SEP 6 1899

THE RECORD-UNION

VOLUME 97.—NO. 156. SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1899.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 18,190.

THE NEW TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Unexpected Opposition of French to Its Ratification

Causes a Good Deal of Surprise in Washington Official Circles.

Asserted That the Foreign Government Has Secured More Advantages Under the Convention Than They Had Any Just Reason to Exact at the Beginning of the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A good deal of surprise has been caused in official circles here by the unexpected opposition developing in France to the ratification of the reciprocity treaty just negotiated by Mr. Kasson and M. Cambon.

It is not deemed expedient now to make public the details of the convention, but it can be stated authoritatively that in the opinion of our officials the French have driven a hard bargain in making the treaty. They have, it is said, secured more advantages than they had any just reason to expect at the beginning of the negotiations, and that success was ultimately obtained is owing to the fact that the negotiators felt bound to observe the behest of the President and make a treaty at all hazards.

It is suspected here that the French people are not aware of the actual value of the concessions they have obtained, and there is reason to believe that when French champagne makers learn the amount of benefit they are to receive the opposition to the consummation of the treaty will be at once transferred from France to the United States.

The statement made yesterday by M Del Casse, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the treaty contained the favored nation clause, is said to be misleading to the public, for what it does contain in that direction is a special provision in the case of certain lines of articles of import, that if the rate of duty is reduced below the figures stated to any other nation, then France shall have the same rate. But this provision is not general, and applies, as stated, only to certain specified articles. It is believed that under this head, however, the French champagne makers will profit, for while the treaty itself does not give them the rate desired, yet they probably may profit by the low rate just given to the Portuguese makers of sparkling wine.

It is appreciated here that the opposition in Paris comes from very influential quarters. The "Republique Francaise," which makes an attack on the treaty, is directed by M. Meline, former Premier, and one of the most capable leaders in French politics. In particular he represents the peasantry and the gentleman farmer class, and his leadership of an opposition indicates that the treaty will have a difficult course before it.

A FRENCH CONSUL DISCUSSES THE NEW TREATY.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Edmond Bruewaert, French Consul at New York, says of the new reciprocity treaty between France and the United States: "I regard it as an excellent thing for the United States. America was the only country which did not have the benefit of our minimum tariff. As the manufacturers are satisfied with a profit of 5 per cent., the difference between the maximum and minimum rates was sufficient to keep the United States out of the French market.

"France's annual importation of manufactured articles is about $280,000,000, and the United States will get a good share of this. America undersells England in cotton goods in China, and there is no reason why it cannot do the same in France. It will be the same with other articles.

"England, Belgium, Germany and Austria now supply France with her imported manufactured articles. The leading imports are raw cotton, wheat, tobacco, mineral oil, copper and lead. America sends agricultural implements, sewing machines, electrical appliances and pumps.

"There are 642 articles on the dutiable list of the French tariff, and the treaty gives the United States the minimum rate on all except twelve. Germany, England and the other countries which have treaties with France do not enjoy the minimum rate on these twelve exceptions, which are chiefly agricultural products. The average difference between the French maximum and minimum rate is 33 per cent., so that imports from this country will pay one-third less duty when the treaty goes into effect.

"There are 463 dutiable items in the tariff law of the United States, and, in return for her concessions, France will obtain a lower rate in less than 100 of them, the average reduction being only 10 per cent. While this seems one-sided, it is not so much so as it appears, because American goods have been sent into France as English goods under the minimum tariff.

"I do not think that the treaty can go into effect before next February. It must be ratified both here and in France and signed by President Loubet and President McKinley. Then copies of the treaty must be exchanged.

"This treaty marks a new era for the United States. There will eventually be opposition to American imports in foreign countries, and it will be wise for the United States to make treaties before that opposition becomes too strong. Mr. Kasson, who negotiated the treaty for the United States, has lived much abroad, and I think he takes a broad view of the situation, foreseeing what must happen in the future.

"France has given all she can give, because, with her $7,000,000,000 national debt, she cannot reduce her tariff any further. We did not get what we asked, by any means, but we obtained all the United States was willing to give. We realized that the treaty must be such that Congress would approve it, and France deferred to President McKinley's wishes on that account."

Mr. Buewaert said that the United States has a great commercial future and also expressed admiration at the ease with which Secretary Gage borrowed all the money needed for the war with Spain.

Secrecy is maintained with regard to the class of goods upon which the American tariff will be lowered. This is done in order to avoid the opposition of interests which might object to foreign competition in the home market. The details will probably not be made known before Congress meets.

NEWS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Americans Have Another Engagement With Bandits in Cebu.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Three cable messages from General Otis were received at the War Department today. One reports another engagement with the bandits in Cebu, in which the American forces were victorious. It bears date of to-day, and is as follows:

"Following from Cebu to-day: Bandits from Cebu mountains robbing and impressing people of coast towns. On Monday Lieutenant Moore, with detachment of Twenty-third Infantry, while scouting in the mountains, was fired upon from strongly fortified position. One private killed; name not given. No other casualties. Enemy's loss, five bandits killed, seven captured."

Another reports the organization of volunteer regiments in the Philippines as follows:

"Bell has enlisted about five hundred men. Wallace is still south and has about four hundred. Lockett is now enlisting and has over four hundred applications; others coming in rapidly. Might raise here an additional regiment, exclusively volunteers."

Colonel Bell referred to in the dispatch is in command of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, and Colonel Wallace of the Thirty-seventh. Colonel Lockett is in command of the cavalry regiment, which is to be raised in the Philippines.

The third dispatch says: "The storm has abated. Sherman coaled, leaves today with all troops of California; Grant being coaled; leaves in about four days with troops of North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho. Minnesotas preparing to leave on the Sheridan as soon as transport can be unloaded and coaled. Other volunteer organizations leave soon as transports are available."

General Otis has been cabled to send the volunteers home as rapidly as possible, it being the desire of the President to have no delay in the matter.

ALGER'S RETIREMENT.

Senator Elkins Has a Good Word for the Retiring Official.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who was Secretary of War under the Harrison administration, is in Washington. Discussing Secretary Alger's retirement from the Cabinet, he said:

"Secretary Alger was Secretary of War during the conduct of the most successful war in the history of the United States. It achieved the greatest results in the shortest possible time. Its quick and victorious conclusion, while he was at the head of his department, is a fact that stands out most prominently, and cannot be disputed. Of course there were mistakes, there are always mistakes, but in this particular war the mistakes were infinitesimal compared with the great results accomplished. Secretary Alger has been compelled to endure a series of undeserved, not to say brutal assaults. He did not deserve the harsh things said of him, but he bore them bravely, standing manfully under the abuse, which might otherwise been thrown at the President. Time will vindicate him. There will be a reaction in his favor.

"I say these things all the more readily because Secretary Alger and I have not been in the same way of thinking in our party. I am no apologist for him. I do not want to be drawn into any controversy, but I hope I may never hesitate to do justice to any man."

VESSEL BURNED.

The Reformatory Ship Clarence Destroyed by Flames.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The Roman Catholic Reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire this morning. It was but a few moments after the fire was discovered until the great three-decker was wrapped in flames.

Intense excitement prevailed until it became known that the hundreds of lads and officers on board the Clarence had been saved by the ferry boats Mercy and Firefly, which quickly made fast to the burning vessel and began pumping water upon the flames. The boys on board the Clarence worked with the utmost discipline until they were forced to leave the ship with the officers. The Captain's family and Bishop Whiteside, who spent the night on board the Clarence, lost their personal effects.

The crew of the Mercy had a narrow escape, having barely time to regain their own craft, which had the utmost difficulty in getting clear of the burning vessel when the bulwarks of the Mercy were beginning to take fire.

Three hours after the fire was discovered the Clarence's back broke, and she settled slowly. This was the second Catholic reformatory ship of the same name that burned on the river. Her predecessor was fired by boys on board of her.

Tragedy in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, July 26.—Matthew Stanford, one of the most prominent wheat farmers in Washington County, shot and killed Preston Carson last night near Washington College. He then went to Carson's home and shot two of his victim's children, one 4 years and the other 6. Younger will die. Stanford was captured and brought to Jonesboro Jail to-day. The men had quarreled over farm work.

Rathbone Monument Dedicated.

UTICA (N. Y.), July 26.—The monument to the memory of Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias, was dedicated here to-day. Miss Sarah Rathbone of Washington and Miss Lucetta Rathbone of Virginia, daughters of Mr. Rathbone, were present. There was a parade with 2,500 in line. The dedicatory address was made by Supreme Chancellor Semple of Pennsylvania.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CZAROWITCH.

Gorgeous Rites Over Russia's Dead Crown Prince.

Impressive Ceremonies Held at Sea and at the City of St. Petersburg.

The Emperor and Grand Dukes in Person Carried the Coffin Into the Church and Deposited It Beneath the Immense Dais Covered With Cloth of Gold.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A St. Petersburg correspondent, describing the funeral of the Czarowitch, says:

The Dowager Empress, accompanied by the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, and attended by Mlle. Ozeroff, her maid of honor; Count Benkendeff and Admiral Loman, arrived on the 19th inst. at Novo-Rosieysk and embarked on the ironclad St. George.

The vessel left for Batoum, followed by a convoy of the Black Sea fleet.

On the arrival of the vessels at Batoum, the St. George alone entered the harbor, the other vessels remaining outside.

The entire Black Sea fleet had assembled to pay the last honors to the defunct hereditary Grand Duke.

The vessels were drawn up in a double line that extended all the way from Batoum to Novo-Rosieysk, and the St. George, with her august passengers and the body of the Prince, passed down the center.

The shroud was of cloth of gold, lined with bordered ermine.

The military service around the coffin at the train and at sea was performed by Generals Bibicoff and Nicolaieff—the latter a Colonel of the Regiment of the Chevalier Guards—and by officers and non-commissioned officers of a delegation sent to Abbas Touman by the regiments of which the hereditary Grand Duke was chief and by sailors belonging to the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch's marine corps, who accompanied him to St. Petersburg.

On the arrival of the imperial train at St. Petersburg at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, the Emperor and Grand Dukes in person carried the coffin to a catafalque of cloth of gold, drawn by eight horses that awaited it. Four Generals laid over it a shroud of cloth of gold covered with ermine. The entire court and administration took part in the procession, which also included detachments of marine guards and representatives of all institutions of which the late Grand Duke was a member.

In front of the catafalque was carried, on a cushion of cloth of gold, the numerous decorations of the deceased Prince.

His flag officer followed with his favorite horse, clad with black cloth trappings.

A large body of clergy, among them the Grand Duke's Almoner, preceded by the choir of the imperial chapel bearing tapers, walked immediately in front of the catafalque, the cords of which were held by the highest state functionaries.

Immediately behind the catafalque came the Emperor, followed by Baron Fredericksz, the Court Marshal, and General Hesse, the head of the Emperor's military household.

The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich came next, walking alone. Then came the Grand Dukes Vladimir Alexis Sergius, Paul Michael Nicolaevitch and his sons, the Grand Dukes Alexder, George and Sergius, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Peter Nicolaevitch, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Dimitri Constantinovitch, the Dukes Eugene and George of Leuchtenberg, Princes Alexander and Peter of Oldenburg and the Prince of Altenburg.

These were followed by the suites of the Emperor, the Grand Dukes and the Princes.

After the royal mourners on foot there came in an open carriage, draped in black cloth, attired in deep mourning and attended by two Cossacks of the Chamber in black cloth liveries, the Empress' mother, with her two daughters, the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga.

In a second carriage rode the Grand Duchess Marie Paulovna, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feedorovna, the Grand Duchess Alexander Josefna and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Mavrikievna, wife of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch. The third carriage contained the Grand Duchess Militza Nicolaevna and the Grand Duchess Helene Vladomirovna.

In the fourth carriage were the Princess Anastasia Nicolana Romanoffsky, the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, Princess Eugenie of Oldenburg and Princess Helena of Altenburg.

Then came a long line of carriages containing grand ladies of the court and maids of honor of the Empress and Grand Duchess. Lastly, on foot, two by two, were members of the households of the hereditary Grand Duke and a long line of regiments of the Guard, which accompanied the funeral procession to the fortress.

Here the Metropolitan Antoine of St. Petersburg and Ladoga celebrated a solemn funeral mass in the presence of the imperial family and court. The Emperor and Grand Dukes carried the coffin into the church and deposited it beneath an immense dais, which was covered with cloth of gold. Four Generals' aides-de-camp removed the lid of the coffin and laid it on a table coverel with cloth of silver, especially prepared. Then they covered the lower part of the body of the Grand Duke with cloth of gold lined with ermine.

A guard of honor, consisting of a General, aide-de-camp, an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, two chamberlains and two gentlemen of the bed chamber, four officers and four non-commissioned officers of the regiments of the Guard, will watch the coffin day and night while the body lies in state during three days.

All the theaters and places of amusement will be closed and all music forbidden.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The body of the Czarowitch was interred in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul to-day in the presence of the Czar, the Dowager Empress and other members of the Imperial family and Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

COLORADO SMELTER STRIKE.

Likelihood That Board of Arbitration Will Adjust the Trouble.

DENVER, July 26.—The State Board of Arbitration to-day concluded its investigation into the causes of the deadlock between the smelter managers and their workmen, in consequence of which the smelters that are in the trust have been idle since June 15th. The board will take testimony at Pueblo to-morrow, and will reassemble in Denver Friday to hear arguments.

The impression is gaining ground that the board's decision will be accepted by both sides of the controversy, and that the smelters will resume operations next week.

The testimony given to-day bore chiefly upon the relations of the smelters to other industries, showing that practically all the people of the State were suffering on account of the cessation of work. Managers J. B. Grant and Dennis Sheedy both claimed that it was impossible to grant an eight-hour day and the increase of wages demanded by the men, as the increased expense would have to be placed upon the producers of ores, and would lead to the closing of many low grade mines.

COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE.

E. C. Brandenberg Delivers an Address on "Bankruptcy."

NEW YORK, July 26.—E. C. Brandenburg of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., addressed the Commercial Law League, in session at Asbury Park, to-day.

His subject was "Bankruptcy." He advocated the amendment of the bankrutpcy laws, especially with reference to debtors making assignments for the purpose of protecting preferred creditors.

Hugo Kranzler, an importer of New York City, said there should be a law to permit the examination of books, which, he said, would be a safeguard in business and financial matters.

After the discussion was completed it was decided to appoint a committee of five to draft a new law on bankruptcy and present the same for approval at the next annual meeting of the convention.

AN OUTRAGE IN COLORADO.

A Cripple Creek Miner Severely Beaten.

CRIPPLE CREEK, July 26.—John Doyle, engineer of the Garfield Grouse mine, was carried off by twenty masked men early this morning, and after being severely beaten, was released.

When the masked men reached the mine they ordered the blacksmiths and other employes back. "We don't want you," said one of the leaders. "It's Doyle we're after. We'll fix him."

The men employed at the Garfield Grouse mine are unable to conjecture what was the cause of the trouble. The Garfield Grouse is worked under lease by F. O. Wood, and all the miners employed there are union men.

The Hague Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—The Drafting Committee of the International Peace Conference to-day decided upon the form of a convention on the laws and customs of warfare, and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, as well as formula for accession to the arbitration scheme by non-signatory powers. It is hoped that the convention will be fully signed by Saturday. Sir Julian Pancefote, head of the British delegation, having demanded that the non-signatory powers be entitled to adhere to the arbitration convention only by the unanimous consent of the signatory powers, Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, proposed an amendment, permitting such adhesion if no power opposes. It is hoped that the British Foreign Office will accept the amendment.

A General Tie-Up Inevitable.

ASHTABULA (O.), July 26.—The result of the conference between the committee of striking ore handlers and Manager L. C. Hanna of the M. A. Hanna docks, held in Cleveland, was unsatisfactory, although some concessions were offered. The company consented to dismiss Chief Engineer McNult, but declined to let Superintendent Razer go. The strikers have not yet taken action on the report. It developed that the men on the Lake Shore were to have struck to-day, but they were instructed to remain at work for the time being. Superintendent Razer has laid off three of his assistant foremen. It is now apparent that a struggle is imminent, and a general tie up is inevitable.

Hayti's Indebtedness.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 26.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Government of Hayti, held in the national palace here, the Minister of Finance submitted a proposition for the consolidation of the interior debt of the island, which amounts to $5,000,000. The plan suggested contemplates the suspension of payment on the principal for one year. The creditors adjourned without having reached an agreement, but were unfavorably disposed toward the proposition of the Minister of Finance. There will be another meeting Thursday at which a definite understanding may be reached. The financial situation is regarded as critical.

Poisonous Canned Fruits.

LONDON, July 26.—Much excitement has been caused here by the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests of the Court Hotel, which it is alleged was due to canned fruit. A second victim, F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, died during the night. The fruit was eaten a week ago, and all who partook of it were made ill, one of the number dying July 21st, the medical certificate assigning gastroentritis as the cause of death. An inquest will be held in the case of Mr. Bartlett. The Australian cricketers, who have been residing at the hotel, were happily absent when the fruit was served.

Tailors on a Strike.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The United Brotherhood of Tailors in a secret conference to-day with the representatives of the independent unions, decided that it would take up the battle of the striking coatmakers. Accordingly about 1,500 tailors belonging to the brotherhood quit.

CAPE NOME MINERS IN AN ANGRY MOOD

Reported to Be Wrought Up to Very High Pitch

On Account of the Action of United States Commissioner Shepard.

Declare That a Ring Has Been Formed to Gobble Up All the Good Properties in the Country, and That the Machinery of the Government Has Been Turned to These Illegal Practices.

SEATTLE, July 26.—Advices received to-day by the steamer Elihu Thompson from St. Michael indicate that the miners of Cape Nome and Anvil City are wrought up to a high pitch on account of the action of United States Commissioner Shepard, backed by the United States soldiers.

A miners' meeting of nearly 1,000 men was dispersed on the night of the 10th by a Lieutenant and a squad of soldiers, on the ground that they were not property owners. The meeting had been called regularly after five days' notice to protest against the policy followed in locating claims. The miners declared that a clique or ring had been formed to gobble up all the good properties in the country.

It is charged by miners who came in on the Thompson to-day that the machinery of the Federal Government on the Yukon has been turned to these illegal practices. They say that some of the Laplanders, who were sent up there under five years' contract by the Government, have since arriving been naturalized and staked claims in their names. Even the reindeer which these Laplanders were hired to take care of have been used for hauling stakes into the country to mark the claim boundaries for the members of the ring.

The miners were signing a protest which is to be forwarded to Washington City. The protest alleges that the officials at St. Michael are conducting the affairs of the Government to their own selfish ends.

While relations between the miners and officials are at a high tension, there has been no desire shown to resort to force, and no serious trouble is anticipated. The conditions are in such a confused shape that nothing is being done. Hundreds of contests have been filed, but that is as far as the men can go. The rich claims on Anvil Creek and Snow Gulch have been filed on three or four times over. Men are afraid to prospect, because they say if one should strike anything he would not be able to hold the claim.

LATE LLOYD TEVIS.

The Funeral Took Place Yesterday From the Family Residence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The funeral of the late Lloyd Tevis took place this afternoon from the family residence on Taylor street. The simple but impressive services were conducted by Rev. R. C. Foute, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. No eulogy was delivered, and there were no pall-bearers, the remains being accompanied to Laurel Hill Cemetery only by the family and immediate friends.

The casket was placed in the Wilson mausoleum, where it will remain until the arrival of Mrs. Fred Sharon, a daughter of the deceased, from Paris.

The attendance at the services was very large, and included many of the most prominent people of the city and State. The spacious parlors were filled with floral offerings, and for hours before the funeral a steady stream of people passed through the chamber of death to view the remains of the man whom they had known, or who had befriended them during his eventful life.

It is expected that the will of the dead capitalist will be opened to-morrow. Though its contents are not known, the impression prevails that the bulk of the property in this city will go to the wife, and the outside holdings to the children. A conservative estimate of the value of the estate is $15,000,000.

GUATEMALAN CENTRAL.

The Road Sold to a New York Syndicate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—President Cabrera of Guatemala has advised Consul General Galecio of this port of the sale of the Guatemalan Central Railroad to a New York syndicate.

This road was originally planned by Rufino Barrios to extend from the city of Guatemala eastward to Port Barrios, where connection can be made with New Orleans by water. Practically, when finished, it would be an extension of the Pacific Improvement Company's road, which connects the city of Guatemala with the Pacific seaboard. There are yet sixty miles of road to be completed.

There were three prospective purchasers, one of them being C. P. Huntington and the others two New York syndicates. Mr. Huntington, it is said, declined to buy the road. Which of the two New York syndicates is the purchaser President Cabrera does not state in his message. He, however, informs the Consul General that, as a result of the sale, exchange in Guatemala, which recently advanced to 4.80 has fallen to 3.80.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECK.

The S. P. Pay Car Special Derailed at Morley Station.

DUNSMUIR, July 26.—A special train consisting of the Southern Pacific pay car was derailed about 10 o'clock last night at the west switch at Morley Station, about fifteen miles from Redding.

The accident was caused by some one unlocking the switch and leaving it turned only far enough to catch the flange of the next passing train. The last train to use this siding was a light engine about 5 p. m., but the section men had occasion to do some repairing to this side track, and left the switch secure at their quitting time. In the evening Engineer Estebrook observed the partly turned switch and reversed his engine, which kept the rails and went into the siding, while the pay car kept the rails of the main track, causing the Miller hook coupling and platform of the pay car to be wrenched out of place. No one was hurt. The pay car was delayed until daylight, when the wrecking crew from Dunsmuir quickly replaced the engine tender to the tracks.

NEBRASKA REGIMENT.

Arrangement Completed for Their Reception at Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26. — The next vessel due from the Philippines is the hospital ship Relief, which is now expected at any time.

The camp at the Presidio for the reception of the Nebraska regiment, soon to arrive on the Hancock, is all ready. The tents are up and the stores are in, and only the presence of the boys is needed for the camp to become a lively military city.

The whole military department will unite in honoring the Nebraskans as the Oregonians were honored. All the troops here will parade, and Major General Shafter will review the column. The Oregon regiment will also join in the demonstration.

This demonstration will only be the first of a series, for the State officials, Mayor Phelan and the city front officials to-day decided that hereafter all vessels bearing returning troops should be met down the bay and given a royal welcome home.

General Shafter, acting on the advice of General Otis, has decided that no more women and children shall be allowed to go to Manila.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Temperature Stationary Except Over the Plateau Regions.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The following maximum temperatures are reported from stations in California to-day: Eureka 58, Fresno 100, Los Angeles 82, Red Bluff 98, San Luis Obispo 76, San Diego 70, Sacramento 88, Independence 96, Yuma 106.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 60, minimum 52, mean 56.

Fair weather prevails over the Pacific Coast States, while the weather is partly cloudy over the Rocky Mountain region and in Northern Arizona. Light showers and thunderstorms are reported from the latter region.

The pressure has changed but little during the past twenty-four hours, except a slight fall over Northern Washington.

The temperature has fallen slightly over the plateau region, and remained stationary elsewhere.

Conditions are favorable for generally fair weather in California Thursday, except cloudy or foggy along the coast in the morning.

Prospectors From Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26. — The steamer Umatilla arrived from British Columbia and Puget Sound to-day with about forty gold prospectors from the Klondike and a number of other persons on board. There was very little gold in the possession of the men who came from Dawson, and $100,000 would cover the amount of their possessions. Robert Surratt also came down on the Umatilla. He went to the Klondike a year ago, and says that he had two claims on Discovery Creek, for which he was offered $20,000 each just before he left Dawson. He recently sent home $15,000 in gold, the result of his individual work on his claims last winter.

New Fire Insurance Company.

FRESNO, July 26.—The Scandinavian Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Association has been incorporated to mutually insure against loss or damage by fire to the members in accordance with the act of April 1, 1897. The directors are: A. Hallner and J. L. Norman of Parlier; John Swenson of Fresno; E. G. Rosendahl, P. A. Johnson and O. Danell of Kingsburg; P. Stone of Selma and A. G. Erickson and O. Olsen of Reedley. The incorporation has been sanctioned by the State Insurance Commissioner.

Veteran Firemen Invited to Fresno.

FRESNO, July 26.—At a meeting of the volunteer fire department last night an invitation was extended to the Veteran Firemen of San Francisco to visit Fresno on Admission Day on their annual outing. The local firemen had been assured by individual members of the veterans that the association would accept such invitation if it were extended. A committee on arrangements has been appointed and the veterans will be royally entertained.

Strike Compromised.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—There was a strike of stevedores on the Jackson-street dock this morning. The men were being paid 30 cents an hour for discharging fruit from the river vessels and on the arrival of the steamers Pride of the River and Onward, heavily laden, refused to work unless paid 50 cents an hour. After several hours' delay, during which serious trouble seemed imminent, the matter was compromised, and the men resumed their labor at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

Homicide in Mendocino County.

UKIAH (Cal.), July 26.—Caleb Greenwood was killed yesterday by a man named G. W. Young. The scene of the tragedy was at Monroe Settlement, eighty miles northwest of this city. Deceased assaulted Young and brutally injured him. Young went to his cabin, got a Winchester rifle and fired two shots. Greenwood lived seven hours. Young is now in jail.

Six Years at Folsom.

SANTA ROSA, July 26.—This morning Judge Burnett sentenced Joseph Hiatt to Folsom for six years for the robbery of John Shubart near Healdsburg. Last week two others received a similar sentence to San Quentin for the same offense.

A Death at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, July 26. — Jeannette Vance Cheney, daughter of John Vance Cheney, the well-known poet and Librarian of the Newberry Library at Chicago, died in this city this morning after a lingering illness, aged 22 years.

SAN DOMINGO'S PRESIDENT DEAD.

Assassinated at Moca Late on Yesterday Afternoon.

Ramon Caceros, the Murderer of the Island Executive, Makes His Escape.

The Vice President Assumes Charge of Affairs and Calmness Prevails in the Republic—The Remains of the President to be Taken to the City of Santo Domingo for Burial.

FORT DE FRANCE (Island of Martinique), July 26.—General Ulysses Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, was assassinated at Moca, San Domingo, at 4:30 o'clock to-day.

The name of the murderer is Ramon Caseros. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable that he will soon be captured.

Vice President General Wenoeslao Figuereom, immediately upon the announcement of the President's death, assumed direction of affairs.

At present calmness prevails in the republic.

The remains of President Heureaux will probably be taken to Santo Domingo for funeral services.

IN NICARAGUA.

Newspapers Exciting the People Against United States.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), July 26.—The official and semi-official newspapers in Nicaragua contain columns daily written to incite the people against the Government and people of the United States, declaring that the United States desires to subjugate them to its authority, to "annex Nicaragua," and that the United States authorities paid no attention to the blockade and closing of the port of Bluefields, Nicaragua, by the Government of Nicaragua, in February, 1899.

The true source of the actions of the official and semi-official newspapers in Nicaragua to create a prejudice on the part of the people to the United Staates is that Nicaragua recently endeavored, and in a few instances successfully, by threats to force citizens of the United States engaged in merchandising at Bluefields during the revolution there in February last to pay duties twice on the same invoices at the ports. This was checked by the prompt interference of the United States Government, which has demanded the return of the money collected the second time.

Mrs. Rich's Trial.

EL PASO (Tex.), July 26. — Mrs. Rich, who is accused of having murdered her husband in Mexico, will be kept incommunicado for forty-eight hours, instead of seventy-two, as the law directs. To-day she was arraigned. By direction of Governor Ahumada the prisoner will be permitted to receive visitors two days in the week, and newspaper reporters at all times. The trial will begin six weeks hence. Since being locked up in Mexico, Mrs. Rich has refused to eat, and is said to be very sullen.

Reciprocity Treaty.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), July 26.—Relative to the protest of Louisiana and California against a ratification of the West Indian reciprocity treaty, the insular press cordially wishes them success. The "Gleaner" explains that under present conditions Europe offers a better market than the United States, and, therefore, American reciprocity has no favor to Jamaica. "On the contrary," the "Gleaner" adds, "the Senate will help us by throwing out the treaty and have us raise more revenue whilst in such an event there could be no retaliation."

Messenger Boys' Strike.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The messenger boys' strike has not been officially declared off, for there is no leader or committee to make such announcement, but the strike is at an end as far as inconveniencing the companies or there being any considerable number of strikers is concerned. The business of the Postal Company is running smoothly. A number of the Western Union main office messenger boys still refuse to work.

The Vicksburg (La.) Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Count Vinchi, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, had an interview with Assistant Secretary Hill at the State Department today respecting the inquiry now in progress in regard to the killing of five Italians last week at Vicksburg, La. Governor Foster has not yet submitted his report, but it has been learned officially that three of the men killed were undoubtedly Italian citizens, and two were naturalized Americans.

Admiral Dewey.

TRIESTE, July 26.—Admiral Dewey was busily engaged during the day in replying to his immense American correspondence and in receiving private visitors. The rumors that American politicians have arrived here to consult with the Admiral regarding the Presidency of the United States are without foundation.

League of Building Associations.

NIAGARA FALLS (N. Y.), July 26.—The seventh annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations opened today. Secretary Cellarius reported 5,570 local associations in the United States with a membership of 1,617,836.

Dreyfus' Illness Serious.

PARIS, July 26.—The "Petit Journal" says that Captain Dreyfus is ill with fever, and that his condition is serious.