

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 123.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1890.

FIVE CENTS.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

How He is Discriminated Against Abroad.

Especially in the Markets of La Belle France.

Correspondence on the Subject Be- tween the Two Countries.

Minister Reid's Eloquent Appeal for the Rescindment of the Prohibitory Duties.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The president sent to the senate today, in compliance with the senate resolution, all the correspondence not already submitted to congress, touching the efforts made by this government to secure a modification or repeal by the French government of its decree of 1881, prohibiting the importation into France of American pork and kindred American products. In his letter of transmittal to the president, Acting Secretary Wharton, of the state department says: "This correspondence discloses the important fact that the French Government now practically places its exclusion of our pork products upon economic instead of sanitary grounds. As this policy of France, is now applied only to the United States, the department has not failed to protest against the discrimination, as unjust.

In a letter from Minister Reid to Secretary Blaine, dated June 28th, 1890, in answer to a letter from the latter, already published, Reid says any steps taken towards recalling the attention of the French government to the subject, would seem inopportune. He also says the French government rather favors the removal of the prohibition. On July 18th, the acting secretary wrote to Reid approving his suggestion.

A letter from W. B. Franklin, commissioner-general of the United States at the Paris exposition, to Blaine, gives the substance of an interview between Reid and Franklin and Spuller, the French minister of foreign affairs, at which Spuller admitted that the citizens of France did not believe the consumption of American pork by them would injure the health of the consumers. Spuller added, however, that there would be difficulty in having the prohibition removed on account of the protectionist feeling. In response to an invitation given by Reid to inspect the American pork products at the exposition, Spuller, November 23, 1889, sent a note stating that in the opinion of his colleagues who had charge of the health department, an inspection of the meat shown in the exposition would not have the importance Reid's letter seemed to give it, as the superior quality of the meat was already established by awards; but this would not prove that the mass of American hog products, is equally good.

Included in the correspondence is a letter from Blaine to Reid, inclosing a letter from the secretary of agriculture, giving the history of the "harsh and unreasonable restrictions," to quote Blaine, "imposed by the governments of France, Germany and Great Britain, against the importation of American live animals and hog products." In his letter, which is dated March 4, 1890, Blaine instructs Reid to express the hope to the French authorities that the French government "may now be prepared to extend equitable relief from its unjust measures." Blaine adds that the United States minister's to England and Germany have been similarly instructed.

Early in July last, Reid called on Ribot, French minister of foreign affairs, and in a letter to Secretary Blaine, dated July 11th, he says that during the interview, Ribot continued, as he had done on every similar occasion previously, to state that agitation over the McKinley bill made any action on this point extremely difficult.

Reid protested that France was the aggressor, and should take the first step.

A voluminous letter, dated July 3rd, was sent to Ribot by Reid. The American minister in this communication endeavored to show Ribot the mistake France is making in excluding American pork, and quotes statistics to carry out his argument. He hints at the possible prohibition of French wines by the United States, owing to the growth of the wine industry in this country, and refers to the effect such action would have on France.

On July 8, 1890, Ribot sent a note to Reid in which he said the difficulties in the way of removing the prohibition had been attended to by measures which were finally passed or voted on by the house of representatives, and which do not fail to raise just complaints on the part of the French government. Ribot referred to the tariff bill and customs administrative bill.

Reid, in a letter to Ribot, dated July 23, 1890, asks pardon for endeavoring to show that this is a view of the situation which the facts do not warrant.

"The existing rule as to the exclusion of American pork has not been modified," says Mr. Reid, in his letter. "Not a step to that end, so far as is known has been taken. What evidence of good will, then, in this regard, has France given on France. The French decree, which the United States could be already expected to reciprocate? There would appear to be no similarity or just relation of any kind between the two subjects which your excellency couples. French exclusion of American pork and the two American bills, currently called the McKinley bills. Nor is any reason apparent why a continuance of one should be justified by your apprehensions as to the others.

There is every reason, from the history of such legislation in the past, to believe that as experience shows defects or injustice in the working of the American bills, they will be modified. The French decree, in spite of argument and remonstrance, in spite even of proof that it does nobody any good, has been tenaciously maintained unchanged for nine

years. The American bill has been enforced in all countries with absolute impartiality. The French decree singles out the United States from all other countries, and prohibits its products alone, while the similar products of the rest of the world are admitted. The American bills make no charges against the quality of the product, whose importation they regulate or tax. The French decree is based upon the indefensible charge, that the American product excluded is unwholesome, though this charge has been repudiated by the French academy of medicine itself, and though this prohibited and unwholesome product has recently been crowned by the highest prize of our own universal exposition.

"France is and has been for nine years past the persistent aggressor; it has absolutely prohibited the importation of an American product on indefensible charges. It still maintains this prohibition in spite of the demonstrated facts that nothing is thereby gained, either for its own consumers, or its own producers, and the only appreciable effect is to do injustice to a century old friend, by openly discriminating against that friend in favor of Germany, Italy, and England.

"After such a record, and in advance of the slightest known movement to amend it, how can France have reason to expect, as your excellency indicates, that its evidence of good will should now be reciprocated by the United States? He who seeks justice should first do justice." Much more should that nation which seeks friendly consideration for its merchants, refrain first from injustice to the merchants of the country appealed to, and from the defamation of that country's products.

After calling attention to an offer from Washington to modify our customs bill at the request of France, in regard to appeals from cases of alleged undervaluation, and stating that this friendly action and removal of the duty on works of art had passed unnoticed by France, Reid concludes as follows:

"From our point of view, then, the case stands thus: The French government has persisted for nine years in an indefensible act, discriminating especially against United States commerce. Meanwhile it complains of new laws by the United States government, far less severe and in no way discriminating against French commerce. Its complaints receive prompt and considerate attention, and the friendly disposition thus shown evokes no recognition. It cannot be believed that with a full understanding of the case, the French government deliberately chooses that attitude.

"Your excellency has been necessarily much precipitated of late with other matters, but I cannot believe that when you come to give the case full attention you can be satisfied with it. Now, as heretofore, I make my appeal to French friendliness, French justice, and I may add, to an enlightened sense of French interests."

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

A MICHIGAN CENTRAL PASSENGER TRAIN BADLY WRECKED.

A Depot Demolished, Engine Exploded and Fireman Blown to Atoms—A Bad Collision on the Erie Road.

DETROIT, August 15.—The North Shore limited, one of the Michigan Central was badly wrecked this afternoon, at Augusta, Michigan. The limited struck a protruding car of a freight train which had been side-tracked. The engine jumped the track and crashed into the depot, completely wrecking the building, and two boys who were inside were killed. After striking the building the engine exploded, blowing fireman Gregg to atoms, and instantly killing Engineer McRoberts. Particulars thus far received do not mention any passengers being killed, although the number injured is given at from twelve to fifteen.

On the Erie Road.

PATERSON, N. J., August 15.—The Chicago and Grand Trunk express on the Erie railroad crashed into a freight train, near the bridge over the Passaic river this afternoon. The fireman was probably fatally injured. The passengers were hurled in every direction, but none were seriously injured.

A Fatal Collision.

ALTON, Ill., August 15.—A passenger and a work train on the St. Louis Alton and Springfield, collided this evening, killing three workmen outright and seriously injuring fourteen others. None of the passengers were hurt. The killed are: Peter Smith, Springfield, Ill.; Charlie McGee, Alton, and James Murray, of St. Louis. All the injured, are badly hurt and several will probably die.

HAPPY MAJOR BONEBRAKE.

The Banker-Statesman Returns From the Scene of Battle.

His face was wreathed in smiles and his eyes shone like a fresh minted twenty, as he stepped from the train yesterday on his return from Sacramento. To get into Los Angeles after having been in the capital city is enough to make any man happy, but Major Bonebrake's pleasure was purely political.

"Had a good time at the convention? Well I should smile" and he did smile as he replied to the HERALD man's greeting. "Why, sir, everybody treated us well, and we were very kind to ourselves. We got everything we went after. The plan of action was as clearly defined as the engraving on a treasury note, and it was carried out in every detail. Those San Diego fellows were daisies, and so were the Orange and San Bernardino county men. "But you should have seen the convention during that first ballot for governor. The excitement was indescribable. Ah, it was great I tell you."

"Where's Judge Fitzgerald? Has he come back?"

"Oh no, I left him full—"

"I left him up there full as he could be—"

"Why Major, Judge Fitzgerald never drinks—"

"Well sir, as I was saying I left him up there full as he could be—of enthusiasm over the result of our work."

"Oh!"

RAILWAY STRIKES.

New York Central Affairs in Good Shape.

Pinkerton Men Still Guarding Property.

The Firemen Conclude That it is Best Not to Strike.

Chancey Depew Declines to Speak About A Strike that is Ended—Wabash Switchmen Go Out.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Pinkerton is still recruiting men to guard the property of the New York Central road. Every applicant is personally examined by Bob Pinkerton. A successful applicant must be at least five feet eight tall, and men of robust build are preferred. The pay is \$15 a week with board and lodging on an active duty, and half pay when not actively engaged. Fully fifty recruits were engaged today. They were taken in a round-about way to the rear of the Grand Central depot. The destination of this company was west Albany. They were a tough looking lot of men that would make a bad fight if they got into a conflict. Before starting them Pinkerton made an address. "Now, you are not sent out to kill people," he said, "but if your lives are in danger you know what to do. You must not go out expecting a picnic because there will be hard work and long hours. You will hardly be able to get boarding houses, but we'll feed you and take care of you. Obey the orders of your captain and you'll get your pay."

Firemen Refuse to Go Out.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 15.—The executive board of locomotive firemen that have been in session in Utica for the past few days, adjourned tonight, and the delegates returned to their homes. The meeting of the executive board consisted of fourteen delegates representing the fourteen lodges comprising the New York Central district. These fourteen delegates represent over 700 firemen in the employ of the New York Central. The delegate from the Syracuse lodge returned from Utica tonight and talked quite freely of what was done at the meeting. He said, the meeting though protracted, was one of harmony, and all agreed upon matters of importance. The meeting, he said, had been called to discuss the advisability of striking. Numerous speeches were made both in favor of striking and against it. When the matter was finally put to a vote, it was decided to stand by the constitution of the order, and not to strike unless a strike was ordered by higher authority. They concluded that they themselves had no grievance, that could not be amicably settled with the company without the expense of a strike.

The Central in Good Condition.

NEW YORK, August 15.—At noon Vice President Webb said that the affairs of the New York Central are in such good condition that the heads of the various departments could again assume control. Webb denied that he asked the government to call out the militia at East and West Albany. General Superintendent Voorhees said he had received many applications for reinstatement from strikers. Their cases will be considered. Powderly sent a dispatch stating that he would arrive here this evening.

Wabash Switchmen Strike.

CHICAGO, August 15.—All the switchmen on the Wabash road struck this afternoon, completely tying up the line. Pay day is the 15th of the month, and as the pay master did not appear today, the men quit. The pay master will be here Saturday night.

Depew Keeps Silent.

HAMBURG, Germany, August 15.—Chauncey Depew, president of the New York Central, in an interview, today, was asked his opinion of the situation of affairs in regard to the strike on that road. Depew, in reply, said he did not think it was necessary to express an opinion, in view of the fact that the strike was ended.

The European Wheat Crop.

LONDON, August 15.—THE TIMES prints reports from four hundred correspondents throughout the United Kingdom relative to the growing wheat crop. From these it is estimated that the crop will yield 23,500 bushels to the acre on 2,530,000 acres, giving a net yield of 8,000,000 quarters. It is also estimated that the total yield of Europe will be 155,700,000 quarters, while the amounts consumed is put at 175,000,000 leaving a balance to be drawn from America and elsewhere of 19,000,000 quarters.

Uncle Sam Willing to Mediate.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—A dispatch from Guatemala conveys the intelligence that the belief obtains there that the department of state instructed Minister Mizner to inform Guatemala and San Salvador that mediation of any European nation between them, would not be regarded with favor by the United States, but the question was one which called for mediation by an American power, if that method of securing the restoration of peace was to be employed.

Panama Canal Prospects.

PANAMA, August 15.—It is officially announced that the Columbian government has asked congress to authorize an extension of the concession to the Panama canal company, on the terms proposed by Lieutenant Weyse, and it is generally believed such authority will be given.

Australian Shipping Paralyzed.

MELBOURNE, August 15.—The marine officers here have decided to strike. The paralysis of the shipping trade, consequent upon the strike movement, extends to Sidney, Adelaide, Brisbane and other ports.

Chamber of Commerce.

Shipments were made yesterday by the chamber of commerce to California on wheels and the state board of trade of a varied assortment of California products.

The following donations to the chamber of commerce exhibit were received

yesterday: Mrs. John Schmidt, three varieties of grapes and bottled wine; E. R. Plummer, Plummer Ranch, Cahuengas, corn in stalk 13 feet high, Spenglers sugar beet, no irrigation; Mrs. I. M. Patterson, Los Angeles, orange wood plaques; M. Brimble, Covina, Kelsey Japan plums.

The Vedolia on its Travels.

Commissioner Kercheval has received a letter from Mr. A. Paeger, an extensive orange-grower in Honolulu, thanking him for a colony of the vedolia, which arrived safe and alive. He says that the trees are covered with scale and rapidly decaying, but he now feels that relief has come and that the parasite will soon destroy the terrible little enemy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Continued Success of the Palmer Company at the Grand.

Another large and appreciative audience greeted the second performance of "Saints and Sinners" by the Palmer company at the Grand last night. As has already been stated, Mr. Stoddard's portrayal of the saintly "Jacob Fletcher" was simply perfect, and with such strong support as was accorded him by Miss Harrison in the role of "Lettie Fletcher," it was an easy matter to lose sight of the fact that the scenes he enacted were unreal. Mr. Barrymore as the gentlemanly villain divided the honors with the two artists above mentioned.

At the matinee this afternoon the laughable farce-comedy, "Aunt Jack," will be repeated; while the engagement will close to-night with "Jim the Penman," a play to which considerable local interest is attached at the present time.

CHICAGO EXHIBIT.

Major Ben Truman Spoken of for General Manager.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee on Wednesday 20 inst., at 11 a. m. at the chamber of commerce in Los Angeles, when a general manager will be chosen, and steps taken to have the exhibit placed in Chicago by the middle of September. Mr. Truman is most anxious to have the exhibit in running order as soon as possible, as within the next thirty days travel in this direction will commence, and the display of fruits, vegetables, and cereals will turn many an undecided man in this direction. Major Ben Truman is the choice of the citizens for the position of general manager. He represented California at the world's fair at New Orleans, at the centennial at Philadelphia, at the exposition at Paris, and at London. No man in the United States has had the experience of these matters that Major Truman has. Himself a writer of note, and an old newspaper man, he is known to all the editors of newspapers in the east and west, and will be able to do us immense good by getting eastern papers to give us credit for what people can raise here.

TURF EVENTS.

SUNOL SOON TO TROT AGAINST THE RECORD OF MAUD S.

Palo Alto to Break the Stallion Record Held by Axtell—Jack and Palo Alto Again Matched—Yesterday's Races.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—On September 4th Robert Bonner's mare Sunol (2:10½) will trot at Belmont Park against the record of Maud S. (2:08¾), and on the same day and place Senator Stanford's Palo Alto will trot against the stallion record of 2:12, held by Axtell.

CHICAGO, August 15.—At the trotting meeting of the Northwestern Breeders' association, next week, the great California filly Sunol will be trotted to beat the record of Maud S., and Jack and Palo Alto will trot a match for \$5,000.

The Flyers at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, August 15.—The largest crowd of the week was at the races today.

First race, handicap sweepstakes, all ages, 2½ miles—Index first, Wildoats second; time 4:02½.

Second race, one mile, running, all ages—A walkover for Daisy D.

Special race, ½ mile—Vincio first, Juniata second; time 1:04.

One and one fourth miles, 3 year olds—Captain Al first, Raindrop second; time 2:12½.

Selling race, ¾ mile heats—Ida Glenn won first heat in 1:15; installation second heat in 1:16½; Ida Glenn first.

Races at Willows.

WILLOWS, Cal., August 15.—First race, running, mile and repeat, free for all—David Douglas first, Lucky Dan second; best time 1:46½.

Second race, 2:25 class, pacing—Sam Lewis first, Costello second; best time 2:20.

Third race, Special trotting—Arthur Wilkes first, Kathleen second; best time 2:40.

Fourth race, Half mile dash, running—Token first, R. H. Second; time 51 seconds.

Fifth race, Special trotting unfinished—Frank B., Vidette and Johana Hayward each won a heat; best time 2:30.

Closing Day at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, August 15.—Closing day: The 2:25 class, \$2,000, divided—Walter E., first, Leopold Rose second, Sle'a third, Mamie E., fourth. Best time, 2:18.

Pacing, 2:17 class, \$1,500, divided—Crickett won, Emma second, Maggie B., third, Dallas second; best time—

Free for all trot, \$2,000 divided—Rosalind Wilkes won, Susie S., second; best time 2:16¾.

Saratoga Track.

SARATOGA, August 15.—First race—Naniclare won, Guardena second, Caprice, third.

Second race—mile and one-sixteenth, King Crab won, Granite second, Puzzle third; time, 1:48½.

Third race—half mile—Remetta won, National second, Goldstep third; time, 50½.

Fourth race, mile—Maid of Orleans won, Major Tom second, Ban third; time 1:43.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Architect won, Bob Miller second, Profigate third; time 1:17.

Sixth race, one mile—Corticello won, Gunwad second, Raymond third; time 1:44½.

ALASKAN FUR SEAL.

The Females Not Ruthlessly Slaughtered.

Such is the British View of the Poachers' Methods.

Salisbury's Aim in the Bearing Sea Negotiations.

The Whole Correspondence to be Made Public as Soon as Blaine Receives Salisbury's Ultimatum.

Associated Press Dispatches.

LONDON, August 15.—In the commons tonight, Alexander Stavely Hall questioned the government regarding the position of the Bering sea negotiations. He said, careful inquiry on the spot had satisfied him that the methods by which British vessels conducted their fishing, led to no undue waste of seal life. It was not the case that female seals were recklessly slain.

Fergusson, speaking for the government said that no adequate judgement could be formed on the negotiations or on the diplomatic correspondence on the subject until the house possessed Salisbury's final reply, which could not be put upon the table until it had been presented to the United States secretary of state. When the whole correspondence was published, he believed the house would be satisfied with the spirit and manner in which the negotiations had been conducted on the side of the British government. The aim of Salisbury's action had been to establish a closed time for seals by international arrangement, and at the same time to prevent the further seizing of British vessels and secure compensation for seizures already made.

The under foreign secretary's statement was received with marks of approval. Commencing on the Bering sea blue book, the Times declares that it confirms the conclusion that the conduct of the American government in rejecting Pauncote's *modus vivendi*, in instructing American cruisers to dismantle British vessels, and in breaking off negotiations, evinces arbitrariness and contempt for reasons happily rare in international relations nowadays.

"Salisbury's firmness," says the Times, "will show the colonists that the home government is not, as they sometimes effect to think, a mere funnel for diplomatic notes."

Which Blaine has been dealing are the most transparent and artificial kind. From first to last the taint of American politics infects his negotiations.

Even, if America possessed the exclusive rights claimed, England would be justified in resenting most strongly the mode by which the pretension was made good."

The article concludes thus: "The position as it stands is not one that the friends of good will between the nations can view, without misgiving."

The Chronicle says, England and America may have differed, but they almost remain friends. It hopes Blaine's rejection of Salisbury's proposals will be only transient, as a protest against the apparent breach of faith on Salisbury's part.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

President Liebes Says the Poachers are Extenuating the Seal.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—H. Liebes, president of the North American Commercial Company, said today the report from the company's agent says up to July only 20,000 seal skins had been taken, and the seal rookeries were almost deserted. "I predict that unless Bering sea is closed to all nations during July, August and September, fur seal will become extinct. This state of affairs is due to the poachers who kill females of all ages, while the Commercial company is allowed to kill only young males."

Morrow's Congratulations.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—Colonel H. H. Markham, Republican candidate for governor, has received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, August 15.—I congratulate you on your nomination. Victory for the ticket is assured.

(Signed) Wm. W. Morrow.

Exets Still on the Warpath.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 15.—Dispatches received here from San Salvador state that President Ezeta will await the opening of peace negotiations a few days longer, and will then re-open hostilities, if necessary.

An Editor Loses His Wife.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., August 15.—Mrs. Sue Clogett Pettigill, wife of J. B. Pettigill, managing editor of the Tacoma Ledger, died at the residence of her brother, Hon. W. H. Clogett, in Osburne, Idaho, this morning, of paralysis of the heart.

Morrow Declines.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—Postmaster S. W. Backus has received a telegram from W. W. Morrow, declining the nomination for congressman at large.

Rains in Arizona.

HOLBROOK, Ariz., August 15.—Heavy rains have occurred all over this country, causing washouts and delaying trains.

First Shipment of Hops.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The first carload of hops was shipped east today to a New York firm.

London Clothing Co.

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE Still in Full Blast.

The Goal of Yesterday is but the Starting Place of Today.

WHERE is the man who looks not after some sort of a "goal," "the best," "the surest?" All strive for "profit," "honor" and "glory."

The solid things in this life are most sought after. Therefore, it does not seem strange that men seek after the solid apparel.

We're doing business in the substantial qualities of Clothing; resorting to no tricks, offering no device, not having our honor impugned.

Now reader, if you find any virtues to your liking in this announcement, perhaps you'd like the proof, which every patron of our house receives. We're glad to give it. Our great trade is part of it.

We Close at 6 p. m. Saturdays at 10 p. m.

London Clothing Co.

CORNER SPRING AND TEMPLE STS.