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## TARIFF CHANGES.

### Report of the Conference Committee.

### Agreement Reached on the Sugar Schedule.

### Full Text of the Bill as it Will Now Be Passed by Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—After ten days hard work the Conference Committee completed its work late this afternoon and reported the result to the House. The committee had to deal with 464 amendments.

In the more important items the result of the committee's action was as follows: The date when the bill will take effect is made October 6. February 1 next is fixed as the ultimate date upon which goods deposited in bond before October 1 may be withdrawn at the old rates of duty.

In the case of sugar the conference, in place of a uniform bounty of 2 cents on grades of 80 and above, provided by the House, including maple sugar and adopted the following provision: "On and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid from any money in the Treasury, or otherwise appropriated under the provisions of section 3889 of the revised statutes, to the producer of sugar, there being not less than ninety degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum or sugar cane, grown within the United States or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of two cents per pound, and upon such sugar testing less than ninety degrees and not less than eighty degrees, a bounty of 1 1/2 cents per pound under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

In the case of imported sugars the House line of 16, Dutch standard, below which sugar shall be free, is adopted, but on higher grades the result was a compromise as follows: "All sugars above sixteen in color shall pay a duty of five-tenths of one cent per pound, provided, that all sugars above number sixteen in color shall pay one-tenth of one cent per pound in addition to the rate herein provided for, when exported from, or consigned to any country, when and so long as such country pays, or shall hereafter pay, directly or indirectly, a bounty on exportation of any such sugar which may be included in this grade, which is greater than is paid on the raw sugars of such country, from the date of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect; and provided further, that all machinery purchased abroad and erected in best sugar factories and used in the production of raw sugar in the United States, or the products thereof, shall be admitted duty free until the first day of July, 1892; provided that any duty collected on any of the above described machinery, purchased abroad and imported into the United States, for use as above indicated, since January 1, 1890, shall be refunded."

On glucose the House rate of 3/4 of a cent a pound is retained. Whereas the Senate provided that the sugar schedule and bounty provision was to take effect March 1 next, the conference fixed April 1, as the date of operation, with the proviso that No. 13 sugar may be meantime refined in bond without duty.

In the case of fresh or frozen fish from American fisheries they were made free by both Houses. The conference has imposed a limitation on the bounty provided by American vessels in fresh water. Other fish are made dutiable at 3/4 of a cent per pound.

A split between the House and Senate rate on binding twine is fixed at seven-tenths of a cent, but on other manila cordage the rate is advanced from 1 1/2 cents to 1 3/4 cents per pound more than was agreed upon by either House.

All of the paragraphs inserted by the Senate providing for "Customs Commission" were stricken out by the conference.

In the case of glass bottles where the Senate reduced the rate the conference adopted a medium fixing rates on sizes above one pint and more, at 1 cent per pound and on smaller sizes down to one-fourth of a pint, at 1 1/2 cents and on sizes below at 50 cents per gross. On plain pressed glassware a single rate of 60 per cent is adopted instead of the higher compound House rate and in the case of porcelain glasses. A uniform 60 per cent rate is established on unpolished cylinder crown and window glass. Where the Senate made an average reduction of 1/2 cent the conference adopted a medium of 1/3 cent reduction as well as the Senate provision that each box shall contain fifty square feet.

On pyrites the Senate rate of 1/2 cent per pound on all containing copper is retained.

On boiler and other plate iron and steel new grades are established, valued at 2 cents or less per pound, on which the rates run as follows: Below 1 cent, 5-10 cent; below 1 and 4-10 cents, 65-100 cent per pound; below 2 cents, 8-10 cent per pound. On higher grades the rates fixed are: Above 2 cents, 1-4-10 cents; above 3 cents, 1-5-10 cents; above 4 cents, 2 cents; above 7 cents, 2-8-10 cents; above 10 cents, 3 1/2 cents; above 12 cents, 45 cent. Plates thinner than No. 10 are to pay duty as sheet. The finer steel gages for hoop iron are adopted, and for railway bars of iron or steel the House rate of 6-10 of a cent per pound obtained.

In tin plate the House rate of 3/4 of a cent per pound above sheet iron rates to July 1 next, and the 2-2-10 cents rate after that date is retained. The Senate rate of a further additional duty of 35

per cent on the manufactures of tin plate is replaced by an absolute single duty of 55 per cent, and its stipulation for free 63-pound tin after 1896, in case of failure of the domestic works to produce one-third of the consumption, is retained.

In steel ingots and blooms the Senate rate, lower by 2 cents per pound, is retained. On grades below 1-8-10 cents value and above that the higher House rate prevails. On iron and steel bars or plates of cold rolled or blued the higher House rates are retained.

In the case of sawed boards and lumber of white pine the Senate rate of \$1 is adopted, and provision for retention of the old duty to cover foreign export duty is retained. In the internal revenues features of the bill nearly all the House provisions are restored. The provisions removing all restrictions on farmers and growers of tobacco in regard to the sale of leaf tobacco are restored and the proviso added that the farmer shall furnish on demand of any internal revenue officer a statement of his sales. A fine of \$500 is provided for a violation of this provision. The tax on smoking and manufactured tobacco and on snuff is placed at 6 cents per pound.

Nickel in matte or other crude forms is restored to the free list. Nickel oxide alloy in which nickel is of the chief value, 10 cents a pound. Zinc in blocks or pigs, 1 1/4 cents a pound. Manufactures not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pelters, zinc, gold or other metal, 45 cent per ad valorem.

Opium manufacturers are taxed \$10 per pound upon opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes and only persons who are citizens of the United States are permitted in its manufacture. The Senate amendment providing that all special revenue taxes shall become due the 1st of February, is retained.

The rates established in the wool schedule where amendments were made are as follows: Woolen or worsted yarn from hair or animal goat, alpaca or other animals, valued above 30 cents a pound, two and one-half times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class; woolen or worsted clothes valued above 30 cents a pound, three times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class. On clothing made of wool, or articles of wearing apparel of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part not especially provided for, and plushes and other pile fabrics, including all of the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, four and one-half times the duty imposed by this act. On unwashed wool of the first class, 60 per cent ad valorem. Carpets and carpeting on wool, flax or cotton, not especially provided for, 50 per cent ad valorem.

The Senate struck out the bounty provided in the silk schedule passed by the House. Other amendments which restore the language and rates of the present law were made.

In the liquor schedule the Senate made increases on various forms of wine and liquors. The House rates are excepted on champagne and spirits, leaving still wines and malt liquors at the existing rates of duty. A few verbal changes were made for the purpose of insuring additional security to the revenue. The Senate action striking out the duties on vegetable hair, ramie, Rhea or China grass, was agreed to. Jute yarn 35 per cent, ad valorem. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all similar materials suitable for covering cotton, composed wholly or in part of hemp, flax, jute or jute bolls valued at 6 cents or less per square yard, 1-8-10 cents a yard; more than 6 cents, 1-8-10 cents a yard. All manufactures of flax or hemp 50 per cent, ad valorem, provided until January 1, 1894, such manufactures of flax containing more than 100 threads to the square inch shall pay 35 per cent, ad valorem instead of the above duty.

The conferees agreed to the Senate reciprocity and retaliation amendment in asking but one change, which was in the date made January, 1892, instead of July next.

Of the changes made in agricultural schedules the conferees report says: "In the case of the tariff schedule the House is mainly retained on oranges, lemons and limes, which the House made dutiable at double the present rates in order to afford protection and encouragement to planters of California and Florida." The Senate reduced the rates somewhat above the present laws. The House conferees yielded reluctantly. An amendment was added that of the Senate imposing an additional duty of 30 per cent on packages in which oranges, lemons and limes are imported.

Paragraphs inserted by the Senate imposing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on tea, the products of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, are stricken out.

Painting and statuary, which the House placed on the free list, the conferees decided to retain on the dutiable list at 15 per cent, ad valorem.

A Muddy Track One of the Causes of Several Slow Contests. GRAVESEND, September 26.—The track was deep in mud today. First race, three-year-olds, six furlongs—Veronica won, Druid second, Talsman third. Time, 1:16 1/4.

Second race, one mile and a sixteenth—Rhono won, Diablo second, Defaulter third. Time, 1:51.

Third race, two-year-olds, six furlongs—Donohue won, Lepanto second, Adventurer third. Time, 1:17 1/4.

Fourth race, three-year-olds and upward, one mile—Bravo won, Elkton second, Granite third. Time, 1:47 1/4.

Fifth race, three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs—Ruth won, White-nose second, Drumstick third. Time, 1:17.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Rival won, Eola second, Best Boy third. Time, 1:08 3/4.

Seventh race, two-year-olds and upward, one mile—Nelson lowered the world's steeple chase record today. Time, 2:11 1/4. Faustine lowered the two-year-old record in 2:23 1/4.

On the Diamond. Several Baseball Games Postponed on Account of Wet Weather. CHICAGO, September 26.—The Chicago League dropped back into third place today, the Phillies defeating them in

## MAULIFFE BEATEN.

### Knocked Out in the Second Round.

### A Short and Hotly-Contested Ring Fight.

### The Australian Proves Himself a Heavy Hitter—Races on Many Tracks—Baseball.

LONDON, September 27.—The much-talked-of fight between Frank Slavin, the Australian champion, and Joe McAuliffe, the American heavy-weight pugilist, took place at Ormonde, at 5 o'clock, this morning.

At 3:30 o'clock the men were awakened by their trainers and thoroughly sponged down and rubbed by their trainers and each received a stimulant in the form of egg flip.

At about 5 o'clock the two principals entered the ring, followed by their seconds. At the call of time both men advanced at once to the center of the ring.

After short preliminary sparring Slavin led off rather low with his right. This was returned by one from McAuliffe with the left, which missed its mark. The Australian pluckily followed up with a good one from the left, then the right, on the bust, and in some of the changes which followed McAuliffe had decidedly the better of it. When they broke away McAuliffe landed a powerful blow on his opponent's chest with his right, but Slavin promptly retaliated, whereupon McAuliffe came to the ground.

After McAuliffe came to ground in the first round there was tremendous cheering in the Australian corner. Upon McAuliffe arising the two got together and McAuliffe landed a terrific blow on Slavin's face. The American was at once keen on the face of his man and landed twice with the right, hitting him tremendous blows, time not being called until McAuliffe left off with a decided advantage.

In the second round McAuliffe began with his right on Slavin's face, then quickly got away to escape a "determinal" rush in the next round. In the ring the Australian chased his man, who now began to cut a sorry figure, and when they got close enough Slavin was twice more strenuous in dealing punishment with his right. After the men closed the American broke away, having got the best of the deal.

On resuming the fight, Slavin saw his chance and availing himself of it very quickly he was prepared to finish his already beaten man, and he soon knocked McAuliffe down with a clean blow, and after waiting for his return, recommenced most vigorously.

It was now all over with the "Mission Boy," as he only rose to receive terrific punishment and going down again as soft as possible. Finally his seconds, seeing that further perseverance would be worse than useless, intimated that Slavin had most effectively defeated McAuliffe. The announcement occasioned a scene of wildest enthusiasm.

The fight was for £1000 and the Police Gazette championship belt.

In order to bring the contest within the limit of the law six-ounce gloves, instead of four-ounce, were used, and the number of rounds reduced from thirty to fifteen. The hour of the fight was kept secret in order to avoid a mob crowding the access to the Ormonde club, the main door of which was guarded with the greatest vigilance.

Slavin, accompanied by Lewis, his manager, and Start, his trainer, arrived at the club house at 6 o'clock last evening and went to bed.

McAuliffe, attended by his trainer, Billy Madden, and his manager, Richard K. Fox, came later and took a shorter rest than his opponent.

At 1 o'clock in the morning the sporting celebrities began to assemble at the scene of the fight. Among the noted were Lord Marcus Beresford, Count Kinloch, Hon. M. Greville, Pany Moore, Charles Mitchell and Charles Archer. At 4 o'clock the doors of the gymnasium opened and the ring ropes were speedily surrounded.

The fighters appeared at 4:30 o'clock and were loudly cheered. Both men appeared in splendid condition. McAuliffe was first to enter the ring. He had for his seconds Jack Burke and Billy Madden. Slavin was attended by Jim Carney and M. McCarthy. When the referees took their position and time was called the betting was 5 to 4 on Slavin.

RACING AT GRAVESEND. A Muddy Track One of the Causes of Several Slow Contests.

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## CAPITOL CULLINGS.

### More Money for Utah's School Fund.

### The Government's Purchases of Silver.

### Rules Prescribed for the Care and Preservation of the Big Trees Park in California.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Representative Caswell today reported favorably, from the Committee on Judiciary, the Senate bill to amend the laws in reference to bigamy and restriction in the ownership of churches to real estate above a fixed value.

The bill has particular reference to the Church of Latter Day Saints, whose charter was forfeited in 1887. The proceeds of the sale of real estate is to be turned over to the school fund of Utah, but no provision has been made for the disposition of the personal property of the corporation, which amounts to nearly \$400,000, and is awaiting the action of the court. The committee deems it wise to let the money take the same course as that derived from the sale of real estate and to place it in the school fund.

## CLASSIFICATION WORK.

### PLANNING THE DEPARTMENTS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

### Agriculture to Be Known as Department "A"—General Plan for the Main Buildings About Completed.

CHICAGO, September 26.—World's Fair Commissioner De Young, of California, a member of the Classifications Committee, announced tonight that material progress was being made. The committee has been working very hard and hopes to give the local directors tomorrow the scope and general classification of the whole exposition, that is, the great departments and their divisions. The work of completing the classification of sections, of which there will be a thousand, the committee hopes to have done by November.

The plan they will give the local board tomorrow will enable that body to go ahead with plans for buildings. The committee has, Mr. De Young says, laid out the scope of the exposition in twelve great departments to occupy about nine buildings. Agriculture was placed as department "A." Mr. De Young taking the ground that the greatest products and evidences of our material wealth should be the first to be seen. "It includes viticulture, horticulture and floriculture."

The committee considered the classification prepared by Prof. Goode by order of the Permanent Committee. It included the decimal system of classification. De Young objected strenuously to this as a basis for the classification. He said, to number departments, then divisions, then sections, so it would be impossible, unless one was familiar with it, to tell where one left off and the other began. He advocated the system of lettering and after some debate the committee unanimously adopted his plan.

Commissioner De Young says there has been no dissensions in the commission. It has established some new departments never before known in classifications, including one of live stock and one for electricity, with all its varied uses.

## LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS.

### An Alabama Editor Arrested for Publishing Them in His Paper.

BERMINGHAM, Ala., September 26.—W. P. Packard, editor and president of the Age-Herald company, was this morning arrested on a warrant charging him with publishing advertisements of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The United States Commissioner held that each publication since last Friday was a separate offense and put him under a writ of \$5000 to await the action of the grand jury.

## BLOWN FROM HER COURSE.

From Liverpool to San Francisco Across the Pacific Ocean. SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—The British ship Gretna sailed from London for San Francisco 203 days ago. Nothing was heard of her during that time and forty days ago she was given up for lost and 95 per cent was offered and refused for re-insurance.

This evening the Gretna arrived here. The captain reports encountering heavy seas in the South Atlantic. The ship was thrown on her beams' ends and much damaged. She was blown so far off her course that the captain decided to finish the voyage by the Cape of Good Hope and the Pacific Ocean.

San Francisco Reform Democrats have made the following nominations: Superior Judge, long term, Daniel T. Sullivan; Police Administrator, J. S. Conroy; City and County Attorney, Thomas Quackenbush; Assessor, Thomas D. Riley; Coroner, Dr. C. D. Cleveland; County Clerk, J. B. Garland.

Considerable damage was done in the Prieno explosion, San Diego, yesterday, by the explosion of the gas in a tank being filled by an inexperienced young man. Besides destroying nearly everything in the laboratory, the clerk narrowly escaped being killed.

The Moorish army has defeated and routed the insurgents at Tangiers. The rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded and many were made prisoners. All the leaders captured were beheaded. The victorious troops pursued the insurgents and destroyed several villages.

District Attorney Page, of San Francisco, has filed an information against Charles Rochette and Sidney Huntington, charging them with having committed a felony on September 12, in having participated in a prize fight at the California Athletic club.

## WESTERN INDIANS UNSEAS.

### Western Indians Unseas and Expecting a Messiah.

### Pittsburg, September 26.—Captain Trimbleton, Seventh United States Cavalry, commandant at Fort Sill, passed through Pittsburg today.

### He says the greatest Indian uprising of recent times is certain to come soon. The Indians have an idea that a great medicine man will come to wipe out the whites and restore them to the ownership of this country. The result is that they have entered with the fervor of fanatics upon a series of incantations and religious orgies.

## TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

### THE TROUBLE IN GOA.

TROOPS UNCHECKED IN THE COMMISSION OF THE WILDEST EXCESSES. LONDON, September 26.—The Chronicle's Calcutta correspondent says: Troops in Goa are committing the wildest excesses and shooting people indiscriminately. Several popular leaders have been shot. Residences of others are besieged and a lively insurrection proceeds. The Governor General is hiding in the palace and dead to petitions from the inhabitants. Many women and children who fled thither for protection have been bayoneted by the palace guard. Several dynamite bombs were thrown into the palace by citizens and soldiers. The Governor justifies the action of the troops on the ground that a revolution has been declared. It is estimated that 3000 persons have been killed and wounded in the three days fighting.

## TO RECEIVE HER ARMAMENT.

### THE CRUISER SAN FRANCISCO GETTING READY FOR SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—The new United States cruiser "San Francisco," which made a record of 19,719 knots, on her official trial trip in Santa Barbara channel, a few weeks ago, will leave the Union Iron Works early tomorrow morning and be towed to Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be formally turned over to the government.

The cruiser has been thoroughly cleaned and painted since her trial run and it is understood that the work of placing her armament aboard and otherwise fitting her for sea will be commenced at once.

## COLD WATER ADVOCATES.

### Nebraska Prohibitionists Make Up a Combination Ticket.

GRAND FORKS, September 26.—Last night the State Convention of Prohibitionists and Farmers' Alliance endorsed the Republican nominees for Congress, Lieutenant-Governor, Commissioner of Insurance and Railroad Commissioner, and the Democratic nominees for Secretary of State, Superintendent of Instruction and Railroad Commissioner.

The following nominations were then made: For Governor, Walter Muir; Auditor, H. P. Dickenson; Treasurer, K. J. Nowland; Attorney-General, N. C. Young; Railroad Commissioner, Ezra Turner.

## AN OREGON FAIR.

### Opening of the North Pacific Industrial Exposition at Portland.

PORTLAND, Ogn., September 26.—The North Pacific Industrial Exposition opened tonight. Ex-Congressman George delivered the annual address.

At the conclusion of the address President De Kum, of the association, formally declared the Exposition opened. An electric button was then pressed, which started the machinery and illuminated the illuminated building throughout. The attendance tonight was large and the fair begins with flattering prospects.

## RELIEVED FROM WANT.

### Mrs. Fremont Writes That She Needs No More Financial Aid.

LOS ANGELES, September 26.—Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Times, in which she expresses great gratitude for the timely aid rendered during the recent financial straits of herself and daughter.

She states further that, in view of the passage of the bill granting her a pension, the emergency has passed and she desires no further financial assistance.

## COULD NOT AGREE.

### LOS ANGELES, September 26.—The jury in the case of Justice W. C. Lockwood, on trial for harboring J. M. Dameron while the latter was a fugitive from justice on the charges of forgery, came into Court this afternoon and stated that after twenty-four hours deliberation they had failed to reach an agreement and there was no possibility of finding a verdict. The jury was discharged.

## BARRANDA'S DAUGHTER.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 26.—The married daughter of Barranda, who made an attempt on Minister Mizner's life, arrived at Oaxaca, preparatory to leaving for the United States, where she goes with a large bundle of documents concerning her father's murder, to present to President Harrison.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

### Alien Labor Bill in the Senate.

### Reading the Tariff Bill in the House.

### Mr. McKinley Wants the Final Vote to Be Taken Today—To Adourn Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The conference report for the establishment of a 2000-acre park in the District of Columbia passed; the House bill granting a leave of absence to clerks and employees of first and second-class postoffices passed.

On motion, Mr. Blair's House bill to amend the act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor was taken from the calendar. Mr. Plumb moved to amend the fifth section, which provides that the act shall not apply to professional actors, artists, etc., by inserting before the word "artists" the words "musical or otherwise." Agreed to. Mr. Carlisle moved as a substitute for the words, "regularly ordained ministers of the gospel," the words, "regularly ordained or constituted ministers of religion" and said, that without that amendment, the bill would exclude Jewish rabbis. Agreed to. Mr. Plumb moved to insert after the word "artists," the word "musicians." Agreed to. Mr. Plumb offered an amendment in that the bill shall not apply to any organization of musicians or to orchestras. The bill then went over till tomorrow, leaving the last amendment unacted upon.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to establish United States Land Courts, but without action, adjourned.

## IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The House resolution passed for the appointment of a sub-committee of five of the World's Fair committee, to inquire into matters relative thereto, and report at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Enloe spoke of his resolution of yesterday and complained of having been deprived of the floor in a parliamentary, but rather unfair manner. There was quite a lengthy discussion between himself, the Speaker and Mr. Blount, at the conclusion of which the resolution was adopted.

Soon after, Mr. McKinley brought in the conference report on the Tariff bill and it was ordered printed in the Record. Mr. McKinley then gave notice that tomorrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal, he would call up the report for consideration and final disposition. Mr. McMillan wanted the time extended until Monday. Mr. McKinley said that the bill, as it would be printed, contained all the changes recommended by the Conference committee, and as to the many features of the bill, the points of disagreement had been well understood for weeks and it was perfectly understood what the Conference committee had recommended. Gentlemen on both sides of the House were anxious to get home and he must insist upon its consideration tomorrow.

Mr. Millan thereupon insisted upon the reading of the Conference report. The reading was not completed at 6 o'clock, when the House took a recess, before which Mr. McKinley offered for reference a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

At the evening session the House passed 112 private pension bills and adjourned.

## THAT SALTED MINE.

### Trying to Recover a Large Sum of the Purchase Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—Alvin Hayward filed a voluminous affidavit today upon his application for an injunction restraining the Sather Banking Company from paying out \$206,000 that has been deposited to the order of Manuel Agayo and Leocadio Agayo, of Mexico.

They are the men who sold the Mulatos mining property to the Oro Grande and Globe Syndicate Mining Company, of which Hayward is manager. Affiant claims the Agayos "salted" the mine, deceived the experts and sold the property for \$1,575,000, of which amount \$710,000 was paid in cash. Suit is now pending to set aside the sale and recover the money on the ground of fraud. Hayward alleges that since the commencement of the suit the \$206,000 was deposited in bank by W. Loatza & Co., agents of the defendants.

## ENGLISH PERSECUTION.

### Slow Proceedings in the Trial of the Irish Leaders.

DUBLIN, September 26.—When court reopened today, Roman proceeded with a statement of the Crown's case against the accused men. He read long extracts from speeches made at various Nationalist meetings since the inauguration of the plan of campaign. William O'Brien chaffingly reminded Roman his ship was to sail for America on Thursday next. When court adjourned Roman was still speaking.

Timothy Harrington made a strong protest against the course being pursued by the prosecution. The protest, however, had no effect upon the Court and the present policy of prosecution will, it is generally believed, be maintained to the end of the trial. John Morley departed today for England.

## THE DIAZ SHOOTING DISCREDITED.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—Mexican Consul Conroy states that he has received a letter from President Diaz, dated September 17, which makes no reference to any attack upon the President's life. The consul discredited the reported attempt made on the national holiday to kill the President.

Mr. Reagan spoke in favor of free coinage and against the pending measure; also speaking in opposition to the bill. Mr. Reagan spoke in favor of free coinage and against the pending measure; also speaking in opposition to the bill. Mr. Reagan spoke in favor of free coinage and against the pending measure; also speaking in opposition to the bill.