The Morning Call.

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SCOTT IS JUBILANT.

Bids for the Construction of New War-Ships.

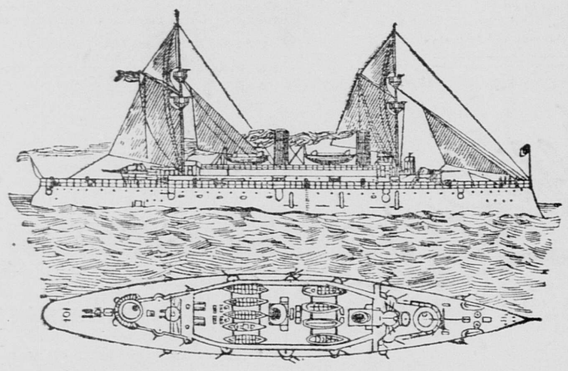
The Union Iron Works Likely to Secure the Two Cruisers.

One of Them Is the Largest Vessel Ever Designed for the United States Navy.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Irving M. Scott, head of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, says: "We are finishing up the San Francisco and will have her ready for the trial trip in July. Her contract calls for nineteen knots and we are going to break the record. She is a magnificent vessel, superior even to the Charleston, which made nineteen and a half knots for a short distance, and at no time during the trial fell below eighteen knots.

"The Charleston is now at Hawaii, having steamed there easily in eight days—a very good showing. We changed the slides, thrust bearing and pumps, with the result that she could run for six hours instead of four without any distress and accomplish better results with 152 horse-power less. We have



BROADSIDE AND PLAN VIEWS OF THE NEW CRUISER, NO. 6.

the coast-defense vessel Monterey well under way, and to-day have put in bids for two more vessels. We can build as fast and as good ships as anybody."

BIDS FOR NEW SHIPS.

Bids for over $5,000,000 worth of new naval vessels were opened at the Navy Department at noon to-day. The vessels bid for were of three types and there was considerable excitement over the contest between the rival shipbuilders.

The largest of the three vessels, and in fact the largest vessel ever designed for the United States navy, is known officially as "Armored Cruiser No. 2," and popularly as the "8100-ton vessel."

She belongs to the class of swift cruisers and is very close to a battle ship in that she is provided with a moderately heavy armor belt, besides a protective deck. Her armor will be about four inches thick and the curved protective deck will be six inches thick.

She will be armored with six 8-inch and twelve 4-inch breech-loading rifles. Her engines will develop 16,000 indicated horse-power and a speed of twenty knots an hour. Her dimensions are: Length, 380 feet; extreme breadth, 64 feet 2½ inches; depth in hold, 41 feet 3 inches.

THE OTHER VESSELS.

The other large vessel, designated as Cruiser No. 6, is to have a displacement of 5500 tons. She has no armor, but is provided with a protective deck 4¾ inches thick.

The third vessel will be a practice cruiser of 800 tons—a miniature man of war for the training of the cadets at the Naval Academy.

It is generally expected that the builder who is awarded the contract for this last vessel will lose money, as there is just as much material to go into her as in some of the larger cruisers. The appropriation limits for the three vessels are: Armored cruiser, $3,500,000; protected cruiser, $1,800,000; practice ship, $260,000.

SCOTT'S BID THE LOWEST.

Bids for the armored cruiser No. 2 were first considered, as follows: For the vessel according to plans and specifications prepared by the Navy Department—Union Iron Works of San Francisco, $3,100,000; William Cramp & Son of Philadelphia, $3,150,000; Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works of San Francisco, $3,450,000.

The Union Iron Works and Cramp & Sons also submitted bids for the vessels according to their own plans and specifications. The former's bid was $3,000,000, and the latter's $2,985,000.

THE ONLY BIDDER.

On the 5500-ton cruiser the Union Iron Works was the only bidder and are reasonably sure of that contract. On the 8100-ton cruiser the Union Iron Works underbid its Eastern rivals by $50,000 on the department's plans, and was but $15,000 higher on the contractor's plans.

The general impression at the department is that the Union Iron Works will get both contracts. Irving Scott is very jubilant. Six months ago he told the California Associated Press representative that he proposed to build both vessels, and it looks now as if he will. There were two bids for the practice vessel, as follows: F. W. Wheeler & Co., Bar City, Mich., $245,000, and S. L. Moore & Sons, Elizabethport, N. J., for $250,000.

THE SECRETARY'S "BABY."

The Star to-night says: It is understood that Secretary Tracy has a peculiar fondness for the plans which have been drawn by the department for the armored cruiser which is often called the Secretary's "baby," and the feeling is that the award will be made on the department's designs. In this event the Scotts (Union Iron Works) will undoubtedly get the ship. If, however, the lower bids of the contractors' plans class should prove an attraction to the Secretary's economical eye there will be a sharp strife.

Mr. Scott submitted a huge bundle of plans and drawings explanatory of his designs, while Cramp handed in a single small roll of blue prints. This particularity of design may have great weight in the award of the contract. Great surprise is expressed that the Cramps did not enter into competition for the 5500-ton vessel, and it is being alleged that they were very sure of obtaining the other.

CRUISER NO. 6.

Cruiser No. 6 is a twin screw, steel protected cruiser of about 5500 tons displacement, designed under authority of an act of Congress, approved September 7, 1888. Following are the dimensions, descriptions of the principal features of hull, machinery, endurance, powers of offense and defense, etc.:

Length on mean load water line, 336 feet.
Breadth, extreme, 53 feet.
Draught of water, mean, 21 feet 6 inches.
Displacement on normal draught, 5500 tons.
Indicated horse-power, 13,500.
Speed, 21 knots.

TECHNICALITIES OF CONSTRUCTION.

The hull is to be constructed of mild steel required to pass certain tests prescribed by the department. The vessel is designed on the cellular system of double bottom. The transverse frames within the double bottom are of angle 4½ by 3 inches of 11 pounds, with reverse frames of ⅞ by 3 by 10 inches; above the double bottom Z bars 6 by 3½ by 3½ inches of 15 pounds are worked.

The flat keel consists of an outer plate of 22½ pounds and an inner plate of 20 pounds per square foot, the vertical keel being of 18-pound plate 39 inches deep. The inner bottom plating is of 12½-pound plate, the rider and margin plates being 15 pounds. The outside bottom plating is generally of 20 pounds, doubled at the water-line, and with 40-pound sheerstrakes.

THE PROTECTIVE AND MAIN DECKS.

The protective deck is 4¾ inches thick on the slopes and 2 inches on the flat over the machinery space, and 3 inches thick on the slopes and 2 inches on the flat of deck forward and aft.

The main deck is plated with 10-pound plate, the stringers being 20 pounds. The berth-deck plating is 7½ pounds, with 20 pound stringers. The stringer and tie plates on the superstructure deck are 12½ and 10 pounds per square foot.

The stem and stern frames are to be of cast steel. The rudder is built up and conforms to the lines of the vessel, being wholly below the water-line.

Both the main and auxiliary steering-gear are located below the protective deck and can be operated either by hand or steam from the after part of superstructure or by steam alone from chart-house and conning-tower forward.

There are two steel masts with double military tops, the search-lights being mounted in the upper tops.

The boats are all arranged to be stowed inboard, out of the way of the fire of the guns.

There is an installation of a complete incandescent electric light system, electric call bells, annunciators, mechanical telegraphs, water alarms, etc.

The system of ventilation is of the most approved kind, with blowers for the exhaust of the vitiated air from spaces below the gun-deck, and ample arrangements for natural ventilation above.

AMPLE WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

The hull is subdivided into numerous watertight compartments. The boilers are placed in four watertight compartments, each of which is subdivided by two athwartship airtight screen bulkheads, thus making three compartments in each of the four boiler-rooms. Athwartship watertight coal bunkers separate the two forward boiler-rooms from the after boiler-rooms, and fore and aft coal bunkers extend outboard of the boiler and engine spaces. There are twenty watertight compartments below the protective deck forward of the machinery space and eighteen similarly situated aft. The space between the protective and berth decks comprises over seventy-five watertight compartments.

A watertight center line bulkhead extends the full length of the machinery space, thus placing the port and starboard engines in separate compartments.

The fire and drainage system is complete and steam pumping arrangements are provided by connection to the main circulating pump in addition to powerful hand pumps.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Quarters for twenty-five officers are provided. The Admiral's and Captain's cabins and state-rooms are in the after part of the superstructure and are conveniently arranged and fitted. The ward-room is on the after berth deck, the state-rooms are fitted as usual in the service, but the fitting of a separate athwartship dining-room will materially add to the comfort of the ward-room officers.

The accommodations for the crew of 441 men in the forward part of the superstructure and forward berth-deck are spacious, and all care has been exercised to provide comfortable and healthful quarters.

The magazines and shell-rooms are located to provide for the convenient serving of the guns.

A belt of woodite 33 inches thick, in cofferdams extending 4 feet above and 4 feet 5 inches below the load water line, extends the whole length of the vessel. Coal protection is afforded to the machinery by the location of the bunkers along the side below the protective deck and above the deck for the length of the boiler and engine space. The hull plating is increased in thickness in wake of all machine guns.

MACHINERY.

The machinery, as designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is intended to develop 13,500 indicated horse-power when at its maximum, which will propel the ship about 20¼ knots.

The engines are two in number, of the inverted vertical direct acting type, triple expansion, one on each shaft, the ship being propelled by twin screws.

The diameters of the cylinders are 42, 59 and 92 inches by 42-inch stroke. They are intended to be driven 128 revolutions per minute. Each cylinder rests upon three columns, giving easy access to the front of the moving parts. Piston valves are used, and all working parts, bed plates and frames, are of steel. The shafting is of forged steel, hollow.

THE BOILERS.

The boilers are six in number—two single-ended and four double-ended—the larger ones having eight furnaces and the smaller four. They are 15 feet, 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical, and are intended to carry 160 pounds pressure per square inch. No boilers of this size and pressure have hitherto been built in the United States. The steel of the shells is 1 19-64 inches thick.

With the full coal supply, 1300 tons, at 20¼ knots speed and under forced draught, the vessel will travel 2191.86 knots in nearly four and a half days. At a ten-knot cruising speed, under natural draught and full coal supply, her radius of action would be nearly 13,000 knots, with an endurance of about 55 days.

ARMAMENT.

The main battery consists of two 8-inch breech-loading rifles and ten 4-inch breech-loading rifles. The 8-inch rifles are mounted on the center line in barbette turrets, four inches thick, and one at the forward and one at the aiter end of the superstructure, and train from directly ahead or astern to fifty degrees on each side, abaft or before the beam, respectively. The ammunition is supplied through armored tubes three inches thick, which permit loading in any position. The 4-inch guns are mounted on improved central pivot mounts, and are protected by fixed segmental shields four inches thick; four of these guns forward have a fire from directly ahead to sixty-three degrees abaft the beam; the four after guns have a similar train before the beam; the two 4-inch guns amidship have a broadside train through 146 degrees. The fire of all the forward and after guns, respectively, can be concentrated upon an object the length of the vessel directly ahead or astern.

SECONDARY BATTERY.

The secondary battery consists of eight 6-pounders, six 3-pounders and fourteen machine-guns, mounted to be clear of the smoke and fire of the main battery and for efficient action against boat attacks. Wherever practicable protection is afforded the machine-guns by plating 2½ inches thick. In each of the lower military-tops are mounted a 37-millimeter Maxim and a 1-pound Hotchkiss.

An allowance of 150 rounds will be provided for each of the 8-inch and 4-inch guns. An average of about 3600 rounds is allowed for each of the guns in the secondary battery.

The torpedo outfit consists of six launching tubes for Howell automobile torpedoes—one fixed at the stem, one at the stern and two training-tubes on each broadside.

THE WORKINGMEN.

New York Strikers Returning to Work—The Columbus Street-Car Employes.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Walking Delegate Owens of the Building Trades' Association says a signal victory has been won by the surrender of Peck, Martin & Co., suppliers of building materials. Over one thousand men returned to work this morning, owing to concessions made by this firm, which has been fighting the unions the past three years.

COLUMBUS, June 10.—Everything is quiet in the street-car strike. Each side is waiting for the other to make a move. No attempt is being made to run the cars.

ROAD AGENTS' WORK.

A Passenger Train Ditched and Robbed.

The Express-Car Rifled of All the Money It Contained.

Messenger Nesbitt Seriously Wounded by the Desperadoes—An Unknown Man Killed by the Wreck.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

TEXARKANA (Ark.), June 10.—The Westbound Cotton Belt train which left here at midnight last night left the track in a spur switch two miles from town. An unknown man who was stealing a ride on the baggage-ear was instantly killed, and the passengers and trainmen badly shaken up. The engineer and fireman had scarcely recovered from the shock when six-shooters and Winchesters were rammed in their faces, and they were ordered to lead the van in a march upon the express-car.

Robbers had turned the switch and caused the wreck. They entered the express-car, and after a short resistance from Messenger Nesbitt, went through the safe, securing, it is claimed, less than $200. After they had gone through this car, the robbers marched the engineer and fireman and messenger about 500 yards from the track, seated them on a log and told them to stay there with their eyes shut for one hour.

When the bandits had gone a distance of about fifty yards they turned and fired a volley at the men on the log. The messenger was shot through the left hand and another bullet pierced his ear. The robbers then disappeared.

It required but a short time to notify the officers here, who are now in pursuit of the bandits. One party has been arrested, but not fully identified.

Yesterday afternoon $10,000 was taken from the Southern Express office to the depot and sent North. It is supposed the robbers thought the money was going South. Great excitement prevailed on account of the robbery, for within the last few years several robberies have been perpetrated within 100 miles of here.

The people here are exasperated, and if the guilty parties are caught judge lynch will save court expenses.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Another account of the robbery received by the Republic from Little Rock asserts that Messenger Nesbitt was killed, and that the robbers secured at least $10,000. It is believed that the robbers are part of the old Steve and Rube Burrows gang. The latter escaped from the Arkansas Penitentiary pending a hearing for a similar offense a year ago.

PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS.

Movement of California Packers to Force Stronger Prices.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Several interesting facts affecting the Pacific Coast products are presented. The first is that the reports concerning the size of the French prune crop are incorrect. Mail advices from Bordeaux say the crop will be only an average. Earlier indications were favorable for a very large yield, but the wet weather during May caused a dropping from the trees.

Five California packers of California fruits have taken the field for stronger prices in this market. Four concerns out of the five mentioned instructed the local agents here to take orders subject to approval only, several days ago; the fifth concern yesterday filed instructions here limiting the amount of goods that may be sold, pending instructions.

A lot of thirty-two bales choice Washington hops yesterday sold at 20½c on the market. A similar grade could not be secured now except at 21 cent advance on that price. The average quality of Washingtons is above that of the State hops now on the market, really choice lots of the former being positively scarce and average prices correspondingly higher. On actual sales there is a difference of at least 1 cent in favor of Washingtons.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Porter Bros. sold three car-loads of fruit to-day. Apricots brought $1 35 to $2 45. Cherry plums, small boxes, 80c to $1 15; crates, $1 35 to $1 60. Peaches, $1 25 to $1 75, with the exception of some green, worthless stock at 65c. Black cherries, 80c to $1 05; whites, $1 15 to $1 20.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Prizes Won at the National Guard Encampment at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, June 10.—The National Guard encampment and competitive drills closed here yesterday. The Atlanta Rifles took the first prize in the interstate infantry class, $2,500, and Spencer, Captain of the company, won the $400 sword. The light artillery of Indianapolis took the prize in its class. The Omaha Guards took first prize in the maiden class in the infantry drills. Company K of Denver won the flag for being the best disciplined company in camp and having the best policed company on the grounds. The Chicago Zouaves, under command of Captain Ford, won the first prize in their class with ease, and the Walch Zouaves of St. Louis came in second. The tournament has been well attended, and the companies express general satisfaction.

GOLD SUPPLY.

Estimates Made by the Director of the Mint From Reliable Sources.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Commercial Bulletin has an article on the gold supply from estimates made by the Director of the Mint. Circulars were sent to 7472 banks and bankers. Reports were received from 6693, of which 1013 reported no gold coin held; 741 banks, from various causes, have sent no information; California had the most gold, $11,474,416; and New Mexico the least, $7380. New York City banks held $936,822 gold. The Director of the Mint calculates that the banks outside the national banks of the United States held $34,000,000 in gold.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

An Advance in the Price for Puddling Iron Decided Upon.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—At to-day's session of the Amalgamated Association it was decided that the price for puddling iron in the Eastern district—east of the Alleghanies—will be $4 per ton. This means that the eastern workers will demand an increase of pay all around approximating 15 per cent. This move may be looked upon as throwing down the gauntlet, and there is every indication that manufacturers will not hesitate to express their readiness to take it up.

SMALL-POX.

The Disease Said to Be Raging at Las Cruces, New Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, June 10.—Information received here to-day from Las Cruces, N. Mex., states that small-pox is raging there, not less than 100 deaths having occurred from the disease within the past few weeks. It is also alleged that the papers and authorities of the town not only deny the existence of the disease, but permit men who have small-pox in their families to serve as jurors.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady Fatally and Her Sister-in-Law Seriously Injured.

OSWEGO (N. Y.), June 19.—By a runaway accident this afternoon Miss Belle Mitchell, daughterr of Mayor Mitchell, was fatally, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, seriously, injured. Miss Mitchell was to have been married next week. The other lady has just returned from Boston, on her bridal tour.

NEARING COMPLETION.

A Magnificent Opera House in Pueblo to Be Opened in October.

PUEBLO (Colo.), June 10.—The roof has just been laid on the finest and costliest opera house west of the Mississippi River, in the city of Pueblo. It is an enormous building, in the center of the city, built of red sandstone from the Monte Cristo quarries in the Rocky Mountains. The front and side walls arise from a series of stone arches, and the facade is very imposing. On the top is a summer garden, from which rises a tall stone tower. The building cost $385,000, and the best known scenic artists and furnishers have carte blanche to put into it the best of everything. It is to be opened in October next.

SUGAR INTERESTS.

Another Advance—A Charter Granted the Spreckels Company—Trust Speculations.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10. — Granulated sugar opened at an advance of 20 cents per barrel yesterday. One refiner made an advance of 60 cents per barrel for the day, making the cost of granulated sugar 6⅞ cents per pound. One other grade also advanced 40 cents per barrel. The trust, which refused to sell last week, accepted orders for granulated sugar at 6¾ to 6 13-16 cents per pound. An attempt was made to mark up the price of raw sugar, but the trust would not buy raw at an advance.

HARRISBURG, June 10.—A charter was granted yesterday to the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia. Capital, $5,000,000. The Directors are: Claus Spreckels of San Francisco, C. A. Spreckels and Louis Spreckels of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, June 10. — The craze for sugar-trust speculation appears to have set in. Shares last week were quoted at 95 and went down to 74 in a panic. They are now 85, and it is predicted freely they will reach 125 before the boom bursts. Yesterday's decision in San Francisco helped to press shares up from 81¼ to 84⅝, without opening the exchange this morning.

Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon 52,600 shares of Sugar Trust were sold from the Exchange.

SARATOGA, June 10. — The Court of Appeals rendered no decision in the Sugar Trust case to-day.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Adoption of a Resolution Opposing Anti-Chinese Legislation.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Synod of Reformed Presbyterians adopted resolutions opposing anti-Chinese legislation, and asking President Harrison to veto any further anti-Chinese bill.

At the afternoon session discussion began on the subject of union with the general synod. A large number of members spoke against the union and three for it. The matter went over until to-morrow.

ASHBURY PARK (N. J.), June 10.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America adopted the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions. Contributions have been so liberal this year that the debt has been greatly reduced, and the prospects that the church would be obliged to relinquish one of its fields is now averted.

CHEROKEE COMMISSIONERS.

Sac and Fox Indians Elated Over the Successful Result of the Negotiations.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The Republican's Sac and Fox agency special says: The Cherokee Commissioners believe that to-morrow will end the work of arranging the final details in connection with the deal made Saturday for the cession of all lands belonging to the Sac and Fox Indians. The Indians are in high glee over the prospects of securing big pay and seem to realize that they have the best end of the deal. The richest one in the tribe is S. C. Jones, who becomes the owner of 1900 acres of land, besides receiving $12,000 in money. Other Indians become rich in proportion. Several boomer's wagons, loaded with tents and other necessities, were discovered last night making for the Iowa country to wait for the opening, which is expected soon.

WEST POINT CADETS.

Proposed Measures to Insure the Full Number of Students.

WEST POINT, June 10.—The Board of Visitors rejected the proposition to keep students of the Military Academy up to the full number by authorizing the President to appoint to the vacancies where nominations by Congressmen fail, but voted in favor of giving each United States Senator the right to name a candidate. The President also is given authority to name five each year, instead of ten every four years. All the candidates have successfully passed physical examinations.

THE WABASH ACCIDENT.

Removal of Wounded Colored Men and Boys to the Hospital.

KANSAS CITY, June 10.—The remnant of the wrecked Wabash horse train arrived this morning. In the caboose were eight wounded colored men and boys, most of them belonging to Chinn & Morgan's stable. Scarcely one escaped with less than a broken leg. They were removed to the hospital. The stable most affected by the wreck is that of J. Kellar of Cynthiana, Ky., who, with his son, perished. They had five horses and every one was killed.

A Great Banking Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Wharton Barker has organized a great American and European banking company with $25,000,000 capital, one-half of which is to be issued at once. The company will conduct a general financial business. Among the American Directors are: Wharton Barker, President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Vice-President King of the Baltimore and Ohio, George D. B. Keim of the Reading Railroad, John H. Converse of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and others. There will be European branches.

Murder Trial Postponed.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Paris-Cross murder case was called in the Federal Court this afternoon, but on account of the sudden and severe illness of Colonel Hodges, the principal attorney for the defense, it was postponed until to-morrow morning for a further hearing. There will be a hard fight made in selecting the jury, as it is charged that efforts are being made to pack it and that boodle is being disseminated with a free hand.

Lousiana State Lottery.

BATON ROUGE (La.) June 10.—The Lottery Bill was formally introduced in the House yesterday by Shattuck, and was referred to a special committee. Anti-lottery men claim that notwithstanding the most unheard-of efforts made by their opponents to gain votes, their organization remains intact, and that the only means left to the company to increase its strength is by direct purchase.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Silk dresses and laces worth $2000 were seized from Mrs. Gleim of Montana, who arrived on the steamship Arizona. In cases and trunks were found silk dresses, basted to make them look as if they had been worn. Valuable old laces were basted on the bottoms and all over the dresses. Nothing was found concealed on her person. Mrs. Gleim was not arrested.

Contract for Buoy Chains.

LEBANON (Pa.), June 10.—The Lebanon Iron Works has been awarded the contract by the Secretary of the Navy to furnish all buoy chains for the United States, from Maine to California, for one year. It is the largest contract ever given by the Government, and will keep the works running to their full capacity the entire year.

The Disabled Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The pilot who brought in the steamer Werra this morning reports on Sunday morning having spoken the steamer La Bourgogne, hence for Havre, laying to with the machinery out of order. She had been stopped since midnight. She would make the necessary repairs and proceed on her voyage.

A Tough Crowd.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—A colored club held a picnic at Castle Shannon on Sunday. Shooting and cutting was the order of the day at the grounds and on the train returning. Frank Morrison was killed, a girl was shot in the thigh, and many others were hurt. On arrival they were arrested by the wholesale.

A Test Case.

TOLEDO, June 10.—Rev. Father Quigley, pastor of St. Francis de Sales' Catholic Church, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for misdemeanor for neglecting to report pupils to the Board of Education, as provided by a law passed last year. It is understood that he refused to do so under advice of counsel that the law was unconstitutional.

Original Package Decision.

MASON CITY (Iowa), June 10.—Judge John C. Sherwin has rendered a decision on the original package question, holding that beer from other States may be shipped into the town in packages and sold to all persons except minors.

An Embezzler Pleads Guilty.

DENVER, June 10.—Robert Nickle, late confidential clerk for J. M. Berkey & Co., real-estate brokers, who was arrested some time ago for embezzling $11,000, was arraigned in the District Court to-day. He pleaded guilty, and sentence was deferred until Saturday.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

Bismarck Talks About the Peace of Europe.

Germany on Fairly Good Terms With All the Powers.

The Czar's Dislike of Physical Exertion an Important Factor in the Pacific Feeling.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, June 10.—The Telegraph today continues its report of an interview with Bismarck. Nobody, he said, was more earnest for peace than Emperor William, who was bent upon internal reforms, and had no idea of aggression. When asked whether it was possible to extinguish the French grievances by the restoration of their provinces to the French, he declared that restoration was utterly impossible, and that it must be left to time to remove their resentment. Their relations with Russia, he said, were equally good, and she certainly would not attack Germany. The Czar is averse to conquest and dislikes physical exertion, a point that is not without importance to the peace of Europe.

The triple alliance, Bismarck said, was certain to endure. Only the most unforeseen accident could disturb European peace. He thought it impossible that England and Germany should ever go to war.

If they quarrel it might lead to a continental conflict, even if England abstained from fighting. This, however, was a wildly improbable contingency. The African dispute, said Bismarck, is a trifling matter, and he believed Lord Salisbury's temporate words are more to England's taste than Stanley's fierce ones.

In conclusion Bismarck spoke in the highest praise of the late Emperor Frederick, saying that had he lived he would have astonished the world by the vigor of his personality and rule.

AUSTRIAN WAR BUDGET.

The Minister of War Says the Army Must Be Increased.

PESTH, June 10.—The Minister of War has addressed the Austro-Hungarian delegations on the subject of the credits asked by the Government for military purposes. He said he regretted to be compelled to declare that the military credits submitted could not be reduced. The budget demands only represented the foundations on which the building must be continued during the next few years. Important augmentations of the military forces of the empire were becoming unavoidable. The question of making peace effective would have to be considered. The other States increased their military strength, and Austria-Hungary could not remain inactive, although the Government is not able to strain its resources to such an extent as is being done by Germany. The demands contained in the budget were the extreme minimum to which the Government could go.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Australia Provides for the Building of Several War-Ships.

LONDON, June 10.—The Colonial Government of Australia has passed the necessary acts providing funds for the construction by the British Government of several ships of war to be devoted exclusively to the defense of the Australian colonies. It is also proposed to establish inter-colonial free trade throughout Australia, whether Imperial federation, as advocated by Rosebery, comes or not. All signs point to a certainty of Australian union that will present the opposite side of the world a copy of the United States of America. The Australians were dissatisfied with the course of the British Government in permitting other European nations to gain a foothold in Polynesia, and with a fleet at their command their remonstrances may take a vigorous form.

A FRENCH PROTEST.

Ribot Dislikes England's Interference in Egyptian Affairs.

PARIS, June 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Ribot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, read France's note to Egypt. France contends that the time has arrived when England, in accordance with the many declarations and self-congratulations of her Ministers, and for the prosperity and security of Egypt, ought to evacuate the country. The note expresses surprise that the powers do not agree in recognizing that the profits of conversion ought to be applied to increasing Egypt's military forces in order to enable her to dispense with British troops. Believing, however, that all the parties interested are disposed to give the subject frank consideration, France assents to the conversion scheme, reserving the question of evacuation for future negotiations. M. Ribot declared that France desired cordial relations with England, but would lose no opportunity to protest against England establishing herself in Egypt.

BOHEMIAN PARTIES.

Emperor Francis Joseph Acts as Mediator Between the Czechs and Germans.

VIENNA, June 9.—Strong efforts are being made to reconcile the differences between the Czechs and the Germans in the Bohemian Diet. Emperor Francis Joseph to-day gave audience to the leaders of the two parties. His Majesty declared the arrangements looking to the settlement of the difficulties, adopted by the recent German-Czech conference at Vienna, would certainly be effected. This utterance was a departure from the Emperor's customary reserve, and it is expected to have a decisive influence in settling the long-standing troubles between the two political parties.

ON THE ROCKS.

The British Bark Dinapore Wrecked and Six Lives Lost.

LONDON, June 10.—The British bark Dinapore, Captain Tidmarsh, from Middleborough for Bahia Blanca, is ashore at Cape Corientes. The captain and five of the crew were lost. The remainder of the crew have arrived at Buenos Ayres.

France and Germany.

BERLIN, June 10.—In the Reichstag to-day Chancellor Caprivi, in reply to a question, said: "Gratifying signs of improvement are apparent in the relations between Germany and France, and I should regret to see them again brought into trouble. In no country are international relations so difficult, or the necessity for indulgent consideration so great as in Germany." Several Alsatian deputies declared the passport regulations injured their economic condition and had no Germanizing influence.

Blaine's Action Condemned.

LONDON, June 10.—The Standard protests strongly against Mr. Blaine's sending cruisers to Behring Sea. It says: "If he attempts to employ force wrongfully against British subjects or property force will be employed on our side also. The gravest state of affairs may arise from his heedless and intemperate actions."

Complicated Negotiations.

LONDON, June 10.—The meeting of Ministers this afternoon discussed Germany's claims in Africa. The hasty convening of the meeting after Salisbury's protracted interview with the German Embassador yesterday gives rise to the belief that negotiation with Germany in regard to Africa has become complicated.

The Cowles Case.

MONTREAL, June 10.—On the production of young Edwin Cowles, by order of the court, this morning, Mrs. Cowles was given custody of the child. Cowles is no better. He may die. The case against Hale, who shot him, is not yet called.

A Notable Reception.

LONDON, June 10.—One of the most notable receptions of the season was given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bonynge of San Francisco. Many members of the nobility were present.

The Cross Case.

PARIS, June 10.—The celebrated Cross case was taken up to-day. Out of a venire of sixty men only five jurors were chosen. Another venire of sixty men was ordered and court adjourned until to-morrow. It will be noon Thursday before the jury is empaneled and the work of taking testimony begins.

THE CUBAN FLOODS.

Nearly Seventy-five Lives Lost and a Vast Amount of Property Destroyed.

HAVANA, June 10.—The loss of property by the recent floods is very great. The loss to real estate and personal property is more serious than was at first supposed. Nearly seventy-five lives were lost, and it is estimated that $7,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

A Loan for Uruguay.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times says the Barings have arranged to issue a loan for Uruguay of £2,000,000 at 6 per cent. It is understood the minor details of the transaction are still in process of settlement.

Australian Federation.

MELBOURNE, June 10.—The Legislative Assembly of Victoria has unanimously approved the scheme for the federation of Australian colonies and has appointed delegates to the convention which is to consider the subject.

A Medal for Stanley.

EDINBURGH, June 10.—Stanley made an address to-night before the Geographical Society. The Marquis of Lorne, who presided, presented a gold medal to the explorer on behalf of the society.

Tennis Championship.

DUBLIN, June 10.—In the lawn-tennis contest for the championship of the world, best three out of five matches, Kerr beat Pettitt on Monday 3 to 2 and to-day 3 to 1.

Christians Killed by Turks.

ATHENS, June 10.—Advices from Crete say that a number of Turks recently killed three Christian residents of that island.

National Educational Association.

ST. PAUL, June 10.—Archbishop Ireland has accepted an invitation to address the convention of the National Educational Association.

Sailed for England.

MELBOURNE, June 10.—Henry George sailed for England to-day.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Debate on the Silver Bill to Be Limited After Next Friday.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Among the petitions presented in the Senate to-day and referred was one from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce asking an appropriation of $500,000 for the establishment of a steamboat line between New Orleans and the west coast of Africa.

The House Silver Bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Blair introduced, by request, a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds of expositions for which appropriations are expended by the United States. Referred.

Dolph introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Tacoma and Seattle Air Line Railroad through the State of Oregon. Dolph also introduced a bill for the survey of public lands in Oregon.

The Silver Bill was then taken up by unanimous consent, and at the request of Jones of Nevada it was agreed that after 3 o'clock Friday next the debate be limited to five minutes by any Senator on the main question.

The question being on Plumb's amendment that no other funds available for the payment of the public debt, including such as kept for the redemption of United States notes, shall be retained in the Treasury in excess of $110,000,000,

On motion of Harris this amendment was amended by adding the words "provided that gold and silver coin and gold bullion in the Treasury on which gold and silver certificates have been issued shall not be considered available for any purpose except the redemption of such certificates."

Sherman expressed his opposition to Plumb's amendment, as its effect would be really to leave only a working balance of $10,000,000 in the Treasury. Besides, he thought the silver question important enough to be considered by itself, without digging in other complications as to balances in the Treasury and such matters. Some times on quarter days the Secretary had to pay out $40,000,000, and sometimes he had to pay $20,000,000 a day for pensions.

Reagan was of the opinion that a reserve of $50,000,000 would be all-sufficient, and he intended to offer an amendment carrying out that idea. He thought the policy of punishing the people for the benefit of monometallists and contractionists had been carried on long enough. The retention of that $100,000,000 of gold had already cost the Government $40,000,000 interest.

Teller said it had cost $46,000,000. He went on to question and deny the accuracy of some of the statements in Sherman's last speech on the bill. One of the points was that the gold dollar had always been the unit of value.

"That is not true," said Teller, "whether it comes from the ex-Secretary of the Treasury or anybody else."

Another point in Sherman's speech which Teller disputed and denied was, that the increase of circulation had kept pace with the increase of population. Teller argued that it would require an annual increase of $44,000,000 of currency to meet the annual increase of population. As to the statement by Sherman and others that the supporters of the bill wanted a cheap dollar, Teller sold it was a species of demagoguery, which was a disgrace to the Senate. He wanted an honest dollar restored—a dollar that had been stricken down without the will of the people and without their knowledge. The man who stood before the Senate arguing for a single standard was either dishonest or ignorant, and had no right to represent the interests of the American people.

Teller went on to speak of the silver plank in the Republican national platform, and said that if he had proposed it a mere claptrap the Republican ticket would not have had such support from him and would not have got the great majority it did in Colorado.

He said the bimetallic principle had had its worst enemy, its most effective foe, in the Treasury Department. It had been within the power of the administration to relieve the people, so that what the people suffered was "at the door of the administration." But there was no feeling favorable to bimetallism in high places, and would not be while Wall street could influence the political parties. Each party had become met by the declaration that Congress must legislate so as to gain the good will of the business interests of the country. That meant Wall street. He remembered the case of a President (Cleveland) addressing a crowd of people in Wall street and saying he saw before him the representatives of the great interests of the country, but the fact was, Teller said, he did not see before him a single man who had ever done an honest day's work, ever produced an article of commerce, or ever promoted the industrial pursuits of the country. In conclusion, Teller declared that no matter where the Republican party or himself should be left, his vote should be given for that measure which would unloose the burden put upon the debtors of the country, and do it without detriment to the creditors.

Call spoke in favor of free coinage, and then the silver bill went over till to-morrow.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill Passed—Internal Revenue Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Speaker laid before the House the Senate bill amendatory of the internal revenue laws and it was passed. It authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to formulate rules and regulations by which beer may be carried direct from the vats to the bottling department without passing through the intermediate process of being drawn into kegs. The Senate bill also passed extending the present system of drawbacks on exported beer and fermented liquors, permitting the exportation in bond in the same manner as distilled spirits are now handled.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation Bill. There was no opposition, and the committee having speedily considered the bill reported it to the House, when it passed. Adjourned.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

Statement in Relation to the Alleged Burial Alive of Gustave Cantor.

CHICAGO, June 10.—An evening paper publishes a lengthy and sensational account of the death and alleged interment alive of Gustave Cantor, which, when sifted down to a statement of facts, seems merely a suspicious case. The story was first told by a workman named John Stier, who said that on February 25th last, when passing Ridge Lawn cemetery, Superintendent Miller called him in. Miller was filling in a new grave and told Stier that he believed the man in the coffin was alive. They listened and heard sounds, which Stier claims appeared as if made by some one rapping on the inside of the coffin. Miller, however, continued to fill in the grave, and water also ran in, covering the coffin, and the sounds ceased. Stier says that Miller subsequently opened the grave and found the body distorted, and every evidence that death occurred after interment. Superintendent Miller, when questioned by a reporter, said that when burying Cantor he certainly did hear noises, but on taking off the lid of the coffin found the man was unmistakably dead. After replacing the coffin-lid he saw Stiers passing and thought it would be a good joke to scare him, which he did. He subsequently clinched the story by telling of the alleged exhumation. The noises in the grave, he now thinks, were caused by water running in around the coffin. At the hospital to-day it was stated that Cantor died of heart disease, and the physicians scout the idea that he subsequently revived.

NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

House Republicans Order a Combination of the Two Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—For the fourth time the Republican Representatives were in caucus upon the subject of a national election law, the Lodge and Rowell bills being up. The preference of the Southern Republicans was for the Lodge plan. Finally Speaker Reed pointed out how the differences between the adherents of the two bills could be adjusted by a combination of the features or