ACTIONS LOUDER THAN WORDS!
Other papers claim to print the most matter. The CALL does it!
LAST WEEK'S RECORD:
Square inches of matter in CALL..........28,481
Square inches of matter in CHRONICLE..26,901
Square inches of matter in EXAMINER..25,830

The Morning Call.

"INADEQUATE TO COPE"
May or may not be elegant English. But the fact remains that other city papers are "inadequate to cope" with the CALL as a want medium.
5932 WANT ADS. PUBLISHED LAST WEEK!

VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 38. SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LONDON EXCITED.

The Trouble in the Police Force Increasing.

An Inspector Roughly Handled by Rebellious Constables.

A General Strike Threatened—Property in Danger of Destruction by a Mob. Banks Guarded by Clerks.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, July 7.—The agitation among the police force is increasing. The constable attached to Bow-street Station who was transferred to another division, attempted to make a farewell address to his comrades in the station-house to-day, but was ordered to desist by the Inspector. A disorderly scene followed. The assembled constables ejected the Inspector from the room in which they were gathered. He was then seized by some of the men and thrown over the balustrade and narrowly escaped being killed.

Another inspector, while parading a number of men in the yard, narrowly escaped being hit on the head by a spittoon thrown from a window. This afternoon Chief of Police Bradford had a conference with the Bow-street officials. He afterwards summoned before him singly those who had refused to do duty and instantly dismissed each of them from the force. The news of the dismissals spread rapidly, and policemen in uniform and civilians' clothing assembled on the street. Delegates from other divisions reached Bow street later in the day, and it was declared that a strike of the entire metropolitan police force would occur to-night. Constables telegraphed Home Secretary Matthews that at a meeting Saturday it was resolved that you be respectfully asked to reply to-day to moderate the demands of our petition. If an answer is in the affirmative, a disastrous strike will be avoided.

It is stated that the new Chief of Police adopted an unusual mode of procedure. Ordinarily reports of officers against discipline are submitted to the Scotland Yard authorities with the names of the men implicated when their cases are to be settled. But now it is alleged that such cases are handled hastily, and the men are not given a fair opportunity to make explanations.

There is much uneasiness among merchants on the Strand and other West-end streets. Tradesmen are guarding their shops, and in the banks the clerks will remain all night to protect the property of their employers. In anticipation of a strike a riotous mob of roughs blocked up Bow street and vicinity this evening, preventing the constables from reaching the station. The crowd becoming turbulent, mounted officers endeavored to clear a passage, and were received with hoots and pelted with bags of flour, sticks, etc.

At 9 o'clock the Prince of Wales, escorted by the Life Guards, arrived at the Opera House. The crowd thickened and the turbulence continued until a late hour. A few persons were slightly injured.

A tavern which closed in consequence of the excitement was wrecked by a mob and the windows of other taverns were broken.

At midnight the crowd was undiminished and the hooting was unabated.

The Home Secretary, Chief of Police and other high officials met at Bow-street Station to-night to discuss the position. It is reported that the constables evinced much repugnance to going on duty, but yielded to the pressure of their officers. The streets are now quiet and the military has been withdrawn.

MONTENEGRIN VENGEANCE.

The Commander of Prince Nicholas' Guard Foully Murdered.

CETTINJE, July 7.—Colonel Martinovicz, commandant of the body guard of Prince Nicholas, the ruler of Montenegro, and a cousin of the Prince, was murdered in the market-place this morning. The murder was the result of private vengeance. The murderer was seized by the people and lynched on the spot.

The Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, July 7.—The new War Minister, who has visited Valencia, declared that the cholera epidemic is more serious than is generally believed. The Cabinet has decided to punish local officials for concealing the true state of affairs.

The Anglo-German Agreement.

LONDON, July 7.—The Foreign Office has issued the text of the Anglo-German agreement and official correspondence on the subject. There is nothing new in regard to East Africa.

German Ministers Resigning.

BERLIN, July 7.—It is reported that Minister of Public Works Maybach and Minister of Public Worship and Education Von Gossler will resign on the return of Emperor William.

The Pope's Health Declining.

LONDON, July 7.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The Pope has become very feeble and is preparing written instructions for the guidance of his successor.

China a Borrower.

LONDON, July 7.—China intends to borrow 30,000,000 taels of American silver for building strategic railways in Manchuria.

Successful Marksmen.

BERLIN, July 7.—In the shooting to-day Utschig of San Francisco and Kraus and Martin, of New York, won prizes.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

Prices Realized at Auction Sales in New York and Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Earl Fruit Company sold one car-load of fruit to-day. Peach plums brought $2 30 to $2 90 per half-crate; peaches, $2 35 to $2 70 per box; Royal Hatiere plums, $1 85 to $2 10 per half-crate; apricots, in over-ripe condition, $1 05 to $2 per half-crate.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Sales of evaporated California apricots are reported at 15½ cents, delivered here, August and September shipment. Sales are also noted of prunes, forties and fifties, at 11 cents here; 12 cents is now asked.

Porter Bros. sold five car-loads of apricots at $1 25 to $3 10, except a stock by slow freight in very bad order at 80 cents to $1 25; St. Catherine plums, $1 25; Bartlett pears, $2 55 to $3 35; Clapp's favorite pears, $3 50; Dearborn seedlings, $2 65; German prunes, $3; cherry plums, $1 30; peaches, $2 65 to $3 05; Royal Hatiere $1 50 to $2 45.

The story is started here that some shippers of California honey are using kerosene cans for packages, and it is reported considerable loss has occurred in consequence.

At the auction-rooms of E. L. Goodsell three car-loads of California fruit were sold to-day and brought the following prices: 200 crates Buerre Guildford pears, $2 25; 75 crates Alexandria peaches, $3 85 to $3 95; 450 boxes peach apricots, $2 to $3; 100 packages Royal Hatiere plums, $2 15; 1000 packages peach plums, $2 15 to $2 95; 100 boxes peaches, $4 50 to $5; 100 boxes royal apricots, $2 15 to $2 35.

ACCIDENTS BY RAIL.

One Man Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

KANKAKEE (Ill.), July 7.—An excursion train of fourteen cars from Texas was derailed on the Illinois Central at Manteno, Ill., this morning. Doctors have been sent from here to the scene of the accident.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Illinois Central officials here say three cars were derailed and several people injured, but nobody was killed.

MANTENO (Ill.), July 7.—A train of fourteen cars, bearing Knights of Pythias from Southern Illinois for Milwaukee, was derailed, except the four forward cars, by a misplaced switch this morning. The rear portion of the train ran upon a siding, except a chair-car occupied by the East St. Louis contingent, which turned upon the side, and the occupants, numbering fifty, were hurled with great violence against the side of the car. The sudden stopping of the train prevented a long list of casualties. J. H. Crowder of Waco, Tex., aged 30, was killed, and half a dozen were injured, none fatally. The excursionists were transferred to a special train and sent to their destination.

WEALTHY COLONISTS.

The Character of People Who Will Make California Their Home.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—United States Consul Walter E. Gardner, at Rotterdam, sends the following interesting report to the State Department on emigration to this Government. It is important in itself and significant as indicating the kind of people California will receive from Holland:

To-day there sailed from this port by the Netherlands Company's steamship Spaarndam a colony of sixty-five Hollanders who are to make for themselves new homes in California. These have been preceded by a smaller colony which sailed from Rotterdam in the autumn of last year. They will be followed by another colony, partly made up, to sail in September next, and doubtless, also, by other future colonists. Quite unlike most emigrants from continental ports to America, these people are comparatively wealthy. They sail for New York as first-class cabin passengers. They travel westward from New York by specially chartered Pullman cars. Each adult male and each of several adult females in the colony leaving to-day has already made cash investments ranging from $3000 (the lowest) to $10,000 (the highest), in partial payment for lands, houses, barns, furniture, agricultural implements, horses and cattle, of which the buyers will assume immediate ownership upon arrival at their destination. Among the various household effects certified through this office are pianos, libraries, paintings, silverware and other certain evidences of moderate wealth.

"The movement had its origin with the Holland-California Land Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of California. Included in the official board of the company are some of the strong business men of Rotterdam, while its Vice-President and California managing director is W. A. Nygh of San Francisco. The company is the owner of an abundantly irrigated area of land in Merced County, Cal., which is divided into twenty-acre tracts. Many are already under cultivation, the products being alfalfa, grapevines and fruit orchards. These cultivated lands are sold to the Dutch immigrants at $175 per acre, and prior to the arrival of the new owners, each equipped, as above indicated and according to the plans previously agreed upon, with all the paraphernalia of a complete, prosperous country home. The city and center of this new Holland of the New World is to be called "Rotterdam," and among other characteristic features is a representative Dutch dairy.

Teachers are employed by the company to instruct the colonists in such modifications of Holland agricultural methods as climate and other conditions in California render necessary, and a company hotel has been, or is about to be, opened for young colonists without families.

The enterprise thus briefly outlined has attained among the ultra-conservative Dutch considerable and widespread popularity. For example, the Netherlands cities and villages contributing members to the colony sailing to-day are Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Gieterndam, Amsterdam, Delft, Bussum, The Hague, Nymegau, Araham, Oosterbeck and Gouda.

Irrespective of the business merit or lack of it in this company's scheme there is no question whatever that these Dutch emigrants to Merced County, California, are physically, materially, mentally and morally a strikingly superior class.

Growing out of the movement above reported, and related to it, is to be noted the recent organization of the Holland-California Trading Company, which now has a depot in this city exclusively for the sale in Holland of California fruit and wines.

EASTERN BASE-BALL.

Games Played Yesterday by League and Brotherhood Clubs.

BROOKLYN, July 7.—The League game was sharply contested this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for the home team. Attendance 900. Summary:

Clevelands	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2
Brooklyns	0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0—4

Base hits—Clevelands 7, Brooklyns 7. Errors—Clevelands 2, Brooklyns 1. Batteries—Zimmer and Beatin, Daly and Caruthers. Umpire—McDermott.

Rhines Pitched Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—In the league game to-day Rhines pitched more effective ball and received better support than did Gleason, and that about explained the Cincinnatis victory. Attendance 4200. Summary:

Philadelphias	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cincinnatis	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Philadelphias 5, Cincinnatis 7. Errors—Philadelphias 3, Cincinnatis 3. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Rhines and Harrington. Umpire—Lynch.

Chicago Outbats New York.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Chicagos won the league game to-day by bunching their hits. Attendance 600. Summary:

New Yorks	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Chicagos	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4

Base hits—New Yorks 4, Chicagos 6. Errors—New Yorks 1, Chicagos 3. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Hutchinson and Kittridge. Umpire—Powers.

A Fairly Interesting Game.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Boston league team beat the Pittsburgs this afternoon in a fairly interesting game. Attendance 2300. Summary:

Bostons	2 1 2 0 0 0 2 1 0—8
Pittsburgs	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3

Base hits—Bostons 14, Pittsburgs 7. Errors—Bostons 3, Pittsburgs 5. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett, Hecker and Berger. Umpire—McQuaid.

THE BROTHERHOOD.

The Brooklyn Club Gives the Chicagos a Lesson in Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Brooklyn Brotherhood Club outplayed the Chicagos at every point this afternoon. Attendance 1000. Summary:

Brooklyns	0 0 4 2 0 0 0 2 1—9
Chicagos	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Brooklyns 9, Chicagos 6. Errors—Brooklyns 0, Chicagos 11. Batteries—Kinslow and Weyhing, Farrell and Baldwin. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Base Hits and Errors.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Cleveland brotherhood team won to-day's game by bunching their hits, aided by their opponents' errors. Attendance 1200. Summary:

Clevelands	0 1 7 0 0 0 0 0 1—9
Bostons	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—5

Base hits—Clevelands 12, Bostons 7. Errors—Clevelands 4, Bostons 7. Batteries—Bakley and Brenanan, Sutcliffe and Murphy. Umpires—Watkins and Leach.

The Errors Were Bunched.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—In the brotherhood game this afternoon the errors of the local players were made in the same innings in which the visitors got their hits. Attendance 1200. Summary:

Philadelphias	0 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—5
Pittsburgs	0 0 4 0 4 0 2 1 *—11

Base hits—Philadelphias 9, Pittsburgs 13. Errors—Philadelphias 5, Pittsburgs 4. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Morris and Carroll. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

An Easy Victory.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The local brotherhood team easily defeated the Buffalos this afternoon. Attendance 1000. Summary:

New Yorks	1 1 1 7 0 2 6 0 0—18
Buffalos	1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1—6

Base hits—New Yorks 19, Buffalos 9. Batteries—Ewing and O'Day, Mack and Haddock. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

E. J. GRIER.

Sacramento's New Delegate to the State Board of Trade.

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—At this afternoon's session of the Board of Supervisors it was resolved that Sacramento County should become a member of the State Board of Trade. Supervisor E. J. Grier was elected as the board's delegate. This gives the county twenty representatives in the State Board of Trade, the first being ex-Mayor Eugene J. Gregory, who was chosen by the Improvement Association, and who is President of the State Board.

THE LOTTERY BILL.

It Goes Back to the General Assembly.

Governor Nichols Refuses to Sign It and Gives His Reasons Plainly.

He Denounces It as a Dark Shadow and a Disgrace on the Honor of Louisiana.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

BATON ROUGE, July 7.—Governor Nichols this afternoon returned to the House, without his approval, the now famous Lottery Bill. In his veto message, which is of great length, he refers to his message at the opening of the session anticipating the legislation and urging its instant rejection, for various reasons then set forth. In the present message he says his views heretofore expressed not only remain unchanged, but his convictions have been deepened and strengthened by the persistent efforts which have been made to present Louisiana as a pauper, unable by and through her own legitimate resources to sustain and carry out the duties of her Statehood. Such representations are utterly without foundation. The State and different parishes of this State were never since the late war in a better condition than they are to-day. Moving forward to an era of assured prosperity—suddenly the dark shadow of a deep disgrace is thrown across their path, and the honor of Louisiana, maintained in the past on the field and in council by patriotism and valor and the sacrifices of her sons, living and dead, is to be tarnished forever, her position among her sister States to be tested, not by what she has been, but in dust, as the degenerate partner in a gambling corporation, designed, organized and to be carried out, not for her good or her advancement, but as I have before said for the personal and selfish interests of a handful of men, many of them connected with the darkest days of the reconstruction period. I repeat, it is for them and to them we are selling out our birthright for a mess of pottage. Who are the six unnamed men who are to join with a seventh, and a known one, to constitute the new lottery company? How comes it we are not informed as to their identity and enabled to know their antecedents and fix their records? There is a world of meaning in that silence. In the most trifling affairs of life men seek to know with whom they deal. How comes it that in a matter of this importance the General Assembly has been willing up to now to close its eyes and move blindly in the dark? I say to this General Assembly in all earnestness that, should this measure be passed, we will enter upon a period of strife such as never has been seen before in Louisiana, and, should this contemplated corporation ever be formed, upon an area of corruption and degradation besides which the era of reconstruction will appear as one of honor and happiness. And let me say to you that should this measure be adopted and carried out, in my opinion no good will ever come of the money which we will receive as the price of our honor and our liberty. Extravagance, profligacy and corruption will assuredly follow its receipt as night follows day. I believe at the end of twenty-five years we will not only find constitutional bonds outstanding to the utmost limit of the funding law, but I believe there will be in addition an immense interest-bearing debt, which by that time will have been acknowledged and provided for as to the interest, but not as to the capital; and that in those twenty-five years a vast amount of interest will have been paid out unnecessarily, improperly and illegally, in whose hands those interest-bearing bonds will be found time will develop. At the end of twenty-five years there will be the same claim of poverty of Louisiana and the same claim on its behalf for a continued existence of the lottery. Governor Nichols concluded with a most urgent protest against this assumed condition of poverty of the State, and says the measure will continue to meet his most determined opposition.

The bill was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

RICH ORE.

A Valuable Gold Lode Discovered at Cross Mountain, Colo.

DENVER, July 7.—The News has a special from Tin Cup, Colo., which gives an account of the most wonderful discovery of gold ever reported in the world. The find is six miles from Tin Cup, on Cross Mountain, and is owned by McCormick & Lewis. The lode is almost ten feet in thickness, the lower six feet being of iron manganese and the upper four feet gold-bearing quartz of free gold. The lowest assay from this rock is $440 per ton, and there are specimens which, put through the common mortar, returns $20,000 gold to the ton. Two men are now taking out $5000 each per day. If this streak is only one yard in depth and extends the full length of the claim (1500 feet) there are $11,563,000 gold in it. If the dip goes down 1000 feet it is worth $187,479,000. The average value is placed at $1000 per ton. The excitement over the discovery is intense and thousands of miners are rushing into the camp.

THE RIVER COMMISSION.

It Will Start Out To-Day on a Tour of Inspection.

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—The Bee contains the following: C. E. Grunsky, J. J. Crawford and C. F. Reed, who were appointed a commission by the last Legislature to examine the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, have planned the following trip, and would like to confer with such people at the several points named as take an interest in the rivers:

Tuesday, July 8th, Sacramento to Wheatland; Wednesday, July 9th, Wheatland to Marysville; Thursday, July 10th, Marysville; Friday, July 11th, Marysville to Chico, 5:10 P. M.; Saturday, July 12th, Chico to Red Bluff, 3:15 A. M.; Sunday, July 13th, Red Bluff to Orland and to Sacramento River at Swifts Point, 9:30 A. M.; Monday, July 14th, down Sacramento River; Tuesday, July 15th, to Stockton; Wednesday, July 16th, up San Joaquin River.

NEW YORK CHINESE.

Arrests for Keeping Opium Joints That Are Patronized by White Girls.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Chinese cases in the criminal courts are becoming almost of daily occurrence here. The cases are of the same nature as those familiar to the San Francisco courts. There are cases almost daily of opium joints in which young white women have been found. A case of this sort came up in the Tombs Court this morning. The court-room was filled with Chinese. Six Chinese and four young white girls were arraigned. The girls were quite pretty. As there was no evidence against either the girls or the Mongolians, Judge Patterson discharged them all. He rated the police for arresting them, and said that there was no law prohibiting white women from associating with Chinese.

PEANUT OIL.

Proposition to Establish an Industry in Southern California.

CHICAGO, July 7.—M. Morrez of France is in this city on his way to Southern California to established a peanut oil industry. "I am surprised," said Morrez, "that so little importance is given to peanut growing in this country. Something like $6,000,000 worth of peanuts is imported into Marseilles annually to be used in the manufacture of soap. It is valuable for burning, but is used mostly in the composition of soap. In the United States about 3,000,000 bushels of peanuts are raised yearly which are used for food alone. This is but a little part of the industry. Peanut oil is equal to olive or sweet oil, and may be employed wherever the latter can be. A bushel of peanuts subjected to hydraulic pressure will yield a gallon of oil equal to the best oil of olives. I learn that peanut oil was used extensively in the South during your late war in the machine shops, and that its lubricating qualities are as good as whale oil. If the conditions are favorable I shall establish an industry in Southern California."

AFRICAN COFFEE.

Central America Plantations Likely to Have a Competition in the Congo Country.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The arrival of African coffee at Antwerp is taken by some here interested in the coffee trade to be an event of much significance, as affecting in future the Central American and other coffee plantations. It is said by one party that there is little doubt that Africa can furnish a suitable area for coffee-raising equal to all other coffee-growing areas in the world. Congo coffee is reported to be of good quality. A big area may be found bearing coffee in the Congo country during the next five years.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Four Large Funds Available That Will Prevent a Deficit.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A special to the Commercial Bulletin from Washington shows there is no danger of a deficit in the national finances, notwithstanding many attempts to prove the contrary. It finds the following four large items available offsets to any unusual Congressional appropriations: The accumulated $55,000,000 surplus, above expenditures; $43,000,000 Sinking Fund; $49,000,000 held for the redemption of National Bank notes, and notes upon which can be drawn $50,000,000. The aggregate is nearly $200,000,000.

POWER OF MUSIC.

A Musician's Thrilling Experience in the Sonoma Mountains.

EL VERANO, July 7.—A musician by the name of Paul Keister, who lives near here, had a fight with a couple of rattlesnakes in the Sonoma Mountains last Sunday morning that is worth recording.

Mr. Keister is a violinist of considerable ability, and he is called upon frequently to furnish music for dancing parties hereabouts. Last Saturday night he played at a dance given at a farm-house back of Yulupa Mountain, and in the morning he started for home over a trail that led through a deep canyon, the sides of which are exceedingly steep. At one point in this canyon the trail is very narrow, having been cut into the side of the mountain, and it abruptly rounds a projecting point of rock that stands out from the walls of the ravine.

Keister was trudging along the path with his violin-box under his arm when he was startled by the ring of a rattlesnake, and looking up he found that he was confronted by a monster rattler that lay directly in the path. Keister turned to run, but another warning from the weeds by the side of the path warned him not to advance in that direction, and with his hair standing on end he backed up against the rock and eyed the snakes that had coiled themselves and were angrily rattling their tails.

Escape was impossible, and Keister would have taken 50 cents for his life when it occurred to him that he had read that music had a soothing effect on snakes, and pulling his violin out of its box he began to play. The sound of the violin attracted the attention of the snakes and they soon stretched themselves out on the ground and began to glide in the direction of the player. Keister says when he saw the snakes coming toward him his hair actually danced on his head, and with nerves completely unstrung he sawed away on the violin regardless of harmony. When the snakes got to within two feet of him they coiled themselves and reared their heads. They were close to each other, and at last becoming desperate under the glare of their eyes Keister caught his violin by the neck and brought it down on the heads of the snakes, who were stunned by the blow. The musician followed up his advantage and quickly dispatched the snakes. His violin was badly damaged, the back being broken in, but Keister rejoiced at having got away with his life.

One of the snakes measured eight feet long and had ten rattles; the other was six feet long and carried six rattles.

MORE HOT WEATHER.

Chicago Records—Temperature of Ninety-five Degrees.

CHICAGO, July 7.—According to predictions of local signal service officials, and, in view of all the surrounding conditions, Chicago and the Northwest are in for a another spell of hot weather, which is likely to surpass the one of a few days ago, not only in extent but in duration and intensity. Early this morning the signal service thermometer marked 76°, and the temperature has been rapidly climbing ever since. At 10 o'clock it stood at 95°. A hot, dry wind from the southwest has been blowing since this morning.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the signal service thermometer on top of the Auditorium tower indicated 90°. In the streets the temperature was 93° to 95°. A number of prostrations are reported.

The following shows the temperature early this morning in various cities: New York, 72°; New Orleans, 86°; St. Louis, 78°; Cincinnati, 74°; Chicago, 74°; Winnipeg, 60°.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Teachers at the National Council in Session at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—To-morrow afternoon the first of the sessions of the Educational Association proper will begin in St. Paul. The most conservative estimates place the number of teachers to be in attendance at 12,000, though the number may reach 15,000. This afternoon the subject under discussion in the National Council was the business side of the city school system. It was a supplementary report of the Committee on School Systems made at San Francisco.

TWO VIRAGOS FIGHT.

Dissolute Women Fight for a Lover and One Is Killed.

KNOXVILLE (Tenn.), July 7.—Nanny Libsinger and Stella Cole, women of the town, fought a duel this morning about a lover. The Libsinger woman was horribly cut and died in a short time. The other woman was not seriously hurt.

The Trial of the San Francisco.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Mail and Express says editorially: The cruiser San Francisco will soon have a special test on the Pacific Coast, under conditions similar to those which governed the recent race against time of the Philadelphia. As the vessels are of the same class and have the same contract requirements as to speed, the trial will, in a certain sense, be a match of skill of Eastern ship-building against that of the West.

Poisoned By Pickled Tongue.

DENVER, July 7.—A family of four, consisting of Mr. Witherell, his wife and two children, were poisoned last night by eating pickled tongue. Physicians worked over the four all night, and discovered strong indications of arsenical poisoning. There are hopes that all will recover. Mr. Witherell is very low.

Specie Exports.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The exports of specie last week from this port amounted to $428,468, a total of $16,067,409 since January 1st. All the specie exported last week was gold, of which $243,000 was consigned to Europe and $185,468 to South America. The total imports since January 1st amounted to $8,312,229.

New York Tax-Roll.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The tax-rolls of the City of New York, as presented to-day by the Tax Commissioners, show the assessed valuation of real estate in this city to be $1,398,290,000, an increase of $66,711,716 over last year. The total personal estate is about $299,000,000, an increase of $26,500,000.

Railroad Earnings.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Railroad earnings for June are as follows: Northern Pacific, $1,839,618, an increase of $43,000; Texas Pacific, $454,982, an increase of $8000.

Congressman De Haven.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Representative De Haven will leave for California on Thursday.

THE SILVER BILL.

Agreement Reached by the Conference Committee.

The Democratic Members Refuse to Sign the Report.

Provisions of the Compromise Substitute as Formally Ratified and Presented to the Senate.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—After the first ineffectual conference last Thursday the Republican members decided that an agreement could be more speedily and satisfactorily reached by a party consultation than a conference open to both political parties. Accordingly Senators Sherman and Jones, and Representatives Conger and Walker, entered upon the task of drafting a compromise measure. They progressed so rapidly in this that a conference substitute was completed in all the essential points, save one, and sent to the printer yesterday.

The one point left open related to the amount of silver bullion to be purchased. Sherman, Walker and Conger thought 4,000,000 ounces monthly a fair compromise, but Jones declared for 4,500,000 ounces. Such was the state of affairs this morning, when overtures were again made to Jones to accept 4,000,000 ounces. Western Senators were in receipt of telegrams urging them to hold out for the full amount of 4,500,000 ounces, and insist upon a speedy disposition of the bill. So the overtures were rejected, and when the proposition was made to take up the Tariff Bill in the Senate this afternoon the silver men manifested their power to check the flow of party legislation unless their demands were met. Soon afterward the Republican members of the conference were again called together, and the words "five hundred thousand" were added to the four million ounces contained in the printed conference substitute, and the agreement was completed.

Senator Sherman spent a few minutes in drafting a formal report to the Senate and then notified the Democratic members, Senator Harris and Representative Bland, and the agreement was formally ratified, although the Democratic members refused to sign the report.

The substitute provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase from time to time silver bullion to an aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or as much thereof as may be offered, in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371 25-100 grains pure silver. Treasury notes issued in payment are to be redeemable in coin and be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in a contract, and are to be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. Upon a demand of the holder of treasury notes the Secretary shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal rates or such rates as may be provided by law. The Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 9,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin out of the silver bullion purchased as much as may be necessary for the redemption of the Treasury notes. The present law is repealed. The last section provides for the covering into the Treasury the fund held for the redemption of national bank circulation.

Western Senators Pleased With the Bill.

The Conference Committee's agreement on the Silver Bill was just as it was predicted it would be by the California Associated Press correspondent. It is conceded by Western Senators and Representatives to be a good measure, and they are congratulating themselves on the outcome of the matter. It is conceded on all sides that the bill will pass and receive the President's signature. Senator Stewart said: "It is a good bill—a better one than was expected. I do not quite like one point, however—viz., the invitation to usurers to make usurous contracts. It provides that Treasury notes shall be legal tender, except whenever provided otherwise by contract. This does not change the existing law, but is an unnecessary suggestion to people to be dishonest and oppressive. Unfortunately for the Democratic party, Senator Harris and Representative Bland did not vote for the bill. It was therefore carried by Republican votes. I think, however, the Democrats will all vote for it. It is such an advance step that no friend of silver can afford to vote against it. The people of the whole country should be congratulated upon obtaining partial relief from the exactions of bond-holders. This step is sure to lead to the full remonetization of silver. Its beneficial results will be such as to make it impossible for holders of fixed capital to obtain further legislation to make money dear and property cheap."

SAN FRANCISCO CENSUS.

A Recount of Five Districts May Be Ordered by General Porter.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Census Office has received a dispatch from Supervisor Davis at San Francisco concerning the padding of enumerator's lists, which it is charged was practiced there. The Supervisor says that there are but five enumeration districts in which he has any suspicion that padding was done. These are the districts where, it is alleged, extensive colonization was carried on for political purposes prior to the last registration. Further communications concerning the matter are expected to-day or to-morrow. It is probable a recount of the population will be ordered in the districts referred to.

A California Associated Press representative to-day inquired at the Census Bureau for late information concerning the alleged stuffing of schedules by San Francisco census enumerators. Chief of Department Hyde compliments Supervisor Davis of San Francisco very highly, as did others of the bureau, who said that Mr. Davis was one of the most prompt and efficient men in the census service; that he was very prompt in reporting the case of the enumerator who recorded fifty fictitious names. Mr. Davis has informed the Census Bureau that the padding is confined to five districts in San Francisco and it is likely a recount will be ordered in these districts. Meanwhile the Census Bureau is waiting for further information from Supervisor Davis. It is the impression at the Census Bureau that the report of padding at San Francisco has been greatly exaggerated.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

The Silver Bill to Be Called Up for Action To-Day.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill was agreed to.

Morrill moved to take up the Tariff Bill, saying it could be then laid aside informally until the Shipping bills were disposed of. The Senate refused—ayes 20, noes 23, as follows:

Ayes—Aldrich, Allison, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Farwell, Faulkner, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Manderson, Morrill, Platt, Pugh, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Stockbridge—20.

Noes—Allen, Bate, Berry, Carlisle, Cockrell, Gibson, Gorman, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Mitchell, Pasco, Payne, Plumb, Ransom, Reagan, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall—23.

The Senate bill, to provide for a United States land court and for the settlement of private land claims in New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada and Colorado was discussed until 2 o'clock, when it was laid aside without action and the Shipping bills were resumed.

Reagan spoke against the bills. At the close of his remarks the Election bills were received from the House and they were, on the motion of Frye, ordered to lie on the table until the return to Washington of the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Hoar.

Morgan opposed the bills and Frye made some additional remarks in their support.

Sherman presented the conference report on the Silver Bill. After it was read he gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow morning.

THE HOUSE.

Discussion on the Substitute for the Senate Railroad Lands Forfeiture Bill.

In the House to-day Bland, rising to a question of privilege, had read a dispatch stating that he was absent from the silver conference meeting on Saturday. He also read a note from Chairman Conger, stating that there would be no meeting on Saturday. He did not desire to be advertised as not attending to duty when he was notified that his presence was not required.

After the transaction of some other business, the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Senate bill to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads, with a House substitute therefor.

Payson explained that the bill in its general provisions proposed to forfeit and restore to the public domain all the public lands, wherever situated, which have been granted in aid of construction where railroads have not been completed at this time. There have been thirty-seven railroads aided by acts of Congress which have not been completed within the time fixed by Congress. Twelve of these roads have been forfeited, comprising nearly 50,000,000 acres, leaving twenty-five roads which have not been acted upon. Nine have been fully completed, leaving sixteen roads now uncompleted, and the House substitute recommended the forfeiture of all the lands lying opposite such portions of the roads as are not now constructed. It was his opinion that a bill of broader character than this could never pass the Senate and become a law. A careful estimate was to the effect that the bill would restore 7,500,000 acres to the public domain.

Stone (Missouri) took the position that forfeiture should be made of all lands which had not been earned by the railroads at the time fixed in granting the acts for the completion of the roads. The Northern Pacific road, he said, was most vitally interested in this measure. He quoted from speeches by Payson in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congress upholding the right of Congress to forfeit lands unearned at the time fixed by the granting acts, and attacked that gentleman for what he declared was a change of front pending the legislation the railroad companies, especially the Northern Pacific, demanded of Congress. The Speaker (Reed) in the Forty-seventh Congress, when Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported that Congress had no power to forfeit an acre of the Northern Pacific grant. Since then Thomas B. Reed has been recognized as a friend and zealous companion of that great, arrogant and corrupt corporation on the floor of the House. This corporation knew its friends and it stood by them most loyally. It was an open secret that no influence had been more potential in the organization of the House than that exerted by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The passage of the bill under consideration was a matter of the first importance to this corporation. The bill would pass. The bosses must insist upon it. They could not do otherwise, and the rest of the poor fellows on the other side of the aisle with their hands tied and their lips silent except when the parliamentary joss untied one that they might clap applause of his utterance or that they might chant a servile chorus to the commanding tones of his majestic solos must follow blindly wherever they were led. But beyond their parliamentary autocrat there was a great constituency—the people of the United States—and to that forum would be carried this cause which the majority stood ready to betray.

Lace (Iowa) favored the pending bill.

Pending further debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

BEHRING SEA.

Denial of a Sensational Report by the British Minister.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A sensational article was printed to-day to the effect that the British Minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, had broken off negotiations with Mr. Blaine, and had notified him if the American cutters seized any sealers carrying the British flag the British war ships would recover them, by force if necessary. Stories of this kind have appeared frequently during the past year, and this particular story was this evening denied by Sir Julian Pauncefote. He said: "I have made no communication of the kind to Mr. Blaine. There are no doubts of our vessels in the North Pacific ocean being there to protect the British flag, and our sealers, but I have not broken off negotiations, and there is no reason to expect a disturbance of the friendly relations existing between the two Governments. Mr. Blaine has left for Bar Harbor for the benefit of his health and I am about to go to Manchester-by-the-Sea, and shall there continue negotiations with Mr. Blaine." Sir Julian was not aware of what instructions had been given the British fleet, but thought it very unlikely that during negotiations anything would occur on one side or the other likely to provoke any disturbance. "The great point is," he added, "negotiations have not been broken off and these alarmist reports which really do much harm are not correct." It is understood that the last communication on the sealing question sent from the State Department was the one in which Mr. Blaine went into a full argument of this country's side of the controversy. Great Britain is aiming to settle the whole difficulty by arbitration. There are two principal questions at issue. The first is as to what regulations would be sufficient to secure a closed season. The two Governments are agreed that the seal species should be preserved, but differ as to what means are necessary to that end. It is believed a satisfactory settlement of this matter will be reached. The next question is as to the legal right of the United States to the entire possession and control of the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, to the exclusion and deprivation of Great Britain and other countries. Great Britain regards that as a question of law, and hopes it will be left to settlement by arbitration.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following pensions have been issued: California—Increase, L. Volney Willetts, Watsonville, and Nathaniel Stevens, Santa Rosa; original, Eliza, widow of John M. Griffin, Los Angeles; Mexican survivor, Peyton Foster, Woodland; Mexican, Ann M., widow of David W. Cook, Healdsburg. Oregon—Original, William T. Lady, Canyonville. Washington—Original—Moses S. Yoder, Chehalis; James M. Melton, Pomeroy; Millard F. Streeter, Edison. Navy—Robert B. Wilder, Seattle; increase, William E. Jester, Montesons.

Money Order and Postal Note Offices.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Money order and postal note offices were established to-day as follows: California—Money orders: Kirkwood, Tehama County; Halley Springs, Calaveras County; Chuclar, Monterey County; Corning, Tehama County; Fowler, Fresno County; Mason, Los Angeles County; Marietta, San Diego County; Sanel, Mendocino County; Sumner, Kern County; Tropico, Los Angeles County; Carpenteria, Santa Barbara County; Sutter City, Sutter County; Blue Lake, Humboldt County.

New Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—New postoffices have been established as follows: California—At Ben Hur, Mariposa County, with Charles S. Hatch as Postmaster; at Llano, Los Angeles County, with Lewis G. Tighman as Postmaster. Arizona—At Denton, Pinal County, with John Knight as Postmaster. Washington—At Agate, Lewis County, William Hostetler, Postmaster; at Deer Park, Spokane County, Wilford J. de Merchant, Postmaster.

The Republican State Convention.

SONORA, July 7.—The Republican Central Committee of this county to-day chose F. W. Street, J. H. Smith, M. B. Harriman, G. F. Culbertson and C. F. Wade delegates to the State Convention.

847 was the daily average of want ads. in THE CALL last week. It always has the most.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

Fargo, N. Dak., in Ruins and a Number of Lives Lost.

A Hurricane Comes in the Dark Hours of the Night and Arouses the Sleepers.

The Electric Towers Blown Down and the Town Left in Darkness—Children Crushed in a Coal-Bin.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

FARGO (N. Dak.), July 7.—This city was visited this morning by the severest wind-storm ever known here. It began at 2:30 o'clock and continued for half an hour. Earlier in the night there were some indications of rain, and about midnight it began to thunder and lightning. The wind first began to blow from the south, but suddenly shifted to the northwest, and in a very short time it was blowing a hurricane. The three electric-light towers were soon blown down, leaving the city in almost impenetrable darkness, that was relieved only by vivid flashes of lightning. The frightened inhabitants were aroused from their sleep, and lights were shining from windows all over the city, but outside there was nothing but darkness and tempest, and nothing could be heard but the angry roar of the wind and the crashing of flying debris.

By 4 o'clock people were hurrying in every direction to ascertain the amount of damage done. An appalling discovery was soon made, the death of seven children of the late Captain James McCarthy, who died only a few weeks ago. The children, who were at home with their mother, sought safety in a coal bin, where they were all crushed to death. The mother was also seriously injured, but it is thought she will recover. A few other persons sustained slight injuries.

The Northern Pacific through north-bound passenger train was blown from the track, and many of the passengers were severely but not dangerously injured. The Northern Pacific repair and machine shops and the freight depots of the Great Northern and Milwaukee roads were demolished. Several churches were badly wrecked, and numerous other buildings more or less damaged. The total damage in the city is about $75,000.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—The report is current here that the town of Fargo, N. Dak., was completely swept away by a cyclone this morning. Of course, if the report be true, there must be a great loss to life. All the indications sent confirm the reports. A railroad man who arrived from that vicinity this morning says a terrific wind-storm prevailed this morning and several trains were blown from the tracks. All the wires to Fargo are down and the Western Union officials report that about two miles of poles near Fargo, and between there and here, have been blown down. West of Fargo they say worse conditions exist, and that miles and miles of wires and poles are down. The last reports received by the Signal Service from Fargo were at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, and they showed a low barometer, temperature of 80°, wind with a velocity of six miles an hour, with conditions good for a storm.

REPORT CORROBORATED.

General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific Railroad has the following telegram from Jamestown: About 2 o'clock this morning a severe storm struck Dakota Division Train 1 and blew it from the track at the Fargo shops. The roof was blown off the depot at Mapleton. One of the elevators at Dalrymple was struck by lightning and burned. The cars were blown out on the main track at Buttsville. It will take six hours to make the track passable there. The main line is clear aside from this. Fee says that if any one on the train had been killed or injured it would certainly have been mentioned.

TRAIN 1 INJURED.

The Northern Pacific furnishes this information: Several people were injured on Train 1; none fatally, most of them slightly. Colonel Thompson of the Puray party, also a lady of their party, were severely shaken up. The porter of their car was seriously injured. Purdy is Secretary and Treasurer of the Rock Island road. His special car was attached to the train which was blown from the track.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

One of the reports received says seven children were killed by being caught under a roof. Nearly all rumors mention a heavy loss of life. These reports are based on the fact that nothing has been heard from Fargo and Moorhead since 2 o'clock this morning, and the further fact that there was undoubtedly a storm which blew down the wires in every direction.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

More definite reports place the number of deaths at nine. About one dozen are injured, at least one of whom will die. No estimates as to loss of property or the extent of the storm are yet received.

A DETAILED STATEMENT.

The Pioneer Press contains the following: A Wahpeton (N. Dak.) correspondent of the Pioneer Press telegraphs as follows: "A straight wind from the northwest struck Fargo at half-past 2 o'clock this morning and great damage was done to the city. The electric light towers were blown down and whole blocks unroofed. Yerxais' Wigwam, McGill & Co.'s warehouse, the Opera House, the Republican office, the Keeney Block, a battlement on the bank of North Dakota, Chapin Block, Exchange Hotel, Continental Block and Manitoba freight-house were unroofed and the Milwaukee Depot blown down. Dozens of small houses were razed and almost every plate-glass window on Front street and Broadway broken. J. Crook's hotel and the Grand Pacific Hotel at Morehead were unroofed. The residence of Rev. Mr. McCarthy was struck by lightning and demolished. Seven children were instantly killed and Mrs. McCarthy is not expected to live. Two unknown tramps in a box-car were killed. No. 1 passenger train on the Northern Pacific, going west had just pulled out of the yards and stopped at the Milwaukee crossing. The train was made of three baggage-cars and nine coaches and sleepers, and a party of Chicago and Northwestern officials in their own private car and in Superintendent McCabe's car. All of the coaches and the tender were blown from the track, but no lives were lost and no one fatally hurt. The lights had been put out, so there was no fire or steam. Superintendent McCabe and the conductor, brakeman and porters acted very coolly and calmed the frightened passengers, who were sent back to the city in special coaches. The injured passengers and trainmen, so far as known, are: George A. Manning of Post Falls, Idaho, knee hurt and shaken up; J. F. Roundree of Pingree, badly bruised and leg hurt; Miss McCabe, sister of Superintendent McCabe, ankle bruised; C. R. Helm, Ellensburg, Wash., knee hurt and bruised; Mrs. Nordstrom, en route from Finland to Seattle to join her husband, badly cut in several places, and the tendons severed and the wrist cut; John Richie, baggage master, cut in the head; Albert Lee, express messenger, bruised; Addison Augur, Palouse City, Wash., face cut; Mrs. C. R. Griffiths, Miles City, Mont., badly bruised; Warren G. Purdy, Vice-President of the Rock Island Railroad, and family, accompanied by Colonel R. S. Thompson and wife, were in Purdy's private car, but none were seriously injured. Colonel Thompson and wife were slightly hurt. Fred Purdy was slightly cut, but the others were unhurt.

REPORTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—The Western Union has just got the wire into Moorhead, across the river from Fargo. The signal observer there telegraphed to Washington that seven lives were lost in the cyclone and thirteen injured.

A Detroit (Mich.) special correspondent, just arrived from Fargo, says a terrible tornado struck the town early this morning. Seven were killed and nineteen wounded.

A Northern Pacific train was blown from the track west of the city. There is great destruction to buildings. Wheat was untouched.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Advices received at Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul offices are to the effect that the town of Fargo is pretty well wiped out. Several people were killed and a number injured. A Northern Pacific train was blown from the track.

MONGOLIAN EXCLUSION.

Comments on the Statement of the Chinese Minister.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Evening Post says the Chinese question has attracted little attention for some time past, but if statements attributed to the Minister of that power at Washington are correct, it will soon be again a burning issue. The Minister shows a clear understanding of the situation in this country. There is nothing at all improbable in the story that China is preparing to retaliate for the treatment she has received from this country. The only wonder is that she has not done something of this kind before. The Chinese Minister makes it plain that his Government contemplates retaliation in kind for our exclusion of Chinese subjects from this country. As we complain that the Chinese come hither with no intention of becoming citizens, but merely to make what money they can and take it out of the country, so he says Americans in China are engaged in the same endeavor and a like intent. So far his argument is good, but he omits to consider an important difference between the two cases. Americans in China are mainly men with capital or their agents engaged in enterprises which give employment to Chinese laborers and benefit Chinese industry, while the Chinese who come to the United States are mainly laborers whose standard of living is low and whose presence in such multitudes as would have come but for an exclusion act would have deprived our own laboring population of employment, or have compelled them greatly to lower their demand. That, at any rate, is the marrow of the argument on which exclusion was based and it has no parallel whatever in the case of Americans in China.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The threat of retaliation made by Minister Tsui yesterday created a sensation among tea merchants and other people here who deal with China. The representatives of China trading companies were not disposed to discuss the matter for publication, however, as they claimed it was not a proper thing to do, in view of their relations with both countries. Privately they talked freely and the President of one of the companies, who spent several years in China, said that the American eagle will not be afforded much of an opportunity to scream if Americans are ordered out of China. There is much American captial invested there. As to cotton goods, exports to China show a large falling off for the past nine months, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. I don't think there will be any acts of retaliation. The Chinese are a conservative, diplomatic people, and not disposed to seek trouble. They will talk a good deal, but act cautiously.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Concerning Chinese Minister Tsui Kwo Yin's views on the policy of restricting Chinese immigration, the Commercial Advertiser says: There is no chance that America will alter its policy regarding Chinese immigration. Hostility toward the race is not confined to this country, but exists among other Anglo-Saxon people who have felt its pressure.

PIONEERS' ELECTION.

A Banquet Terminates It—The Marshal's Report.

The Society of California Pioneers held its annual election of officers yesterday at Pioneer Hall. With two exceptions—George F. Hooper for Vice-President and James Heron for Director—the regular ticket was elected. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

Alexander Montgomery, President; Livingston L. Baker, Frederick Lux, Henry Mathews and Caius F. Ryland, Vice-Presidents; Howard Havens, Treasurer; Ezekiel B. Vreeland, Marshal; A. W. von Schmidt, Samuel Deal, August E. Phelps, John I. Spear, Christian Reis, John Brickell, George T. Marye Jr., Dr. John Nightingale Jr., Henry E. Russ, Directors.

The amendment to the constitution requiring a two-thirds vote at an annual meeting for the passage of a by-law was lost.

The monthly meeting, which was to have been held last night, was adjourned till next Monday evening, but Edward E. Chever, Marshal of the society, reported as follows:

There have been reported in the year just closed—June 30, 1890—the deaths of 72 persons who have at some time been members of this society. Four were members in good standing who died in other years, but whose deaths were not before reported. Three junior members have died during the year. Summary—Original Pioneers, 44; original Pioneers who died in 1886-7-8-9, 4; junior members, 3; ex-members, 21.

There have been 36 funerals attended by the Marshal and funeral delegation. The average age of original Pioneers reported above was slightly over 70 years and 6 months. Only two were under 60. Thirteen were over 60 and under 65; 36 were over 65; 25 were over 70; 6 were over 80; 2 were over 85, and one, an ex-member, was 93.

At 9 o'clock in the evening over 500 Pioneers attended the banquet in the basement of the hall, in honor of the election. Edward Kruse presided, assisted by C. F. Ryland of San Jose. Among the prominent guests were Secretary of State W. C. Hendricks and Rounsevelle Wildman of Idaho, United States Consul to Singapore, and connected with the Idaho Statesman of Boise City. The speeches were very brief, and social conversation took the place of the usual formalities of the banquet board.

POLICE SERGEANT WRIGHT.

Death Overcomes Him While Viewing the Panorama.

A vacancy was made in the list of Police Sergeants by the sudden death last night of John P. Wright.

With his wife he left his home at 8 o'clock in the evening to visit the panorama on Mason and Eddy streets. He had eaten a very hearty dinner and appeared to be well. After viewing the panorama until about 10:30 o'clock, he suddenly exclaimed: "I can hardly breathe. My heart hurts me." He then sat down, coughed violently and in a few minutes dropped over his chair. He was dead. The deceased had been complaining of his heart for over a year, and was under treatment for the same at the time of his death.

Sergeant Wright had been connected with the Police Department for seventeen years. He was appointed on the force in 1873, but served as a patrolman only a few months, when he was assigned for clerical duty, at which work he continued until the day of his death. For some months he has been assisting Property Clerk Cullen.

Before his connection with the police force, Sergeant Wright acted as light-house-keeper of the Farallon Islands, which position he held for a number of years. The deceased was 59 years of age, and the news of his death was received with great surprise by the members of the police force, and many kind words were spoken in his memory.

He had been seen around the old City Hall during the day, and the announcement of his sudden death was hardly at first believed. The deceased was very reserved and quiet in manner, and seldom spoke about himself. He married several years ago, and so little did he talk of the affair that very few of his friends knew for some months after that he had led a bride to the altar.

WANTED IN LOS ANGELES.

Joseph Catania Arrested on a Sheriff's Requisition.

Joseph Catania, an ex-Deputy Fish Commissioner, was arrested last night by Detective Robert Hogan on a requisition from the Sheriff of Los Angeles County. The document only asked that Catania be arrested, and contained his description. There was nothing explaining the nature of the charge further than the statement that Catania was wanted on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The prisoner was asked if he had any explanation to make, but he professed ignorance and said he had obtained no money under false pretenses.

The Fire-Bell.

The alarm from Box 9 yesterday afternoon was for a small fire in a house at the rear of 14 Union place, near Dupont and Green streets. The damage was very small.