THE RECORD-UNION.

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THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

National Legislators Still Wrestling With the Subject,

BUT FAIL TO AGREE ON ANY DEFINITE PLAN.

The Proposition to Issue Gold Bonds Does Not Meet With Favor From Democratic Senators—A Bill Proposed by Voorhees Under Consideration By the Senate Finance Committee.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — The House Committee on Banking and Currency started at 11 o'clock upon the consideration of the Administration bill. Practically no progress was made during the early part of the day, and all the indications point to a re-threshing of the financial question in all its phases.

Representative Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee moved to report the bill to the House, which aroused a chorus of opposition.

Henderson of Illinois, Brosius of Pennsylvania and Haughen of Wisconsin, Republicans, objected strenuously to what they termed summary action, and Representative Cobb (Dem.) of Alabama declared he would never vote to report the bill to the House in its present form.

Thereupon Representative Russell (Rep.) of Connecticut moved that the committee proceed to the consideration of the bill, which was agreed to informally.

Representative Walker of Massachusetts opposed the proposition of the fifty-year term for bonds and gave notice that he would offer an amendment for a shorter term. Other Republicans stood with him on this objection, and also expressed the view that greenbacks should not be retired unless the circulation was kept up to the present volume by replacing the retired greenbacks with national bank notes.

Representative Cox gave notice that he would move to substitute for the Administration bill the ill-fated Carlisle bill, with certain amendments of his own outlined heretofore.

The committee in the afternoon adopted amendments to the Administration bill to reduce the tax on the bank circulation to a fourth of 1 per cent. yearly, payable in two installments, and to make the bonds payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years.

The afternoon session of the Senate Committee on Finance closed at 3:15 without authorizing a report of any kind. The President's proposition to issue gold bonds was not received with favor by the Democratic members. The Republicans were willing to unite upon a measure granting authority for a loan on notes to run two or three years of sufficient volume to relieve the treasury from its present distress, but would not go further.

Manderson of Nebraska introduced in the Senate to-day a resolution, directing the Committee on Finance to prepare a measure providing for the maintenance of a reserve fund of $200,000,000 gold and $200,000,000 silver; to issue bonds payable either in gold or silver for the redemption of outstanding legal tenders, either of gold or silver, and authorizing the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The proceedings of the afternoon session in the Senate Finance Committee were based on a bill which had been prepared by Senator Voorhees. The bill, he said, provided simply for the issuance of short-time certificates, which were to be used for the purpose of making a goodly reserve and of meeting the revenue deficiency, but when the afternoon session opened he had added a clause providing for the free coinage of silver. There was a motion to strike out the silver provision, which was a lost on a tie vote of 5 to 5, all of the Republicans and Senator McPherson (Dem.) voting for the motion, and all the other Democrats opposing it. A vote was then taken on the proposition as a whole, and it was lost by a vote of 7 to 3. Senator Vest and Senator White, as well as McPherson, voted with the Republicans.

There was also a tie vote on a motion by Senator Aldrich to substitute the Springer bill for the Voorhees bill.

Following is the text of the Voorhees bill: That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for and maintain the redemption of United States notes, and also to enable him to pay current deficiencies in the revenue, he is authorized, in addition to the provision of the Act of January 14, 1875, from time to time at his discretion to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States, payable to the bearer in coin after three years from date, at the option of the United States, of the denomination of $20 and $500, with semi-annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than equal amount of lawful money of the United States at designated depositories of the United States, and at such Postoffices as he may select. And such certificates shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions described in the Resumption Act of January 14, 1875, for the bonds therein authorized, and the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this Act and for no other purpose.

Section 2. That upon any deposit already or hereafter made in the manner required by law of any United States bonds or certificates bearing interest, or any national banking association making the same, shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned, as provided by law, not exceeding the whole amount of the par value of the bonds; providing, that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Section 3. That from and after the passing of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States Mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion of standard genuineness and fineness and coin the same into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seigniorage on the said bullion shall belong to the United States and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the price of the bullion in London on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditures for coining done under the provisions of this Act shall be paid out of said seigniorage and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury certificates in denominations less than $10 may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law.

The committee adjourned without agreeing on any definite time of meeting, and some of the Republican members said afterward that they saw no reason for any more meetings, as it had been made evident it would be impossible to accomplish anything in the committee.

There was a full attendance of the committee, except that Senator Jones of Nevada was absent. It was his absence that caused the tie vote. If he had been present his vote would have been cast with the silver Democrats.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The Merchants' Exchange to-day en masse, irrespective of party feeling of its individual members, adopted the following unanimously:

WHEREAS, The widespread distress which prevails over the entire country, and the general prostration of its commercial, agricultural and industrial interests has been so prolonged that the concentrated efforts of our people should be put forth, irrespective of party affiliations, to restore that confidence and sense of security which is the foundation stone of all prosperity; and, whereas, it is generally believed that the first step in this direction must be some positive legislation of Congress to allay any want of confidence in its financial policy, and establish the confidence of our people and other nations in the ability and willingness of the Government to utilize its abundant resources for the protection of its credit at home and abroad and promotion of the prosperity and happiness of all our people; and, whereas, we believe that the message of the President has made recommendations which are timely, wise and patriotic, and, if enacted by Congress, will restore general confidence and revive our halting commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this exchange, irrespective of their party predilections, recommend to the Congress of the United States the early enactment of a law covering the recommendations of the President.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — President Cleveland's financial message has again startled the eddies and currents of sentiment on the financial question in the Senate. While this has not yet been crystallized into definite action, several incidents occurred in the Senate to-day which indicate general tendencies. Manderson (Rep.) of Nebraska presented a compromise plan. The Senator emphasized the needs of concessions and compromise in a vigorous speech, urging Senators to give and take in order that some common ground for meeting the financial emergency might be secured.

In reply, Teller (Rep.) of Colorado made the significant declaration that no such compromise legislation could be effected at this session of Congress.

Mitchell of Oregon offered a substitute on the lines of the so-called Torrey bankruptcy bill, and George (Dem.) of Mississippi speaking at length in explanation of the bill.

The financial emergency came up when Manderson (Rep.) of Nebraska presented a resolution on the subject. He presented it by stating that some compromise was essential. There must be an adjustment of views, a giving and taking. The resolution directs the Committee on Finance to prepare a measure having the following essential features:

First—The Secretary of the Treasury to maintain a reserve fund of $100,000,000 gold and $200,000,000 silver.

Second—An issue of bonds payable in either gold or silver, at the option of the holder, for the maintenance of the reserve.

Third—Outstanding legal tender notes to be redeemed in either gold or silver, at the option of the holder, and not reissued.

Fourth—For the next five years gold to be exchangeable for silver, and silver exchangeable for gold.

Fifth—National banks to be authorized to use the foregoing bonds as a basis for issuing notes, and the tax on notes to be removed.

Sixth—Import duties from countries having the gold standard to be payable in gold, and from countries having the silver standard to be payable in either gold or silver, at the option of the importer.

Seventh—Authorize the coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, to the capacity of the Mints.

The foregoing resolution coming from a Republican Senator, and including a concession to silver, attracted the closest attention. Mr. Manderson asked the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Teller said this document was rather obscured by the lecture the President had read to Congress. "If," continued Mr. Teller, "we had a President who would take twelve men in a room—twelve who are known and recognized in financial circles—and say to them: 'Gentlemen, the Government will make its payments in silver; now, if you want a panic, have it'; there would be no panic. New York does not want a panic. The run of gold would stop in an hour."

Mr. Manderson's resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, to be considered together with other plans.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A special order was invoked to bring the bill to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential duty imposed by the new tariff on sugars imported by bounty paying countries and it was passed without amendment, by a vote 239 to 31.

A series of amendments, two offered by Hepburn and Hopkins, looking to retaliation in case Germany refused to admit our meat products after the repeal of the differential; one by Hitt to repeal the one-eighth differential on refined sugar; one by Dingley to provide that this Act should not be construed to mean the United States surrenders the right under the treaties containing the favored nation clauses to effect bounties by the imposition of equivalent differential duties, and one by Van Voorhies to place all sugar, raw and refined, on the free list, were lost by practically strict party votes.

The debate to-day was of a most interesting character and at times very spirited. It touched quite extensively on the Treasury situation, and the remedies to be applied. The attempts to amend the bill by repealing the other portions of the sugar duty were opposed by Wilson on the ground that if the bill was loaded down with amendments it would surely meet its doom in the Senate.

WILL BE NO STRIKE.

No Foundation for a Telegram Sent From Oakland.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Assistant Grand Chief Thomas A. Ingram of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers states that there was no foundation for the rumor telegraphed from Oakland, Cal., to-day to the effect that the engineers were preparing for a general strike on the Pacific Coast. "It is true," he said, "that Mr. Arthur is on his way to the coast. He has gone there at the request of the engineers on the Southern Pacific road. We hold an agreement with the latter company as to the wages which the engineers shall be paid. The company recently, however, prepared a new schedule, which they now ask the engineers to accept. The new schedule, I believe, provides for some reduction in the wages of the men. Mr. Arthur has gone to California to settle the matter, if possible, and there is every reason to believe the matter will be amicably adjusted. There is no polling going on in the lodges to get a vote on the question of a general strike, as stated, and it is very probable such a step will be found necessary. We have received no word from E. V. Debs, as mentioned in the dispatch, and I have not the slightest interest in his movements."

Has Anyone Lost Any Preserved Fruit?

Two suspicious characters were seen at the corner of Tenth and K streets at an early hour this morning with several jars of preserved fruit. The police succeeded in landing one of them in jail, but the other made his escape. If anyone has missed any winter delicacies they can recover the property by calling at the Police Station.

Columbia's endowment fund is $9,000,000. It is second only to Girard College.

RIVER TRAFFIC DELAYED.

No Boats Running Between Stockton and San Francisco.

TWO RIVER STEAMERS MEET WITH AN ACCIDENT.

The Supposed Theft of the Last Will of the Late James G. Fair Causes a Breeze Among Attorneys of the Contesting Parties—Claim Made That the Document Filed With County Clerk Curry Was a Forgery.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—For the first time in twenty years a day has passed without a boat leaving for Stockton. The steamer T. C. Walker was due here early this morning from Stockton, but word was received that she had broken her crank shaft just as she was leaving Turner's Landing, and was waiting for repairs. Shortly after the steamer J. J. Peters, of the same line, came along and the Walker's passengers were transferred to her, and the steamer started for Stockton, but at the first landing telephone messages from headquarters ordered the Peters to again transfer her passengers to the Walker, and the steamer Mary Garrett was ordered down from Stockton to take the passengers to their destination, but when within a few miles of the Walker the Garrett ran on a snag and punched a hole in her bottom, and she had to run on to the bank for safety, and so the passengers on the disabled Walker had to remain on the marshes to-night, until the the City of Stockton can take them off to-morrow night.

EX-SENATOR FAIR'S ESTATE.

Conference Regarding the Rumored Theft of the Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The attorneys for all the parties interested in the will of the late ex-Senator James G. Fair met to-day in conference regarding the theft of the document from the County Clerk's vault. The counsel for the Fair children maintain that the purloining of the will was in the interest of the executors. It is claimed by some that the will filed with the County Clerk is a forgery. In proof of this, it is stated that after James G. Fair signed the will, which was a lengthy document in thirteen single sheets, six sheets were removed and substituted by others containing the provisions creating the trust, the conditions under which the executors act and the disinheritance of any children who may be born to Charles L. Fair, the surviving son. It is said that the substituted sheets of paper were of a different manufacture from the others, and some assert that the theft was designed to cover up this discrepancy. There is no clew to the theft, but the deputies in the County Clerk's office rest under a cloud of suspicion.

The last man who handled it, as far as can be learned, was W. H. Davis, who was employed by Private Detective Stillwell to examine the document, with a view, as he claims, to making a comparison between the original and the printed versions of it. County Clerk Curry openly claims that Davis is the man who purloined the document and is backed in his statement by the opinion of Chief of Detectives Lees.

The fact that the will has not been probated, and is not admitted to be the last will of the dead millionaire by the various legatees, will make the case more complicated. It is also claimed that there are some things about the original will that need close investigation, and for these reasons the certified copies in existence will not answer the purpose.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY ROAD.

Names of Those Who Have Subscribed to the Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The subscription books for the San Joaquin Valley road were opened to-day with $1,025,000 to start with. The principal subscribers are: Claus Spreckels, $500,000, and John D. and Adolph B. Spreckels, $100,000 each. The prospectus states that the company is to be organized for the purpose of operating a continuous and permanent line of railway between San Francisco and Bakersfield, over a route to be determined hereafter. The capital stock is to be $6,000,000, in 60,000 shares, subscribers to pay in the sum of their subscriptions within six months. Should the aggregate in that time not reach $2,000,000, the agreement is to be null and void. The administration of the business shall be in the hands of a trust, to be named by three-quarters of all the stockholders at the time of organization.

Following are the subscribers who headed the list: Claus Spreckels, $500,000; J. D. Spreckels, $100,000; A. B. Spreckels, $100,000; O. D. Baldwin, $10,000; Daniel Meyer, $25,000; W. F. Whittier, $50,000; Charles Holbrook, $20,000; Thos. Magee, $15,000; E. F. Preston, $10,000; A. Borel, $25,000; Levi Strauss, $25,000; A. B. McCreery, $30,000; Alvinza Hayward, $50,000; Adam Grant, $25,000; Payot, Upham & Co., $5,000; J. B. Stetson, $10,000; Louis Sloss & Co., $25,000.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Favorites Win All But One of the Bay District Races Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The fine weather is drying the track very fast, and by Saturday the regular course will be in condition for racing. Favorites won all but the first race.

Five furlongs, selling, America won, Prince second, Pinear third. Time—1:08¾.

Five furlongs, selling, Booz won, Ledalia second, King Sam third. Time—1:08¼.

Seven furlongs, selling, Gordius won, Volt second, Eckert third. Time—1:30.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Joe Cotton won, Morven second, Red Pat third. Time—1:17¼.

Six furlongs, selling, Percy won, Braw Scot second, Rico third. Time—1:23¼.

Midwinter Fair Statement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The financial statement of the Midwinter Fair has been made public. The total receipts during the entire exposition amounted to $811,003 12, which, with $499,109 subscribed by citizens, made a grand total of $1,260,112 12. The total gate receipts were $503,507 94. Concessions, privileges, etc., brought in $271,282 93. For amusements $113,740 83 were expended. The total cost of the exposition was $1,193,260 70. Subtracting the disbursements and liabilities, amounting to about $39,000, leaves a surplus of $32,464 41. The donation to the park of the fine arts building, royal pavilion, statuary, etc., are valued at $121,218 45.

Burglar Sentenced.

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 29.—Judge Dougherty sentenced Byrd Brumfeld to seven years in San Quentin for burglary, and five years to the same prison on an indictment of the Grand Jury, to which Brumfeld pleaded guilty. Brumfeld and L. Mcsherry were arrested here for stealing clothing from the Presbyterian Church, a few weeks ago. McSherry confessed, and finally Brumfeld admitted that the pair had been in serious crimes, beginning at Stockton nearly a year ago. McSherry is only a boy, and has been sent to the Ione Reform School for seven years.

Will Pass It Over the Mayor's Veto.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—It is probable that the Board of Supervisors will pass the claim of the Spring Valley Water Company over the veto of Mayor Sutro. The water company presented a bill to the city for water furnished the city parks during the month of December. The bill amounted to $725, and as rain fell twenty-two days in December, the Mayor thought the city should not pay for water when it was not needed, and accordingly vetoed the bill.

San Bernardino National Bank.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 29.—Negotiations with the local banks to liquidate the affairs of the First National Bank failed. Comptroller Eckels to-day wired the appointment of Bank Examiner Wightman as temporary receiver, with full power. Special Agent Lynch left for San Diego this afternoon.

To Provide Work for Unemployed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Mayor Sutro to-day appointed a committee of three citizens to confer with a similar committee of the unemployed, about the drafting of a bill to be passed by the Legislature providing work for the unemployed. The committees met, but came to no definite understanding.

Verdict of Guilty Returned.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 29.—The jury in the case of Thomas Gourniat, charged with the murder of Jesse Taylor on a ranch on Lytle Creek, returned a verdict of guilty after being out about two hours. The men quarreled and Gourniat blew the top of Taylor's head off with a shotgun.

The Lost Frenchman Mine.

PHŒNIX, Jan. 29.—Frank Luke of this city has returned from the supposed Lost Frenchman mine. He says the location notice, which was found dated in recent years, proves that the mine is not the Lost Frenchman.

A Bank Robber Held to Answer.

ONTARIO, Jan. 29.—C. B. Barnes, the bank robber, was given a preliminary examination to-day and held to answer before the Superior Court. Bonds were fixed at $10,000.

No Senator Yet Elected.

BOISE, Jan. 29.—The joint convention of the Legislature to-day took two ballots for United States Senator without showing any change. The result was: Shoup 29, Sweet 19, Daggett 15.

Death of a Santa Cruz Citizen.

SANTA CRUZ, Jan. 29.—E. J. Cox died this morning. He was the first cashier of the Bank of Santa Cruz County, holding the position for many years. He was 56 years of age.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Rioting Continues—Six Track Cleaners Beaten by a Mob.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 29.—The pickets were stoned at Ridgewood Station of the Brooklyn Hights Railroad Company at a little before daylight. Three companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, on duty there, were called out, and several shots were fired in the direction from whence the missiles had been thrown. Six track cleaners were badly beaten by the mob at Flushing and Nostrand avenues.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Jan. 29.—The Attorney-General will give a hearing to-morrow on the application of the people to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Hights Railroad for not operating its line.

NEW MEN WILL BE RETAINED.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 29.—The following circular was issued last night by President Norton of the Atlantic Railroad to his employes:

"All the new men who have come to us during the trouble, and have secured positions, are assured of these positions positively as long as they desire to remain with the company, and it is my earnest wish that all men who have stood by us at this time shall remain with us, and they may rest assured that the company will furnish them with all the protection possible. I desire to thank each and every one of them for his ver efficient service and attention to our business during the past two weeks.

"I also desire to have it understood that no man who was formerly with us shall be put back on the road to the detriment of the new men. Their places were made vacant and they have been filled, I am glad to say, by men who seem to be thoroughly efficient and familiar with the business. This notice is issued because there is some notion abroad that the men will not be maintained. This is to certify that they will be so long as they desire to and are satisfied to conform to the rules and regulations of the company."

The Master Workman made the offer on behalf of the strikers yesterday afternoon to the railway officials to return to work at the terms they were working for when they went out, as it was foretold that he would. President Lewis replied that the men would be given their places when there was a vacancy to fill, but he would, in no case, discharge new men to make places for the old.

The Currency Question.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The following telegram, signed by the Presidents of twenty-nine leading banks of Chicago, was sent to Washington this afternoon, addressed to Senators Cullom and Palmer of Illinois and Congressman Aldrich of this city: "The bankers of Chicago respectfully urge the members of the Senate and House, irrespective of party, to unite in the immediate passage of a bill in conformity with the President's message. The business interests of the country demand such action."

Judge Long's Pension.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court to-day granted the mandamus asked for by Judge Charles D. Long of Michigan, to compel Commissioner Lochran of the Pension Bureau to restore the former rating of $72 per month to the plaintiff. The mandamus against Secretary Smith, asked for by Judge Long, was denied as unnecessary.

Opposed to Sunday Ball Games.

JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.), Jan. 29.—By a vote of 89 to 23 the Missouri House today went on record as engrossing a bill to prevent Sunday ball and football. The bill provides for a fine of $50 for each offense and places such games on a level with Sunday gambling.

Draining the Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Secretary Carlisle to-day ordered $2,500,000 in gold to be shipped to New York from the Mint. It is said there may be a further drain on the Mint to-morrow.

Coal Cheap at Chicago.

CAICAGO, Jan. 29.—As a result of a railroad war, soft coal sold for $2 a ton today, the lowest price ever known in Chicago.

Signs of defeat--Cora—So you are sure her husband had the best of the argument? Did she tell you so? Madge—No; but I heard her say he was a mean, hateful thing, as he went out of the room and slammed the door.—Puck.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

The Former Country Not Anxious for Foreign Intervention.

NOT A MATTER THAT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION.

A Riot Between Workmen in Rival Mines in Mexico Results in Fifteen People Being Killed and Thirty-five Others Badly Wounded—Over One Hundred Arrests Made.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29.—The daily *Two Republics* of to-day contained an editorial on the intervention of the United States which may be considered as indicative of the general feeling in Mexico, as follows:

"The telegraphic announcement from Washington that the United States would, if agreeable to Mexico, mediate in the Mexico-Guatemalan question created no little surprise and considerable dissatisfaction. Guatemala has from the commencement of the present dispute insisted on submitting the question to the arbitration of the Government of the United States.

"Mexico has maintained that the question, having been practically settled by the treaty of 1882, is not of the character that should be submitted to arbitration. There is no question as to the interpretation of the treaty. It is perfectly clear and explicit without a single clause over which a dispute can be raised. But the present administration of Guatemala does not like the provisions of that treaty and wishes to ignore it or withdraw from it.

"In proposing to submit the subject to arbitration it merely wishes that matters which have been fully discussed and definitely agreed upon by the two countries be reopened to the discussion with the hope that a decision may be reached. It was with this view that Guatemala purposely caused the invasion of territory which had formerly been in dispute, but which it was agreed in the treaty of 1882 should be regarded as Mexican, pending the final survey of the boundary.

"When Mexico protested against this procedure Guatemala coolly proposed that the matter be left to arbitration, and it is understood that the Guatemalan Minister in Washington on four different occasions requested the United States Government to offer its services as arbitrator and that on those four occasions the request was flatly refused.

"Now the announcement is made that the United States Government will offer to mediate in the interest of peace. Mediation is not necessary, but amounts to almost the same thing. In this case it would be interference in the interest of a nation which is endeavoring to elude compliance with its treaty obligations.

"Should the proffered intervention be accepted, Guatemala will naturally desire to have the treaty of 1882 ignored and thus reopen to discussion the almost interminable question, which, after years of diplomatic consideration, was definitely adjusted in 1882.

"Upon the whole the offer of the United States Government if correctly reported, seems to be ill-considered and inopportune, and will probably prolong and vex the question which now seems to be drawing rapidly to a settlement. A crisis has been reached and if there is no outside interference there will be an end, pacific or otherwise, put to the question in a very short time."

It is probable Mexico will decline with thanks the attempt of the United States to intercede in the Guatemalan affair. The reception in this capital to-day of a telegram from Washington saying that the United States will endeavor to act as mediator, that Minister Gray has started on his return to Mexico to co-operate with United States Minister Young of Guatemala, created unfavorable comment in the limited circles in which it was made public.

President Diaz, when asked how the proffer would be received by Mexico, very politely replied that the country in general naturally felt grateful to the United States as a sister republic in its desires to sustain peace, which were exactly his own wishes, but while expressing his gratitude the President did not say the offer would be accepted.

While giving no hint that Mexico will not listen to a proper extent to the voice of the United States in the matter, the press was given the general impression that Mexico will continue to occupy the present position on the boundary dispute and hold to the claims for damages from Guatemala which it has all along held.

PATRIOTISM OF MEXICAN STUDENTS.

GUADALAJARA (State of Jalisco), Jan. 29.—To-day a large students' demonstration was held, in which hundreds of young men from the school of medicine, law and other colleges of that city took part, showing the patriotism of the youth of Jalisco on the Guatemalan matter.

To-day's demonstration was the outgrowth of a smaller one held on Saturday, but which, for lack of organization, did not reach to what was deemed fit proportions. The company marched to the Governor's palace, and in the presence of thousands of spectators addresses full of fire and well applauded were delivered by leading students, and in which the Secretary gave the word of the young men of the State to be on hand in case of an emergency in which the general Government might need their services.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN MEXICO.

Fifteen Miners Killed and Thirty-five Others Wounded.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29.—A terrible riot occurred to-day at Ocattan. The miners who were working in rival mines became involved in a row, which soon became a general fight. The police were sent for, and with great difficulty restored peace. After the men had quieted down it was discovered that fifteen had been killed and thirty-five badly wounded. The men went at it with mining tools and anything else they could secure. Over 100 have been arrested and jailed to-day.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Chinese Repel Two Attacks Made by Japanese on Wei Hai Wei.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Shanghai says the Chinese military aid naval commanders telegraph via Chee Foo that at 1 o'clock on the morning of January 26th the Japanese fleet advanced upon Wei Hai Wei in two divisions of nineteen ships.

The searchlight betrayed their presence, and the guns of the Chinese fleet and shore batteries opened fire on the first division of the enemy's ships when they were within 1,000 yards of the Chinese fleet. The fastest Chinese men-of-war and torpedo boats made a dash at the enemy, and after firing heavily drove them off.

The first Japanese division went to the northwest and the second division southward. The Chinese claim to have injured several of the enemy's ships.

At the same time the Japanese made an attack upon Wei Hai Wei from Ning Hai. This was a surprise from the west. The alarm was given, however, and the Chinese repelled the attack. The Chinese lost twenty-seven sailors. The Japanese loss amounted to more than 300 killed and wounded.

Several foreigners are said to be assisting the Chinese.

"ORNERIEST" MAN IN "CA'LINY."

Phil Blackthorn, Too Mean to Kill, Too Lazy to Live.

Phil Blackthorn was one of those members of the social body whose place on earth could never be found, for the reason that there was not enough of him to fill anything. He was so utterly worthless that he was unable to get upon a respectable drunk, for though he took a gallon of whisky he was never in fighting or boisterous mood, but merely sat still and cried softly.

Phil was one of those fellows who are too mean to be kicked; any decent fellow who performed this office for him always felt afterwards as if he had himself been kicked.

The man had no spirit whatsoever. His wife used to thrash him, and the darkies, even, would wallop him on any sort of hatched up excuse. Small boys and dogs tired of teasing him because he would not resent any sort of affront.

Hunting had no attraction for him; he despised the sight of a fishing pole, while mention of any kind of work caused him to grow pale. Neighbors knew that he visited their henroosts and invaded their pigsties, but were unable to detect him in these transgressions. Once Deacon Halstead set a steel trap for him; the trap was found sprung the following morning, and Phil went around for a month afterward with his left hand bound in rags, but that might have been only a coincidence.

Phil's chest curved inward from lack of proper respiration, while his thin legs were bent outward. He could "chaw" an incredible amount of "backer" and "outcuss," as he himself proudly boasted, "any other feller in Paspertank."

In short, Phil was one of the most worthless types of that worthless class known as "po' whites." Vagabondage was never punished in that portion of North Carolina in which he lived except by universal reprobation, and to this he was as indifferent as is a duck to a splash of water.

One day Deacon Halstead, who is a well-to-do farmer and a highly respected member of the middle class in the social scale, took his rifle and went out to look for a deer. He was somewhat near-sighted, but he declared he was positive that he heard a deer moving in a clump of alder bushes in a big pine grove over by Phil Blackthorn's. Then, as he alleged, he saw what he was morally certion was the head of a fine doe peer through the cluster of leaves, whereupon he fired.

Rushing forward he declared he was utterly dumbfounded at seeing Phil stretched upon the ground roaring and bellowing, and not a sign of the deer anywhere.

The doctor, who was promptly sent for, soon dug the bullet out of Phil's calf, which speedily healed. Then Phil, to the surprise of everybody, had the good Deacon arrested on a charge of malicious mischief, alleging the act was done with malice prepense and in discharge of an ancient grudge.

Trial of the case came off before old 'Squire Ben Twinkum, who had often lamented that he had Phil for a neighbor.

Phil swore that he was in full view of the Deacon, who regarded him with baleful and malicious eye from head to foot before shooting; that he piteously besought him not to fire, but that the old man declared he had long been waiting for such a desirable opportunity.

The good Deacon admitted the shooting, but insisted, as already stated, that it was an accident pure and simple.

Then Phil introduced a couple of witnesses to prove that the Deacon had once set a steel trap for him, and expressed regret that the teeth had not caught him in the neck.

'Squire Twinkum deliberated for some moments after the evidence was all in before he rendered his decision, which was as follows:

"Ther' hain't one single laig fer the prosecution ter stand on, fer it tain't possible fer any malice ter be showed t'wards sich a ornery cuss es Phil Blackthorn. The Deacon, howsomever, do merit the seyerest punishment the lor allows me ter administer fer havin' sich a good chance 'n' not takin' it. I theyerfore fine Deacon Halstead $100 for not killin' ol' Phil, 'n', what's more, he mus pay it afore he leaves this heah coaht."

The Deacon did pay, and the people immediately declared the sentence righteous.—Chicago Tribune.

QUININE'S HISTORY.

How It Supplanted the Practice of Bleeding.

An important epoch in the career of Dr. Maillot, a distinguished French physician, who died in Paris lately at the age of 99 years, illustrated the great timidity of medical science in taking up a new method of treatment or abandoning an old one. Dr. Maillot was known to the medical world as the practical introducer into French practice of the use of quinine in the treatment of malarial and other fevers.

In 1832, when the French were conducting a campaign of conquest in Algeria, the mortality among the troops and colonists there was frightful. France was being continually called upon for fresh levies of men and youths to supply this terrible loss, chiefly through fever incidental to the climate and the life the French in Algeria were leading. At that time the practice of bleeding still prevailed. "Bleed them until they are white," was the injunction which Broussais, the medical master of the French, gave to his followers when the condition of the soldiers was reported to him. At Bone, in one year, out of an effective force of 5,500 men, 1,100 died of illness in the hospital.

At that time the effects of sulphate of quinine were not known, and but few physicians ventured to employ it. Maillot had interested himself in the new remedy and, going to Bone in the medical service of the Government, he resolved to see if it would not reduce the frightful mortality, which was one to every three and a half men who entered the hospital. At first he employed the quinine merely as an adjunct to the bleeding. He soon found that bleeding was killing the men and that quinine was saving them. Little by little he left off bleeding, to the great scandal of the medical profession. Exactly in proportion as the bleeding ceased the deaths in the hospital decreased. In two years the deaths fell off from one in three and a half of all who entered the hospital to one in twenty-six, and finally to one in forty-six.

Maillot quite naturally enough grew to be the opponent of bleeding, but he was so ceaselessly vilified by members of the medical profession that he became embittered toward his colleagues. Nearly thirty years passed before Maillot saw the complete triumph of his ideas. Doctors continued to bleed their patients for all manner of ills. But in 1860 Maillot was made Commander of the Legion of Honor and Chief of the Medical Staff of the French Army, and his influence, with others, in bringing about a virtual revolution in the practice of medicine was fully recognized.

Gray—Do you know that there are actually passages in my own writings that I can't for the life of me tell just what they mean? White—Why don't you send notes of inquiry to the fellows who wrote them in the first place?

Averse to Details—"I shall expect you," said the Justice to the colored culprit, "to tell the whole truth." "De whole truth, suh?" "Yes." "Judge, jes' gimme six months."—Atlanta Constitution.

Phamliman, whose crockery bill, thanks to the efforts of his maid-of-all-work, is excessive, says that what is needed in his house is a cup defender. Somebody yacht to supply him with one immediately.