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Parti... ...ave Not Y... ...rancisco, and L... ...Known.

San Franc... ...ay 30.—In a strange, vague wa... first news of the wreck ...a was received tonight at the Merchants' Exchange. A telephone message was received at the exchange saying that a resident of this city received a telegram this evening from his father, who was a passenger on the Colima. The telegram, as repeated to the Merchants' Exchange, was dated Manzanillo, May 28, and read as follows:

"Saved. Will wire further particulars."

The man who sent the telephone message did not give his name. R. P. Schwerin, superintendent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, received the message notifying him of the disaster several hours after the telephone message was sent to the Merchants' Exchange. Therefore when inquiries were made early in the evening, the local representatives of the steamship company had learned nothing of the calamity, and in fact they doubted the authenticity of the news until the official message to the general manager confirmed the vague and anonymous report.

W. H. Avery, ticket clerk of the steamship company, said that probably the wreck occurred at Point Tejupon, the headland which the Granada struck June 22, 1889. The point is not far from Manzanillo, which is the only telegraph station in that neighborhood. From Manzanillo came the first news of the wreck of the Granada.

According to her sailing schedule, the Colima would be due at Acapulco today.

The Colima was commanded by Captain J. P. Taylor, and was an iron vessel of 2,906 tons. She was built in 1873 by Roach & Sons, of Chester, Pa., and was owned by the Pacific Mail Company. Storekeeper Richardson, of the Colima, was the one who sent the first news of the disaster. It was he who sent the message to his son in this city that he had been saved. The Colima carried a very heavy cargo of general merchandise, and in addition to the cabin passengers carried a number of steerage passengers.

Assistant Superintendent Avery, of the Pacific Mail, stated late tonight that the Colima carried 192 people, and only nineteen were saved. There were forty cabin passengers, thirty-seven steerage, forty-three Chinese, and the crew numbered seventy-two. Most of the cabin passengers were bound through to New York. The statement of lost and saved is based upon the message to Superintendent Schwerin. This stated the ship was wrecked May 27, and that a ship's boat containing five of the crew and fourteen passengers arrived at Manzanillo today.

A FEMALE DESPERADO.

A Missouri Woman the Leader of a Gang of Robbers.

Ava, Mo., May 30.—Sheriff Hancock with his posse captured the robbers who held up A. R. Turney, a storekeeper at Rome, this county, one night last week, and arrived here with them last night. They were captured near Leadville, Ark. One of the bold thieves, and the one who appeared to be the leader of the gang, turned out to be a woman. Her name is Lydia Briston. There were three of them who committed the robbery, the Briston woman being dressed in men's clothing. She ordered Turney around in true highwayman style, punched him with her pistol and cursed him because he did not have more money, terrorizing him until he hardly knew whether he was on foot or horseback.

Sheriff Hancock recovered $30 of the $60 taken and both of the horses and saddles. The three thieves were Ben Trott, recently released from the state prison; John Briston, brother of the girl, about 18 years old, and Lydia Briston. Lydia Briston is a rather comely girl about 22 years old, who is well known to the police and officers of Springfield, Mo., and to the citizens of this town, where she worked at one time, as a loose character and a member of the demimonde. When seen by a correspondent she refused to talk. They will be taken to West Plains, where they will be confined in jail at that place until court meets.

Somewhat Peculiar Suit.

Lancaster, Ky., May 30.—A most extraordinary suit, and the only one of its kind ever recorded in Kentucky, was filed in the circuit court today. It is for breach of promise, and the plaintiff is W. C. Strivers, a well-known tobacco-raiser. The defendant is Miss Caterhine West, a handsome schoolteacher, 23 years of age. Mr. Stsivers has been a widower for several years. In his petition Mr. Strivers alleges that Miss West has repeatedly promised to become his wife, and the day for the marriage had been set, but she declined to wed him. Strivers says he has been greatly worried, annoyed, humiliated and damaged in the sum of $5,000, and prays for judgment against the defendant for damages in that sum.

A STORY FROM JAPAN.

The Royalists of Hawaii Sought Husbands for Their Ex-Queen.

San Francisco, May 29.—The Ca... this morning prints the following from its Yokohama correspondent:

"The latest bit of gossip in foreign diplomatic circles in Japan is that Mrs. Dominis, otherwise the dusky ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, was hawked about in the Japanese matrimonial market not so mighty months ago. Her charms were praised, her spotless graces extolled and the fervent love of the ponderous island queen duly described. All this was for the purpose of captivating the fancy of some prince of the mikado's realm, but it was all in vain. The proffered love of the successor of King Kalakaua was not accepted, and Queen Lil mourns without a mate.

"This is the story which has furnished much amusing gossip in foreign official circles. Only recently has it become generally known to the public, and now it is a subject productive of much and varied comment. The Japanese are not too polite to appreciate a joke, and the idea of a prince of the Rising Sun allying himself to one whose charms are in the mature stage, has excited the risibilities of the Japanese.

"This offer of an alliance with the noble house of Kamehameha came about through the desire of the royalists in Hawaii to restore the monarchy. Before the late abortive attempt to overthrow the Dole government, the royalists were looking in every direction for sympathy and aid. The moral influence of a powerful nation behind them they expected would turn the scale in their favor. The revolutionists formally proffered the hand of Mrs. Dominis in marriage to any eligible Japanese of noble blood. It was proposed to matrimonially weld the fortunes of the island domain and her strong neighbor in the Orient.

"The mikado never even seriously entertained the proposition, but the opportunity to possess the buxom ex-sovereign and her chances of restoration were made known in the court circles to the infinite amusement of the staid princes. No one was found anxious to ally his fortunes with those of the ex-queen. The mikado did not even consider it necessary to formally refuse the alliance. He ignored the matter entirely, and no answer was sent to the matchmaking royalists."

The Governor Appealed To.

Denver, May 29.—A letter was received today by President Dubois, of the veterinary and sanitary board, from J. C. Edwards, owner of 40,000 sheep now in the northern part of Routt county, asking the sanitary board and the governor to use their influence to induce the cattlemen to allow sheep to come through. The northern part of Routt county, where the sheep are now located, is common ground and both cattle and sheep graze there without any friction between the owners. As Governor McIntire is out of the city, what course he will pursue in this case is unknown, but his authority in the matter can only be used after the sheriff of the county has done everything in his power. However, it is practically admitted that the sheriff is powerless to render any assistance in an event of an uprising of the cattlemen.

Mr. Edwards states that he is an old resident of Colorado and a heavy taxpayer. He wants to drive his flocks through the lower part of Routt county until a shipping point on the Rio Grande road can be reached, and has promised the cattlemen that no damage shall be done to the range or ranch property. He has proposed to the objectors that they shall select the trail the sheep shall take, but they demur and have called another meeting to assemble at McCoy's, Garfield county, this week, to organize for resistance. Edwards asks the governor to attend this meeting and argue for moderation and recognition of sheep growers.

Thinks Well of Cornell.

New Haven, Conn., May 29.—In speaking of his trip abroad Bob Cook says in regard to the Henley regatta, in which Cornell is to be representd, that Cornell stands a good chance of winning a race. She will not meet a typical college crew, which will make her chances so much more favorable. Concerning his observations of boating matters on the other side, Mr. Cook says:

"The Englishmen are not interested in Cornell. They told me they had more fear of the German eight this year than from any other crew they would meet. While I think Cornell ought to have a good chance to win at Henley, I do not admit that Cornell is superior to Yale in oarsmen. We do not care to row Cornell every year, but if she feels that she has a good crew, I would just as soon row her a race for the purpose of easing her mind a bit, either before she goes to England or when she returns. That would settle all this talk going on all the while about Cornell's fast crew for once and forever, I believe."

One Cost of the Brooklyn Strike.

New York, May 29.—The executive board of district assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, has made public the amount of money that the late trolley strike cost their organization. It is in the form of an itemized statement and will be presented to the delegates of Assembly No. 75 at the next monthly meeting by District Master Workman Connelly. Altogether the sum of $13,739.69 was expended. One of the largest items was the expenditure of $4,010 to send non-union men to the cities from which they came. This was kept up until the constant and increasing drain made it impossible to continue that method of warfare any longer

DE... ...SE DECIDED

Appli... for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Denied.

VICTORY F... THE GOVERNMENT

The Officers of the American Railway Union Must Serve Their Sentences in Jail.

Washington, May 29.—The United States supreme court today denied the application of Eugene V. Debs, the strike leader, for a writ of habeas corpus. No more important question, with the single exception of the income tax, has come before the supreme court during the past year than the attempt of Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union to secure a reversal of their sentences to jail by Judge Woods, for interfering with interstate commerce, and the running of mails, in the great railway strike last summer.

The decision of the court was read by Justice Brewer, and was unanimous, there being no dissenting opinion. All contentions of the government were sustained. The conclusions of the court were that the government of the United States has jurisdiction over every foot of soil and over every individual within the boundaries of the United States, and that, while it is one of limited powers, it has sovereignty within these limitations. It has the power to invoke the civil courts to remove obstructions to interstate commerce, and the civil courts have the right to enjoin those who make obstructions to such commerce. The injunction was no bar to criminal processes for acts done in violation of the injunction. The circuit court, having final jurisdiction, its acts were not reviewable by the supreme court on the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and, therefore, the writ was denied.

The case has importance beyond the question of imprisonment of the American Railway Union officials, as there is largely involved the principle of the judges having jurisdiction of large interests by virtue of receiverships created by them to prevent labor troubles through the instrumentality of injunctions. Nearly one-third of the railway property of the United States being in the hands of receivers appointed by federal courts, the precedent to be established has a wide application. Technically, the application for a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari arises from the case in equity of the Union Pacific against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road since the receivership under which the circuit court exercised jurisdiction over the Atchison & Topeka and its allied lines was created in the case.

July 2, 1894, when the great railway strike was threatened, the receivers applied to Judge Woods, of the circuit court of the northern district of Illinois, for an injunction against the American Railway Union, to prevent it from inciting its employes to strike. Judge Woods signed the paper presented, which was a sweeping one, enjoining the officers of the union from interfering with the mails or with interstate commerce, or from destroying property, or compelling, or inducing the employes of the road to strike by violence or intimidation, or from aiding or abetting them to do any of these things.

The union declared a strike on the Illinois Central road, one of those included in the injunction, and the events of that strike are one of general knowledge.

The officers of the union were brought before Judge Woods for contempt of court last December. E. V. Debs, president, was sentenced to six months in jail, and seven others—G. W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan, William Burns, Roy M. Goddwin and Martin J. Elliott—were sentenced to three months. It appears that the injunction had been personally served on the first four officers, but Judge Woods held that its publication in the newspapers was sufficient service in itself for all of the defendants.

An application was made to the supreme court for the release of the eight officers of the union by a writ of habeas corpus. Pending the decision of the supreme court they were given their freedom under bail.

Counsel for Debs and his associates base their application on the grounds that their sentence, without indictment and trial by jury, was contrary to the constitution, particularly its fifth and sixth amendments; that the information on which they were convicted did not note any violation of the injunction; also that the injunction was void, because the bill asking for it stated no case of which the court could take cognizance, and was in effect a bill by the government of the United States to maintain the public peace and enjoin violations of the penal code. The arguments before the supreme court by D. S. Darrah and Judge Trumbull, for the union, and Attorney-Genreal Olney and Assistant Whitney attracted great attention.

An Associate of Horace Greeley.

Sing Sing, May 29.—General J. B. Swain died at his home in this village today, aged 75. He was associated with Horace Greeley in the publication of the Log Cabin and subsequently was employed under Greeley on the staff of the Tribune.

A Loan for Newfoundland.

London, May 29.—The Daily News, in its financial article this morning, says that negotiations are virtually complete for the issue here to the Newfoundland government of a 4 per cent loan of $550,000.

ANOTHER GREAT SAVING.

Press Dispatches Put in Type Direct From the Wire.

Louisville, May 28.—An interesting and successful experiment was made there this morning, when the Associated Press news was taken direct from the wire by a typesetting operator. The introduction of typewriters into the telegraph business has been a means of greatly facilitating the transmission of the press service of the Associated Press, and several newspapers have been experimenting of late with a view to doing away with the typewriter and substituting therefor the linotype machine, thus setting the news for the paper directly from the wire. This morning a loop from one of the Associated Press wires was run into the Evening Post's composing room, and B. G. Boyle, managing editor of the Post, and Richard Cogan, chief operator of the Associated Press, who are both telegraph and linotype operators, succeeded in receiving dispatches and putting them in type directly from the wire. The experiment proves that the telegraph can be worked successfully with the typsetting machines and a maximum rate of speed of fifty words a minute attained. In an hour's work this morning an average speed of thirty words per minute was maintained.

HAWAIIAN MAIL ADVICES.

Royalists Disappointed by the Result of Richard and Walker Case.

San Francisco, May 28.—The steamship China arrived from Honolulu tonight, bringing the following advices under date of May 20:

The correspondence between British Commissioner Hawes and the foreign office will soon close with the laurels in the hands of the foreign office. The claim made by the political prisoners, Richard and Walker, has been completely refuted by the evidence submitted by the foreign office. The written application of these men for naturalization, the payment of the fees, the taking of the oath of allegiance and the service of a year in the legislature one of them has been carefully proved. The British commissioner finds that he was deceived by the statement of these men, and will so report to the British foreign office. It was the expectation of these men that the British government would interfere in a summary manner and the royalists are bitterly disappointed that the case goes against them.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Permit Taken Out for the Erection of a Headquarters Building.

Washington, May 28.—The Knights of Labor have taken out a permit for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the general offices of the order. It is to be built at the corner of First and B streets northwest, facing the capitol grounds. A three-story building of brick and stone will be built, and accommodations provided for the general offices of the order, and for the publication of the journal of the Knights of Labor. Speaking of the reason for locating in Washington, General Master Workman Sovereign said:

"We are coming to Washington to keep an eye on the action of senators and representatives. The reforms sought by labor can only be secured through legislation. This is the seat of war, and we want to be on the ground to look out for the interest of the masses. The toilers will in future be represented before congressional committees on all questions affecting their welfare."

The Fierce Forest Fires.

Superior, Wis., May 28.—Reports were received here this evening that disastrous forest fires have been raging all day in some of the heavy wooded districts of Northern Wisconsin. Along the line of the Duluth, South Shore & Alantic railroad fires broke out early this morning at several points and spread rapidly, consuming miles of valuable pine. Near Iron river, fifty miles east of here, the fires were particularly destructive. One hundred carloads of ties and four boxcars owned by the Northern Pacific were destroyed. The north bound South Shore limited was delayed about four hours by the burning of ties under the train. The train crew reported the heat from the flames almost unbearable. Five cars were fired by sparks and narrowly escaped burning. A stiff breeze blew all day and the smouldering fires, which had been partially extinguished by heavy rains, were again fanned into roaring masses of fire.

The American Tin-Plate Industry.

New York, May 28.—The Metal Worker says: "The marvelous growth of the American tin-plate manufacture in less than four years presents one of the most remarkable instances of industrial effort in history. From nothing it has become an established industry of large proportions, which already gives employment to some 15,000 hands. At the present moment, as far as can be gathered from the latest reports, there are in actual operation 28 tin-plate works proper, rolling their own plates. Ten more are building, two or three of which are practically complete and ready to start up, while the majority of the others are expected to be in operation by July 1."

He Needs to Be Identified.

San Francisco, May 27.—William Warren is suing the Clay street bank to recover a deposit of $850 made in 1858. The bank officials cannot identify him and so refuse to pay. After depositing the money Warren went to Idaho. Hearing of the bank's suspension, he demanded his money, but was assured it was all right. He now wants the original deposit and accumulated interest and dividends.

FIRST PRACTICAL STEP

New Treaties Between Nicaragua and Honduras.

ONE CENTRAL AMERICAN NATION

A Defensive Alliance in Case of War and an Offensive Alliance Against Common Enemies.

Washington, May 28.—New treaties of far-reaching importance have recently been made between Nicaragua and Honduras, and official copies have just been received at Washington. The treaties have been under negotiation for some time, and were finally put into effect by proclamation April 15. They are the first practical steps toward the formation of a Central American nation out of several small republics, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica.

The first treaty forms a defensive alliance in case of foreign war, and an offensive alliance against common enemies. It obliterates commercial frontiers, so that foreign goods once admitted to one country are free to enter the other. An express provision is made against the possibility of war between the countries by an article requiring differences to be adjusted by arbitration by some government on the American continent. Article 53 is the one looking to a union in a single nation, and is as follows:

"The high contracting parties solemnly declare that they cannot and will not consider as foreign the other Central American countries, and that they will labor constantly to maintain the family bonds and the greatest cordiality in their relations, making a common cause in case of war or difficulties with foreign countries, and mediating in their international relations. The present treaty will be submitted to their consideration, inviting them to subscribe to it as a common Central American treaty until the arrival of the day when they shall be incorporated in a single nation."

The detailed features of the treaty show the closeness of the alliance now formed between Nicaragua and Honduras. Article 1 binds the government to "unify their foreign policy, to act jointly in matters concerning Central America, and to endeavor to bring about the same uniformity and harmony with the other governments of Central America." The article pledging a mutual defensive alliance is as follows:

"Both governments declare that there shall exist between them a defensive alliance in case of a foreign war, and an offensive one against common enemies."

Article 4 arranges a plan of arbitration affecting all Central American states. The succeeding articles agree on uniform postal tariffs and all other laws, uniform diplomatic representation abroad, etc. In every way possible the boundary line is wiped out, and the countries form a complete political union or alliance. Article 19 expresses the text of this union as follows:

"These contracting governments, desirous of acting jointly in everything effecting their interests, besides endeavoring to make uniform their foreign policy and to have a common representation before other nations, shall endeavor to agree upon a basis upon which they shall conclude subsequent treaties with foreign nations and make concessions to steamship, railroad and other companies."

Article 50, against war or reprisals, is: "Should any of the articles of this treaty be violated or infringed in any way, or should any other cause of disagreement between the two republics arise, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties shall order or authorize acts of reprisal nor declare war until all peaceful methods of satisfaction or agreement have been exhausted. These means shall be the setting forth in memorials of offenses or damage inflicted, with competent proofs or testimony, to be presented by the aggrieved government, and, should satisfaction be denied, the decision of the matter shall be submitted to the arbitration of one of the governments of Central America or of the American continent."

There has been more or less conjecture as to the formation of a Central American nation, but this treaty appears to be the first practical step toward its accomplishment. Its proclamation at Tegucigalpa April 15 was followed by a meeting at Managua of the ministers of Salvador, Honduras and other republics, with a view to carrying out articles 53 of the acceptance of the treaty by all countries.

The text of another Nicargua-Honduras treaty has also been received. It provides for the arbitration of their boundary question by a commission to be chosen by the two countries, and if an agreement on a commission is not made, then Spain is constituted as arbitrator.

Yellow Fever Advices.

Washington, May 28.—Advices received from Havana by the surgeon-general today are that the situation in that country with reference to yellow fever is unchanged. A letter from Santiago states that in that city all regular hospitals are crowded, and that in the country there are as many hospitals as in the city. These are also full.

Wilde and Taylor in Prisoners' Garb.

London, May 28.—Wilde and Taylor, who were sentenced yesterday for heinous crimes, attended the prison chapel at Pentonville today. Their hair was cropped and they were in prison garb. The two prisoners will only be allowed to see their friends four times in the year, on condition of their good behavior.

How a Number of N... ...trayed by One of Th...

El Paso, Tex., May 27.... Clayborn, a negro about 26 ... who came originally from ... Ala., arrived here yesterday ... ico, accompanied by his wife ... children. He tells a sensational ... He says that a negro named Bill ... who lives at San Antonio, ... Georgia and Alabama last fall ... duced a colony of 800 negroes ... states to follow him to Mexico ... cate in a barren valley on the ... of the states of Durango and ... about forty miles east of Ma... the Mexican Central railroad. ... born says he told the people ... were going to a perfect paradise ... lands were fertile, and that ... would be given to every family ... But when the poor negroes ... their destination they were put ... proving land under Mexican own... were not paid for their work and ... fed on the vilest food, and compe... sleep on the ground.

On May 9 Clayborn, his family ... about forty others of the negroes ... their escape and were pursued by ... Mexicans. Clayborn became sep... from the other fugitives, and suc... in reaching Chihuahua. The ... were captured, and one of their ... ber, Antonio Bones, of Eutaw, ... who again made his escape and ... Chihuahua, says the pursuers sho... killed all of his party except hi... The United States consul at Chih... is investigating the affair.

AT RAILROAD SPEED.

A Remarkable Record Made by the Narder Lucania.

Queenstown, May 27.—The C... liner Lucania, Captain McKay, ... New York May 18, has beaten her ... average speed record. She mad... trip in 5 days, 11 hours and 40 ... utes, being 3 hours, 3 minutes ... her own eastward record of 5 da... hours and 3 minutes, made in Se... ber, 1894, but on the trip just ... pleted the Lucania made an a... daily speed of 22.01 knots per ... Her best previous daily speed ... was 21.89 knots, made in June, ... The Lucania, according to her ... passed Sandy Hook lightship at ... P. M. on Saturday last May 18 a... rived off Daunt's rock at 6:40 ... today. Her daily runs were 43... 524, 522, 517 and 38. In latitude ... north longitude 22:45 west, she ... a derelict whose timbers were sh... six feet above water. On May 2... steamer met with much ice. ... United States cruiser Columbia w... sighted by the Lucania after the ... passed Sandy Hook. The cruiser ... the hook 20 minutes after the Lu... There was no race between the ... ships.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

President of the Ohio Mineworkers' Association Predicts a Strike.

Wheeling, W. Va., May ... Michael Ratchford, president of ... Ohio Mineworkers' Association, ... predicted that the convention, ... held at Columbus May 29, will ca... general strike of miners in Pe... vania, West Virginia, Ohio, In... and Illinois. A coal famine, ... than that of last year, will foll... this action is taken. Ratchford ... been working among the miners o... section for two weeks, and has ... thoroughly organized.

The Railway Trainmen.

Galesburg, Ill., May 27.—The ... vention of the Brotherhood of Ra... Trainmen today heard charges of ... lect of duty against Grand M... Wilkinson during the three month... was in California. He made a ... ment in defense admitting he had ... guilty of indiscretions, and ha... looked after the affairs of the bro... hood as he should. Many in the ... vention were inclined to deal len... with him. Grand Secretary Sh... was included in the charges, bu... claimed not to have known that ... grand master was neglecting his ... No conclusion was reached, but ... likely Wilkinson will be allowe... serve his term out. The affair c... a heated debate.

The Bicycle Riders.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 25.—... John S. Johnson and Tom Eck ... been released from their contracts ... Stearns & Co. The firm states ... inasmuch as they have been exp... from the League of American W... men, they are of no further use to ... One week's notice is given in each ... Eck and Johnson took their disch... very coolly. They do not expect ... abroad, as the season is too far adv... ed. Both say that Stearns has tre... them with scant courtesy, and ... after keeping them in this city ... months, it was scarcely fair to dis... them with only a week's warning. ... say, in case professionalism ever c... to be recognized by the league, ... will have nothing more to do with ... firm.

Proved an Alibi.

Seattle, May 27.—William A. ... cox, who has been on trial the ... week for the murder of old Mrs. C... lotte Fetting, in South Seattle in ... tember, 1893, was found not guilty ... afternoon by the jury. The ver... was reached after the jury had bee... one hour and twenty-five minutes. ... cox was tried last January, and ... victed of manslaughter, but the ... preme court granted a new trial. ... time the state tried to prove that ... cox murdered the old lady, and a... ward killed James King, of Tac... who was supposed to have had a h... in the first crime, and who was ... to confess because Wilcox had not p... him his share of the money which ... stolen from the Fetting cabin. Wi... proved an alibi.