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AN ISSUE WITH JAPAN

Right to Search American

Vessels During a War.

SITUATION AT ONE TIME SERIOUS

Japanese Cling to the Same Contentions.

Ironing Serious Trouble in the

Event of Another War.

Washington, August 12.—In the

event of a war between Russia and

Japan the United States may find itself

an unwilling party, unless Japan re-

tracts from a position which it assumed

towards the United States during the

progress of the war with China. It is

not generally known that just before

the declaration of the armistice, which

preceded the treaty of peace, an issue

had grown up between the United

States and Japan that threatened to

lead to actual hostilities between the

two countries, and that a hostile crash

was perhaps only averted by the con-

clusion of the Chinese war.

This issue arose through the asser-

tion by the Japanese authorities of the

right to search American vessels. They

insisted that they had the right to

board an American vessel, and if they

chose, to take from her any Chinese or

any enemies they might find, even

though they were but passengers. Our

minister promptly denied the existence

of such right on the part of a combat-

ant and a hot correspondence ensued.

The Japanese insisted on their right,

and even when Mr. Dun reminded

them that the United States had gone

to war with Great Britain on just these

issues and forced the abandonment of

any claim to such a right, they re-

fused to abate their pretensions one

bit, though the minister intimated that

the first assertion of such a right would

be regarded by the United States as an

unfriendly act and therefore likely lead

to war.

The matter progressed to the peril-

ous state that when Admiral Carpen-

ter was about to escort an American

merchant ship out of a Japanese port

to prevent her detention by the Japa-

nese, the latter, it is said, gave orders

to the shore batteries at the mouth of

the harbor to fire upon the American

vessels if they attempted to do so.

This fact came out after the conclusion

of the armistice, which fortunately oc-

curred at just this point in the negoti-

ations, thereby preventing an incident

that would certainly have resulted in

war; but the significant point is that

the Japanese have steadily clung to the

same contention, promising serious

trouble in the event of another war in

the East.

May Oppose the Mora Claim.

Madrid, August 12.—At a meeting

ONCE MORE IN COURT.

Princess Colonna Suing for Possession of Her Boys.

Rome, August 12.—The Princess Colonna, daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, is again having trouble with her husband, Prince Colonna, about her children. She is now at Castle a Mare, awaiting the decision of the Naples court.

Last April, when the court at Naples decided that the Princess Colonna should have a legal separation and the custody of her children, the contract also stated that Prince Colonna should have the two boys for six weeks during the year. Princess Colonna remained at Naples from November, 1894, until June, 1895, when Prince Colonna asked that the two boys might have their six weeks' visit with him then. As the princess was about leaving Naples for Germany she readily agreed and left with her daughter, Bianca, intending to return to Naples July 15 and claim the boys. Upon her return to Naples the boys went to see her, and she sent word to the prince that, as she was to leave in three days, she would like to have the children ready. The prince then informed her that he would not give the children up. He took them to Sorrento, where they are now.

The Princess Colonna has sent for her daughter, who was with Mrs. Mackay, near Hamburg, and has again appealed to the Naples court to give her the custody of her two boys. The Princess Colonna has taken the Valla Magherita until the decision of the court is given. Prince Colonna claims that under the decree of separation it was six months instead of six weeks that his children should remain with him.

REFUSED TO DEFEND HERSELF.

Kleptomaniac Confessed Her Theft and Asked to Be Fined.

Oakland, Cal., August 12.—Emma DeLacy, a member of the Fruitvale Presbyterian church, was sentenced by Judge Frick, yesterday, to serve a term of eighteen months at San Quentin. The prisoner admitted the charges against her, offering no testimony in extenuation, and at the same time asking to be sent to prison, refusing to allow counsel to defend her. The woman made a good appearance in court. She was well-groomed, quiet, and spoke very intelligently. Not long ago she entered Hyde's drug store in Washington street, intending to buy a brush she said. An uncontrollable impulse to steal something suddenly possessed her, and she hurriedly secreted in her reticule two boxes of a compound for the opium habit, several boxes of snuff and other articles. For all these things she had no use. Nor did she make any effort to sell them. Apparently rational on other things, she explained that she is afraid to go out alone for fear she will steal something. In Fruitvale she is generally respected, although she has served four terms in the house of correction in San Francisco. Her fatal mania is a great grief to her, she says, and when arrested has always given an alibi. She is forty years of age.

The War in Ecuador.

New York, August 12.—A special from Panama says: Guayaquil's advice from the army confirm the reports of the battle which was fought August 6 at San Miguel, near Chimbo, south of Guaranda. General Sarasti's advance guard of over 600 troops attacked the advance guard of the patriot army, commanded by General Yerranza. After thirteen hours' hard fighting Sarasti's troops were routed and fled demoralized, leaving 150 men on both sides killed and wounded. General Alfaro has arrived at Guaranda, and is now facing General Sarasti's army. It is expected that the decisive battle will occur soon. Ecuador is having a national festival over General Yerranza's victory. Guayaquil, where the enthusiasm is increasing, has organized a reserve army of 2,000 men.

Settled Out of Court.

London, August 12.—A swell crowd assembled today in the courtroom of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice in expectation of interesting developments in the suit for damages brought by Mrs. Jacoby against the Dowager Countess Cowley, who the plaintiff charged with slander in alleging that she had written anonymous obscene letters. The crowd was disappointed, for it was announced the case had been settled privately, and both parties had agreed to the withdrawal of all allegations made.

War on Bloomers.

Norwich, N. Y., August 12.—A dozen young men of Edmeston have formed what they term an "anti-bloomer brigade," the prime object of which is opposition to the new bloomer costume now in vogue with female bicyclists. Each member of the brigade is required to subscribe to the following pledge: "I hereby agree to refrain from associating with all young women who adopt the bloomer cycling costume, and pledge myself to use all honorable means to render such costume unpopular in the community where I reside."

Ferdinand Must Abdicate.

London, August 12.—The correspondent of the Standard at Sofia says: The Bulgarian delegation at St. Petersburg was virtually told that Russia would do nothing for Bulgaria unless Prince Ferdinand abdicated.

American Schools in Tarsus Attacked.

Constantinople, August 12.—Advices from Tarsus, Asia Minor, say a mob attacked the American school at that place, maltreated several students and threatened the missionaries.

COLLIDED IN MID-OCEAN.

The Prince Oscar and an Unknown Vessel Sunk.

NO ONE FROM THE LATTER SAVED

The British Steamer Catterhus Was Wrecked Off Cape Hawk, and Sixty Persons Drowned.

Philadelphia, August 10.—The British ship Prince Oscar, from Liverpool, Captain Henderson, collided in mid-ocean, July 13, with an unknown sailing vessel. Both ships sank in less than ten minutes. Six members of the crew of the Prince Oscar and all on board the unknown vessel were lost. The survivors, seventeen in number, were rescued by the ship Dharwar, after being in an open boat with neither food nor water for three days. They were transferred to the steamer Capao, from Piquaqua, and brought to this port tonight. The names of the lost are:

William Knight, cook; Oscar Nelson, seaman; E. Peterson, seaman; August Carton, I. Relap, J. Anderson, steward; the entire crew of the unknown vessel.

The disaster occurred soon after midnight, in latitude 9:30 south, longitude 28:30 west.

The Prince Oscar was bound from Shields, where she left May 9, for Iquique, laden with coal, and was going at a clipping gait, on the port tack, before a brisk wind, and all canvas was set. It is estimated by the crew that she was making about 6-1/2 knots an hour, when suddenly there loomed up directly under her bow a four-masted vessel. The mate asserts that the stranger had no lights burning, and after she was sighted, it was impossible to alter the course of the Prince Oscar. The iron hull of the latter struck the unknown ship full amidships, knocking her almost on her beams, and crashing through the woodwork until her prow was half buried. The stranger went over at once on her beams, as the Prince Oscar backed away from the rebound.

Afterward the Prince Oscar stood by. Through the darkness, her officers saw the stranger right herself, and then she rapidly sank. They listened in vain for some sign of life, but not a cry for help nor a word of command came from the stricken vessel. In less than four minutes from the time she was struck, the stranger keeled over and plunged stern first into the depths below.

Captain Henderson, of the Prince Oscar, who was below in his berth, rushed on deck just in time to discover that his ship was also sinking. The pumps were manned, but in less time than it takes to tell, it was discovered that there was no hope from that source. Lifeboats were ordered cut adrift, and the men told to jump and swim for their lives. They all went overboard, and with the exception of two unfortunates, reached the small boat.

Captain Henderson, who was the last to leave the ship, went over in his night garments and swam fully two miles before being picked up.

Both boats cruised about the scene until daylight in an effort to rescue the two missing members of the Prince Oscar's crew and any members of the crew of the stranger, who might have been fortunate enough to have kept afloat. They found no one, however, and nothing to indicate the name, home or destination of the strange ship. Finally they left the scene and headed they knew not exactly where.

Four hours later a heavy sea struck the boat commanded by Mate Lynch and capsized it. The occupants, eight in number, were thrown into the sea, and the already overcrowded craft, which Captain Henderson commanded, put quickly to the rescue. They were successful in taking four men on board, the rest drowning.

There were now seventeen men in the small lifeboat, with nothing to eat, nothing to drink and barely room to stretch their limbs. Toward evening of the second day one of the crew discovered a small case of fishoil stowed away in the lifeboat. This was dealt out to the survivors in small doses, and they used it to moisten their parched lips and tongues. Most of the men were partially naked, having had no time to secure clothes.

For three days they floated, and just as they were about to abandon hope they sighted the ship Dharwar, from London, bound to Melbourne. They succeeded in attracting the attention of those on board, and were soon on her deck. Four days later they were put aboard the Capao for this port. All of the survivors still bear evidence of the sufferings which they endured.

Sixty Were Drowned.

Sydney, N. S. W., August 10.—A boat's crew of Chinese who were landed at Forester report that the British steamer Catterhus, from Hong Kong May 27, for Australian ports, was wrecked yesterday evening. The fate of the remainder of the crew and passengers is unknown. A tug which has returned from the scene of the wreck saved some of the passengers and crew. There is but little doubt that sixty persons were drowned, of whom forty-six were Chinese. Second Officer Langfar, who had the watch on deck at the time of the disaster, states that the night was very dark. Suddenly the steamer experienced a terrible shock, and foundered a few minutes afterward. The Chinese made a rush for the boats, but only one boatload reached the shore. The missing passengers include thirty women.

SEASON NEARLY OVER.

About as Many Cases Packed This Year as Last.

Astoria, Or., August 10.—The fishing season of 1895 will close with the present week, and the total pack will probably foot up between 480,000 and 490,000 cases. M. J. Kinney's trade circular, just issued, says:

"The season about to close has been a particularly bright one in the history of the salmon-canning industry, and, notwithstanding the great shortage at the Cascades and The Dalles, it is safe to say that the increase in the lower river catch will bring the total pack fully up to last year's figures. Fish have been unusually good in quality throughout the season, and orders have come in freely and steadily since the first shipments were made. The demand for export has been much greater this year, and shipments to England will reach 110,000 cases, as against 35,000 cases last year. The quantity of salmon left for the United States markets will therefore be 75,000 less than for the season of 1894.

"A noteworthy feature of this year's business has been the change in the laws of Washington which has permitted Sunday fishing. In the interest of the future of the canning industry, it is to be hoped a remedy will speedily be found.

"Canners are evidently more determined than ever to further the plan for the establishment and maintenance of a hatchery on an adequate scale on the Clackamas river, believing not alone that such a step is necessary to perpetuate the industry, but that it can be materially increased thereby at a comparatively small expense.

"It is of course impossible at this time to give an absolutely correct statement of the pack for the present year."

DANGER OF MORE RIOTS.

Only Prompt Action Will Save Americans in China.

New York, August 10.—The World prints the following special dispatches from Foo Chow, China:

A mob has just looted the American mission chapel at Inghok, fifty miles from here. Unless prompt and effective action is taken, there is danger of great riots in other places. The Chinese soldiers sent to Ku Cheng to protect foreign property plundered the Stewart residence. No American gunboat has come here. The situation is critical.

An official on his way to this city from Ku Cheng was killed yesterday. There is no American protection. The American government's neglect is infamous.

The evidence already obtained shows that the massacre at Hwasang was planned at least a week beforehand. The foreign consuls have the names of the leaders in it, and of some of the participants.

An official from Foo Chow sent 210 soldiers into that section July 24 to prevent the vegetarians from murdering Chinese. The vegetarians thought the missionaries had caused the troops to be sent, and decided to kill them. They began immediately to gather at a certain designated place. In passing through the villages on their way to the rendezvous, the vegetarians declared their intention to destroy the churches and to kill the Christians. The local officials knew of this, but they did nothing to protect or even warn the foreigners. The night before the massacre a native pastor in Ku Cheng heard the vegetarians were going to kill the foreigners the next day. He wrote a letter of warning to Mr. Stewart at Hwasang, but delayed sending it until daylight. The messenger arrived half an hour too late. Dr. Gregory was in the city of Ku Cheng at the time, but he was not notified. The foreigners had no suspicion of the intended slaughter.

No British Troops Sent.

Shanghai, August 10.—Great anger is felt here at the omission to send British troops from Hong Kong to escort the consul to Ku Cheng. The ministers at Peking failed to realize the gravity of the situation. It is highly advisable that British troops go to Fu Chu. The victory has not sufficient force, except on paper, to make arrests.

No Germans Perished.

London, August 10.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says the Koelnische Zeitung publishes a dispatch which the foreign office received from Fu Chu that no Germans perished at Ku Cheng, and that no fear is entertained for the lives of the Germans.

Boundary Dispute Settled.

New York, August 10.—A World special from Tegucigalpa says: An agreement settling the boundaries between Honduras and Salvador, published officially, will take effect immediately. The case which has been pending regarding the boundaries and Guatemala's claim for \$120,000 loaned Honduras, plus interest, has not been settled.

Well-Fargo Directors.

San Francisco, August 10.—The directors of Wells-Fargo Co. elected the following directors: Charles F. Crocker, B. P. Cheney, Oliver Elridge, Dudley Evans, George Gray, Henry E. Huntington, Homer S. King, John J. McCook and John J. Valentine. All the officers were re-elected.

Looking for a Site.

Vanouver, B. C., August 10.—Colonel Stitt, governor of the Salvation Army farm colony in England, arrived today. He is on a tour of inspection of Canada to select a site for the army's proposed over-sea colony.

POOR LOT OF JURORS

Judge Murphy's Troubles in the Durrant Case.

BOTH COUNSELS DISSATISFIED

Brown and Nathan Found to Have Peculiar Opinions on the Subject of Circumstantial Evidence.

San Francisco, August 9.—This was a day of surprise in the trial of Theodore Durrant, charged with the Emanuel church murders. The perturbation of Superior Judge Murphy, and the attorneys both for the prosecution and defense, was evident when the hour for opening court arrived. Counsel for the state and for Durrant had held a long conference before court opened. The judge had no sooner taken his seat than he announced a recess, and requested the opposing attorneys to accompany him to his chambers. The consultation lasted some time.

When the court session was resumed the district attorney asked for an adjournment until tomorrow, a request in which defendant's counsel joined.

The attorneys stated the adjournment was necessary for consideration of matters of importance which had arisen in the trial. The sensation was caused by the prosecution's dissatisfaction with Juror Walter S. Brown, who would not convict M. D. Howell, the counterfeiter, upon circumstantial evidence.

Another disturbing factor was the discovery that another accepted juror, Charles P. Nathan, had a record for refusing to inflict the death penalty, and for his discredit of circumstantial evidence. In granting the motion for an adjournment, the court said that a delay now would save time later on. The judge added that certain exigencies had arisen which would be disposed of at once.

While speculation was rife among the juror matters, another sensation was caused by the request from Juror Brown, who had precipitated all the trouble, for permission to address the court on a personal matter. The judge intimated his willingness to hear Brown at the proper time. It is said Brown will invite the fullest investigation as to his conduct in the Howell trial. He and Juror Nathan will both be asked, it is said, to explain their changed opinion regarding circumstantial evidence, and the infliction of the death penalty. At the examination of jurors, each gave satisfactory answers to the district attorney on both points. Another cause of trouble in connection with jurors, was the cause of the judge's unusually stern admonition to the jurors not to discuss the case with anyone. Reporters for morning papers had interviewed Jurors Brown and Nathan regarding their qualifications to serve, and their opinions on mooted points. The interviews were published, and proceedings for contempt of court are said to be under consideration by the court. A report that an attempt to bribe a juror had been discovered is generally discredited.

District Attorney Barnes announced that for the purpose of avoiding delays that might arise in the sickness or death of a juror, fourteen jurors will be empaneled to try Durrant. Attorneys on both sides have agreed on the action from the fact that the trial is expected to last several months. The two extra jurors will attend the sessions of the court the same as other jurors, but will take no part in forming a verdict unless called upon to act as alternates. The law authorizing the swearing in of extra jurors was passed two years ago by the California legislature.

Man and Belles Gone.

Chicago, August 9.—James H. Love, of San Francisco owner of one-eighth in the Forty-nine mining camp, has disappeared, and, by coincidence, a lot of property and relics exceeding \$10,000 in value are missing. Among the articles are the prized James W. Marshall relics, which include a bedstead, washstand, rocking chair, saddle, clothing and weapons now held in trust by the circuit court. An effort to locate Love will be made in the belief that with him will be found the articles. On August 3, L. J. Witte was appointed receiver of the Forty-nine mining camp by Judge Horton. Witte at once employed experts to audit the accounts. Some things were found, said Witte, that strengthened the opinion that money had been carelessly handled. An inquiry at Love's boarding house elicited the information that he had gone to Atlanta. Along with the relics have gone as well all the Mexican music which had been collected by the stock company at much trouble and expense.

Political Affairs in Salvador.

New York, August 9.—A special from Panama says: Authentic advices from Salvador contradict the exaggerated reports that are circulated of the condition of political affairs there. They do not sustain the announcement that is made of riots in the republic, nor of adverse criticism of the president. A syndicate of London has offered a guarantee of \$5,000,000 to Salvador's agent to carry out practically all the railways building and projected in the republic.

Fatal of Mrs. Talmage.

Brooklyn, August 9.—The funeral of the late Susan Whittemore Talmage, the wife of Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, took place this afternoon from the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. Gregg, the pastor of the church spoke in glowing terms of the life and character of the deceased. Interment took place at Greenwood cemetery.

JAPANESE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Arrivals at San Francisco Outnumber Those of All Other Countries.

San Francisco, August 9.—Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald has gathered much data for his memorial to congress upon Japanese immigration. Among other things he had learned that the Orientals are going into ship-building and that they can construct vessels at \$5 per ton less than the ruling rate. Besides, they can handle cargo at \$7.50 per ton cheaper than it can be done by white labor.

He has also filed newspaper clippings from New South Wales, where they are holding meetings to take action upon the same question that he is looking into. In Sydney a Japanese buyer recently purchased 30,000 sides of leather, which were to be shipped to Japan to be made into shoes, to be later returned to compete with the home product.

At Osaka, Japan, a cotton mill started a few years ago with 350 spindles. Now there are mills enough there to use 750,000 spindles.

Arms and Explosives, a weekly London paper, calls attention to the new Japanese army rifle, and says that a country which can turn out such a splendid gun will soon be a dangerous competitor in the field of cheap shot-guns and revolvers.

A man who signs himself "American Citizen" calls attention to the sale of safety matches in boxes at 5 cents per dozen and asks how the American laborer can compete at those prices.

From figures collected Mr. Fitzgerald has also learned that the number of Japanese arriving in San Francisco exceeds the total number of immigrants from all other parts of the world. These facts are being suitably prepared, and Mr. Fitzgerald thinks he will present an array of facts that congress cannot fail to heed.

THE PORTER CENSUS.

Commissioner Wright's Report Upon Its Operation.

Washington, August 9.—Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, has forwarded to the secretary of the interior his report on the operations of the eleventh census during the fiscal year 1894-95. The report places the total cost of the census up to date \$10,431,142. The appropriation now available will be enough to finish all the work, except the final printing and binding. The chief cause of delay has been the population schedule of the population volume. Great care has been exercised to eliminate errors. The only other parts remaining uncompleted are the vital statistics, a part of the compendium and the second edition of the abstract and the statistical atlas.

Mr. Wright hopes that the whole work of the census may be completed and given to the public before the end of the present calendar year. Seven volumes of the report, giving names of veterans of the war, their rank, services and present address, have been turned over to the pension office. These returns will be of great value to soldiers wishing to complete their claims.

Separated by Bloomers.

San Francisco, August 9.—Bloomers have caused the separation of Henry Bach and his wife. If it were not for these insidious garments their home would still be happy. As it is there is little hope that they will ever live together again. Bach is a wholesale liquor merchant. Suspecting that his wife was riding a wheel against his wishes, he strolled out to a cyclo near the park a few days ago to see if his suspicions were correct. He was greatly shocked to see his wife not only riding a wheel, but arrayed in bloomers of the latest pattern. A scene ensued, in which Mrs. Bach's bloomers are said to have received rough treatment, and since then the couple have not lived together.

Excessive Grief Caused His Death.

Oakland, Cal., August 9.—Grief over the death of his daughter, Miss Mary A. Doris, caused the death of James Doris, a blacksmith of San Leandro. Miss Doris died at Cloverdale last Saturday, after a lingering illness. Constant anxiety over his daughter's condition had preyed upon Doris' health until his friends were afraid to inform him of his daughter's death. The news was broken to him gently, however, and the body brought home for burial. Doris insisted upon being carried down stairs to view the remains, and in a few minutes afterward expired. The doctors say his death was the result of excessive grief and the attendant nervous excitement.

Bloodshed Likely to Follow.