TODAY'S FORECAST.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: FAIR WEATHER; WARMER; WESTERLY WINDS.

The Herald

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE LOCAL BANKS.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BANK RECEIVES PERMISSION TO RESUME BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND.

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FLASHES FROM ABROAD.

Sparring for Wind in the German Reichstag.

Speeches For and Against the New Army Bill.

The Discussion Likely to Last Till the End of the Week.

Arguments Before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration Closed—Mr. Phelps Highly Complimented on His Brilliant Effort.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 8.—The speeches made for and against the army bill in the reichstag yesterday and today were purely of a partisan character, indicating nothing of the undercurrents which may ultimately guide the votes of the several parties. Each speaker indicated the known programme, and avoided any reference to a compromise. The obvious determination of a large number of members to be heard on the bill implies that the discussion will last until the end of next week.

At today's session of the reichstag Groeber spoke against the army bill in the name of the Center party. The Centrists, he declared, were firmly opposed to the bill. All the newly elected representatives of the party were pledged against it. From a military point of view, the bill was needless; from an economical standpoint, it was ruinous. It would be better for the government to enter into an organic federation with Austria than to increase the army superfluously. The present government game to secure a mouse-trap majority was undignified. Doubtless if the house knew how the government intended to cover the extra cost involved in the measure it would not be able to find a majority.

Boeckel, anti-semitic, said the members of that party would only vote for the bill on condition that the costs would be covered by taxes exacted only from the rich. To secure anti-semitic support, Caprivi must declare the government would not increase the indirect food tax.

Boeckel declared that the anti-semitics would strive to abolish the possibility of heaping up enormous fortunes like those possessed by the Rothschilds and Bleichroeders. He added that the bill must be the absolute conclusion of the increase of the army; if it were not emigration from Germany would increase.

Caprivi reiterated the statement he made yesterday that it was at present impossible to give the details of the financial plan to cover the increase expenditure that would be incurred through granting the government's demands. He asked Boeckel to trust the government's honesty, and promised to relieve weak shoulders of the burden of increased taxation. Only the well-to-do, he said, would be called upon to pay the new tax.

Wednesday next is a day for private members' motions. The Centrists will then raise the question of the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany. The Freisinnige papers persist in stating that the government's support of or refraining from opposing the ultramontane proposal will be the price paid the Centrists for their support of the army bill. Both the Centrist leaders and the government adherents deny this compact. The chancellor undoubtedly has a majority in favor of the bill without the Centrists. In the lobbies today it was not the Jesuit, but the taxation question upon which the Centrists declared an arrangement for their support was possible. While Herr Crober proclaimed no compromise in the house, the members of the Lieber wing of the party stated in the lobby that if the chancellor pledged the government to cover the increase in expenditures by a progressive imperial tax on incomes over 12,000 marks, the Centrists would vote for the bill. Privately they are angling for a deal, which is likely to be arranged, giving the government a large majority. Dr. Lieber means to insist that the bill shall go to the committee, and this will give time for negotions to be carried on.

The National Liberals have given notice of a motion in regard to the distress caused by drought, and also in regard to the lack of fodder. The Richterists will propose entire suspension of import duties on fodder until May, 1894. The Socialists will support the measure.

For the first time in the history of the reichstag the Socialists have obtained the chairmanship of one of the prominent committees. In the elections for members of the Bavarian landtag, for the first time the Socialists captured seats and two candidates were elected in Munich. They also won seats in Wurtemburg, Augsberg and Bamberg.

BERING SEA COURT.

Hon. E. J. Phelps Concludes the Argument of the Case.

PARIS, July 8.—Hon. E. J. Phelps, of counsel for the United States, finished his closing address before the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration today. He opposed the British proposal to establish a 20-mile zone within which sealing should be prohibited, basing his objection on the inefficiency of the proposal and upon the impossibility of settling the limits of the zone effectually. Proceeding to compare the present British proposals with those made by Lord Salisbury, he was interrupted by Sir Charles Russell, of the counsel for Great Britain, who said Lord Salisbury denied having made the proposals referred to. Phelps replied by reading Lord Salisbury's dispatches. He showed that Lord Salisbury only receded after Canada interposed.

Phelps then resumed his argument in support of the American prohibition of pelagic sealing over the entire route followed by seals in their migrations, which route extended as far as San Francisco. If the arbitrators, he said, did not recognize that the United States had property rights in the herd, concurrent regulations would consequently be necessary.

At this point a long discussion took place about dealing with vessels seized and whether they should be taken to the nearest American port or to a British port. When the discussion was finished Phelps proceeded. He charged that the British desired the tribunal to protect the pelagic hunters and did not aim to secure the preservation of the seal herd.

Phelps closed his plea eloquently. Every word was listened to with the closest attention by the large audience. America, he said, stood on the justice of her case. He dwelt at length on the moral importance of the tribunal's decision. From this dicision, he said, the only appeal was to the judgment of civilization and history.

Baron de Courcel, president of the tribunal, complimented Phelps upon his skill and eloquence in discharging the difficult task of closing an eloquent debate, and said: "I beg to be allowed to consider the laurels which you have won at this cosmopolitan bar as a fair addition to the wreath of honors you conquered in other fields of the old and new world."

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, expressed gratitude for the courtesy of the court. Mr. Phelps concurred, adding that the president's part in the case was one of those happy memories which formed the best inheritance of his declining years.

The arbitrators will hold a private sitting Monday.

ORDER RESTORED IN PARIS.

Strong Measures of the Government Having a Good Effect.

PARIS, July 8.—The government was violently attacked in the chamber of deputies today, but the chamber voted confidence in the ministry—343 to 134. The attack grew out of the course of the government in withdrawing troops from the provinces for the suppression of the riots in Paris, closing the labor exchange, etc.

Everything was quiet in the city today. It is believed the strong measures of the government are having the proper effect for the restoration of order. Two hundred rioters were arrested last night.

FOUND IN LOS ANGELES.

A MOTHER HEARS OF HER LONG LOST SON.

After a Search of 30 Years He Is Located in Los Angeles—A Kidnaping Case That Rivals That of the Lost Charley Ross.

Special to the HERALD.

CHICAGO, July 8.—What seems to be at last a tangible solution of an abduction committed 30 years ago has been unearthed by the Chicago police. The circumstances of the kidnaping rival the famous Charley Ross affair in some ways, and Mrs. J. W. Parker's persistent search for her lost one has make her sorrowful story a well known one. She has advertised steadily, but met with no results until Detective Bruce took the case, June 14th. Mrs. Parker is now a matronly lady of 50 years. When she was but 14 years old she first met Merrill, who stood at the head of the Santa Fe road in Los Angeles. Merrill was then 45 years old, handsome and smooth, and he soon ruined the girl. When a child was born he made several attempts to kidnap it, and finally succeeded when the lad was 5 years old. Since then the mother, who is now married and the mother of several children, has never seen her boy. When Detective Bruce was given the case he set about to trace the lad's father during the 30 years that have elapsed. This morning he received a dispatch from Los Angeles announing that young Merrill had been located at that place, where he is living under the name of Vowell. Mrs. Parker when informed became hysterical and almost frantic. She wanted to start at once for the Pacific coast, but Bruce prevailed upon her to remain in Chicago until more detailed information is secured.

[There are several discrepancies in the foregoing dispatch. The Santa Fe road had no representative in Los Angeles at the time alleged. Nothing is known of the people named. Young Merrill or Vowell could not be found last night. —ED.]

THE BLACKS MUST GO.

An Uprising Against the Negroes at Sikeston, Mo.

DEXTER, Mo., July 8.—News was brought here this afternoon that great excitement prevails in the vicinity of Sikeston, where the negro miller, who murdered the Ray girls, near Bardwell, Ky., was captured, and that an effort would be made tonight to run the negroes out of that locality. There will probably be serious trouble, as many old citizens and farmers employ a large amount of negro labor, and will defend the negroes, while many good citizens favor moving them. It is impossible now to secure confimation from Sikeston.

An Attorney's Claim for Fees.

SOUTH COLISTER, I. T., July 8.—George S. Thebo of Paris, Tex., today filed a suit against the Choctaw Nation to recover $110,000, alleged attorney's fees, in the noted Choctaw-Chickasaw Oklahoma land claim. Thebo also filed a petition for an injunction to restrain the distribution of the money. This will tie up everything indefinitely.

The world's fair will cause a rush. Order early. Full stock, good fit, moderate prices. Getz, fine tailoring, 112 West Third street.

For sunburn and freckles use only Perfecta Face Cream; safe and sure. For sale by A. E. Littleboy, druggist, 311 South Spring street.

For bargains in millinery go to Thurston's, 264 South Main street, opposite Third.

A SMALL SIZED TORNADO.

New York City Visited by a Hurricane.

Sultry Weather Culminates in a Violent Storm.

Many Small Vessels Wrecked and Several Lives Lost.

Awful Results of the Recent Cyclone in Iowa—The Town of Pomeroy Literally Wiped Out of Existence.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A little tornado tripped over town this evening, and for the space of five minutes made things lively. The air was hot and sultry all day, and at 6:15 a wind storm descended upon New York. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Two men were killed by lightning. Several yachts were upset in the bay. Three men were rescued. The beach is strewn with wrecks of row and sail boats.

The storm struck some cars of the Rockaway Beach branch of the Long Island railway at Long Island City and threw them upon their sides. Just as the cars overturned a train from Rock Island City came along, filled with passengers. The engineer saw the cars topple upon the track, and promptly reversed the engine and applied the air brakes. He stopped the train within 10 feet of the wreck.

At Plainfield, N. J., the hurricane was accompanied by lightning and rain, and the wind blew at the rate of 100 miles per hour and hundreds of trees were blown down. It is reported that two men were killed. The storm was especially severe at North Beach on the sound. Excursionists were off shore in small boats and one was drowned and perhaps two others.

THE IOWA CYCLONE.

Awful Devastation—The Town of Pomeroy Literally Wiped Out.

POMEROY, Ia., July 8.—The dead here now number 44. It is one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed, and even the strongest are compelled to turn away from some sights at the city hall hospital, where the worst of the 108 injured are. Every dwelling left standing can well be termed a hospital. All were opened to the sufferers, and each contains from two to eight. Charles Rusen, a bright child of 4 years, died at midnight. Governor Boies is still on the ground, doing all in his power for the wounded. Physicians and nurses are needed badly. Only ten doctors are here today, and calls cannot be promptly answered. The neighboring towns and cities are providing liberally, but more are needed. Of the injured from 12 to 20 more will die.

Reports are being hourly received from the rural districts. It seems the storm started a mile west of Cherokee, followed closely the Illinois Central railroad, cutting a swath a quarter to half a mile in width, completely demolishing everything in its path for a distance of 60 miles. Near Fonda Mrs. E. S. Gerden and two children were killed. Near Newell, John Detwiler was killed and his wife fatally hurt. In Wright county, eight miles west of Belmont, John Louben and daughter were killed. The total deaths from the storm so far as heard from number 63.

The work of burying the dead at Pomeroy has begun. Seventeen were interred late yesterday, and 20 more were buried today. A number of bodies have been shipped away. The scenes are heart-rending as relatives from a distance come to gaze on the features of their dead. Two hundred and eight residences were swept completely from the face of the earth, not a board being left. Hardly a residence remains untouched and the business portion of the town is so badly wrecked that it can be said with truth that Pomeroy is no more.

Dead carcasses of horses, cattle and hogs are being taken from the ruins today and buried. Company G of the state militia of Fort Dodge, assisted by companies from Storm lake and Perry, are on guard night and day. It seems that as many fatalities resulted from going into cellars as from staying above ground. The seven churches of the town are all demolished. No services will be held tomorrow. All is sadness and gloom.

The total damage done in the state by the cyclone is estimated at $800,000.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 8.—The work of organization for the relief of the tornado sufferers at Pomeroy is being pushed in the cities of northwest Iowa. A carload of supplies was sent from here this morning, with half a dozen surgeons and a number of helpers. A meeting was held this forenoon and a committee appointed to raise large relief funds.

The Storm Foretold.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A special bulletin has been issued by the weather bureau with reference to the recent disastrous tornado in Iowa. The bureau claims to have foretold the calamity 24 hours in advance, and to have warned the residents of the states in the upper and central Mississippi and Missouri valleys to provide places of safe resort, such as portions of cellars in houses strongly protected.

A Slavonic Congress.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Bohemian-American national committee today decided to hold a Slavonic congress in the near future, in which Bohemians, Poles, South Slavonians, Hungarians and Russians will participate. The congress will be held in Chicago.

A Minnesota Bank Failure.

LE SEUR, Minn., July 8.—The Bank of Le Seur has failed. Liabilities and assets even at $225,000. The reasons given for closing are to protect home depositors.

CLEVELAND RECOVERING.

The President Getting Over His Attack of Rheumatism.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 8.—President Cleveland is slowly recovering from the rheumatism which caused him so much trouble and which was used as a basis for alarming rumors concerning his health. Dr. Bryant and Colonel Lamont say there is nothing the matter with Cleveland but rheumatism, and that it is yielding to the rest and quiet which the president is now enjoying.

Cleveland still denies himself to callers, but made an exception in the case of Joseph Jefferson yesterday, and today he saw United States Attorney-General Olney and Mrs. Olney.

Late this afternoon the president's sister, Mrs. W. T. Hoyt of Beatrice, Neb., arrived. It is stated at the house that Mrs. Hoyt was not summoned on account of Cleveland's illness. She came east on a visit and will remain at Gray Gables several days.

Colonel Lamont stated that the president had arranged to go sailing this afternoon, but a stiff breeze blowing, he he thought it better not to venture on the bay. The swelling in his left foot has diminished, and his big shoe is now several sizes too large.

ELEVATED ROAD ACCIDENT.

Fifteen Persons Injured By the Collapsing of a Platform.

NEW YORK, July 8.—An accident occurred on the elevated road at Coney Island today, in which 15 persons were injured. Over 500 persons were on the platform waiting for a train to go to the Brighton Beach races. As the cars pushed in all rushed for the rear car. Suddenly there was a terrible crashing of boards, followed by loud shrieks, and 25 feet of platform caved in. The broken boards dropped eight feet, where they were caught by the crossbeams and held. Fortunately the crowd did not fall to the railroad yard below. The injured suffered bruises, cuts and a few broken bones.

Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—An official call for a meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee at Chicago September 12th and 13th, has been issued by General Hickenlooper.

ANOTHER CHOICE PLUM.

WHO WILL INHERIT BLATCHFORD'S OFFICIAL ROBE?

Cleveland Likely to Be Embarrassed in Choosing a Successor to the Dead Jurist—A Host of Eligibles.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Through the death of Associate Justice Blatchford of the United States supreme court, President Cleveland has at his disposal another honorable office as a reward for some member of his party. The fact that Blatchford was the sole representative of New York upon the supreme court bench makes, it is thought here, it probable that his successor will be from this state. The possibility of Secretary Gresham being named for the vacancy has been canvassed here, but it is urged that the temper of the Democratic majority in the senate is hardly favorable to Gresham. Don M. Dickinson is thought to desire the justice's robe, and it is believed the president thinks kindly of his ambition. Gresham and Dickinson will probably be obliged to wait for future vacancies.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The circuit from which the late Associate Justice Blatchford was appointed to the supreme court, comprises northern, southern and eastern New York and Vermont and Connecticut and contains so many lawyers of eminence that President Cleveland is likely to be embarrased in choosing a successor to the dead jurist. Among those selected are E. J. Phelps of Vermont. Another name is E. Henry Lacomb, judge of the United States circuit court of the southern district of New York. Other names from New York are those of James C. Carter and Frederick C. Coudert. Connecticut possesses a possibility in the person of Carlos French. The names of both secretaries Gresham and Carlisle are mentioned, but it can be stated with confidence that the place will not be offered to either of these gentlemen. The Star has this suggestion: "Now is the time for President Cleveland to upset another party tradition and set a new political precedent by appointing ex-President Harrison to the vacancy on the supreme bench."

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—The funeral of Justice Blatchford will be held Monday afternoon, Bishop Potter officiating. The interment will be in Greenwood cemetery, New York city, Wednesday.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Two Old Men Terribly Tortured and Robbed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—The State Register special from Pittsfield, Pike county, gives particulars of a dastardly outrage committed in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill. Two aged Frenchmen, named Joseph and Frank Reignor, were supposed to have considerable money about the house, and two white men and one negro, thought to have driven from Clarksville Thursday evening, went to the house, and drawing revolvers, bound and gagged Frank Reignor and told his brother to hand over the money. He gave them a pocket book, but not satisfied they hanged him up by the neck, and as he was still continuing obdurate, they applied flames to his back and shoulders. After three hours' torture he finally revealed the hiding place, and the robbers secured $3000 in money and valuable papers. Great excitement prevails and the sheriff and a posse are searching for the desperadoes.

A Complete Wreck.

MANILLA, July 8.—The Spanish steamer Don Juan, before reported on fire and abandoned at sea, has been towed here a complete wreck. One hundred and forty-five Chinese passengers were lost.

BANKRUPTCY AND MISERY

The Result of the Stoppage of Silver Coinage.

Senator Stewart Gives Vent to His Feelings.

He Has an Interview with President Diaz of Mexico.

Senator Sherman Denies the Assertion that the Demonetization of Silver Was Accomplished by Fraud.

By the Associated Press.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 8.—Senator Stewart of Nevada, who is now in the city, conferred with President Diaz today on the silver question. The senator, in an interview, said the desperate effort of the gold combination to convert contracts payable into silver into contracts payable in gold alone, by the destruction of more than half the metallic money of the world, is producing its legitimate fruits in bringing bankruptcy and misery upon the people. It was necessary, he said, for Gladstone with his slender majority to act quickly and suspend coinage in India. It was equally necessary to have an extra session of the United States congress to force action before the gold contraction would be realized. But many bankruptcies had occurred, and they would arouse the people to resist the consummation of the resolution to reduce the basis of circulation and credit more than half; the scheme would fail; the Sherman act would not be repealed unless something better was substituted for it.

SHERMAN IS HOT.

He Denies That Silver Was Fraudulently Demonetized.

CHICAGO, July 8.—"That man ought to be hanged; he knows he's lying when he makes the statement he does, and covertly insinuates that honorable men have been guilty of dishonest, scoundrey acts." These words, with wrath, from Senator John Sherman, were drawn out by the charge brought against him and others by James H. Platt, president of the Denver paper mills of Denver, in a communication to a newspaper. The charge is in connection with the passage by congress of the law of 1873 demonetizing silver, known as the demonetization act.

Mr. Platt in effect charged that Senator Sherman, while acting as a member of the conference committee on the bill, did, in conjunction other members of the committee, surreptutiously insert a clause in one section of the bill repealing free coinage and smuggled it through both houses, and that no member of the house, or even President Grant, when he signed the bill, had a faint suspicion that such a clause was contained in the bill. Platt further intimated that advantage was taken of this secret clause by members of the conference committee for speculative purposes.

Mr. Sherman, commenting further on Platt's charges, said: "He is simply revamping some old charges that were exploded long ago. So prominent a Democrat as Abram S. Hewitt of New York, one of the members of the house, investigated the charges when they were first given currency and made a strong report to the house to the effect that there was not a word of truth in the charges."

THE RECORD PROVES IT.

Colonel Platt Reiterates His Charges Against Sherman.

DENVER, July 8.—Col. James Platt was shown the dispatch today in which Senator Sherman denies the charges that the bill demoralizing silver in 1873 was smuggled through congress without debate or the knowledge of either house. Platt said: "There is no issue of veracity between Sherman and myself. It is entirely between Sherman and the Congressional Record. He will not deny that 11 words which took away from silver its mining privilege, were added to the bill by the conference committee, or claim that the repeal of free coinage which these words caused, had been discussed or suggested in either house of the Forty-second congress, or referred to the committee. Neither will he claim that in presenting the report to the senate after those words had been added by the conference committee, he or any one else called attention to the addition, or that Hooper of Massachusetts, in presenting the matter to the house, alluded in any way to this most important amendment. I did not charge Sherman with having taken advantage of his knowledge for speculative purposes. I did say that a few men who knew that the minting privileges had been taken from silver, had a great opportunity for speculation, but I did not charge that they took advantage of it. The Congressional Record is on file at every public library. Anyone who cares to know the truth of this matter has only to take the record and follow the bill through from its first introduction to it final passage."

Silver Offerings.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The director of the mint yesterday, after buying 100,000 ounces of silver, refused additional offerings, but made a telegraphic counter offer of 73 cents. This morning he received replies accepting the offer, to the amount of 528,000 ounces.

Cannot Vote for Repeal.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 8.—Congressman Epes of this district has written a letter to the Petersburg chamber of commerce, declaring he cannot vote for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, unless some compensating legislation is coupled with its repeal.

A Bank Receiver.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The comptroller of the currency has appointed Robert A. Luke receiver of the failed Phillipsburg National bank of Montana.