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THE HERALD

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TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 191. LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1896—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SANTA MONICA SHRIEKERS

Charge in Force on the Commerce Committee

HUNTINGTON'S HIRELINGS

Make the Most of a Very Poor Case

Specious Arguments Promptly Punched Full of Holes by Senator White—Senator Nelson Asks Staggering Questions

Special to THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The advantages of Santa Monica as a deep water harbor were misrepresented today before the senate committee on commerce by five of Mr. Huntington's representatives. The delegation in favor of the harbor of San Pedro had their inning yesterday and made a good argument why the deep water harbor for Southern California should be located at San Pedro—or Wilmington harbor, as it is officially known. Their statements were fully substantiated by reports of engineer officers who have been directed from time to time by the secretary of war to make examinations of the two sites and report thereon. Every one of these reports was in favor of San Pedro, and the Huntington delegation today devoted its time to efforts to prove that the engineer officers, who are strictly non-partisan and not bound by the neck, as are the members of this delegation, were suffering from mental aberation in so reporting. The statements made today were specious, and Senator White, who did most of the cross-questioning on the part of the committee, punched holes in them as fast as they were made. Senator Elkins aided White in his efforts, but Senator Frye, chairman of the committee, who is an avowed Huntington man and corporation attorney, did all in his power to belittle the efforts of California's Democratic representative in the higher branch of the national legislature.

Other members of the committee questioned members of the delegation from time to time.

Senator White opened the session of the committee today by making the statement that no member of the California delegation in congress knew anything of the efforts being made to secure an appropriation for the establishment of a harbor at Santa Monica, and that such action was a surprise to them. Mr. Mitchell of Los Angeles, Huntington's principal representative in this delegation, was the first witness. He made a barefaced statement to the committee that at the present time nine-tenths of the people of Southern California are in favor of an appropriation of about $400,000 for the inner harbor at San Pedro and $2,800,000 for Santa Monica. He also attempted to cast a slur upon Senator White's and Representative McLachlan's knowledge of the sentiment of their constituents, as they were misinformed as to the true sentiment. He started to talk to the committee as though he were arguing before a jury on a murder trial, and dwelt upon the change of heart that had been experienced of late by the people of Los Angeles and vicinity on this question, but was brought to earth again by Senator Vest of Missouri, who informed him sarcastically that the committee wanted facts and not sentiment.

What the committee wanted to know, said Senator Vest, was which was the best site for a harbor, San Pedro or Santa Monica. He was supported in this statement by Senator Nelson and other members of the committee.

Senator White at this point introduced a number of telegrams as part of the record of the hearings before the committee. They were on both sides of the question.

James B. Lankershim, the next member of the delegation to testify, took these dispatches as the text for his sermon. He said that they indicated the importance of the question, that he had studied it for a long time, but had only recently been able to make up his mind on it. He attempted to belittle San Pedro as a good harbor and said that it was only good for light draft vessels. He said there was no turning ground for vessels in the inner harbor of San Pedro, while there was plenty of room at Santa Monica. He said that what the people of Southern California wanted was a good harbor for big ships, and that the deepening of the inner harbor to eighteen feet would not lessen the present danger in the least.

Senator Nelson, on his admission that San Pedro was a good harbor for light draft vessels, asked if it would not be better to have a big harbor outside of a good inner harbor than to make division and have one harbor for big and one for small ships.

This rather staggered the witness and he could not make a satisfactory answer.

Another statement he made was that there was no wharf room at San Pedro, while at Santa Monica there was plenty. He was probably referring to Mr. Huntington's million dollar wharf, which will probably be done before he gets an appropriation for making a harbor at Santa Monica.

He also made the statement, calculated to give those who are conversant with the real sentiment of the people a tired feeling, that nine-tenths of the people of his section were in favor of Santa Monica and San Pedro jointly.

J. S. Slauson was the next member of the delegation to speak. He branched out and argued that an appropriation was wanted on the ground that the whole people of the United States would be benefited by the establishment of a harbor at Santa Monica. He declared that he came here in the interest of a double appropriation, that is, for the inner harbor at San Pedro and an outer harbor at Santa Monica. If he could not get both he was in favor of taking only one, and that one was Santa Monica.

Judge D. P. Hatch made a short statement in favor of Santa Monica, but did not give the committee any new facts. He attempted to jolly the committee and make the members laugh, but his efforts fell very flat. This concluded the testimony by the Huntington faction.

Then the San Pedro delegation had another inning, and good use was made of it.

Engineer Hawgood, who was made a member of the delegation for the express purpose of disproving the statements of Southern Pacific engineers, was recalled and again examined by Senator White. He explained the reason for the accumulation of sand at one point in San Pedro harbor, and gave a black eye to the testimony of Huntington's engineers that the harbor at San Pedro would soon fill with sand if a breakwater were constructed. He also stated to the committee that an engine could draw thirty cars from San Pedro to Los Angeles, and but twenty of the same weight from Santa Monica to Los Angeles on account of the grade.

Engineer Corthell made a general statement that Mr. Hawgood had not spoken truthfully, but when questioned could not make his word good.

The hearing was concluded for the day by the appearance of ex-Mayor Hazard.

He was very forcible in his statements, and let the committee know fully where his delegation stood. He said:

"I believe that a great majority of the people would prefer San Pedro for both inside and outside harbor. It was said that if we did not accept the appropriation for Santa Monica we would get nothing. Many people say that it has reached a point where we will never get a harbor at San Pedro, so we must take it where it is offered by those high in power. I said that I never could believe that the goods could be delivered. There are people in Los Angeles who are entitled to recognition from this government, and if we cannot get it without making an alliance with those high in power I say get nothing.

"I want to go home preserving my manhood, and I will not surrender my citizenship nor forswear my country to secure such an end."

Huntington himself was present at the time this outburst was made, but sat like a graven image and did not even indulge in a smile. As a matter of fact, he had no occasion to smile, as Mr. Hazard's impassioned utterances carried with them force of truth, which no attempt on the part of the Southern and Central Pacific magnate could belittle nor conceal, and he was sensible enough to keep quiet, under the burning, scornful words that were flung at him.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The hearing before the senate committee on the respective merits of San Pedro and Santa Monica as sites proposed for a Southern California deep water harbor, was continued today. J. W. Mitchell of Los Angeles was the first speaker.

He was followed by James B. Lankershim and J. S. Slauson, also of Los Angeles. All spoke in favor of Santa Monica. Lankershim said the present inner harbor at San Pedro was an excellent one, but the entrance was too shallow for deep draft vessels, and it would be impossible to deepen it. The water on the bar was only eighteen feet deep and the channel narrow and crooked, making it difficult for long vessels to get in at all, whatever their draft. He also said that on account of wind and waves it was impossible to load vessels properly or unload them without losing part of the cargo. He contended also that the growth of Los Angeles was toward Santa Monica, and they were practically one city, whereas San Pedro was twenty-three miles distant. He also said the commerce of the city had grown so rapidly as to render a deep sea harbor a necessity. Lankershim said he had personally favored San Pedro harbor, but had changed his mind and become convinced of the superiority of Santa Monica.

Senator Berry of the committee asked if this had not occurred because he had concluded that influences operating at Washington were such as to render it impossible to secure the necessary improvement at San Pedro. He admitted this was in a measure true, but also said his examination of the reports of engineers had convinced him that he had been wrong originally. With a properly built breakwater, Santa Monica would be a perfect harbor. He thought the government should expend $2,800,000 on the Santa Monica harbor and $390,000 on the inner harbor at San Pedro. He said he believed nine-tenths of the people of Los Angeles would support this proposition.

Mr. Slauson agreed with Lankershim as to the desirability of securing both appropriations. He admitted, however, that the people were much divided; it was impossible to say with any exactness how they stood, and the chamber of commerce resolutions sent to Washington had been adopted to avoid any apparent division. His delegation was, however, solidly in favor of the proposition to obtain two appropriations, which would complete the inner harbor at San Pedro and also give an excellent deep water harbor at Santa Monica.

Judge Hatch of Los Angeles followed Slauson in a brief argument for Santa Monica, and with his statement the hearing closed

TURKISH TROUBLES

Claims for Damages Which May, in Time, Be Pushed

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—Telegrams from Bitlis, Eastern Turkey, say the houses of Rev. George P. Knapp and Rev. Royal M. Cole, American missionaries of the American board of foreign missions, Boston, have been blockaded by the Turkish government and the servants not allowed to go and come from the markets.

On March 15 orders were given by the Turkish government requiring that they and their families should all leave Bitlis by the southern route. The roads were then impassable. The missionaries heartily acknowledged the activity of Mr. John W. Riddle, the United States charge d'affaires in securing the nullification of the order issued March 26, for the expulsion of Messrs. Knapp and Cole and their families and the zeal of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, in supporting Mr. Riddle's demands.

Sir Philip Currie told the Turkish minister of foreign affairs that the American missionaries co-operated with Great Britain in the distribution of relief and he would not see them driven away.

The depositions that have been made gainst the Rev. George P. Knapp charge him with having planned and led an attack on the mosque; with having used the school bell for giving signals for the attack, and that on October 25, 1895; that he was responsible for the slaughter of 500 or more people, and for the plunder of thousands upon thousands of life worth of property from the markets of Bitlis.

A timely telegram from the United States Minister, Alexander W. Terrell, a few weeks ago, saved him from being forcibly seized and cast into prison. Should the Turkish government decline to follow up the case then it would be feasible for the United States to demand damages for libel. The claim for indemnity for the assault in 1883 of Mousa Bey on Rev. George O. Knapp, father of Rev. George P. Knapp, and upon Dr. Reynolds, now of Van, Eastern Turkey, was made, but it has never been paid. Indemnity for the murder of Lenz, the American bicyclist, is another unsettled claim.

Murderers' Sentences

NEW YORK, April 18.—A special to the World from Lima says: The murderers of the president of Bolivia have been sentenced as follows: Capt. Macudo to death; Lieuts. Castillo and Ortiz to ten years imprisonment; Achas to fifteen months in prison.

Over the River

NEW YORK, April 18.—John A. Tucker, founder of the National Cordage company, died tonight. He was 57 years of age and leaves a family.

To See the Czar

NEW YORK, April 18.—Field Mrshal Yamagata sailed today for Europe on the steamer La Touraine.

IN THE KAISER'S REALMS

Austro-Germanic Friendship Might Be Stronger

THE FATAL VON KOTZ DUEL

May Result in the Abolition of the Duello

The Diet Provides Punishment for the Betrayal of Trade Secrets—German Troubles in Africa

Associated Press Special Wire.

BERLIN, April 18.—(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press)—In well informed circles there is an impression that the visit of Emperor William to Vienna was not such a success in strengthening the friendship between Austria and Germany as expected. It is asserted that Emperor Francis Joseph and his cabinet are piqued at the length of Emperor William's stay in Italy and the mutual affection displayed there. The question of the future German support of the Austrian Balkan policy was repeatedly broached without eliciting satisfactory German assurances and a thorough understanding on the subject between Count Badeni and Prince Hohenlohe was not effected. The Austrian minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, and all the minor Austrian officials received German decorations, but Count Badeni, the premier, did not. Another question left unadjusted is that of the British-German relations. The German press has had an outburst of temper owing to an article in the Morning Post of London, which is considered offensive to Germany, and the government, it is said, in spite of Austria's wishes, is determined to pursue a policy in South Africa dictated by its own interests entirely until Great Britain is brought to her senses. Herr Horff, the German representative, has received minute instructions in view of the latest developments in South Africa.

The immense sensation which resulted from the pistol duel between Count von Kotz and Baron von Schrader, resulting in the death of the latter, and a number of recent encounters, seems to promise an early abolition of the duel in Germany. In both the reichstag and the Prussian diet, the matter will be broached and a demand will be made for new and stringent anti-duelling laws. Herren Richter and Bebel and other radicals will lead the debate in the reichstag. Public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the abolition of the duel, and it is understood that the emperor will shortly modify the prerogatives and duties of the military courts of honor, giving them full powers to peaceably adjust quarrels and differences of opinion, instead of merely advising.

Oscar Kauffman's book makes public some curious details regarding the private life of the imperial family. It appears that the emperor contracts with his chief butler for meals at so much a head. An ordinary dinner costs less than $2 a plate, exclusive of wine, but on festive occasions the cost of a dinner varies from $5 to $10. The emperor usually has three meals daily—a meat breakfst, a hot lunch and a six-course dinner, the latter being always disposed of under an hour. On the menu are hock, Bordeaux and champagne daily as table wines, and the cellars of the schloss hold 2000 bottles of fine wines and 4000 casks of other wines and liquors.

The government bill to prevent unfair competition in trade was considered by the imperial diet on Friday. The bill providing for the punishment of persons revealing trade secrets, which the government has divided into two categories—first, those learned by workmen in the ordinary course of service, and, secondly, those for which employers have exacted promises of secrecy. The diet refused to pass the measure in this shape, and adopted a modified form by which a penalty is only applied to the betrayal of business secrets during time of service and with intent to injure their employers, or compete with them. The diet also declined to acept the paragraph by which editors of newspapers were to be held responsible for fraudulent or deceptive advertisements, and passed the clause exempting editors from penalty unless it is proved that they were aware that the advertisements were deceptive.

A government edict just published greatly restricts the liberties of university students. Hereafter they must obtain permission from both the police and their rector before holding public or private meetings.

During the week there were violent hail and snow storms in the German highlands, the mercury registering 22 degrees in the Hartz mountains, with deep snow.

On Friday the carpenters at work on the Berlin industrial exhibition struck for a mark an hour and a mark and a half for overtime.

Major Leutwin, the German governor of Southwest Africa, reports that he fears there will be a rising of the Hereros, who number 60,000 and who are giving a great deal of trouble. The German forces only number 600 and are quite inadequate to cope with them. If war breaks out it will be the biggest colonial trouble Germany has yet had.

The reichstag oleomargarine bill as amended in committee renders the importation of American oleomargarine virtually impossible. There is little prospect of its adoption.

California Colonies

NEW YORK, April 18.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith of Ash Hurst colony, California, were the guests at a reception tendered them today by the Colonial club of this city. After the reception a meeting of the investigation committee of the club was held, at which T. B. Wakeman, the president, presided. The committee reported that after having on behalf of the Colonial clubs of New York, Chicago and Massachusetts, visited and inspected the representative communities at Fresno, the San Joaquin valley, Riverside, Los Angeles and San Diego, it unanimously and emphatically considered that the Upper Sacramento valley offers superior advantages to colonists as a place for settlement. Addresses were delivered by T. B. Wakeman, Charles A. Wells, W. S. Smith and others.

Arizona Notes

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 18.—Pursuant to authorization received this morning from Washington, Governor B. J. Franklin took the oath of office at noon to-day at the executive chambers. Chief Justice Baker was the administering officer, the ceremony being witnessed by a large number of citizens. Democrats are in the city from all parts of Arizona the expectation being that a clean sweep will be made in all offices of the territory.

Reports from Prescott say that the receipt of news announcing the killing lately of Nick Palmer in South Africa, formerly of this city, a well-known Pacific coast mining operator, and his companion, W. B. Johnston, a railroad man, has had the effect of disorganizing a large party of gold hunters who were soon to leave that city for the Transvaal regions. Several miners who have lately left this section are reported to be slain also.

Arrangements were completed to-day for the building of a branch railroad from the main line of the North and South road to the Congress mine. The new road will be about four miles in length, and is built to handle more readily the immense products of that big gold property. The new road will be extended to other mining camps in the near future.

Some Family Harmony

LONDON, April 18.—It is reported that the queen has invited Emperor William to visit Osborn in August, and that when Major Jacobs, the emperor's aide-de-camp, called upon her majesty at Cimiez, near Niice, yesterday, bringing a letter from the German emperor, he brought the latter's acceptance of the invitation of his royal grandmother. If this is the case, a more harmonious state of affairs between Germany and Great Britain, on paper at least, may be anticipated.

Killed His Mother

WALLACE, Idaho, April 18.—J. E. Perry killed his mother with a hatchet this morning, presumably in a fit of insanity. It is learned that Perry has been subject to fits, and has twice been in an asylum, first at Pueblo, Col., and later at Medicine Lake, Wash. Young Perry is about 24 years old, and was married in Utah in 1892. He is in jail.

IN CONGRESSIONAL HALLS

Last Tributes Paid to the Memory of Cogswell

The Last Appropriation Bill Reported to the House—The Goat Island Training School Provided For

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The house today paid tribute to the memory of the late Representative Cogswell of Massachusetts. Gen. Cogswell was one of the most popular members of the house. He was generous, big-hearted and lovable, and all who came in contact with him were charmed with his personality. The tributes to his memory today reflected the high esteem in which he was held and departed from the stock eulogies customarily delivered on such occasions. His career as a soldier and a statesman and the nobility of his character were eloquently and warmly portrayed.

Before the eulogies began Mr. Cannon reported the general deficiency, the last appropriation bill, and Mr. Hilborn of California secured the passage of a bill to establish a naval training school on Goat island, San Francisco harbor.

Delegate Catron of New Mexico, from the territories committee, reported a bill providing that upon the convening of the territorial legislature of New Mexico any one member of either house may administer the oath of office to the presiding officer-elect, and he shall administer the same to the other members and officers.

"The object of the bill," says an accompanying report, "is to modify the existing laws so that the secretary of the territory, an appointee of the president, shall not have arbitrary power to organize the legislature by ignoring the legal certificates of election, as was done at the organization of the last legislature, at which time certificates of election given to members-elect by the county boards of canvassers, as required by law, were ignored and persons were sworn in on trumped-up certificates, or on pretenses in no manner provided for by law, so that the political complexion of the legislature was changed in both houses."

A bill passed to establish a training station for naval apprentices on Goat Island, San Francisco harbor.

Talbert (S. C.), who had previously blocked private bills, objected to the pension bill presented by Cannon (Ill.) Cannon made a personal appeal to the gentleman from South Carolina. He said it was the first time in twenty years he had asked for unanimous consent. He reviewed the pathetic history of the soldier, a constituent of his, shot to pieces and almost totally blind. Talbert, plainly touched by the recital, withdrew his objection. At 1 oclock under special order eulogies upon the late Reprsentative Cogswell of Massachusetts began.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.), Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), Henderson (Rep., Iowa) and Dockery (Dem., Mo.) were among those who laid their tributes on his bier.

Then at 2:50 as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The house committee on appropriations today reported the house general deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills of this session. The total amount caried by the bill is $4,791,340. The principal deficiencies for which it provides are: Treasury department, $1,074,000; District of Columbia, $116,000; war department, $607,000; navy department, $199,000; interior department, $304,000; department of justice, $251,000; government printing offices, $190,000; house of representatives, $104,000; judgements courts of claims, $143,000; Indian depredation claims, $40,000; audited claims, $169,000; out of postal revenue, $1,421,000. In addition to this bill the urgent deficiency act passed early in the session carried $66,305,436, making a total for deficiencies this session of $11,096,776. The total of all appropriations is $505,027,405.

The following is a list of the regular appropriations as they passed the house, with their units:

Agricultural, $3,215,342; army, $23,275,902; diplomatic and consular, $1,620,058; District of Columbia, $5,418,960; fortifications, $5,842,337; Indian, $8 420,445; legislative, etc., $21,330,765; military academy, $448,117; navy, $31,647,239; pensions, $141,325,820; postoffice, $9,815,557; river and harbor, $10,351,860; sundry civil, $29,836,992.

In addition to these bills the two deficiency bills, miscellaneous accounts, carrying $315,024, and the regular annual appropriations amounting to $119,054,160, have been passed by the house, making the total appropriation bills during this session $505,027,405, and in the deficiency bill reported to-day there is a clause authorizing the secretary of the treasury to transfer to the city of Atlanta the buildings erected for the government exhibit at the Cotton Sates exposition.

There is an item of $10,000 to be paid to the Italian government for indemnity to the heirs of three of its subjects who were killed, and two others injured, by mob violence in Colorado. In making the appropriation for Indian depredation claims, the committee provides that none of the judgments be paid until the attorney-general has certified to the secretary that he has caused to be examined evidence heretofore held to the court of claims, and such othr evidence as he shall be able to procure as to whether fraud has been done to the United States of exorbitant sums allowed, and finds no grounds to support a new trial.

IN THE QUEEN'S DOMINIONS

Anxiety Increases Regarding the Matabele Uprising

WAR WITH THE TRANSVAAL

Indicated by the Extensive Preparations Now Making

The Campaign in the Soudan Also Gives Good Promise of Becoming a Matter of Grave Importance

Associated Press Special Wire.

LONDON, April 18.—(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press)—The latest advices received from Buluwayo, Matabeleland, prove beyond any doubt that the town is in a most critical situation. It is surrounded in part by a large force of hostile Matabeles, estimated to number from 15,000 to 18,000; the garrison is not believed to number 1000 men all told, and over one-third of them are either foraging, holding stragetic positions, scouting or trying to keep the roads clear for the provisions and ammunition trains which are on the way to relieve Buluwayo. Besides, it is reported that a large portion of the remainder of the garrison left Buluwayo yesterday to attack the Imbessu regiment of Matabeles.

A dispatch from Buluwayo, dated April 17th, says the rebels are increasing in numbers in close proximity to the force of the patrol estabiished by the English. Forty-two men attacked the vanguard of the Matabeles at dawn and drove them back to the main body. Two of the horses belonging to the British attacking party were killed, however. According to reports received here, over fifty of the natives were killed.

At noon the scouts again encountered the Matabeles in the neighborhood of the government house. Again in the afternoon a panic was caused in the town by the discovery of 200 of the natives hiding in the bush back of the hospital, where they were detained by the forces of the British. Advices so far as received do not indicate whether any of the English or Matabeles were killed or injured during any of these later conflicts. The stiuation is, however, growing more serious hourly and a hot time is expected soon.

The announcement made in the house of commons yesterday by Mr. Chamberlain that the government intended to immediately strengthen the garrison in South Africa has caused great satisfaction here.

The Middlesex regiment, the first one ordered to sail, has been especially chosen as it fought at the Cape in 1879.

There was great elation at Aldershot camp when the orders to prepare to embark for South Africa reached the Middlesex regiment. The soldiers gathered together and cheered repeatedly for the queen and the country.

It is more than hinted that the present increase is only the first installment of a large reinforcement of troops which are to be sent to the Cape. The conservative newspapers are suddenly alive to the fact that the Cape of Good Hope is of vital importance to Great Britain, as being a sort of half-way house to India, a most healthy station, etc., and they loudly demand that it be converted into a military base on a large scale. But what is really meant is that Great Britain should prepare for war with the Transvaal without loss of time.

The defeats of the Dervishes outside of Suakim and around Tokar have drawn attention to the fact that troops from India will shortly have to be landed there, if the campaign against the Khalifa is to be properly conducted and the Soudan reconquered.

The friendly tribes in the vicinity of Suakim and Tokar are constantly harrassing the Dervishes, and are keeping the latter continually on the move, while avoiding any serious engagements. The scouts report that Osman Digna has retreated to Adadama and the friendly chief, Omantitata, has reoccupied the Agoa district.

It is expected the news of the defeats of the Dervishes will soon reach the Nile and have a salutary effect in the Dongola district.

There is much gratification in England at the splendid showing made by the Egyptian troops under British officers and they are said to be becoming strong enough to be pitted against the Dervishes with every chance of victory. Indeed, according to many of the war correspondents the Fellaheen now appears to be equal to the Soudanese as a soldier.

The recent defeat of the Dervishes has also had the important result of compelling Osman Digna to evacuate positions around Tokar from which he has made forays upon the friendly tribes and it has apparently caused a diversion in the Dongola district, where the Dervishes have already missed the first opportunity of harassing the Anglo-Egyptian advance guard.

A line of communication between Askasheh and Wady Halfa is now secure and is patrolled on all sides by friendly chiefs. A small party of Dervishes fired into the camp at Askasheh yesterday evening and vanished in the night immediately afterwards.

Some of Great Britain's largest guns will be employed for the first time during the autumn campaign in the Soudan. They carry highly explosive shells ten miles and each shell is capable of disabling 200 of the enemy. These guns have such a rapid fire capacity that before the first shell bursts three others are on their way in the same direction. The government shell foundry has been overwhelmed with orders for the manufacture of projectiles, and private contracts for 10,000,000 shells have been given out.

The Chronicle publishes an interesting letter from Rome, in which is it stated that the pope still governs his great household with order and diligence, though there are stories of the occasional failure of his physical power. But neither his diplomacy nor ecclesiastical policy have lost their old keenness of perception.

Referring to the pope's pro-French diplomacy, the correspondent remarks that he does not believe that there is a question of the pope ever making his headquarters at Avignon, though "at an undated future there might be a pope at Baltimore," the correspondent asserts.

His holiness, it appears, is now absorbed in the idea of a reunion of the Roman Anglican church.

There have been 201 fresh cases of smallpox at Gloucester, making a total of 1302 since the epidemic broke out on account of the anti-vaccination ideas, since dispelled, of the inhabitants of that place.

The alleged terms of the secret treaty between Russia and China were reprinted here today from a German paper, and have created a bad impression, though it is evident that the statements made are not wholly true. According to the story, China permits Russia in war time to use any of her ports to mobilize, repair and coal her warships and to raise supplies in China. The latter also allows Russia to use Port Arthur, Kiangshoo or any port on the Kiangshoo or Che-Kiang as a naval or military base.

Other startling provisions include a branch line of the Siberian railroad to Talien Wan, controlled co-jointly for fifteen years by Russia and China. Then the latter, if capable, takes charge of the railroad and there is a virtual cession to Russia of an island opposite Talien Wan and several points on the south side, as a protection to the Siberian railroad, the opening of the Chinese markets to Russian goods and Russia to send several hundred officers to drill a 100,000 Chinese troops.

The Globe this afternoon says: "If one-tenth of the foregoing is true, there is no doubt that the far eastern question is about to assume a far graver aspect than ever. Hitherto there has been no doubt of the existence of a secret treaty. Until the coronation of the czar is over it is not likely that Russia will do anything openly provocative; but afterward, it is probable that she will boldly show her hand and we shall be confronted with the most difficult problem for a long time past."

The pope will bestow the golden rose upon Princess Marie Louise of Bulgaria as a token of the approval of his holiness of her opposition to the conversion of her son, Prince Boirs, to the Greek church.

Further information has reached here from Johannesburg showing that the South African republic is making extensive military peparations and the news has been confirmed from several parts of the Transvaal. A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg says: 'There is much disgust here at Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, opposing the sending of British troops to South Africa. He is accused of subservience to President Krueger and there are loud demands that Mr. Chamberlain end the matter. The Boers already six times outnumber the Bitrish."

A dispatch from Salisbury, Matabeleland, dated April 16, says Hon. Cecil Rhodes has completely recovered from his recent illness. According to this dispatch he expected to start home at once for Buluwayo, expecting to overtake the British troops sent to protect that town.

General Carrington, the British commander at Gibralter, has been ordered to the Cape of Good Hope in order to take command of the British forces at Matabeleland. He is a veteran in South African warfare.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD

Chauncey Depew Pays a Glowing Tribute to Cleveland

Kansas Populists Meet to Consider the Good of the Party and to Formulate Political Plans

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Montauk club of Brooklyn to-night gave a dinner in honor of Chauncey M. Depew's birthday. Around the board were gathered many of the most distinguished citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. Depew, who was the guest of honor, was called upon for a speech at the close of the feast. The unique feature of his address was his reference to Grover Cleveland. Speaking of the president, he said:

"While I differ widely from President Cleveland on almost every part of his public policy; while I think his theories, so far as they have been practically carried out, have been disastrous, and if wholly carried out would have been fatal to our industries; nevertheless, in the wfrankness and the fairness of this platform, it is due to him to say to-day that the rout of the free-coinage of silver policy and the energizing of the national credit by the triumph of sound money, are more largely due to his throwing upon that side with magnificent courage and ability the whole strength and power of his great office and of his administration than to anything else.

"While we have had a period of distress which has brought so much suffering to millions of people, and while the cost has been more than that of a disastrous war, yet the suffering has not been in vain, and the cost has not been lost, if it shall have gained for us in education, by discussion, and by the experiences of our people, the death of the absurdities of Populism and the triumph of more sound-money currency which shall keep this, the great trading business and commercial nation of the world."

COLORADO POPULISTS.

DENVER, April 18.—A meeting of the prominent Populists of Colorado was held to-day at which the situation was discussed. Thomas M. Patterson presided, and General J. S. Weaver and H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national Populist committee, were present. General Weaver had just come from Oregon, where he says he believes the Democrats and Populists will combine and carry the state. The general condition of the Populist party in the nation and the relation it should bear toward the new silver party were discussed.

Chairman Patterson made a strong plea for an amalgamation of all the silver forces, regardless of party.

Mr. Taubeneck followed in the same strain. He counseled conservatism in the party, arguing that it was best to secure one plank in the platform first and then reach out for others. He expressed the belief that the silver party had more than a fighting chance, if only the proper precutions were taken to give the people acceptable candidates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—Chairman A. Roselle of the People's party state committee today declared that the Populists of Missouri would not support ex-Congressman Bland if the latter should be nominated for the presidency on a silver platform. He did not think that the adoption of a silver platform by the Democrats at Sedalia the other day would affect the Populist vote in this state.

Continuing he said: "The 45,000 Populists of Missouri are going to stand firm, no matter what the Democracy does at Chicago. We will get at least 10,000 votes from the Republicans in this state, and with the secession from the Democratic ranks we are going to mix things mightily in Missouri this year."

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—W. W. Lanning desires to say that the chairman of the national advisory board of the A. P. A. made a misstatement to the Associated Press in Boston, in saying that Governor McKinley had turned Lanning down as a candidate for oil inspector because of his prominence in the order.

Not Courteous to Talk

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Cardinal Satolli attachs little importance to the cable reporting that the pope has instructed the nuncio at Madrid to urge a settlement of the Cuban conflict and possibly to accept the mediation of President Cleveland. At the same time the cardinal will not discuss the subject, for, as the representative in this country of the pope, any expression might be construed as a discourtesy.

ALONG THE RAILROAD LINES

Valley Road Bonds Now Ready for Floating

A RUMORED ARRANGEMENT

To Drop Prosecutions Against Railroads Cutting Rates

The Deal Denied by the Commissioners—A Los Angeles Man and a Costa Rica Railroad

Associated Press Special Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—John Moss, who was recently appointed traffic manager of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley railroad, assumed the duties of his new position today. Mr. Moss had a lengthy consultation with Vice-President Watt and a number of the directors today about freight and passenger rates between Stockton and Fresno. He received instructions from the directors to make these rates as low as possible consistent with a fair rate of profit on the cost of the line from Stockton to Fresno.

The directors of the company will hold a further conference with the trustees of the cash stock subscription fund late next week relative to completing arrangements to float $6,000,000 bonds to finish the proposed Fresno-Bakersfield and Stockton-Oakland extensions.

ALL WILL BE GOOD

CHICAGO, April 18.—The Evening Post says: A new deal is reported to have been entered into between the various railroad organizations throughout the country and the interstate commerce commission under which cut rates are to become a thing of the past. Millions and millions of dollars are to be added to the income of the roads. The commision, it is said, is to drop all proceedings against the roads for breaches of the law committed prior to the rendering of the supreme court's decision in the Brown case and under the supposition that legislation protected the roads and officials from furnishing evidence to convict themselves. Both commission and roads are to start out on a new career of combined usefulness and enforcement and observance of the law. On their part the roads undertake to stop their discriminations in favor of big shippers, to treat all persons and places alike and become agents of the commission in enforcing the law.

MUST OBEY THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A number of railroad men, including President Stickney of the Chicago and Great Western, have called on the interstate commerce commission during the past week, regarding the effect of the recent decision of the supreme court in the Brown case.

Chairman Morrison denied that any negotiation or deal had been entered into with the railroads looking to the dropping of prosecutions in cases begun prior to the Brown decision. He said: "The commission has nothing to do with that and it has made no agreement of the kind, on paper or verbally, with any one. We intend to secure obedience to the law, and will take every measure necessary to secure that end."

A COSTA RICAN ROAD.

DENVER, Colo., April 18.—William A. Lynn and Francis C. Hatch of New York, Fred C. Gay and Charles A. Mariner of Los Angeles and Charles W. Franklin of Denver today incorporated the Costa Rica Pacific Railroad company with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The company proposes to construct a railroad from the city of San Jose, Costa Rica, in a westerly direction to the Pacific ocean. The incorporation papers give the company the right to operate mines and manufactories, establish townsites, develop the resources of the country, besides the borrowing of money, purchase of other railroads in the vicinity and floating bonds for the payment thereof. Headquarters are to be located in Denver, with branch offices in New York city, Los Angeles, San Jose and elsewhere.

STATE NOTES

The Republican central committee at Susanville yesterday appointed Jules Alexander, John Cahlan and E. V. Spencer delegates to the state convention. They were instructed for McKinley first, last and all the time.

John Costello was last night found guilty of manslaughter for having killed James Loughran at the Sargent ranch near Stockton on the 29th of last January. Costello relied implicitly on his story of self-defense.

The San Diego Democratic county convention yesterday chose ten delegates to the state convention and instructed them to support Oscar A. Trippett of that city for delegate to Chicago from the Seventh congressional district.

The Republicln county convention at Woodland yesterday declared in favor of a high tariff, reciprocity and free silver. No preference for president was declared. The A. P. A. probably had a majority of the delegates, but they were out-generaled and beaten at every point.

A jury in Judge Daingerfield's court at San Francisco last night gave George N. Martin judgment for $25,000 damages against the Southern Pacific company. Martin, although the possessor of a good ticket, was put off a train at Towles because the conductor thought the ticket had been sold by a scalper.

After two years imprisonment, Dick McDonald, formerly vice-president of the Pacific bank of San Francisco, is a free man. He was released on his own recognizance today by Superior Judge Bahrs. There are still three more indictments pending against McDonald, but every one believes his troubles in connection with the failure of the Pacific bank are now over.

Milton fruit-growers and vegetable raisers unite in the opinion that the frosts which have prevailed during the past week have done great damage to vegetation. On the lower lands the fruit crop is believed to be practically ruined, while on the higher levels the effects will be felt less severely. Grave fears are also expressed for the safety of the grape crop.

The San Diego Republican county convention yesterday chose sixteen delegates to the convention to be held at Modesto May 4, and these delegates will also serve at the state convention at Sacramento. The delegates were instructed to support Hon. W. W. Bowers for renomination to congress, to support U. S. Grant, jr., for delegate-at-large and to chose McKinley delegates to the national convention.

The Sacramento jury selected to try Simon Raten as to his sanity, last evening rendered a verdict within ten minutes that he is insane. Raten has been arrested for murdering and robbing two Japanese. He will be committed to the Stockton asylum, where he will remain until such time as the asylum authorities conclude that he is sane. At that time he will be returned to Sacramento and the murder trial will be resumed.

The court of inquiry which has been investigating the loss of the ship Blairmore, which capsized in San Francisco bay, made a report yesterday exonerating Captain Caw. The court finds that he was not to blame for sending the six men who were drowned into the hold, and that the accident was caused by the ship fouling her cable, which, with the wind and the tide, turned the vessel over. The Blairmore still lies at the bottom of the bay and no attempt has been made to raise her.