) of South Dakota that only pension and private relief bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs be considered. This was finally agreed to. Only three bills were considered, and they were reported to the House, with a recommendation that they be passed.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, was declared in recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. The evening session of the House developed a family row among the Republicans regarding pension legislation. The first bill taken up was that discussed last Friday night, a Senate bill granting a pension of \$30 a month to Charles A. Jones, a photographer, for injuries resulting from a wound received while taking a picture of Long-street's fortifications at Suffolk, Virginia.

Connolly (Rep.) of Illinois antagonized the bill, and in the course of his speech severely criticized the Committee on Pensions for bringing in bills of this class to pension men who were not enlisted.

Pickler (Rep.) of South Dakota bitterly resented the criticism of Connolly, declaring that it was not fair, and that his assertions were a base slander upon the Invalid Pension Committee. The committee had recommended nothing for which it had not the precedent of many Congresses past.

After amending the bill so as to give the man a pensionable status and leaving to the Pension Bureau the amount to be paid him, the bill was laid aside with a favorable recommendation. The committee then rose, having favorably acted on four bills, and at 10:30 o'clock adjourned until Monday next.

THE BODY FOUND IN THE BOX.

Very Little Can be Learned as to Its Identity at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 27.—Very little can be gleaned to-night as to the identity of the man whose remains were found in a trunk sold at an auction as unclaimed in a warehouse at Chicago, and which are said to have been shipped from here. The theory has been advanced that the box was shipped to Salt Lake from Laramie, and the remains are those of a wealthy rancher named Crawford, who disappeared mysteriously about three years ago and has never been heard of since. Crawford was in partnership with a man named Booth, who was murdered in his own barn about a year ago, and for the crime a man named Crocker was recently convicted in the Wyoming courts, but was granted a new trial, which is now pending.

Late in the year 1892 or early in 1893 a Frenchman named Proshier Chazell came to Salt Lake from his native country. He appeared to be a man of considerable means, and had thousands of dollars worth of diamonds and jewelry. He lived with a rich woman of the demi-monde, and for safe-keeping placed his valuables in a lock-box of a safety deposit company. He also had \$2,500 in his credit in the Deseret National Bank of this city.

Early in the month of February, 1893, about the time the mysterious box was shipped, Chazell disappeared, and so far has not been seen since. The woman with whom he lived, claiming to be his wife, notified the police, who instituted search, but in vain. The lock-box which was known to contain his jewelry was opened by order of the court, and was found empty. Certain patriots of Chazell were suspected of murdering him, but nothing tangible could be got hold of.

A few weeks after Chazell's disappearance they went to Chicago. About a year ago the Chief of Police of this city received a letter from a lady in Paris, France, claiming to be a sister of Chazell, and asking for information of her brother, of whom she had not heard since early in 1893, when he was in Salt Lake. There is at present \$2,400 standing in his credit in the Deseret National Bank of this city. The detectives who worked principally on the case three years ago say that they are convinced the body found in the trunk at Chicago is that of Proshier Chazell.

CHICAGO, March 27.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon a post-mortem examination was made of the body found in the box among some unclaimed freight. It resulted in finding two fractures in the skull, which appear to have been made with a hammer. The inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED BY THE MATABELES.

The Outbreak Partly Due to Measures Adopted to Stamp Out Rinderpest in Rhodesia.

CAPE TOWN, March 27.—It is not at all probable that the outbreak in Matabeleland will be very serious or long continued, as vigorous methods are already being taken to stamp it out. According to the latest reports received from the district where the trouble occurred, there have been seven white men killed and a large number wounded. It is feared that this statement is not exaggerated, and that later reports will show a larger number of murders.

As soon as the news of the outbreak became generally known a force of colonists was organized, and under F. C. Selous started for Matabeleland with the intention of quelling the revolt. Cecil J. Rhodes, late Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, has started for Bulawayo. It is reported that a sharp encounter has taken place between a party of mounted patrols and a force of Matabeles at a point twenty-five miles from Bulawayo.

Advices received here are to the effect that several whites in outlying districts are reported to have been killed by Matabeles. It is assumed that the outbreak is partly due to the stringent measures recently adopted to stamp out rinderpest in Rhodesia. The fondness of the Kaffirs for their cattle is well known, and the killing of them to stamp out rinderpest has excited much discontent.

A dispatch from Johannesburg says that the wildest rumors are in circulation there regarding the rising. It is hinted that the Boers stirred up the Matabeles against the British, but this rumor is declared here to be baseless. PRETORIA, March 27.—President Kruger has issued an official denial of the reports that relations between Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, and himself are strained.

JUDGE E. E. CALHOUN.

A California Pioneer Passes Away in Madera County.

MADERA, March 27.—Judge E. E. Calhoun, a pioneer of California, died to-day at his residence at Hildreth. He was a native of Kentucky and 71 years of age. He was well known in politics in the early days of this State, and was for a long time Judge of the County Court of Tulare County. Judge Calhoun was the father of Eleanor H. Calhoun, who gained fame and distinction on the London and Paris stage. Jessie, another gifted daughter, was for a time Professor of Education at the University of the Pacific, San Jose, but resigned that position to enter a wider field of labor.

Committed in Self-Defense.

LOS ANGELES, March 27.—The jury in the case of Louis J. Harman, on trial for the murder of Thomas Carroll, this evening brought in a verdict of not guilty, holding that the homicide was committed in self-defense.