

THE TREATY RATIFIED

England Recognizes Japan as a Fully Civilized Power.

AN OBJECT DEAR TO HER PEOPLE

By the Terms of the Treaty the Claim of Great Britain to Extra Territorial Jurisdiction is Abandoned—The Importance of Great Britain's Action.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Japan has at last succeeded in an object very dear to her people and for which the government has striven with all the arts of diplomacy for many years. News has been received here by the diplomatic corps that a new treaty has just been negotiated between Japan and Great Britain, by the terms of which the claim of extra territorial jurisdiction by the latter is abandoned. Negotiations looking to the ratification of a similar treaty are going on between Japan and the United States and European nations other than Great Britain, and it is said that they will speedily follow the example set by the latter and fully recognize the right of Japan to exercise jurisdiction in her own territory. The importance of Great Britain's action, which by the way rather tends to discredit the stories that she is hostile to Japan in her present war, lies in the fact that it is actually the recognition of Japan as a fully civilized power. The exercise of extra territorial jurisdiction has always been confined to barbarous and semi-civilized countries, whose ignorance of the first principles of justice and law seemed to render imperative the retention by the civilized nations of the world of the right to administer justice where their own citizens were concerned, even as against natives of the semi-civilized countries and within its borders. This has been done through the medium of Consular Courts, and the system obtains in Egypt, China, Japan, Turkey and many other countries. Ever since the wave of civilization rolled over Japan the sensitive people there have resented the continuance of the extra territorial system not solely because of its workings, but also because it was a standing declaration that Japan was not civilized and was a reflection upon the Japanese judiciary. Therefore the action of Great Britain in surrendering this claim in the new treaty is of great importance to Japan as marking a distinct epoch in her advancement to the front rank of nations.

GENERAL DIMOND'S REPORT.

Operations of the National Guard During the Strike Reviewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The report of Major-General Dimond to Governor Markham on the operations of the National Guard at Sacramento during the strike has been made public by the Governor. It is a document of length, and the major portion of it is devoted to a review of the events at Sacramento July 4. He quotes a number of telegrams that passed between him and the State authorities and the National Guard officers, in particular the one received from the Governor authorizing him to proceed to Sacramento with troops and directing him to use his "best judgment as to number, equipment and mode of transportation." General Dimond, in view of the fact that the troops suffered much from hunger on the first day of their arrival at the camp, lays great stress on the fact that in issuing orders to the commanders he repeatedly directed that two days' rations be taken along, which orders, he says, "for some reason not yet known were not complied with." He also quotes telegrams to show that he had made inquiries as to the loyalty of the troops and had been assured that they would do their duty at all hazards. The depot campaign is set forth at length, but the facts do not differ materially from those published at the time. It appears that the General had agreed to take the troops direct to the depot, but through orders, the responsibility of which he has not yet been able to place, he was taken to Twenty-first street, and found it necessary to disembark his troops there. This he refers to as "a serious and fatal mistake." The responsibility of the movement of General Sheehan's troops from the head of the column is placed on Marshal Bacon. General Dimond states that the General Bacon saw the necessity of occupying the end of the depot, which was clear of strikers, and sent a request to General Dickinson to that effect. General Dickinson refused, saying he preferred to receive such orders from General Dimond. When General Dimond finally sent the order General Bacon was seen over the companies from the head of the column to guard the bridges was opposed by the officers as demoralizing to the soldiers and encouraging to the strikers, but Marshal Baldwin, who had assumed command of the troops, insisted on his orders being carried out.

PALACE CAR BUILDERS.

Ex-Employees of Pullman and Capitalists Organize a New Company.

HIAMATHA, Kan., August 26.—A group of ex-employees of Pullman, backed by capitalists, has been organized to build car and manufacture shops here. Brown county citizens have taken \$50,000 in stock and Chicago capitalists \$200,000. Louis Myers, President, and G. O. Allen, Secretary, will be in Hiamatha to-day to select the site. C. O. Allen is the inventor of a new palace sleeping car, for which Pullman offered him \$50,000 and a New York company \$50,000 and a royalty. The company will be managed on the co-operative basis, each workman to receive a share of the profits, though the capitalists are guaranteed 6 per cent on their investment before the laborer comes in for his share. The company has control of five patents, and is to manufacture all kinds of railway equipment. Louis Myers, of the Pullman company, is the architect of the initial Pullman cars, and has been in the employ of that company since its organization. Eight hundred ex-employees of Pullman will come here and begin the building for the works as soon as preliminary arrangements are made.

HUNTINGTON'S LETTER.

Policy of the Southern Pacific Company Toward the Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—A fortnight ago a local newspaper printed an interview with J. A. Fillmore, General Superintendent of the Southern Pacific, in which he was quoted as follows: "If I know that a man was not true to this company, and if I find that he has a job anywhere, I will pursue him and use my best efforts to have him discharged."

The men referred to, of course, were American Railway Union men who took prominent parts in the strike on the Southern Pacific. The interview provoked a storm of criticism, which was mainly directed at the Southern Pacific, for there were many who charged that Fillmore had spoken with authority. C. P. Huntington, President of the company, has written a letter from New York, in which he positively declares that Fillmore's reported policy is not the policy of the Southern Pacific Company. The letter is as follows:

"I notice in the papers some remarks said to have been made by Mr. Fillmore in respect to some of those who went out in the late strike—that he would endeavor to prevent their getting work elsewhere, etc. I have not the article before me, but quote from recollection. I can hardly believe that Mr. Fillmore said this. If he did, I think he was all wrong. We, of course, owe it to ourselves and the patrons of the road to refuse to take back men who destroyed any of our property or made any effort to prevent others from taking their places, thus preventing the operation of the road not only for the benefit of the company, but for the common welfare of people to use the road, particularly those who had perishable property that needed relief of movement to save it from total loss. But when we have done that, to refuse to take the men back, we have done our part toward protecting ourselves and the interests of those who need the road to take their stuff to market. After we have refused to take them back I think we should wish them to obtain places elsewhere. If it could be done without injury to the public, and it is not our business to follow them, but when they get, wish them well. I never should refuse a man work, even my worst enemy, without regret, as any one that comes to me for work whereby to support himself and family shall have it, if I can give it to him. Unless there be some serious reason; and, as I have said, I should then almost regret to refuse them. I hope our people will consider these things carefully and bear in mind that in handling the great interests we are caring for it is not enough that we are for the side of the company, but also for the right of every member of the community in which we are working and where our influence is felt."

EFFECT ON FRUIT.

The Present Hot Weather Expected to Benefit the Grape Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—In an interview to-day Weather Observer Hammond gave it as his opinion that, so far as the effect upon the crops was concerned, the present state of the weather would be rather an advantage than otherwise. For one thing the rains have been very worrying somewhat of late about the slowness of the season, fearing that the ripening of the grape crop was not proceeding as rapidly as it should for its purposes, and a spell of extremely high temperature would seem to be just what they need. It would also have the effect of hastening the ripening of other fruits, though it is possible, of course, that a little scorching may be done also. As a general proposition, however, it is considered that everything is now too far advanced and fully matured for any particular damage to be done.

THE TRUST AND THE TARIFF.

Whisky People Were Unable to Raise the Money Needed.

PROBIA, Ill., August 28.—The whisky trust failed to negotiate the loan of \$5,000,000 with the New York banks for the purpose of taking all of its product out of bond before the new tariff went into effect. At the close of business hour this afternoon, the last day of grace, the government warehouse contained a large quantity of spirits. At 2 o'clock a check bearing the signature of John Edgar, Vice-President of the distilling and collecting company, was presented to Collector Hunter for \$511,165. At 4 o'clock, the utmost limit allowed for the payment of the old tax, another check was sent in for \$105,154, making the total amount paid by the trust to the Collector to-day \$616,319. From other distilleries enough was taken to swell the largest daily collection at this office in the history of the service.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

PROBIA, Ill., August 28.—With the close of business the whisky trust took out \$3,000,000 worth at all points. It could have taken out more, but wanted to influence the stock. The trust will test the validity of the new tariff.

Stambouloff Interviewed.

BERLIN, August 28.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an interview with Stambouloff, Bulgaria's deposed Bismarck. Before his retirement, he said, he received from St. Petersburg an offer of \$50,000 roubles as a bribe to depose Prince Ferdinand. The Car was as stubborn as an ox, he continued, and would never make friends with the Prince, although the latter was inspired now with the single desire to assassinate Bulgaria and her throne. The return of this group lies in intrigue and assassination. Should Ferdinand be recognized by Russia, he would bring back with the Zankoffists the very men who would murder him.

Night Never to be Forgotten.

YOSEMITE, Cal., August 28.—The people who were visitors in the valley to-day were treated to a sight which they will never forget. This evening a cloud burst somewhere on the Yosemite creek back of the Yosemite Falls, and the falls increased in volume until they were higher than they have ever been at any time this year. The water below the falls increased until it was within a foot of the bridge, and had it increased another foot, the State bridge would have been swept away. No damage was done to the valley except a slight washing of banks on the Yosemite creek.

WAR RUMORS DENIED

No Recent Battle Between China and Japan.

ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED BATTLE

LI HUNG CHANG, Viceroy of China, Orders the Mobilization of the Chinese Fleets in the Gulf of Pi Chi Li—The Opinion of a Korean.

LONDON, August 28.—The Central News is authority for the statement that officials of the Japanese legation here deny that there has been an engagement recently either on land or on sea between the forces of Japan and China. Officials declare also that the dispatch to the Standard from Berlin, referring to Count Ito's remarks concerning the interests of Japan and Russia in the completion of the Siberian railway, was the invention of the Chinese embassy in the German capital. Neither the foreign office nor the Chinese legation has received any news of the battles mentioned by the Times correspondent this morning. At the legation the official says that General Yen, who formerly commanded at Asan, has joined his force of 2,000 men to the Chinese northern army at Ping Yang. The success of this movement, the Chinese say, proves that the Japanese troops in Corea are either weak or negligent.

NO NEWS OF AN ENGAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Japanese legation has received no news of the engagement between the Japanese and Chinese forces reported from Shanghai in the dispatches published this morning. Officials at the legation express the strongest confidence in the accuracy of the telegram received at the legation yesterday, announcing the finding of the British naval court of inquiry at Shanghai in the Kow Shung case was favorable to Japan. The legation characterizes as unqualifiedly incorrect the assertion that the commander of the Naniwa ordered his men to fire upon the survivors from the Kow Shung struggling in the water.

ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED BATTLE.

LONDON, August 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says the Chinese papers contain a report of a battle near Ping Yang, in which 25,000 men on each side were engaged. The Chinese, the dispatch adds, claim they defeated the Japanese forces, a reliable confirmation of the report of the engagement, however, is wanting. Li Hung Chang has ordered the mobilization of the northern, southern and central Chinese fleets in the Gulf of Pi Chi Li. The Chinese fleet is conveying a number of troop ships and coal ships from Taku to Port Arthur.

A CORBAN'S OPINION.

CHICAGO, August 28.—The acting Corban Minister to the United States, Yc Sung Soo, and Jang Bong Whan, the Second Secretary of the legation, arrived in this city on their way to San Francisco. Minister Soo is sick when he arrived. Concerning the war between China and Japan Jang Bong Whan said: "I do not think the war will last very long. Japan has better drilled soldiers than China; but the latter country has greater resources and men. That why Japan is triumphing in the victories now. She has refused to say anything regarding the position of Corea in the war."

VERDICT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

PARIS, August 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the Journal des Debats telegraphs that the court of inquiry investigating the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow Shung by the Japanese warship Naniwa has rendered a decision holding that the action of the Japanese commander in firing upon the transport was justified, and therefore the Japanese government will not be called upon to make any compensation for the destruction of the vessel.

MINISTER DENBY'S DEPARTURE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 28.—It is learned to-night that the time for the departure of Colonel Charles Denby, United States Minister to China, has been extended a few days, but the most persistent inquiry failed to develop the exact time he is to leave San Francisco. Colonel Denby is now in Logansport, and from there will go to Arizona to visit his son. It is known that when he leaves this country he will be conveyed to China on a government cruiser.

ALL PASSES HELD BY JAPANESE.

LONDON, August 28.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai states that advice received there from Cheung-kuo are to the effect that some unimportant skirmishes have taken place on the great road north of Pong San between the Chinese and Japanese forces. The position of the Japanese troops is unchanged, and all passes are strongly held by the Japanese soldiers.

KING OF CORBA APPEALED TO JAPAN.

TOKYO, August 28.—It is officially announced that Jun 30 the King of Corea declared himself independent of China and appealed to Japan to assist him in driving the Chinese from Asan with the assistance of the Korean troops. On the same date Corea renounced all treaties with China.

THE POLAR VOYAGERS.

More Complaint From the Members of the Wellman Expedition.

LONDON, August 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette in an article on the Wellman Arctic expedition says it is stated that the Norwegian members of the party assert the unfitness of the Americans who accompanied the expedition to take part in such enterprise. Mr. Hyardahl of the University of Christiania, who was one of the party, in a letter written at Walden Island stated that the provisions taken by the expedition were not sufficient, and the members were obliged to live on short rations and drink salt water obtained by melting ice. As a result of this he was made ill. The Gazette further says that in fairness to Mr. Wellman the public should suspend judgment until the explorer shall have returned and been given a chance to defend himself.

ARMOR-PLATE FRAUDS.

A Bold Crime Has Been Disclosed by the Investigation.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The special committee of the House investigating the charges affecting the reliability of material of the new ships furnished by the Carnegie Company of Pittsburgh laid their report before the House to-day. The report shows that the contract with the company covered a period of two years and three months from November, 1890, to February, 1893. The amount of armor plate contracted for was \$9,775,000, costing \$5,461,920. In the opening of the report Mr. Cummings, Chairman of the committee, gives the ten charges made against the company, and follows it with the admissions made under each charge. Mr. Schwab admits under the first charge that the plate did not receive uniform treatment, explaining that by saying that uniform results were required. The committee construes the specifications to mean uniform quality before treatment, and practically uniform results will necessarily follow. If uniform results alone were meant, there would have been no necessity for requirements as to the process.

The committee finds the charges of fraud sustained, accuses the company severely and recommends that fifty-nine suspected plates in use be tested as the only method of proving their fitness or unfitness. The government is recommended for testing were retested before being submitted; that the testing machine was fraudulently manipulated; that substitution was made in the case of a plate designed for a ballistic test, and that the government stamp was either duplicated or stolen.

The report states that the number of furnaces used was inadequate to fulfill the specifications of the contract in regard to the amount of armor-plate turned out. After the first investigation of the frauds the number of furnaces was increased from six to ten. In regard to the "jockeying" of the test machines it was asserted that the company made private tests of material, and if it was below the standard, manipulated the machines at the official test so that it would show the required tensile strength. The charges of duplicating and substituting plates designed for ballistic tests, the committee is satisfied, are true. The charge of using a duplicate or stolen government stamp is not sustained.

The report says the government inspection was negligent and defective, and is attributed to the fact that there were not nearly enough inspectors to do the work. It is asserted that the fraud has been traced home to the general superintendent, who is a stockholder in the Carnegie Company. Of the feature of criminality involved Chairman Cummings says:

"The frauds which the committee has found are worthy to be called crimes. The servants of the Carnegie Company (whether with or without knowledge of the company) to increase their gain, deliberately continued for many months to contract to supply armor-plate of inferior quality, and the probable consequences would be a terrific loss of men in times of war, and perhaps the nation. A fine or to make a mere money compensation is an inadequate atonement for such wrongs. Your committee does not consider it within its province to draw a criminal indictment, but they do insist upon the attention of the public to the importance of protecting the lives of our seamen and the nation by appropriate legislation denouncing as crimes all such acts as the frauds practiced upon the government in connection with armor-plate and other materials of war and making such acts punishable in all persons who commit them or aid in their commission."

In recommending a test of plate the committee says that, notwithstanding all the admissions made by the superintendent employed by the company, they claim that the money paid for the government are up to the specifications of the contracts. The contract of February 28, 1893, states the obligation imposed upon the contractors to satisfy the inspectors that everything has been in strict accordance with the terms of the contract. It has been shown that the inspectors have been satisfied and the armor-plates passed by the most notorious frauds.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

President Miller of the North Yakima Milling Company estimates that in the various valleys tributary to Yakima there will be harvested this year about 150,000 bushels of grain—about 60,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000 of barley and 50,000 bushels of oats.

The Northern Pacific railroad is assessed \$7,500 per mile for the main line and \$3,750 for sidetracks in Whitman county. The company asks for a reduction to \$5,000 for the main line and \$2,500 for sidetracks. These latter figures are the same as were allowed by the Board of Equalization last year.

Word is received in Walla Walla that a joint excursion of home seekers from Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas will leave Cheyenne over the Union Pacific on September 10 for Eastern Washington to look at lands. A second excursion is being arranged for the month of October with a view to looking over the irrigated districts.

The man Braithwaite, who shot James Tow at Winona over a card game recently, was discharged upon his preliminary examination at Colfax. He made out something of a showing at self-defense. Then it developed that Tow had been cheating. The game was poker, and experts who were watching the game testified that Tow was playing six cards and sometimes more to Braithwaite's five. Under such provocation as this local sentiment justified the shooting, so Braithwaite goes free and the code of the national game is vindicated.

Sculling Champion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 25.—Bob Johnson, the single sculling champion of British Columbia and winner of the stater race at the regatta of the Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the Pacific Northwest held at Seattle, has issued a challenge to row any bona-fide amateur for the championship of the Pacific Coast.

FOR EQUAL COINAGE.

Organized Labor Contributes to the Silver Question.

FORMER AND PRESENT VALUES.

Representative Hartman of Montana Presents Resolutions for the Free Coinage of Silver, Accompanied by an Address of the Labor Leaders.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Representative Hartman of Montana has presented in the House resolutions for the free coinage of silver, which are regarded by the free-silver advocates as one of the most significant expressions in favor of their doctrine which have been elicited by the agitation of the past year. The resolutions have been considered and adopted during the present session by the most powerful labor organizations of the country, are strongly worded and are signed by the chief officers of the various unions. The signers are J. D. Sovereign, Grand Master Workman, and John W. Hayes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Marion Butler, President of the National Labor Union; Henry H. Trenor, President, and P. F. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. A. Rollinson, President of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association; Frank Hamilton, Grand Master Workman, and F. W. Arnold, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and John McBride, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Accompanying the resolution is an address to the members of organized labor and all other producers and toilers throughout the United States. The address declares "that in view of the general distress at a time when granaries are full and in the natural order of things producers and toilers should be enjoying the fruits of their labor, it seems that time has come for united action on the part of those who create the wealth of the country." One of the causes which has brought about this condition, the address says, is the departure from the wise bimetallic financial principle of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton and the substitution of the monometallic policy dictated by the European money-holders and their American allies.

A review of the financial legislation is given to show what part was enacted in the interest of the producing and what in that of the non-producing classes. The proposition is set forth that before the demonetization of silver 3,500 bushels of wheat or 35,000 pounds of cotton equaled the annual pay of a Senator or Congressman, while to-day 10,000 bushels of wheat or 100,000 pounds of cotton barely suffice; that formerly \$5,000 bushels of wheat or \$50,000 pounds of cotton would have paid the salary of the President, while to-day he receives the equivalent of 100,000 bushels of wheat or 1,000,000 pounds of cotton, and the same proportion applies to all other fixed salaries and incomes.

Demoralization of the food-producing classes is said to have caused the manufacturers to lose the markets for their goods, so that hundreds of thousands of workmen have been thrown out of employment; and the demonetization of half of the world's volume of money makes it comparatively easy for capitalists to corner the market for the necessities of life. In the review of financial legislation it is charged that all the acts since the civil war have been in the interest of bondholders and against the producers, and the Sherman law is said to have been repealed at the demand of European financiers, although a great fight was made by the people's representatives.

The resolutions are as follows: "We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the constitution as established by our fathers by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to the coins of both metals to be equally full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873. We also condemn the increase of the public debt in a time of peace and the issue of interest-bearing bonds at any time."

SCALE AT HONOLULU.

Talk of Another Uprising on the Hawaiian Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived this afternoon from Honolulu, bringing the following advice dated August 12: Several days ago it was announced that the cruiser Philadelphia was to leave here, and about the same time the Captain of the British ship Champion stated that his vessel was about to leave on a two weeks' cruise, ostensibly to look over the route of the proposed Pacific cable. On the day following these announcements a petition was circulated by British residents asking that the Champion remain. The petitioners professed to be in fear of trouble if left without armed protection. The Champion's commander then agreed to remain in port, whereupon Admiral Walker announced that he had changed his mind about sailing without a pilot boat, and that he, too, should remain in port. This unexpected change in the plans of the naval commanders caused unusual comment. The royalists professed to believe that, had the Philadelphia left, there would have been an uprising against the government. Men high in the government councils, however, declared they were anxious for the Philadelphia to leave, as it would give them an opportunity to show the royalists that the government needed no outside protection. The wishes of these confident supporters of the government were fulfilled yesterday when the mail from San Francisco brought positive orders to Admiral Walker for the Philadelphia to proceed to Mare Island at once.

The war between China and Japan threatens disturbance of more or less seriousness on the islands. A report has been received of one fight between Chinese and Japanese laborers, and further outbreaks are feared on some of the large plantations.

HUNDREDS OF PETITIONS

Asking for Reinstatement of Old Railroad Employees.

OMAHA, August 26.—General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific is receiving hundreds of petitions for the reinstatement of old employees who went out on the strike. The letters do not come from the men themselves, but from merchants, bankers, real estate agents, board of trade associations and others. They are all of the same temper, asking that work be resumed in the shops and that the old employees be given the preference over imported help. So urgent are some of the demands that Mr. Dickinson has about decided to go West and personally interview business men of the communities clamoring for relief and asking for the reinstatement of the men. The petitions declare many of the men's families are in want.

THE ATCHISON'S POLICY.

KANSAS CITY, August 26.—Receiver Wilson of the Atchison system passed through here on his return trip to Topeka from New York to-day. To a reporter he said there would be no more developments in the affairs of the road till after the arrival of the new receiver, Mr. Walker, in New York. Walker is due in New York September 2, and soon thereafter the three receivers, General Folliott Peck, D. B. Robinson, First Vice-President, and others will close a consultation. Wilson declined to state in advance what policy the receivers would adopt, but was willing to say that he believed an entirely new policy would be inaugurated both in the management of the company's finances and in the operation of the road. D. B. Robinson, he said, would remain at the head of the auditing department. Whether there would be changes in any of the other departments he could not say, but left the impression that there would. Receiver Walker, he thought, would make his official headquarters at Chicago, that being his home.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, August 26.—The Atchison has announced positively that it will not become a member of the Transcontinental Association, which the Southern Pacific is making an effort to revive. It will throw no obstacles in the way of reorganization except that it will not become a member of the association. However, it is sufficient to kill the association. The Southern Pacific will not join the Atchison on the outside, and unless these two roads can get together, it will be impossible by any pretense to organize a transcontinental association.

GOING BACK TO HAWAII.

The Commissioners Say Their Visit to Washington Was Satisfactory.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—Commissioners Samuel Parker, H. A. Widemann, J. A. Cummings and W. G. Seaward of Hawaii, who went to Washington a month ago to see President Cleveland on behalf of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani, and who returned here Tuesday, sailed for Hawaii to-day. In an interview Commissioner Parker says that, notwithstanding the Washington dispatches to the contrary, they saw all the great men in Washington, including President Cleveland, and that their interview was satisfactory. "We went to Washington," he said, "to get an answer from the government as to what it intended to do, and we got it. It was to the effect that the government would not at present interfere, which was a substance the answer furnished by the Senate some time since. Still we got much encouragement of a private nature from the government as to our return to Hawaii and render our report to the people who sent us. I can say this much, that it is satisfactory. I stayed at the same hotel with Secretary Gresham, and saw and talked with him nearly every day."

NOW A LOCKOUT.

The Textile Mills to be Shut Down for an Indefinite Period.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 25.—The great textile strike developed to-day into a lockout. Notices were posted in the mills to-day that to-night every mill operated by members of the Manufacturers' Association will be shut down indefinitely. These mills include every establishment engaged in the manufacture of print cloth, and the shutdown throws 22,645 men and women out of employment. There at present about 2,500 who have voluntarily quit work, which swells the total number to 25,000 operatives. The decision to close was reached by the manufacturers at their secret meeting yesterday, and is the result of an agreement to close the mill at any time that three-fourths of the looms were silent for any cause. The shutdown will leave a total of 3,335 employees at work for the American Manufacturing Company, the Fall River Iron works and the Connecticut and Seconauc mills. These establishments are engaged in the manufacture of goods that do not come under the manufacturers' agreement.

SEALERS' DAMAGES.

A Convention at Vancouver to Decide Upon the Amounts.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, have agreed upon a convention, to be ratified by the United States and Great Britain, providing for a commission to meet at Vancouver and consider the amount of damages to be paid by the United States for seizing Canadian sealers more than three miles from land from 1886 to 1890 inclusive. The Paris Behring Sea tribunal established as findings of facts that twenty such seizures were made. It is understood that the President would like to have the proposed convention approved by the Senate before the close of the present session, and it was to learn whether or not this could be accomplished that Gresham visited the capital several days ago.

No Law Against It.

LOS ANGELES, August 25.—Judge McKinley in the Superior Court to-day decided that there was no law prohibiting a Japanese from marrying a mulatto. The case was that of Henry Tingle, a Japanese cook with considerable means, who wanted to marry Mary Diamond, a mulatto girl. They were married, and started to-night for Kansas City on a wedding trip.

A RUSSIAN SEA GALE.

It is Certain That a Thousand Persons Have Perished.

REPORTS RECOUNT WIDE HAVOC

Two Parties of American Tourists Are Supposed to Have Been on the Sea at the Time—Impossible for Days Yet to Compute the Damage Done.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28.—Words cannot describe the wind that swept across the Sea of Azof yesterday. It is impossible for days yet to compute the damage done, but it is certain that 1,000 have perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under falling houses. The excitement is great among the American colony in this city, for it is feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the Sea of Azof at the time the wind did its deadly work. All the afternoon there has been a string of callers at the American ministry asking, almost begging, for news from Odessa, whence the tourists were to have started on the regulation sight-seeing trip across the Crimea, visiting Sebastopol, Balaklava and the other famous spots. The parties were separate, but it is probable they started within twelve hours of each other, and according to the schedule of these excursions they would have reached the Straits of Kerch yesterday morning, going thence by steamboat north to Bezanan to where they would take a train back to Odessa. It is said the leader of one of these parties had proposed a trip a short distance north from Temruk into the Lake of the Black Cossacks. If his party branched off that way, they have unquestionably perished, for the storm raged almost along the entire east coast of the lake. It is hoped some lucky chance delayed the excursionists so that they could not reach their embarking port to-day.

At a late hour there was still no general report of the disaster on which to base surmises of the Americans' safety. The reports received recount wide havoc. The wind was first felt at Nogaik. Nogaik is peopled by fishermen, who were out on the water. When the hurricane had swept out to the north a terrible scene was presented. The village was raised—overturned on its side, and the plow had been pushed through it. Lying everywhere were women and children, dead or in the last agonies. The shallow waters of the Sea of Azof were lashed to such a height that it was plain every fishing boat must have been sunk. The cyclone swept on to the northeast after reaching Nogaik. Its path seemed to have been unusually wide, for at Mariopol it devastated the country to a point eleven miles inland, and had its outer edge far upon the sea. Mariopol was practically blotted out of existence. Not three houses in 100 are left standing. It is estimated that 300 persons perished in this place alone. North of there the cyclone made a sudden turn to the east over Dolga points. Its left edge inflicted slight damage to the town of Bardiassk. Houses were unroofed and a dozen persons killed by falling timbers.

South of there, the storm made its full fury felt. Of the steamers that touch at the port of Bardiassk not one had come in at the hour of the late report. Grave fears are expressed that every craft on the sea has gone to the bottom, and that every passenger has been killed. When the wind swept over the northern end of Azof it took a new course, and going southerly along the coast of the land of the Black Cossacks, Temruk and Achuev were ravaged, each town being almost totally destroyed. Telegraphic communication with this district is suspended, and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at least 1,000 persons must have died on the two shores. The storm, as nearly as can be learned, seemed to suddenly cease its force near Temruk, and passed off with comparative quiet southerly over the Black Sea.

PREPARED FOR THE BREAK.

Another Johnstown, but Without the Loss of Life.

SILMA, August 28.—Gohna Lake, which has for some time past been threatening to break its banks and sweep down the valley, at the head of which it lies, has broken the dam controlling the waters. Thousands of tons of water poured through the valley like a cataract, sweeping everything before it. Huge bowlders were swept along like pebbles, trees were uprooted and carried on the crest and the flood, and villages along the valley were swept out of existence in an instant after the roaring torrent of whirling water struck them. The rainfall during the moonsoon has been heavy, and the lake rose with great rapidity. The percolation at the dam became very heavy, and the engineers who examined it decided that its breakage was imminent. To repair it was impossible, and the government at once took steps to prevent loss of life when the break came. Elaborate railway and telegraphic arrangements were made, and when the dam started to go out the people nearest the point of danger were called by the railroad to places of safety, while those farther down the valley were notified to pack up their belongings and be prepared to leave their homes when called upon by the government to do so. The call was soon issued and the people taken away. So when the flood really came the valley was deserted by everybody. To this wise foresight of the government is due the fact that great loss of life was averted.

National Park at Gettysburg.

NEW YORK, August 27.—General Daniel E. Sickles has a scheme for the construction of a grand national park, which will include the battlefield and other historic points of interest at Gettysburg. The purchase of something like 4,000 acres in and around Gettysburg is embraced in the plan. The government already owns several hundred acres at the scene of the decisive battle of the war, and General Sickles proposes to acquire about 2,500 acres more. His plan contemplates the establishment of a military post at Gettysburg as a