

GERMANY'S SCHEME OF RETALIATION

Liberal Press Openly Disapproves of the Policy.

Declared a Trick to Get Agrarian Support for the Naval Bill.

Total Exclusion of All Living Cattle and Hogs Under Consideration.

SUGAR PRODUCERS ACTIVE

Ask That No Tariff Agreement Be Accepted Unless the Rate on Sugar Is Lowered.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening publishes the text of an imperial ordinance dated to-day and worded as follows: "In order to prevent the introduction of the San Jose shield louse, the importation of living plants and fresh plant refuse from America, also barrels and boxes and other objects used in the packing or keeping thereof is prohibited until further notice. "The same prohibition applies to the dispatch of fresh fruit and fresh fruit refuse, whenever the examination made at a place of entry may establish the presence of the San Jose louse. This prohibition does not apply in any way to the goods which enter by ships and remain on the ships. The imperial Chancellor is empowered to grant exceptions and to take the necessary precautionary measures."

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The freedom which the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet conceded this week to the agrarians, who formulated numerous wishes and complaints, is significant. The Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, promised for the Government that he would grant as many of their demands as possible. At the moment he was making this declaration measures were preparing to stop the importation of American fruit and the decree in that connection had already been issued. The entire liberal press openly disapproves of the policy and asserts it was a Government trick to obtain the vote of the Agrarians for Emperor William's naval bill.

The leading commercial journals point to the ill will and indignation such measures are bound to produce in America and to the futility of prohibiting the importation of an article Germany does not produce with sufficiency. The newspapers claim the only result will be that fruit will be imported from the south of Europe at a higher cost than is now being paid for American fruits.

Dr. Friedrich von Kueger of the Agricultural High School, upon whose report the authorities here are understood to have acted, has been making an extensive series of experiments and examinations of the American plants and fruits supposed to be infected by the San Jose bug. After many failures he finally discovered the bug in three specimens of peaches and pears.

Dr. Heinrich Dorhu, president of the Entomological Society of Stettin, writes that the San Jose bug has long been known in Germany as the "San Jose" and has been found in various parts of the country, especially in the neighborhood of Frankfurt and Stettin. He adds: "The present scare is as unjustified as the late Colorado bug scare."

The United States embassy is continuing its remonstrances as a protest against the unfounded rumors alleging that it is weakening.

Several of the newspapers express the opinion that the decree will not be permanent and that it was only intended as a temporary act of retaliation for American treatment of German sugar. Inquiry made at the Foreign Office and at the Prussian Agricultural Department, however, shows the steps taken to be only forerunners of others of more importance, the Government having concluded that something must be done to gratify the Agrarian demand for retaliation on the United States.

There was an exemplification in the Reichstag on Tuesday when Dr. Hahn, a friend of Prince Bismarck, demanded the prohibition of American horses, claiming the imports had increased in 1897 to 429,000 marks, and that something must be done "to show those overbearing Americans that an energetic German Government exists."

The views of the Prussian Cabinet are gauged by a declaration made by the Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, in the Diet, who declared that American horses developed influenza after importation, adding: "If the importations increase we shall certainly be forced to adopt a suitable quarantine in order to protect ourselves."

The total exclusion of all living cattle and hogs is also under consideration. The sugar producers have petitioned the imperial Chancellor demanding that no tariff agreement shall be accepted unless the United States tariff on German sugar is reduced 20 per cent from the present scale and an assurance given that no other country will be more favorably treated.

The Prussian Cabinet has adopted Emperor William's plan to remove the Berlin University, Royal Library and other scientific institutions which are now in the center of the city, to Charlottenburg. The buildings vacated will become the residences of royalties, and the Government offices will be centralized. The plan is bound to arouse great opposition when published.

The present year's imperial army maneuvers will be between the army corps of the Reichsland and Wurtemberg, but they will not be as extensive as those of 1897. Probably no more than 50,000 troops will be engaged.

What do you know about the history of your country? See Call at page 3.

PURSUIT OF AN INDIAN DESPERADO

Officers Battle With Outlaw Dick Near Centerville.

He Runs the Gauntlet of Their Fire and Escapes.

Is Fully Armed and Ready to Resist the Men on His Trail.

LIVES IN THE SWAMPS.

In Inaccessible Strongholds the Redskin Murderer Bids Defiance to Pursuers.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

FRESNO, Feb. 5.—The officers are now hot on the trail of Indian Dick, the outlawed murderer, and it is expected that he will be hunted down and taken either dead or alive in a few days. The desperate redskin has taken to the swamps and is well equipped with arms and ammunition, and it is believed that unless he should be taken by surprise, which is not likely, he will make a desperate fight for his life. Dick has been hunted by a number of officers. Constable Ben Dennis of Letcher having taken an active part in the pursuit of the redskin. He has managed to thus far elude all his pursuers, or, when come upon, has always made a hard fight until an opportunity was afforded to escape, when he has taken to the swamps, whither his pursuers could not follow him.

Word has just reached this city that Constable English and Deputy Sheriff Hadley had a running gun fight with the Indian last Tuesday evening in the swamps above Centerville, this county. A large number of shots were exchanged, the outlaw escaping the fire of his pursuers and finally again making good his escape by taking to the swamps, his old shelter. None of the numerous shots in the fusillade took effect, as the firing was done at long range. Dick kept retreating as rapidly as he could and kept up the shooting, while the two officers closed upon him, notwithstanding the bullets that were sent whizzing at them. When the fusillade of the officers became too hot for him, the daring Indian made a dash into the dense underbrush that abounds in the swamp and succeeded in successfully running the gauntlet.

Constable English and Officer Hadley learned a few days previously where the outlaw was camped with four other Indians, and together with several citizens started for the scene. Several of the volunteers lost their courage as they approached the outlaw's supposed abode and turned back. The officer also returned for more help, and when he again reached the vicinity of the camp only four peaceable Indians could be seen there. Dick having doubtless obtained a warning that his whereabouts was known and fled. Since that time English, together with Deputy Sheriff Hadley, have been hot on the trail of the desperado and as soon as they caught sight of him they opened fire.

Dick is thoroughly at home in the swamps and the hills, knowing every nook and place difficult of access, and hence the officers are at a great disadvantage in the pursuit. Dick will shoot down his pursuers if he ever gets a drop on them, as he has shown himself to be a criminal of the most cold-blooded stripe. Constable English returned from the hunt, but Hadley is still searching the hills. Governor Budd has offered a reward of \$400 for the arrest and conviction of the outlaw.

Dick escaped from the chain gang about two months ago and one of his first acts was to brain one of his own race, a young Indian named Tyneser. Since that time he has made himself the terror of the foothill region, which is sparsely settled. He has been a terror to the women, and no dweller of that vicinity dares to leave his wife or daughter alone. Dick is relentless in his attacks on the negroes and two Indians, whose wives he wronged. They declare that they will shoot him on sight. Dick intimidates most of the Indians, making them shield him and supply him with food.

DEFECTS NOT DUE TO SOIL

Experts Report on the Drydock at the Brooklyn Yard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: To convince Congress that the defects in dry dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn navy-yard are not due to soil, Secretary Long has forwarded to Representative Hilborn, senior member of the House Naval Committee, views of expert officers on the subject. Wash Bros, who built the dock, assert it is alleged, that the structure was constructed in a substantial manner, but that the quicksand character of the soil caused the development of defects. The defense of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal is expected to raise a similar issue. Naval Constructor Bowles, who is superintending the repairs to the drydock, and Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, were ordered to make an investigation. Their letters have been forwarded to Hilborn.

Hilborn then inquired of the officers had agreed that the navy-yard soil is fully capable of resisting the pressure from the weight of the three docks now in the yard. Secretary Long may send civilian experts to Brooklyn to investigate the condition of the soil. I saw Representative Hilborn to-night and he said: "The statements made by Naval Constructor Bowles and Civil Engineer Endicott coincide with my opinion. Representatives of floating drydock schemes with whom I have talked, however, assert that the defects developed in drydock No. 3 were due to the character of the soil. If it should be shown that the soil is responsible for causing the defects then it would be throwing money away to continue to repair dock No. 3. "I do not believe that the Brooklyn navy-yard is an ideal site for docks, but that we can build a dock there and maintain it is proved by the fact that we have one wooden and one granite dock that have done good service. Drydock No. 3 accommodated the battle-ship Massachusetts satisfactorily. Its bottom was able to stand the weight. The defects which have developed have appeared at the entrance of the dock and have no reference, in my opinion, to the character of the soil."

DEFENSE OF THE PASADENA CURTLED

Passage of a Bill Providing for Coast Fortifications.

Only a Little More Than Four Million Dollars Appropriated.

Representatives Declare the Country Is in No Danger of War.

SO ECONOMY IS URGED.

Efforts to Amend the Measure Fail and Statesmen Talk of Trusts and Finances.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Feb. 5. The House to-day, during its entire session, had under consideration the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses. Little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings, less than one-half of the members being present during the session. The bill was passed by the House, carrying \$4,144,912, as against \$9,517,141 for last year. At the opening of the session of the House Royce (R.) of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2, presented a resolution that in the contest between Samuel Houston and William McAleer of Pennsylvania, for a seat in the House, McAleer is entitled to the seat without division of the resolution and report of the committee was adopted.

A bill granting to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company the right to construct a branch of its road in the Indian Territory was passed. A bill authorizing the Muskogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory was also passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the fortification bill. McClellan (D.) of New York in a speech declared that the bill carried no adequate appropriation for the defense of New York harbor, and said the trouble was that too much money was expended for the improvement of our harbors, which would make them accessible to a hostile fleet. "It would be much better," said he, "first to protect our harbors, and then, after they are protected, to improve them."

In response Sayers (D.) of Texas, a member of the Appropriations Committee, expressed the opinion that there was not the slightest prospect of war with any foreign nation. "Economy," said he, "ought to be our motto, and no appropriation for any project ought to be made unless it is absolutely necessary." After discussing the work of the Appropriations Committee in consideration of the various appropriation bills, Sayers said: "Our real business is to reduce to be our effort to reduce the expenses of the Government in order that they may conform to the receipts. We ought to unite to make this Congress one of the most economical since the Civil War."

By the introduction of an amendment to reduce the maximum price of oil-tempered and annealed steel from 23 to 22 cents per pound McRae of Arkansas secured the floor and made a sharp attack upon the administration. He said he had no fear of war, because he was satisfied the present administration would accept any insult from a foreign nation that might be offered; bound hand and foot, as it was, by trusts and monopolies. The great mistake of the nation, however, would protect the honor of the country. Instead of preparing for war, to protect the country from the inroads of a foreign nation, McRae thought Congress ought to protect the country from a further issue of bonds, which seemed likely, in view of the present condition of the revenues, before the end of the year.

Foot (R.) of New York and Mahon (R.) of Pennsylvania opposed the amendment, maintaining that the adoption would result precisely as had the effort of Congress to reduce the price of armor plate, and that it was a matter of the nation's delay in the manufacture of guns. The amendment was defeated, 56 to 24. Lewis (D.) of Washington obtained the floor to conclude the remarks he had begun earlier in the day. He maintained that the treasury had now only \$124,000,000 with which to pay a two-billion dollar debt—a debt that was constantly increasing. He held that the Government was now paying a 200-cent dollar in liquidation of its obligations—obligations that when contracted were worth only 50 cents on the present dollar.

After another fruitless effort on the part of McClellan to amend the bill, the reading of the measure was concluded, reported by the committee of the whole to the House and passed. At 3:10 p. m. the House adjourned until Monday.

TWO OCEAN STEAMERS STICK IN THE MUD.

Kaiser Wilhelm II and La Bretagne Run Aground While Leaving New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II of the North German Lloyd line and La Bretagne of the French line ran aground to-day on their way out to sea, reports from the docks now in position, the German vessel having been pulled out. The latest reports are that in thick weather this morning almost together, and captains and pilots on the bridges were feeling their way gingerly through the narrow channel when the accident occurred. Both ships chose Gedney's channel and when they reached the bar they were in unwelcome proximity to each other.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE

Government Will Make Such Application to Judge Sanborn.

Prior Liens to Be Paid and a Federal Receiver Is Asked For.

Steps Taken for the Protection of Uncle Sam's Interest in the Kansas Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Feb. 5. Governor Hoadly was in consultation with the Attorney General to-day upon the subject of foreclosures against the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has been decided by the Department of Justice that the Government will exercise the power conferred upon the President by the act of 1887 and redeem the claims of the first mortgage bondholders upon the eastern and middle divisions, respectively, and become subrogated under the law to their rights. This will make the Government the owner of both the first and second liens upon these divisions of the road.

An application will be made to Judge Sanborn at St. Louis next Saturday for leave to redeem, for a postponement of the sales of the road, which are now advertised to take place on February 16, 17 and 18, and for the appointment of a receiver in the Government suit to operate the railroad for the benefit of its liens. The present receivers are operating the road under the suit of the third mortgage bondholders, commonly called the consolidated mortgage. By this means it is expected that the immediate sale of the property will be deferred, and that the Government will have more opportunity to negotiate for a better price than has been offered by the reorganization committee, which now controls the first mortgages, and in the meantime the benefits of the profitable operation of the road, if it continues to be profitably managed will, under the receiver appointed in the Government suit, be to the advantage of the Government by way of reduction of its claim.

Notices of the application to be made next Saturday have been served by telegraph on the reorganization committee and upon the counsel of the respective underlying mortgages. Ample authority for this action on the part of the Government is conferred by the act of March 3, 1887, which provides that whenever in the opinion of the President it shall be deemed necessary to the protection of the Government's interest in any of the bonded roads the Secretary of the Treasury is required to redeem or otherwise clear of the paramount lien or mortgage by paying the sums lawfully due out of the treasury. The amount which will be necessary to pay the first lienholders in this case is something over \$8,000,000, the same amount which the Government would have been compelled to pay them had it acquired title under the pending sale. The situation of the Government is regarded by Attorney-General Griggs, who advised the present course, and other officials, as greatly improved thereby, and it is now expected that Judge Sanborn, under the circumstances, will willingly consent to a postponement of the sale for an indefinite period, or at least to a date sufficiently remote to allow the Government ample time in which to dispose of its interest to the best advantage.

STOLE SILVER FROM VAULTS

Theft of a Negro Caused a Prolonged and Most Extensive Count.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Feb. 5. A recount of the Treasury cash which was completed late this afternoon, disclosed a shortage of \$559. The recount, made necessary by the appointment in June last of Ellis H. Roberts as United States treasurer in place of D. N. Morgan, was begun on July 1 and since that time about \$767,000,000 in cash has been counted. No errors nor shortage of importance were discovered until the treasury committee had begun work in silver vault No. 1, in which there were 103,653,000 standard dollars.

A colored man named Martin, employed as a laborer, was one day discovered in the vault and was taken into custody under suspicious circumstances and a search resulted in the finding of a number of silver dollars which presumably he had abstracted from some of the bags. Martin was arrested and made a confession admitting he had taken \$28, for which he had substituted lead. The court imposed a fine of \$50, and Martin was released by handling each individual piece of silver. This admission cast suspicion upon the entire contents of the vault and a count by handling each individual piece was ordered. On September 19 twenty-eight expert counters and a force of laborers and verifiers, under the direction of G. C. Bance, assistant cashier, began the work of counting the contents of this vault. The time employed, therefore, was nearly five months, the counters working eight hours each day. The shortage of \$559 will be made good by Mr. Morgan, the retiring Treasurer. However, the how- ever, as has been done in similar cases, that Congress will make an appropriation to Mr. Morgan's favor covering the amount.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRO-DENTAL CLINIC

YOUR HALF DOLLARS WILL GO AS FAR WHEN USED HERE AS A DOLLAR IN OTHER DENTAL OFFICES. NO PAIN IN EXTRACTING, FILLING, ETC., ETC.

NO STUDENTS OR INEXPERIENCED MEN to do your work. We guarantee all our work and the most thorough treatment, with prices less than one-half given you by any first-class dentists in the city. For the next thirty days our prices will be:

FULL SET OF TEETH FOR	\$4.50 up
GOLD CROWN	2.50 up
BRIDGE WORK, per tooth	1.50 up
SILVER FILLING	.25 up
GOLD FILLING	.50 up
CLEANING TEETH	.25 up

NO PAIN in extracting and no charge when plates are ordered. By leaving your order for Teeth in the morning you can get them the same day.

Work done as well at night as by daylight by the modern electrical devices used here. Lady attendant. A physician always in attendance. Don't forget the number.

809 MARKET ST., SECOND FLOOR, FLOOR B'LDG., Cor. Fourth and Market.

RECEPTION ROOM. **DR. T. E. STRONG** CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours—9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays 9 to 12 m.

NEW CURE

Phenomenal success in curing the sick through our new combined Electro-Medical treatment. Immediate relief is obtained and a speedy, safe and permanent cure is effected in every case treated.

OUR METHOD OF TREATMENT IS NEW

being THE ONLY combination of Electricity and Medicine. It is the result of many years of deep scientific research by the Physicians of the STATE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE, the most skillful in the world, whose efforts for the relief and CURE of the various ills of humanity are untiring.

Many diseases which are positively INCURABLE through electrical or medical treatment alone, readily and quickly give way before the COMBINED influence of these two great agents which form our

NEW ELECTRO-MEDICAL CURE

The wonderful COMBINATION of electricity with medicine is mighty and magical in its action, one penetrating the system from without and the other from within, they find the most minute lurking places of disease, and EXTERMINATE IT, vitalizing the entire system, quickly healing and restoring the most forlorn and despairing patients to grand and glorious health.

People suffering with old chronic diseases, those who have tried all classes of doctors, all kinds of nostrums and patent medicines and have dosed themselves with all manner of remedies until their systems have become filled with poisonous drugs, or have tried the old form of electrical treatment and mechanical electrical appliances, and have become discouraged through repeated failures to be cured MUST NOT LOSE COURAGE for in the great battle of health against disease, our

NEW ELECTRO-MEDICAL CURE

STANDS PRE-EMINENT AND ALONE. It is unequalled and is the ONLY ADVANCED and successful method of treatment ever known for all classes of disease.

RHEUMATISM and all kindred diseases of the joints and muscles YIELD AT ONCE to its influences. The relief is IMMEDIATE, and cure quickly follows.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER affections, WEAK, ACHING BACKS, dizziness, headache, black specks or sparks before eyes, swelling of feet, hands or eyelids, sleeplessness, frequent or burning urination, cloudy or highly colored urine, heavy, dull, aching pains in region of bladder or kidneys, are quickly relieved and permanently cured. When neglected, these may lead to Diabetes or Bright's Disease.

NERVES Insomnia, Hysteria, Chronic Headaches, Nervous Twitchings, Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Evil Forebodings, Melancholy, WEAK AND SINKING SPELLS, NERVOUS DEBILITY and all its attendant ailments. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, producing Weakness of Body and Brain, Dizziness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy and Confidence, Chest Pains and other distressing symptoms. Our Electro-Medical treatment is the only successful cure for nervous ailments.

CATARRH of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Our success in curing all forms of catarrhal trouble by our improved and scientific treatment is unparalleled.

Sufferers, Young or Old

Victims of that brain-working affliction, **NERVOUS DEBILITY**, whether the youth suffering from the results of indiscretions or follies, or the middle-aged and old men who are paying the penalties for excesses and too fast a life, followed by exhaustive drains which sap the vitality, weaken the body and mind and cause all manner of most horrible ailments. This new treatment is a certain cure. It imparts new life to the whole body; it invigorates the weak and dormant organs, all their natural strength returns, the mind becomes bright and active, the muscles become firm and strong, in fact, the whole being is filling with new life and vitality, bringing to man the manly power and mental brightness which is necessary for him to possess in order to cope with the realities of life. We can truthfully say to all suffering from such troubles that our

NEW ELECTRO-MEDICAL CURE

is THE CURE, it is absolute, it is certain, it is positive, it is lasting, it never fails, it makes MAN the MAN in every sense of the word.

FACIAL BLEMISHES. By the electro-galvanic and faradic treatment we positively remove all scars, lines and wrinkles. Sunken Cheeks, Hollow Necks, Small Breasts, and other organs fully developed. Moles, Tattoos, Birthmarks and Superfluous Hair completely and perfectly removed without pain, leaving no scars.

Outstanding and Lop Ears painlessly and perfectly set back. Roman, Flat, Pug or other badly shaped noses made to conform to perfect lines.

BLOOD AND SKIN. You need not hope for sound health, so long as your blood is impure. Bad blood produces Abscesses, Cancers, Carbuncles, Eczema, Erysipelas, Piles, Pimples, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tumors, Ulcers, Barbers' Itch and like eruptions and blemishes. A special course of our electro-medical treatment, will completely expell all impurities of the system and fill the veins with rich, red blood which insures freedom from skin diseases and soundness of general health.

If sick and despondent, call and get one treatment

FREE OF CHARGE
And be convinced of its wonderful and immediate benefits.

State Electro Medical Institute

Market, Powell and Eddy Sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ENTRANCE, 3 EDDY STREET