The Morning Call.

VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WORSE THAN CATTLE

Horrible Treatment of Insane Persons.

Longue Point Patients Herded Together in Sheds and Stables.

Decisive Victory of French Forces in Senegal—Forty Servians Killed by Arnauts.

TO BE RECALLED.

Serious Charges Against the Italian Minister at Washington.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

MONTREAL, June 6.—Alfred Perry, the founder of the Protestant Insane Asylum, tells a harrowing tale of the manner in which unfortunate "Longue Point" lunatics who are temporarily housed at the exhibition grounds are treated. He says: "I have been through the slave-pens in the Southern States when slavery was in existence, and I have visited the cattle-yards of Chicago and those of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, and all were preferable to that since the fire at Longue Point, where hundreds of males and females, young and old, are penned up in cattle-sheds, stables and outbuildings and left without ample clothing or attendance. Owing to this twenty-three have actually perished from hunger and exposure."

A DESPERATE CONFLICT.

Brilliant Victory of the French Forces in Senegal.

PARIS, June 6.—The latest news from the French in Senegal is given in a correspondence to Le Temps from St. Louis, Senegal, dated May 6th: The correspondent says: "Commander Archinard, being anxious to terminate the campaign, marched with a small column, composed of artillery, upon the town of Huosebougou, in order to disperse the last partisans of King Agmadou. The place of the real fortress was defended by 1600 men. The attack began April 24th. The troops succeeded during the day in occupying a portion of the town, but the Touceulers kept fighting inch by inch. The battle raged throughout the night with great fury, and not until the evening of the next day were we masters of the town. As to its defenders, not a single one survived. They were all killed on the spot or blew themselves up with the last fire-powder magazine. We had fifteen killed and seventy-two wounded. The Bambaras auxiliaries suffered the most. Two Europeans only were killed and seven wounded."

THE REICHSTAG.

A Further Increase in the Army Contemplated by the Government.

BERLIN, June 6.—Minister of War Duvernois to-day announced to the Military Committee of the Reichstag that bills had been introduced by the Government for the construction of strategical railways and for training the reserves in the use of the new rifle; also appropriating money for the further equipment of the army. He declared that no one capable of bearing arms should cease training when he had completed his term of service. The Government had only decided upon the main principles of the measure regarding the reserves. The demands contained in the military bill were small compared with those of the French Government, and added that the Government meditated a still stiffer increase of the peace footing by 45,000 men more than the present bill provides for. Speakers of all parties testified to the growing agitation against the military burdens, and declared it imperative to reduce the term of service.

THE FILIBUSTERING SCHEME.

A Denial From the Mexican Colonization Company's Attorney.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—Emilio Velasio, attorney for the Mexican Land and Colonization Company, to-day publishes a letter in the Monitor, in which he denounces the reports regarding the alleged filibustering schemes of that company against Lower California. He says the affairs of the company are controlled by honorable men who are incapable of engaging in such a conspiracy, and that San Diego parties who were inimical to the company spread the report with the design of injuring its prospects.

It is reported that a representative of the company will proceed against the press agency here for the publication of San Francisco dispatches.

In Mexico, City Government apparently pays little attention to the filibustering stories, but nevertheless it makes certain that precautions are taken and troops ordered to localities convenient to the frontier and coast.

SERIOUS RESULTS FEARED.

Emperor William's Injuries More Severe Than at First Supposed.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special cable from Berlin to Dunlap's Agency says: It is privately reported here that very serious results may yet follow the Kaiser's recent carriage accident. In falling, he injured the ear that has already caused him so much trouble, and which has been in a terrible condition ever since the mishap. Quite aware of the serious nature of the malady, William has already made arrangements to appoint and his brother, Prince Heinrich, regents, in case of death or of being incapacitated by the progress of the disease.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

Von Caprivi Formally Notifies the European Powers of the Change.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Berliner Tagblatt says Von Caprivi has sent communications to the various Powers, informing them that the utterances of Bismarck since his retirement from office concerning the affairs of Germany are merely the expressions of the opinion of a private gentleman.

It is announced that Von Caprivi's communication is merely a notification of Bismarck's resignation.

LONDON, June 6.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the Austrian Cabinet has heard of no communication from Von Caprivi relative to the utterances of Bismarck.

ENGLISH RACES.

Memoir Captures the Oaks Stakes for Three-Year-Olds.

LONDON, June 6.—This was the last day of the Epsom summer meeting. Next to the Derby the principal race of the meeting, the Oaks stakes for three-years-old fillies, was run to-day. It was won by the Duke of Portland's brown filly, Memoir, by St. Simon, out of Quiver; Chevalier Ginistrelli's brown filly, Signorina, by St. Simon, out of Star of Portici, second; J. N. Houldsworth's bay filly, Ponda, by Springfield, out of Napoli, third. There were seven starters. The Acorn stakes were won by Romance; Gavotte second, Jessamy third.

WAITING FOR AN APOLOGY.

Reason for Archbishop Corrigan's Long Stay in Rome.

ROME, June 6.—Dr. Burtsell is supposed to have sent an apology to the Holy See concerning his dispute with Archbishop Corrigan, but it has not arrived. This causes Archbishop Corrigan's sojourn in Rome, and he will wait here for Burtsell's letter, so that the dispute can be settled by the Propaganda Fides. With Archbishop Corrigan are Mgr. Brondel, Bishop of Helena, Mont., and Mgr. Burke, Bishop of Cheyenne.

WAR MAY ENSUE.

Newfoundland Fishermen Resolved to Fire on the French.

HALIFAX, June 6.—Newfoundland papers received to-day state that the excitement over fishery matters is still intense. The fishermen are greatly enraged over the actions of the French naval officers and numbers of indignation meetings have been held. One meeting of fishermen resolved if the French disturbed their nets inside the shore limits to fire on them.

MURDEROUS ARNAUTS.

Forty Servians Killed and Two Hundred Taken Prisoners.

BELGRADE, June 6.—Another conflict between Arnauts and Servians has taken place at Pristina, in which forty Servians were killed and 200 taken prisoners by the Arnauts.

Will Adjourn in July.

LONDON, June 6.—The Government resolved to adjourn Parliament at the end of July until the middle of October.

British Commons.

LONDON, June 6.—In the Commons to-night Sexton moved to reduce the salary of the British Consul in New York, as a protest against the assistance he gave Soames in the Times forgery case. Attorney-General Webster declared that as far as his knowledge extended the Consul gave no assistance to the Times. Sexton's motion was finally rejected.

TEN LIVES LOST.

Four Hundred Houses in a Russian Town Burned.

WARSAW, June 6.—Four hundred houses were destroyed by fire in Doksyie, near Warsaw, today. Ten persons were burned to death.

A Servian Scandal.

PARIS, June 6.—The Siecle says Christee, formerly Prime Minister of Servia, is about to bring action against his wife for divorce. Milan, ex-King of Servia, is co-respondent.

Australian Wool Clip.

MELBOURNE, June 6.—The prospects for the coming wool season throughout Australia are encouraging. The pastoral outlook is excellent, owing to plentiful rains.

On English Soil.

LONDON, June 6.—The Duke of Orleans arrived at Dover to-day from Belgium. His father, the Count of Paris, and forty of his friends gave him a hearty welcome.

FEARFUL STORMS.

Havoc Caused by Lightning and High Winds.

Immense Damage to Property Along the Atlantic Coast.

The Destruction Especially Great in the Province of Ontario — Milldams Swept Away.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The terrible thunder-storms last evening, throughout the night and till long after daybreak seem to have been widespread. From all points of the compass and from hundreds of miles away come stories of floods and havoc by lightning and the high winds. Several lives were lost. In and about this city several buildings were struck and burned. Houses were unroofed and fences and trees laid prostrate.

SCHOMBERG (Ontario), June 6.—In consequence of the heavy rains of yesterday and the sweeping away of two large mill dams this village sustained heavy losses. Business houses and private dwellings were swept away by the floods and many persons left homeless and destitute.

GREENWOOD (Ontario), June 6.—The most disastrous freshet ever known here occurred last evening. Four dams north of this place gave way. The roads are submerged, cellars are flooded and bridges carried away. The telegraph wires are broken.

BARRIE (Ont.), June 6.—The most disastrous flood which has ever visited this town took place yesterday. In consequence of two days' heavy rainfall the streets in the central portion of the town are submerged. The principal business thoroughfares presented an awful appearance last evening. The water was fully two feet deep and many stores were flooded. The streets in the vicinity of Five Points were washed away to a depth of six and eight feet. There was a chasm fully fifty feet wide. The vast body of water which rushed down from the hills carried everything in its path to the bay.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, June 6.—For the last three days great damage and heavy loss of livestock by storms are reported throughout the State. Graneries have been wrecked, villages destroyed and many persons killed. One million dollars will not cover the loss of property. So far the loss of life goes into the hundreds.

LANCASTER (N. Y.), June 6.—The flood has been extensive here. One house was swept into the creek. All low lands are covered, all the creeks being over their banks. Many small bridges have been swept away. There was a blockade of trains here yesterday.

OSWEGO, June 6.—The Ames Threshing-machine and Reaper Works were struck by lightning last night and burned.

WILSON (N. Y.), June 6.—A rain and electrical storm Wednesday morning did great damage here. About thirty feet of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road-bed a mile west of here was washed out, wrecking the passport of trains, and a stone dam in the southern part of the village was carried away. The bridge near by is in danger. A barn on the Christie farm in Newfane was struck by lightning and burned.

BROOKLYN (Ont.), June 6.—Yesterday's cloudburst caused the creek which runs through the village to assume the proportions of a river. A great amount of property was destroyed and a number of buildings and bridges were carried away.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Education the Means of Advancing the Interests of the Race.

LAKE MOHONK (N. Y.), June 6.—At the opening session of the Negro Conference, the Executive Committee presented a series of resolutions urging education as the keynote of the situation—education normal and industrial. Judge Tourgee spoke on "The Negro's View of the Race Question." He presented a series of resolutions much more radical than those of the committee. Hon. Andrew D. White believed in a peaceful solution of the race problem, and regretted the defeat of the Blair bill. Other addresses were made by John Glenn of Baltimore, General Brinkerhoff of Ohio, General O. O. Howard of New York, and Edna D. Cheney of Boston.

At the closing session to-night a lengthy set of resolutions were adopted. They recite an encouraging progress in the negro race, and say no other race has ever made such industrial progress in twenty-four years. Much remains to be done, but there is steady material and mental improvement in the race, and a growing tendency to self-help on the part. gives much hope. We believe the welfare of the country requires the negro to live in relations of good will and mutual confidence with his white fellow-citizens, and only on these principles can such relations be maintained. To this end the conference recommends: First—Increased facilities for industrial training, not only in trades, but in improved agriculture, and for girls in household duties. We believe in education and urge all school authorities to use industrial training, not in order to make the negro a mere toiler, but to make nobler manhood and womanhood by the discipline of intelligent labor.

Second—The family is God's unit of society. The Christian home is a great civilizer, and ultimately in the homes of colored people the problem of the colored race will be solved. The girls and women of the race must determine the character of negro homes. All influences which tend to purity, intelligence and beauty of the home and the ennobling of the women of the negro race should be systematically fostered. We believe the one-room cabin is the social curse of the negro race, as is the tepee of the Indian and the over-crowded tenement-rooms of our cities' slums. The conference pledges itself to the upbuilding of wholesome, cleanly, intelligent and Christian homes, and the inculcation of sound temperance principles and practices.

As of the greatest importance to the race and to to the upbuilding of race homes all friends of the negro in all parts of the land are urged to use every effort.

Third—We recognize most gratefully the noble work for the education of the race already done by the people of the States in which live most of our colored fellow-citizens. But this is only a good beginning. The school should be made more effective and a greater number of colored teachers must be still more efficiently trained at additional normal schools. Higher education must be open to the most capable negroes, who, in their character of true manhood and womanhood, are an object alike of education, free government and Christian civilization. We especially urge upon all who deal with the negro that they endeavor to promote self-reliant morality. The credit system and lien upon crops have so uniformly been shown to be harmful that we urge their avoidance wherever possible.

Fifth—To promote those habits of thrift and productive economy which must underlie the acquisition of property and ownership of land, as well as all advance in civilization, we urge the establishment by the United States Government of a postal savings system.

Sixth—For the attainment of these ends we look to an enlightened Christian sentiment of the people in all parts of our country—to an unselfish service of helping the negro who helps himself; and education in morality, in religion, and thus in civilization and fitness for citizenship. We fraternally invite all fellow-citizens of whatever their country and their savior.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES.

Four Unfortunates End Their Lives in One Day in New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—There is an epidemic of suicides here. Joseph Schedler, aged 50 years, shot himself through the ear on account of rheumatism; Ida Whitman, aged 38 years, took rough on rats; an unknown negro hanged himself from a tree on the bank of the Harlem River; and James Case, aged 62 years, because was out of work, threw himself under the wheels of a heavily loaded truck. All four cases were within twenty-four hours in this city.

KEPT THE INTEREST.

Chicago City Ex-Treasurers Ito Be Sued for Money Withheld.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Suits were begun today in the name of the city against four ex-City Treasurers and their bondsmen to recover interest paid them on city funds and not deposited in the City Treasury. The suits cover a period from 1881 to 1889, and the amount claimed is $500,000.

AN UPRISING IMMINENT.

Indians Prepared to Openly Defy the Federal Government.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.—The fact regarding the reported uprising of Indians on the Menominee Reservation is that ex-Agent Jennings refuses to vacate the agency and is holding property that has not been receipted for. He was, however, suspended by Inspector Chesney. It is a matter of current report that a conspiracy exists to eject Government officials from the reservation, and that the Indians will not hesitate to use force, and that there is a regularly organized plan for defiance of the Government.

MURDERED THREE MEN.

Confession of Thomas Williamson of Two Brutal Deeds.

SEDALIA (Mo.), June 6.—Thomas Williamson, the murderer of Jefferson Moore and his son, Charles, has made a written confession. He says he quarreled with Charlie, killed him with an ax, and buried the body. He told the family Charlie had gone visiting a few days later, and during a quarrel with old man Moore he killed him the same way, and made a similar disposal of the body. Regarding the death of his (Williamson's) wife, he says that it was caused by a dose of medicine he gave her for cramps. He buried her body without a permit because he was too poor to buy a coffin. It has just been learned that Williamson in 1866 killed a farmer named Charles Koch, near Peoria, Ill. He was tried and sentenced to be hanged, but Governor Oglesby commuted his sentence to twenty years' imprisonment. He served seventeen years, and when released came to Missouri. The police think Williams is guilty of another murder two years ago.

LOSING MONEY.

Spreckels' Philadelphia Refinery Reduces the Output of the Trust.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Willett & Gray, authorities on the sugar trade, report that since January 1st the sugar-refinery business has been sometimes done at a loss in New York and Boston, but always at a profit in New Orleans and San Francisco. The output of the Sugar Trust has been reduced to 50 per cent of the sugar consumption since Spreckels' Philadelphia Refinery was completed.

A BROKEN WHEEL.

It Causes the Death of Five Railroad Men and Injures Others.

ROCKFORD (Ill.), June 6.—A Northwestern passenger train was derailed near here this morning by a broken wheel. A gang of section men working beside the track were caught in the wreck and four of them, August Johnson, Emil Anderson, John Gustafson and John Drenner, were instantly killed, as was also Engineer Blasdell. The fireman, two section men and passengers were slightly injured.

A PRECIOUS PAIR.

A Postmaster Holds Letters to Hide His Brother's Crimes.

CHEYENNE, June 6.—Postmaster Alonzo A. Taylor of Bonanza is a fugitive from justice and William Taylor, his brother and deputy, is in jail. Alonzo was arrested for cattle-stealing, but escaped. William held letters and papers which he supposed told of his brother's crookedness, and besides ran a gambling-house in conjunction with the postoffice.

An English Syndicate Purchase.

NEWARK (N. J.), June 6.—An English syndicate has purchased the trunk and bag factories here for $1,500,000. Three firms, doing the largest business in the United States, have closed out.

An Infuriated Husband.

DALLAS (Tex.), June 6.—Frank Quinn found Ben Nelson in a room with Mrs. Quinn to-day. He attacked them with an ax, killing Nelson and fatally wounding the woman.

Planing-Mill Burned.

CAIRO (Ill.), June 6.—Bell's saw and planing mill at Ullin, Ill., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $20,000.

Pullman's Offer.

CHICAGO, June 6.—George M. Pullman will take $5,000,000 of the World's Fair bonds if he can secure the fair site near his city.

Chauncey M. Depew Banqueted.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Chauncey M. Depew was tendered a banquet to-night by the Press Club, and made an address, which was followed by several others.

Thought He Was a Burglar.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 6.—Harry Bright, aged 18 years, shot and mortally wounded his brother, Edmund, aged 14 years, mistaking him for a burglar.

New York's Sheriff.

ALBANY, June 6.—Governor Hill has signed the bill making the office of Sheriff in New York a salaried one.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Positive Denial That Mexico Has Asked for Assistance.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Blaine said this evening that there was no truth in the San Diego dispatch to the effect that the Mexican Government had requested the United States to send soldiers to San Diego to prevent any expedition against Lower California. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, also said the dispatch was not true. He said the Mexican Government had not asked anything from the Government of the United States with regard to the filibustering expedition, and added that the Mexican Government had ample means at its disposal to deal properly with any filibusters who might invade Mexican soil. He did not think, however, that there was much danger of such an invasion.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Troops Ordered to the Tongue River Reservation—The Green Bay Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Secretary of the Interior has received advices corroborating the report that a white man was recently murdered on the Tongue River Reservation in Montana by Northern Cheyenne Indians. The settlers are greatly alarmed, and troops have been ordered to the scene to restore the feeling of safety.

Reports received about the trouble on the Green Bay (Wisconsin) Agency state that it is owing to the hostility of the Indians to the newly appointed agent, Kilsey, and their desire to retain the old agent. Secretary Noble has telegraphed Kilsey to take charge of the office at once, or he would see that an agent was appointed who would do so.

A PROTEST.

San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Send a Petition to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Dolph presented a protest of San Francisco newspaper publishers against the passage of the House bill restricting the free passage of second-class matter through the United States mails. It is signed by the San Francisco Bulletin, Alta, San Francisco News Company, the Wasp, Sporting News Company, Herald of Trade, San Francisco News Letter, California Illustrated World, Breeder and Sportsman, Overland Monthly, the Examiner, American Standard, the Report, Le France Californie, California Demokrat, the Post, the Music and Drama, the Monitor and the Chronicle.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Paddock's Bill Requiring Railroads to Provide Storage Room.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Paddock introduced in the Senate to-day a bill providing for the inspection and storage of grain for interstate shipment. All railway companies engaged in interstate commerce are required to construct elevators and warehouses for the storage of such grain along their respective lines at places to be designated by a State board. The President is authorized to appoint one Chief Inspector of Grain in each State and Territory and the Secretary of Agriculture may appoint such assistant inspectors as may be required to carry out the provisions of the act.

A RISE IN COPPER.

Excitement in the Metal Exchange of London.

BIRMINGHAM, June 6.—The copper market was excited to-day on receipt of a telegram from Chile stating that the price of copper had risen nearly £2 since yesterday. Chile is quoted at £56 cash, at ports £56 7s 6d.

LONDON, June 6.—On the Metal Exchange copper rose to 17s 6d. The failure of a large operator in Rio Tinto shares, reported from Paris, together with the rise in the price of the metal, was the cause.

To Prohibit African Liquor Traffic.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the House today a bill was introduced to prohibit the exportation of liquors to ports of Africa or the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine not exceeding $5000 and the forfeiture of the liquor found aboard outgoing vessels.

Rescued in Skiffs.

LEXINGTON, June 6.—Four hundred feet of the pontoon bridge over the Missouri River at this point were carried away yesterday morning with ten persons on it. It lodged three miles down the river. The passengers were rescued in skiffs.

California Naval Graduates.

ANNAPOLIS, June 6.—Among the cadets who graduated to-day were Charles F. Volgelson and Charles Butler MacVeagh of California.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Silver Men Will Continue the Struggle.

Francis G. Newlands Expresses His Views on the Outlook.

He Says the House Bill Simply Reduces the White Metal to a Commodity—Bullion Redemption.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—To-morrow the Post will contain the following: 'The action of the House Republicans at their conference and debate in the House has added fresh interest to the silver question, and there is considerable curiosity on the part of the public to learn how the compromise measure is regarded by the bimetallists. When a Post reporter called on Mr. Francis G. Newlands, the member of the National Silver Committee from the State of Nevada, he was found in the midst of a dismantling process at his home, as he is preparing to return to Nevada to spend the summer months.

"Have the silver men given up the fight?" repeated Mr. Newlands in reply to the reporter's question. "Not at all. We are very much in earnest in this matter, and do not intend to run at the first fire of the gold men."

"Then you do not regard the measure proposed in the caucus of the House Republicans as a substantial recognition of the request of the silver men?"

"They are simply juggling with

THE SILVER QUESTION

In the House," said Mr. Newlands, "and as a result the bill apparently providing for the increased use of silver, but really demonetizing it, has been placed before the House, and is to be rushed through debate of another day and a half without the privilege of offering any amendments."

"But will the bimetallists not make an effort to amend this bill?"

"I am unable to say that will be the action of the silver men in the House. The only opportunity to test their strength will be on a motion to recommit. If a motion to recommit is made so as to provide for free coinage and is lost, then there can be no test on the bullion redemption feature. I think all the silver men in the House should vote against the bill. It reduces silver to a commodity and deprives it of its chief element of value as a money metal."

"Then you do not regard the bill as being as much of a compromise as has been claimed for it?"

THE BILL IS MONOMETALLIC,

Nothing more or nothing less. Silver bullion is to be used simply as a security for the certificates issued upon it. Four and a-half million dollars worth purchased the first month can be redeemed the next month. Should the increased purchase of bullion come to an untimely end, which would leave the entire amount could be withdrawn at any moment. The currency would thus be contracted to this amount and a large amount of bullion thrown on the world. I predict that if this bill were to pass the Treasury would be but a conduit through which England would draw our silver for use in India. But the gold monometallists, who are pushing this measure, say this power will never be exercised. Do you doubt that if Cleveland, Manning and Jordan were in power they would be exercised?

WHY IS THIS POWER ASKED FOR

And insisted upon if not to be exercised? Can there be any doubt that it will be exercised at some fitting opportunity when demanded by some system of jugglery. The bimetallists insist that whatever gold or silver goes into the Treasury should come out only as redemption either in the shape of national coin or certificates calling for coin in the Treasury."

"Do you think the silver men in the House will stand together regardless of party lines?"

"I don't know. The party whip is being applied to the Republicans, although tac caucus was declared to be

NOT BINDING

On the participants. It was a meeting for conference only. The business of the House, by reason of the power of Committee on Rules, is under the control of three men—Reed, Cannon and McKinley. McKinley is a bimetallist and thinks free coinage can be safely entered upon, but will not make a fight for his views. Reed and Cannon are pronounced for the gold standard. They are responsible for the action of the House, and upon them will rest either the honor or the odium of this measure. I am told that in the conference, when McKinley made his motion to strike out

THE BULLION REDEMPTION CLAUSE,

Reed opposed it in a vigorous speech in which he declared it must adhere to the gold standard, otherwise we would sink to the level of China and India."

"Then you do not concede this argument has any force?"

"No. Does any one suppose the condition of India or China would be changed materially if we adopt the gold standard? Mr. Reed might just as well advise us to refrain from eating rice, lest we become Chinamen. I hope the bimetallists of the House will act upon their conviction, regardless of party, and not delegate their right to think and vote to a select coterie. If they have an opportunity let them vote for free coinage, or if this is not obtainable, let them vote to strike out the bullion redemption feature. If these fail, let them kill the bill, and let the gold men in the Republican party, who are falsely masquerading as the friends of silver, be

HELD RESPONSIBLE

By the country for their violation of that plank in the Republican national platform which condemns Cleveland for his efforts to demonetize silver, and declares for the use of both gold and silver as money.'

"Are the silver men discouraged over the outlook, Mr. Newlands?"

"Not in the least. They are annoyed because there is not immediate action on the question, which involves the prosperity of the whole country, and to the favorable solution of which the Republican party is pledged. We will win yet," said Mr. Newlands.

"The Senate is overwhelmingly opposed to bullion redemption, and there are enough Republican Senators from Western States to vote against the admittedly important issue to hold the Tariff Bill up until favorable silver legislation can be secured. If I was in the Senate I would join the Democrats in

LAYING THE TARIFF BILL

To one side until the East would consent to deal fairly with the West on a question of such vital importance. I am tired of seeing men who bulldoze does not extend west of Wall street controlling the legislation of the country. The Republicans of the West have cheerfully joined the Republicans of the East in protecting industries of the country, although those interests lie almost entirely east of Ohio, thus building up and solidifying the nation. But the East proposes to take all the turkey, and to give the West the crow. The West now has a good taut string to the turkey, and it should withhold it until there is something more like an equal division of beneficial legislation. These men who are continually opposing Western interests do not hesitate to use the party

TO ADVANCE THEIR OWN INTERESTS,

And when it is necessary they ignore party lines. The Western members should no longer allow themselves to be forced into the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water by the crack of the Republican lash."

"Has the National Silver Committee decided on any action?"

"Yes, the committee has been in session and has determined that if any bill is passed which contains the bullion-redemption feature a National Silver Convention shall be called to assemble immediately after harvest in September, at which prominent industrial and farming organizations, will be invited to participate. I predict that in such an event that convention will be the largest and most earnest ever held in the country. The organization of the National Convention recently held in St. Louis is complete in every State in the Union and

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Will be conducted against all Representatives who betray their constituents in this question, and especially those Republicans who violate their pledges on a question which is above party and involves the prosperity and happiness of mankind. The man who votes for gold redemption votes for demonetization of silver and will have to defend himself on that ground. The upholders of this new system of oppression only seventeen years ago, by which the usurers of the world sought to increase the value of their hoards of idle gold, have all obligations by cutting off one of the natural sources of money, simply will have to meet the producers, the farmers and the laboring men at the polls. It is

TIME FOR PLAIN SPEECH,

And I therefore issue the note of warning, of threat."

"Is there any interest at work, Mr. Newlands, to retain the bullion redemption in the bill that is expected to become a law?"

"There must be. I regard the bill as a device of the gold metallists to divert what they call the 'silver craze' by a measure apparently favorable to silver. The bankers of the East are doubtless supporting it. It is strange what influence the opinions of the bankers have on the average man in regard to this monetary question. As a rule the banker knows nothing of monetary science. A good banker should have a knowledge of human nature, of values, the caution to see that every loan is amply secured, and the conservatism to resist the temptations to risk. Most of them do not know as much of monetary science, the relation of

THE VOLUME OF MONEY

To population, the effect of change of standard and the results of contraction and expansion as the average public man. Talk with one of them on the subject and he will look wise, wag his head ominously and will say nothing that is worthy the name of argument. For the last twelve years the banks have been predicting disaster from the coinage of silver, but it has not taken place. They crowded Mr. Cleveland with fears and are doubtless influencing many able and well-intentioned men who think they ought to know something on this subject. Why, we might as well be guided by railroad presidents as to the control of railroads and gas and water directors as to regulating the price of gas and water as by bankers in relation to monetary legislation. It is a part of their business to make money scarce and dear, so as to increase purchasing power. If the volume of money is only sufficiently contracted the bankers will be able to own the world."

IN EARNEST.

Mr. Newlands was very much in earnest in discussing the money question, and in referring to that class of men who, in order to secure patronage from the Administration, or favors from the Speaker of the House, surrender their convictions and imperil the interests of their constituents, he used language more vigorous than diplomatic. He also took occasion to refer in uncomplimentary terms to those members who dodged the vote in the House on Thursday, when the effort was made to recommit the bill. However, Mr. Newland is very sanguine that the silver men will yet succeed.

A THIRD PARTY.

The National Silver Committee to Take An Active Part in the Elections.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The National Executive Silver Committee to-day adopted resolutions to the effect that in case a satisfactory measure for the full restoration of silver to its former place as a money metal be not enacted, it will call a National Silver Convention in which the Farmers' Alliance and all other industrial organizations be invited to join with the bi-metallists everywhere with a view to sinking politics and making the silver question the controlling issue in future campaigns, particularly in Congressional Districts in the next election. The committee regards with unalterable disfavor any bullion redemption provision.

HEARST'S APPEAL.

Half a Million Dollars Asked for Improving the Sacramento and Feather Rivers.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Hearst was before the Commerce Committee to-day urging an appropriation of $500,000 for the Sacramento and Feather rivers. He urged that a delay of two years in making this appropriation would mean an additional expense to the Government of several million dollars in improving these rivers. Senator Hearst will appear before the committee again to-morrow and will exert himself to his utmost to secure needed and liberal appropriations for these rivers. Mr. Hearst made a splendid talk before the committee to-day and made a favorable impression on them. Mr. Clunie is working to the same end, and the River and Harbor Bill of the Senate will, in all probability, do more for the Sacramento and the Feather rivers than contemplated in the House bill.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Plumb Strongly Urges the Free Coinage of Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—This morning Mitchell moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed yesterday the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Columbia River, near Vancouver. The motion was entered.

The silver bill was then taken up and Plumb addressed the Senate.

Plumb believed it was the all but unanimous opinion of the people that a very considerable increase in the volume of currency was necessary. The circulation to-day was $240,000,000 less than the framers of the financial legislation of 1875 anticipated, although the commercial business of the country had doubled within that time. The total amount of money which the people of the United States had for the transaction of their daily business could not exceed $600,000,000.

He believed it was less than $500,000,000, and upon that narrow foundation had been built an enormous structure of credit, propped up here and there by devices of various kinds, and it kept swelling and growing, while the base on which it rested did not grow in proportion to the structure.

The Senator from New York (Hiscock) had yesterday described the great wealth and prosperity of the country, but if the picture was true why was it the Senator and his committee (Finance Committee) were piling up protective duties. His (Plumb's) idea was that not only should the vacancy of the national bank circulation be made up but there ought to be added to that at least as much as would result from the free coinage of silver. He was willing to abandon his idea in favor of "the fine" being scaled down to 50 per cent of the credit structure by adding to it all the silver that the United States Mints could turn out. According to the best data there was less than $60,000,000 worth of silver mined every year in the United States; of that some $30,000,000 was coined, $8,000,000 was used in the arts, and only $17,000,000 could be used in free coinage.

It was to be remembered that the national bank circulation was being every day retired, the amount to be retired this year being $15,000,000. Plumb went on to speak of the Silver Bill in connection with the question of protection. The Senate was appealed to yesterday by the Senator from New York (Hiscock) against the bill in the sacred name of protection. Silver was an American product—a much larger product than many others that were to be protected by duties of 200 or 400 per cent under the Tariff Bill. He would like to ask the Senator from New York, who was so anxious about foreign commerce, what he intended to do with a tariff bill which would prevent the United States from having any foreign commerce. He hoped he might interpret the Senator's remarks on that point as a hopeful augury of the action of that Senator in putting his knife into the bill now before the Finance Committee; a bill which would raise the price of nearly everything used by the masses of the people.

The Silver Bill was then laid aside and the Senate took up the bill to authorize Maricopa County, Ariz., to issue bonds in aid of railroad constructions. The bill passed—ayes 36, noes 18. It is the House bill, and was passed without amendment.

A message from the President relating to the landing of an armed force from the revenue cutter at Cedar Keys, Fla., was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The Caucus Substitute Opposed by the Free-Coinage Members.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the House to-day the silver debate was resumed. Lind of Minnesota was the first speaker. He said silver should be restored to its former position. This was demanded by the great mass of the American people.

Lacey of Iowa said the country has met with a contraction of the currency. The pending bill proposed to give the country an increase to offset the contraction, and even more. It was practically a free-coinage bill. The capacity of the mints was $50,000,000. The free coinage of every dollar of American silver would be about $51,000,000, yet this bill proposed to give $54,000,000 a year of legal tender Treasury notes. It was a free-coinage measure because it provided that when silver was at par the mints should be open to free coinage. The country needed an expansion of currency in a safe way, and this bill provided for it.

Walker of Massachusetts spoke against free coinage. He asserted that the demonetization of silver was not the cause of decreased prices. Prices had been going down a hundred years. More money meant more misery.

Perkins of Kansas remarked in that connection, "We all love misery."

Walker added that he was going to vote for the pending bill because the members of the House from 1868 up to the present time, for the purpose of getting back here, had urged and encouraged the people in their folly until they had come to such a state of mind that something must be done or they would break the members up. [Laughter.] It was pure politics; that was all about it.

Blount of Georgia contended that silver demonetization had cast a blighting curse over everybody except the capitalist. To increase the volume of circulation was the only way to relieve not only the agricultural interest, but every other interest in the country. He criticized the Treasury bill, declaring it was intended to stop further coinage of the silver dollar. It was a Wall-street measure. He also criticized the Caucus bill and advocated a free-coinage measure.

Bland said he could only protest against the right of a member of the minority to offer an amendment. A gag-law was placed upon the minority for the purpose of passing the bill through the House, the effect of which was to demonetize silver. The bill was a Wall-street scheme and a gold-bug scheme to change the ratio between gold and silver. It recognized silver bullion according to its gold value. Silver was being murdered in the house of its friends. He especially criticized the bullion redemption clause, arguing that it would prevent any appreciable expansion of currency. It would hold out temptation to the Secretary of the Treasury to make $1,000,000 out of speculation in Wall street. The free coinage of silver would not only appreciate silver bullion but depreciate gold bullion and bring the two metals to a parity. The Government must either issue flat money or give unlimited use to gold and silver.

Kerr of Iowa advocated the bill as a long step in the right direction. It would result in the remonetization of silver and in the two metals ultimately going hand in hand.

Townsend of Colorado said prosperity would not return, nor the downward course of prices be arrested until silver was returned to its proper place. The only complete and perfect remedy was to reverse the action of 1873 and go back to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Dorsey of Nebraska said that if Secretary Windom had purchased and coined the maximum amount of silver allowed under the existing laws ($4,000,000 per month) there would have been no need of this discussion and he would have strengthened the administration of President Harrison. To that section of the substitute which provided for bullion redemption, Dorsey emphatically objected. Would it not be better to cover the one million redemption fund into the Treasury and use it as a part of the circulating medium, and in case United States notes were presented for redemption and there was no money to meet the demand, allow the Secretary to sell bonds to meet the demand. The bullion redemption feature would be stricken out, and he appealed to his side of the house to allow a vote on the proposition.

McKae of Arkansas appealed to the gentlemen on the other side who believed in free coinage to restore silver to its proper place, not step by step, but as it was destroyed, in one jump.

The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session the silver debate was continued. Among the speakers were Burnes, Lane of Illinois, Shively and Holman. Adjourned.

Reported Railroad Accident.

BELVIDERE (Ill.), June 6.—It is reported that the Freeport passenger-train has been derailed fifteen miles west of here and fifteen persons were killed. There are no details.

A $50,000 Fire.

VEEDERSBURG (Ind.), June 6.—Coleman's heading factory, Nockton planing-mill and several residences burned to-day. Loss about $50,000.

MADE THREE HITS.

Parrott Pitches Good Ball Against Oakland.

Frisco Wins a One-Sided and Lifeless Game From the Senators.

Contests Played on Eastern Diamonds Between Clubs in the National League.

Stockton played poor ball Thursday, but the team redeemed itself yesterday by winning one of the best games yet witnessed on the Oakland grounds. The San Joaquin men defeated the Colonels by the close score of 4 to 2, and they deserved the victory. With two exceptions the Stocktons played ball as if the pennant depended on the result of yesterday's contest alone, and as a consequence some brilliant and sharp fielding was done. The infield work, outside of Selna's errors, was especially fine, Fudger, Fogarty and Wilson making many stops that might have been scored as hits had the ball passed to the outfield. The manner in which the third baseman checked the rapid course of three hard hit grounders, and then threw so surely and speedily to the guardian of the first corner, was in itself worth the price of admission with a reserved seat thrown in. Selna was unfortunate in dropping two thrown balls, but he distinguished himself by gracefully gathering in a few throws that dug up a cloud of dust in front of the cushion. But his put-out and assist in a double play were simply astonishing. The pretty play, however, was very coldly received by the Oakland audience, which has not yet been educated up to the point of applauding marvelous work even when executed by visitors. It was in the fifth inning. Isaacson was at first, acting for Lohman as base-runner, and Hill was at bat. Hill struck hard at a ball and fouled, sending the sphere over to the bleachers. Selna made a long, swift sprint, and while running rapidly against the ball managed to get it within his hands. It seemed hardly possible he could recover himself in