

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

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WORK OF CONGRESS

Tariff Bill Disposed of in the Senate.

It Is Now Ready For Final Engrossment.

The House Passes a Bill for a Fourth District Judge For Arizona.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Carlisle addressed the Senate. He asserted that the bill as it stood (excepting sugar and molasses) removed from the free list and placed on the dutiable list more than it took from the dutiable list and placed on the free list. He also asserted that the bill would reduce the revenues and increase taxation. Unless all his calculations are at fault, the average rate of duty under this Conference bill and Administrative bill on dutiable articles would be 60 per cent instead of 45 1/2 per cent under the existing law. Mr. Carlisle went on to give figures as to the increased taxation on the Conference bill. In order to compensate for the enormous increase of taxation, a tax of two cents a pound (amounting to \$5,800,000) was to be taken off tobacco. The removal of that tax would relieve no man and be beneficial to nobody except the manufacturers and retailers of tobacco.

Coming to the question of a bounty on sugar he said it would amount on a basis of the present production to between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 a year. It is the first time in the history of the country it was proposed to pay a bounty to the domestic producer, but no part of the bounty, he asserted, would be paid to the grower of beet or sorghum or cane. Every dollar of it would go to sugar manufacturers. The producer would not receive a higher price for his produce, nor would the consumer receive any benefit from the bounty paid for sugar. It would sell in the market at the same price precisely as the duty paid refined sugar coming from other countries. The courts had invariably held that no State legislature could authorize a county or municipality to impose taxes for the purpose of encouraging manufacturers or any other industry pursuits. If the States could not do it (with unlimited powers of taxing) how, Mr. Carlisle asked, could the general government do it?

Referring to the reciprocity amendment, he said it was a proposition to change the judgment of the President alone to determine. The amendment was not reciprocity, it was retaliation, pure and simple. The proposition was one to retaliate on the people of the United States by imposing a duty of 3 cents a pound on coffee and from 35 to 50 per cent on sugar, unless China, Japan, Brazil and Spain should do things over which consumers in the United States had no control. The amendments were mere political devices to appease as far as possible the ignorant passions of the masses and cheer for the time being the rising cloud of opposition to the extreme policy of protection.

Mr. Allison criticized several of Mr. Carlisle's statements, and denied their accuracy. He (Allison) differed from Carlisle absolutely as to the effect of the bill, and gave it as his belief that it would reduce the revenues to an amount between \$40,000,000 and \$45,000,000. Coming down to the sugar question he said he had conversed with the planters of Louisiana who have come to Washington and they were not one fair team and he did not say the proposed bounty would stimulate immensely the product of sugar in Louisiana and be a great boom to them. But now the Senator from Louisiana (Gibson) charged the conferees with discrimination against that industry. If it were true that Louisiana sugar planters spurned the bounty and denounced it and declared it unconstitutional they might find a Congress that would take them at their word.

He believed the bill on the whole a fair bill to every section of the country as a protective duty, and he did not believe its general effect would be to operate harshly on one section of the country as against another section. He thought some of the duties (many of them) to high and had said so more than once on the floor of the Senate. He hoped the bill would be a fair team and if it proved beneficial, as he believed it would, it would settle the question of tariff for many years to come.

Mr. Gray spoke briefly and Mr. Aldrich closed the debate.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the Conference report. Messrs Paddock, Pettigrew and Plumb, Republicans, voted in the negative.

Following is the vote: Yeas, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Cameron, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evans, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones (Nevada), McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Pierce, Platt, Power, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Wilson (Iowa), Wolcott—33.

Nays—Barbour, Bates, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Colquhoun, Daniel, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hearst, Kenna, Graham, Paddock, Pasco, Pettigrew, Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson (Maryland)—27.

The following pairs were announced: Teller and Berry; Dolph and Brown; Farwell and Payne; Quay and Faulkner; Morrill and Vance; Davis and Gibson; Hiseock and Jones (Arkansas); Higgins and McPherson; Squire and George; Turpie and Washburn; Vest and Stanford. In addition Call and Eastus were paired with Pettigrew and Paddock, who voted in the negative.

So the conference report was agreed to, and now the tariff bill needs only the signatures of the presiding officers of both houses and the President of the United States.

THE PACIFIC COAST

Heavy Rains in Central California.

Fears That the Grape Crop Is Damaged.

Capture of a Stage Robber in Santa Barbara County—Arrival of the Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The House bill to promote the administration of justice in the army passed with a verbal amendment. A resolution continuing the Select Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands during the present Congress was agreed to. The deficiency bill for the compensation of members passed, although a motion to reconsider was entered on the minutes. The bill was passed for the appointment of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. On motion of Mr. McKinley a concurrent resolution was agreed to, directing the Clerk of the House to number consecutively the paragraphs of the enrolled Tariff bill. The Speaker laid before the House a bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. A request of the Senate for a conference on the bill to promote the administration of justice in the United States army was granted. Adjourned.

SIBERIAN CRUELTY.

Horrible the Exiles Are Compelled to Endure.

Story of a Man, Who, After Being Transported from Russia, Makes His Escape to America.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—The Examiner this morning prints a two-column interview with Edward Lazareff, a Russian fugitive from Siberia, who is at present in this city. Four months ago, by secret means, he made his way through the lines of Cossacks which encircle Irkutsk and traveled on foot, on horseback or by water to Nikolensk, at the mouth of the Amoor river, and thence along the Pacific Coast of Northern Siberia. Lazareff's misfortunes date back to 1874, when a political outbreak in the province of Volga resulted in the seizure of 2000 prisoners, including himself. They were given no trial, nor even told of what they were accused. He served a four year's imprisonment and was then drafted into the Russian army for two years. Later on he was again arrested and served another year's imprisonment. Again in 1884 a political uprising in the province where he was practicing law caused his arrest and he was sent to Siberia for three years.

Lazareff said if once arrested, whether by capture or a Russian court, he named an object of suspicion and is liable to arrest at any time and may be thrown into jail without ever knowing the charge against him. On his return from Siberia he again practiced law, and for several months remained unmolested. In 1888, however, he was seized on the charge of having written a political address during his former term of imprisonment, and by order of the Czar was sent to Siberia for five years. In August a party of prisoners, of which he was one, began the trip on foot to Irkutsk, with which they did not reach until the following February, having traveled thirty or thirty-five versts a day, through rain, snow and fog; over frozen plains and mountains; men, women and children chained together; the female prisoners subject to insults, not only from their fellow convicts, but from their guards. Blows, scant and poor food, and little sleep, marked the whole long journey.

In Irkutsk, Lazareff stated that the life of the prisoners led was even worse than that at the prison of Chita. Every indignity was offered to prisoners and the only thing that kept many of the unfortunates alive was the hope of ultimate escape, although the prison and city were surrounded by an almost endless chain of sentinels. Lazareff and one other finally managed to escape one dark night. They took separate roads before dawn, and, though pursued, Lazareff eventually managed to reach the coast and board a British steamer for Japan. He arrived here September 17, and his sole desire is to meet George Kennan and help on the movement to bring the whole subject of Siberian cruelties before the Czar.

BRUTALLY MURDERED.

An Old Man Assaulted by Roughs Without Provocation.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., September 30.—William Joslyn arrived here yesterday from Mount Clemens, Mich., to visit his daughter. Last night, while standing in front of the Scoville house, conversing with friends, a gang of half a dozen roughs came along and attacked him, knocking him down and kicking him brutally. He died within a few minutes. The murdered man formerly resided here, belonging to a prominent family. No cause is known for the death. The murderers have been arrested.

AN UNPOPULAR MAN.

Return of a Light Term Convict to His Home.

LOS ANGELES, September 30.—A year ago Wayne O. Wheeling murdered William Tweed, at Lancaster, in this County. He was tried, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one year in San Quentin. His term expired last night and this morning he arrived at Lancaster a free man.

It was feared that he would not be permitted to leave the train, as there was a deep feeling against him among the citizens. However, his people were at the train to greet and protect him. The father and brother-in-law were armed with Winchester, while his wife and mother carried revolvers. No demonstration was made, however, although there was considerable talk among bystanders and trouble was imminent. Wheeling went home in safety.

THE PACIFIC COAST

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Fears That the Grape Crop Is Damaged.

Capture of a Stage Robber in Santa Barbara County—Arrival of the Acapulco.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., September 30.—Raisin grape growers and vineyardists will suffer greatly from last night's rain, particularly as it did not clear up this morning. The heaviest raisin grape growers had a large quantity of seedless raisins out. The muscatels were all taken care of, however. Wheat raisers are thankful for the rain, as it will help fall planting. Reports throughout the county state the hop growers had nearly finished picking and the rain was not disastrous to them. NAPA, September 30.—The rainfall for the storm amounts to 30-100 of an inch. Business is practically stopped. Grapes will rot badly and be saleable only for distilling purposes if the rain continues, which seems probable. The damage to the grape crop already is very great. Vineyardists are much discouraged at the outlook.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Organizing an American Relief Society.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The Sun tomorrow publishes an appeal to the people of America from the American Committee for the relief of the famine in Ireland. It says the full per cent of actual suffering from hunger is not yet reached, but there will be days of starvation unless help comes not far off. In the last great famine in 1878-79, Parnell, Davitt and others who voiced the country's appeal for food pledged themselves never again to appear as supplicants before the world on behalf of starving Ireland. So no appeal has been sent out and probably none would come from that source until the situation became desperate. A movement is on foot among well-known men, not connected with any Irish societies or political bodies, to bring to the attention of America the appalling calamity which now threatens Ireland, before actual death from hunger has claimed any victims. It has been decided to organize under the name "American Committee for Relief of the Famine in Ireland." It is proposed to make its work cover both North and South America. The personnel of the American Committee contains the following officers: Chairman—General James Grant Wilson; Honorary Chairman, Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, Hon. Grover Cleveland; Vice-Chairman, James Redpath, George Elbert, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, James Phillip, Jr.; Treasurer, the New York Sun; Secretary, Arthur Dudley Wood. It has been decided to accept the Chairmanship of the Sub-Committee on Transportation. The committee appeals for immediate contributions of money, provisions and clothing.

UNDER ARREST.

A Ship's Mate Charged With Murdering the Boatwain.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—Thomas Nolan, second mate of the ship Yorktown, which arrived here lately from New York, was today arrested by the United States Marshal on the charge of murdering John Carr, a sailor on the ship is the complainant. Nolan is charged with having caused the death of Boatwain Weston, who was washed overboard during the voyage. Carr says Nolan cut the rope that held Weston while at work making repairs. Nolan denies the charge and the story of several shipmates is that Nolan risked his life to try and save Weston.

THE ACAPULCO ARRIVES.

Captain Pitts Refuses to Talk About the Barrundia Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—The Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco arrived today from Panama bringing the shipwrecked crews of the American bark Caribarian and of the British ship Francis Thorpe which went ashore at Selina Cruz August 11. Captain Pitts of the Acapulco refused to speak of the Barrundia affair further than to say the published reports were in the main correct and that he had prepared a report of the affair which would be forwarded to the main office in New York.

STAGE ROBBER CAPTURED.

Good Work in Pursuit by an Insurance Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—Last Wednesday the stage from Lompoc near Los Alamos, Santa Barbara county, was held up by a masked man and the express box taken. Four men started in pursuit from Los Alamos, among them John H. Conway, of a San Francisco insurance agency. The pursuers separated, and Conway, after twenty hours of riding, came upon the robber and captured him. The robber confessed and said his name was Harry West.

Arrested for Arson.

FRESNO, September 30.—Thomas Caspar was arrested today on a charge of arson. The complaint was sworn to by George F. Stanford, insurance agent. Stanford charges that Caspar burned his shoe store last Sunday in order to get the insurance money. The stock was insured for \$700 and is said to have been worth only \$200.

Paid the Extreme Penalty.

HAVANA, September 30.—Two brothers, V. Jose and Carmelo Diaz, were executed this morning for a particularly atrocious crime. They attacked a Turkish woman and subjected her to the grossest indignities. The husband thought to avenge his wife but was killed by the brothers, who also murdered the woman and mutilated the bodies in a horrible manner.

Effect of the McKinley Bill.

HAVANA, September 30.—The Executive Board of the Spanish party in Cuba has sent a telegram to Spain pointing out the heavy damage which cigar manufacturers here will suffer from the new Tariff bill adopted by the United States, and asking for an immediate remedy a new form of Spanish tariff and the negotiation of a treaty with the United States.

BEN FRANKLIN'S MONEY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—In the Orphan's Court, today, a petition was filed by the heirs of Benjamin Franklin, praying that \$100,000, now held by the Board of City Trustees, and known as the "Franklin Fund," be turned over to them, alleging that the provisions of his will are in violation of the rule of perpetuities in the common law.

Under the will probated in 1790, Franklin bequeathed in trust to Philadelphia and Boston each \$100,000 to be invested in loans at five per cent, interest to unmarried

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Last Day of the Fall Meeting at Gravesend.

Long List of Races on the Program.

The "Bob-Tails" Amusing the Residents of Porkopolis—Several Good Ball Games.

GRAVESEND, September 30.—This was the Brooklyn Jockey Club's last day of the fall meeting, and brought out a large attendance. First race, for all ages, six furlongs—Loantaka won, Reclaire second, Bradford third. Time, 1:15. Second race, handicap sweepstake, mile and a sixteenth—Reporter won, Kasson second, St. James third. Time, 1:48 1/2. Third race, Holly handicap, for two-year-olds, six furlongs—Esperanza won, Zenobia second, Russel third. Time, 1:15 1/4. Fourth race, Brookwood handicap, for three-year-olds, mile and a quarter—Demuth won, Prince Fonso second, Riley third. Time, 2:09 1/2. Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—My Fellow won, Golden Reel second, Bally-hoo third. Time, 1:50. Sixth race, three-year-olds and upwards, mile and a sixteenth—Wilfred won, Long Shot second, Foxmede third. Time, 1:49 1/4. Seventh race, all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Lady Jane Colt won, Kingstock second, Aurania third. Time, 1:16.

On the Latoria Course.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—First race, three-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Eugenia won, Pullman second, Zenith third. Time, 1:45. Second race, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Leonard won, Corinne second, Modjeska third. Time, 1:02. Third race, three-year-olds and upwards, one mile and seventy yards—Julius won, Bob Forsythe second, Consigne third. Time, 1:45. Fourth race, Free handicap sweepstake, for three-year-olds and upwards, one mile and seventy yards—Prince Fortunatus won, Eli second, Hamlet third. Time, 1:46 3/4. Fifth race, maiden stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Dungarvan won, Eugenia second, Mirabeau third. Time, 1:10 1/4. Match race between Simon's bay colt Lee S. and bay filly Marmora, owned by Michael Preston, distance five furlongs, Lee S. won easy. Time, 1:04 1/4.

On the Diamond.

CLEVELAND, September 30.—In the League game today Brooklyn won a well-contested game by lucky hitting in the tenth inning. Score: Cleveland 3, Brooklyn 4. Pitchers, Vian and Caruthers. Today's Brotherhood game was one of the best of the season. New York's lead in the first and third innings could not be overcome. Score: Cleveland 7, New York 8. Pitchers, McMill and O'Day.

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CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Census Bureau yesterday announced the population of the Territory of Oklahoma as 61,701.

There was no session of the San Francisco Stock Exchange yesterday, owing to the funeral of President Norwood.

Honorable Frederick Billings, Ex-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, died at Woodstock, Vermont, last evening.

The President has approved among others, the River and Harbor bill, and the joint resolution for the purchase of nickel ore for the navy.

The Cabinet yesterday, for the first time in many weeks, considered Congressional matters awaiting executive action. All the members were present but Mr. Windom and Mr. Rusk.

John Kingston and Thos. Evans fought on the street in Hennessey, Oklahoma, yesterday over a woman. They carved each other in a horrible manner with knives. Kingston is dead and Evans dying.

There is great rejoicing in Germany over the expiration of the Anti-Socialist law. Meetings were held yesterday at many points. Several processions were dispersed by the police but nobody hurt. Many exiles are returning.

The Inter-Colonial last express from Halifax to Montreal last night ran into a pile of ties placed on the track by some miscreants and was wrecked. The passengers were badly shaken up but only one was hurt.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations yesterday: Geo. S. Batcher, of New York, Consul-General to Portugal, United States Consuls: Horace W. Metcalf, of Maine, at Bermuda; Oscar Malrose, of Minnesota, at Denia, Spain.

At Camden, N. J., Arthur H. Williams and wife, aged 75 and 70, attempted to cross a railroad track in a carriage before an express train yesterday and both were killed. Williams was a prominent architect and builder of Camden and Philadelphia.

The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress were \$361,311,503. The permanent annual appropriations for the year 1890-91

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THE CHARGES REFUTED

Interview With Governor Powers.

He Makes a Plain Statement of Facts.

Never Had Any Thing To Do With Reavis Nor His Affairs in Any Way.

"Governor Powers, the morning Democratic organ of Phoenix says you came here as an agent of Reavis, what have you to say about the charge?" was the query of a REPUBLICAN reporter to the Republican candidate for the Council at the Commercial Hotel yesterday. "It is false in every particular," began the Governor. "My first settlement in Arizona dates back to 1879. During the summer and fall of that year, in company with other gentlemen from the East, I bought two mines in Yavapai county, in the vicinity of Prescott and I remained there for four years in charge of the development of those properties." "Were you afterwards an attaché of the Surveyor General's office of this Territory?" "In 1883, I believe, J. W. Robbins was appointed Surveyor General by President Arthur. I had known him intimately in Mississippi. He had lived in my family. At the time he was appointed he was in a low state of health, suffering from consumption. When he arrived at Tucson he telegraphed me to come immediately to that city and assist him in having the office turned over to me and in organizing it. I complied with his request and remained with him three or four months when I returned to my home in Yavapai county. Some time after that I received an appointment as Deputy United States Surveyor under which I did considerable contract surveying for the Government." "Up to the time you were appointed Deputy Surveyor had you ever known a man by the name of James Addison Reavis? And what connection did you ever have with what is known as the Reavis or Peralta Land Grant?" "I never saw or heard of Reavis at that time. But about a year afterwards, or perhaps later, the Peralta land grant papers were filed in the office of the Surveyor General. Preparatory to taking up the papers of consideration Mr. Robbins sent for me and asked me to look into the questions of the boundary lines of the so-called grant, and see if they were sufficiently well described to enable a surveyor to run them accurately. He caused a copy to be made of the description of the line named in the original papers, and with that in my hands I undertook the duty assigned me. "After a careful examination I made as complete a report as I could and forwarded it to the Surveyor General's office. It was the nature of a confidential report intended for the special information of the Surveyor-General, but as far as I know it is still on file in the Surveyor-General's office. The present Surveyor-General was Chief Clerk in the office at the time I was called upon to perform the service, and is familiar with the entire transaction. I reported that I found no initial monument and no point described which I could identify as a starting point; and without an authorized starting point no survey could be made." "Were you ever in the employ of Mr. Reavis as surveyor or otherwise, and were you ever directly or indirectly interested in the so-called Peralta grant?" "I never was in Mr. Reavis' service for an hour; never received a dollar or a cent or any compensation whatever for any service or rendered service ever rendered him. I never was at any time interested personally in the so-called Peralta grant to the extent of one nickel."

A RAILROAD COMBINE

Signed by Leading Officials of the Roads.

All the Southwestern Lines in a Gigantic Deal to Absolutely Control Rates and Prevent Cutting.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—The following is the substance of the articles of agreement of the recently formed Southwestern Steamship and Railway Association.

The signers are Jay Gould, President of the Texas Pacific; H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain; C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific; Allen Marvel, President of the Atchison and Frisco Companies; J. Waldo, General Traffic Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Robert Mallory, President of the New York and Texas Steamship Company; H. Seaman, President of the Cromwell Steamship Company; W. B. Dorrledge, General Manager of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas; George H. Nettleton, President of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis.

The articles provide that the association shall cover all the intersecting traffic, having its origin or destination at points where there is competition between the members. They do not cover or relate to any traffic which begins or ends within the limits of a State disconnected from continuous transportation through or into other States. This paragraph is believed to fully comply with the Texas anti-trust law. All action of the Rate Committee is subject to review and approval by the Executive Committee.

The fundamental principle of agreement is that the Receiver, President, Vice-President or General Manager whose names are affixed will assume the responsibility as executive officers of their respective companies for the maintenance of the provisions of the agreement which shall take effect September 1, 1890, and continue thereafter subject to ninety days' written notice to the Chairman of the desire of any member to withdraw therefrom. The strength of the agreement lies in section 1 of article 4, where the rate making and rate changing power is taken away from the traffic managers and vested in an Executive Committee composed of the highest officers of the companies interested.

FOR A MERE PITTANCE.

Two Young Men Lose Their Honor and Their Good Name.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—A Chronicle special from Los Angeles says George Martin, Cashier, and James Mann, Collector, of the Santa Fe Railroad Company have disappeared and investigation shows they have robbed the company of about \$5000.

Both are young men and unmarried and moved in good society. They were trusted employees and were about to be promoted to positions of more remuneration and responsibility. The stolen money was spent in fast living. It is believed the men have gone to Mexico and effort has been made to bring them back. The company will lose nothing by the defalcation as both men were under bonds.

BADLY BURNED.

Nine Firemen Caught under a Falling Wall in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 30.—Fire tonight in a building at 171 Canal street, occupied by several manufacturing firms gave the department much trouble and caused a loss of \$250,000.

At the height of the fire, a wall of the building fell out burying nine members of Engine Company 17. The work of rescue began instantly and all were soon out. They were painfully burned and bruised, but all miraculously escaped fatal injuries.

From Old Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 30.—The son-in-law of Barrundia arrived here and is under protection of the Salvadorian envoy.

A party of Yaqui Indians captured a wagon train near Camari a few days ago, killing one of the teamsters. Soldiers overtook them yesterday and recaptured the train. Two soldiers were wounded. The Indians escaped; loss unknown.

At Memphis, Tenn., the Congressional deadlock was broken last evening by the nomination of Col. Joshua Patton on the fifty-first ballot.

THE CHARGES REFUTED

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