Advertisements in Sunday's Papers!

NUMBER OF SQUARES:

	CLASSIFIED.	DISPLAY.	TOTAL.
CALL	834	1344	2178
CHRONICLE	762	1040	1802
EXAMINER	744	1108	1852

The Morning Call.

None So Deaf as Those Who Wont Hear!

BUT WHEN THEY SEE THE MOST ADS IN THE CALL THEY MUST BELIEVE THAT IT IS THE

MOST POPULAR PAPER!

VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 45. SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCORES OF BODIES RECOVERED.

Death and Destruction Mark the Path of the Minnesota Cyclone.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM'S FURY.

Heroic Work of a Regiment of Militia—Graphic Description of the Havoc in the Vicinity of Minneapolis—Hairbreadth Escape of a Party of Campers—A Young Lady's Experience—Curious Freaks.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

LAKE CITY, July 14.—Surrounded by beautiful bluffs and farm lands, Lake Pepin's unruffled surface gave to-day little evidence of the fierce struggle with the elements and of the death-dealing fury that raged over this city last night. With scarcely a note of warning there burst upon this region one of the severest storms known in its history, and the loss of life is probably greater than caused by any other single calamity that has ever visited any other part of the Northwest.

Sixty-eight bodies had been recovered and identified when the search was discontinued at dark. How many more were lost is a matter of uncertainty.

A FATAL TRIP.

The excursion steamer Sea Wing, of Diamond Bluff, had carried a party of 200 or more excursionists from Red Wing to the camp of the First Minnesota National Guard just below this city. When the day was coming to a close Captain Wetheren prepared to return the boat-load to their homes. Many among them feared the approaching storm, and asked that he postpone his departure until after the storm had blown over. Thinking the storm would not prove serious he would not consent, but about 8 o'clock started off up the lake toward Red Wing, nearly 200 passengers being on board.

The wind was blowing a gale. A point of land runs out from the Minnesota shore just above this place, across from what is known as Maiden Rock.

THE STEAMER CAPSIZED.

To pass around this point it was necessary for the steamer to turn slightly toward the Wisconsin shore, and immediately the hurricane seized hold of the already struggling and cracking vessel, and twisted her out of the control of her engines and crew. An attempt to beach her failed, and over she went with her great load of passengers.

The barge Jim Grant, which was in tow, and on which about one-fourth of the excursionists had crowded, was also seized, her awning being crushed in and the passengers thrown into the water. This happened just below the point.

HEROIC RESCUERS.

As the helpless hulks drifted before the gale the steamer righted herself for a moment, but in another moment was keeled over. The barge broke loose and drifted down opposite the town, and those still on board, about twenty in number, were rescued. The steamer drifted in back of the point and sank. Many were saved, however, and the heroism of a number of rescuers cannot be too highly praised.

Corporal B. L. Perry compelled the spectators to assist him and saved the lives of eighteen of those who were still clinging to the wreck. Others there were like him, and over sixty were rescued from what seemed certain death. Small boats cruised around for several hours and picked up some three-score of still living unfortunates.

GOOD WORK OF THE MILITIA.

As soon as word reached the militia camp volunteers were called for, and every one volunteered. Adjutant-General Mullen immediately took charge of the regiment, and the work was begun and carried on. Body after body of men, women and children, in some cases whole families, were taken from the water, some alive, some unconscious but not yet dead, but others from whom life had forever fled. Sad experiences were many.

Parents who had children missing, and other people looking for friends and relatives, ran up and down the beach all night and to-day inquiring if any more bodies had been recovered and for the names of the identified dead. The anguish of the many parents whose children had been ruthlessly torn from them by the awful calamity cannot be portrayed.

The tugs this morning pulled out the shattered wreck of the Sea Wing, releasing three bodies—one woman and two men. Alice Palmer of Trenton was one of these, but the two men had not been identified up to 1 o'clock.

BODIES RECOVERED.

At 2 o'clock this morning fifty bodies had been recovered, identified and sent to Red Wing. By 8 o'clock more had taken the same mournful journey, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon seven more were added to the gruesome number. The dead are:

MISS BRENNAN.
PHŒBE BIERSON.
KATIE DAVIS.
JOHN ENGLEBRETSON.
MISS ADA GREEN.
FRED HEMPLING.
THEODORE HARDWELL.
LIZZIE HARRISON.
MABLE HOLTEN.
EMMA NELSON.
ORRIN OSKY.
JULIA PERSIG.
MR. SCHEFFLER, wife and two children.
MISS SEIBRASSE.
FRED SEAVER.
HEINE GERKEN.
CHARLES BROWN.
F. PETERSON.
BERTHA WINTERS.
ALICE PALMER.
NETTIE PALMER.
ANNIE WAY.
JOHN HEFFLER, wife and two children.
PETER GEVLEN, wife and five children.
MRS. BLAKER and two children.
MRS. HEMFOBLING and three children.
MRS. SCHUELBERG and daughter.
MINNIE FISHER.
KATIE DALY.
MRS. F. SHERF and daughter.
FRED CHRIST.
ANNIE STEIGER.
FRANCIS STEIGER.
GEORGE NELSON.
CHARLES DINSLAGE.
FRED SEVERS and daughter.
TOM LARSON.
H. REDLUS and two children.
FRED HATTEMEYER.
MAMIE ADAMS.
KATIE BURKHARDT.
A. O. ANDERSON.
EDDIE CHRISTOPHERSON.
MRS. NELLIE WOERRN and son.
MILLY NILES.
BIERSON FIBY.
CORDY JOHNSON.
FLOY SMITH.
MYRTIE HERO.
IRA FULTON.

Few of the bodies had any bruises or any marks of injury upon them. The fact that the military was in easy call really saved many lives, and the work of the citizen soldiers, their excellent organization and the management of General Mullen and Surgeons Fitzgerald, Clark and Kain were notable and commendable.

PATROLLING THE LAKE.

During the morning a systematic patrol of the water over which the boats drifted after being first struck by the gale was kept up by the citizens of Lake City. After the last bodies were taken from the hulls General Mullen pressed into service all the rowboats within reach, and with soldiers, began this afternoon a thorough dragging of the lake along the scene of the disaster. No bodies were found up to dark, when the search was abandoned for the day. Dynamite will be used in the morning.

There were a good many who made use of life-preservers, but none had as good service out of them as had Robert Adams, the seventeen-year-old son of Dr. Adams of Lake City, and his companion. They secured three life-preservers, and were in the water for six hours before being rescued. Young Adams could swim, but his companion could not. They had the good sense to float quietly along and not attempt to fight against the waves.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

During six hours they were buffeted by the billows and blown hither and yon by the gale. They drifted about a mile down past the town and then a change in the wind carried them up the river to Fronteac, seven miles from here, where they were rescued by Dr. Kain and party, and to-day are nearly as well as ever.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Captain Withern, proprietor and commander of the Sea Wing, has been severely blamed by citizens and others for what they allege to have been criminal negligence on his part in pulling out into the lake with such a crowd when the sky looked so threatening. The captain's wife and two of his three children lost their lives under the waves, and that fact, together with the loss of his vessel and the great loss of life, has so unnerved him that he has kept pretty much out of sight during the day. Those who saw him got but imperfect statements from him.

The first is that he did not consider the danger very great, and thought he saw a break in the clouds promising a clearing away of the storm. This is not well taken by the people in this neighborhood, who say the sky was black with the most threatening kind of clouds, and that it was clearly evident a very heavy storm was about to break.

HIS OTHER EXCUSE,

If such it may be called, is that the manager of the excursion, whose profits would be cut down by any delay in the departure of the boat, was so urgent in his insistance upon her immediate departure that the captain yielded and took the boat out to her destruction.

Many incidents of that awful night are being related. James Webb of Red Wing and a young lady companion had just jokingly finished fastening a life-preserver on each other when the storm struck the vessel, and their jokes proved their salvation, for both were saved. Cannonading which went on during the morning did not bring any bodies to the surface and was abandoned during the afternoon.

DEATH AND DESOLATION.

The Fury of the Storm in the Vicinity of Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—At an early hour this morning a special train bore a correspondent of the Associated Press from St. Paul to the scene of yesterday's terrible cyclone. No sign of the awful havoc was visible until the top of the hill overlooking the little valley was reached, where, on the side of the hill, was seen a house belonging to Mr. Harris, with the roof blown off and part of the south side blown away. Out-buildings were scattered around in a most demoralized condition. No one was hurt at this point.

A quarter of a mile north the whole scene of destruction lay spread before the eye along the shore. At the point where the storm curved and crossed the lake the houses of Schurmeier and Good and another house in which each had an interest were all utterly demolished. All the trees in the neighborhood were torn, twisted and stripped of bark and limbs, and from the mangled trunks of many hung articles of clothing and bedding.

WRECKAGE IN THE LAKE.

In the lake were the bodies of four horses floating amid heaps of boards and house timbers. Here, probably, will be found the bodies of the missing, as they could not be found in the stacked-up boards and furniture on land.

As an illustration of the force of the wind, an iron pump and 25 feet of iron pipe were torn from the well in front of the Good residence, twisted, bent almost double and deposited 50 yards from the well. On the edge of the water is a pile of boards covered with turf lifted from a swamp 200 feet away. Strewn all about are pieces of furniture, books and stoves.

THE GROUND PLOWED UP.

The wells and cellars are filled to the top with bulbous debris, and in Schurmeier's cellar lie the mangled remains of a horse. The ground about these houses has the appearance, from a distance, of having been gone over with a plow, while from this point on to Gaetzke's, trees are burned down in vast numbers and crops are demolished.

DEAD AND MISSING.

At Lake Gervais the dead and missing are:

PETER MEISEN,
GEORGE J. MILLER,
REV. DR. PHAEFLE of Brennan, Tex.
MRS. J. H. SCHURMEIER,
CHARLIE SCHURMEIER.

The sights about Lake Gervais are awful. The sites of the Good and Schurmeier cottages were marked only by their foundations, while the ground for a radius of an acre or more is strewn with debris of all kinds. Near the cellar of the Schurmeier house lies a drive-wheel with twenty feet of cast-iron pipe, which was literally torn from the ground, while on the shore of the lake fully 100 feet away is a piano which formerly stood in the parlor of the cottage.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Huge trees, some of them three and half feet in diameter, have been broken off close to the ground and scattered about in all directions, chickens without a feather left on them litter the ground. Articles of wearing apparel are to be seen sticking in trees and bushes half a mile away.

In a swamp near the lake shore are a number of splinters and boards sticking bolt upright like a field of corn. All along the road, from Gervais to Vadnais, houses have been more or less damaged. Some have half the shingles torn off the roofs, on other houses the chimneys were blown down, and others have whole sections of the buildings carried away.

TEMPORARY HOSPITALS.

Nearly all the houses and hotels in the vicinity have been turned into temporary hospitals. At Paul Mellette's residence, at Little Canada, are Moses Melecon, his wife and three children, all of whom are seriously injured. At Kohann's Hotel are Minnie Meiss and Joseph Bernard. Miss Meiss is suffering intensely from a wound in her chest, made by an iron spike, which was driven almost through her body, and her recovery is almost impossible.

A CAMPING PARTY'S ESCAPE.

A camping party was on the southeast shore of Lake Gervais. They ran from their tent and sought the shelter of the overhanging bank just in time to save their lives. The tent and all its contents were swept into the lake.

A number of persons were injured at different points, and the large list is being made up slowly.

J. Schurmeier has recovered sufficiently to be able to relate what he knows concerning the storm. They had noticed the storm brewing, and as it came upon them, he had risen to close the window which the storm had blown open. The next thing he knew he was twirled about in the air at a rapid rate. On coming to his senses he found himself near the edge of the lake.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT WRECKED.

Making his way up from the lake he came across the remains of his son-in-law, G. J. Miller, and afterward those of Pete, his coachman. He does not know anything of those who were in the cottage with him, after he had risen to close the window.

The storm struck a French settlement half a mile north of Little Canada, completely demolishing five houses and slightly injuring the occupants. At Frank Gutzke's place, on the east shore of Lake Gervais, besides himself and family of four, there were about twenty visitors who had sought shelter. The cyclone struck the house and lifted it bodily from its foundation, but fortunately no one was injured.

COURSE OF THE STORM.

The storm commenced between Snail and Turtle lakes, passed over them, and striking Little Canada, thence to the Schurmeier and Good cottages, across the cottages to Gutzke's place, thence in a northeasterly direction to Farmer Brown's place. There it lifted and disappeared. Its track was about four miles long and from a quarter to half a mile in width.

The bodies of Mrs. Schurmeier and Charley, her son, had not been recovered up to a late hour to-night. It is almost certain that they are at the bottom of the lake, as a search of the debris failed to find any trace of them.

FATALLY INJURED.

To-night it is ascertained that the number of those who are seriously injured in the vicinity of Lake Gervais is nine. Of these Mrs. Lincoln Clarke, Miss Minnie Meiss, Frank Melancon, Mrs. Melancon, John Guenther and Simon Good will die. Mr. Schurmeier, Mrs. Good and Mrs. Hubert Schurmeier, while terribly injured, will likely recover. Besides these, about twenty others were painfully bruised and cut, but not seriously injured.

Late to-night it is learned definitely that the only fatalities in this vicinity were those at Lake Gervais. Between St. Paul and that place the storm did tremendous damage to crops and not a little to farm buildings.

LOWERING CLOUDS.

Description of the Formation of the Devastating Cyclone.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—According to the testimony of those who witnessed the storm, it first gathered in the vicinity of Snail Lake, several miles to the northwest of Lake Gervais, and something like eight miles from St. Paul. It proceeded slowly in its general movement, and first began its work of destruction about three miles from the Schurmeier and Good cottages by demolishing a barn and several wind-mills. After this it seemed to bound into the air, striking the earth again near the hamlet of Little Canada, where the first serious damage was done.

Again it skipped a space of about one mile, and again lowered to the earth and resumed its work of destruction, its fury culminating near the shore of Lake Gervais, where five deaths were caused. Once again the storm seemed to rebound into the air, only to regain the earth half a mile far ther on, where the ruins of the Gaetzke place and the bruised inmates were left to bear witness to its relentless power. Here its force seemed to be spent, and as it proceeded eastward it assumed simply the nature of a high wind, accompanied by a thunder-storm, and hail as large as medium-sized olives was one of the features at White Bar.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ronald of St. Paul were out at Kohlmans Lake during the storm, and had a narrow escape from injury. Mr. Ronald's story is as follows: "My wife and I drove out there about 3 o'clock. We took a boat and went on the lake, and half an hour later we saw a storm coming up, but thought it would pass to the north. I pulled toward the wharf, however, and had just landed when the storm commenced. We ran into the hotel, and had no sooner got inside than the wharf, 100 feet long, was swept away. The water in the lake was raised in spray twenty feet high. The hotel had over 100 people inside, and they were badly frightened. Some were crying and others were praying. The edge of the storm passed within fifty feet of the hotel and struck the north side of the lake, where there were five or six houses. These were most all swept away. For half an hour the storm lasted, and it appeared to cover a tract of country about half to three-quarters of a mile wide. As soon as it had passed a large number of men went to work helping the wounded and taking out the dead on the other side of the lake. Carriages of all sorts were in use, and a small steam tug, which had been blown ashore, was floated and sent across the lake."

SAVED BY A CELLAR.

The married daughter of Mr. Good, who was in her father's cottage when destroyed at Lake Gervais, tells the following story: "All our family were in the house waiting upon company. We saw the storm approaching, and some of the household suggested that we get into the cellar. The storm looked as if it were coming right down on the house of Schurmeier and ours. My husband and I were standing at the window, while others were scattered around the house, all suggesting some place of security. After a few moments a great spinning cloud reached the center of the lake.

"I saw the water divide and overflow the banks forty feet. As papa was looking out of the door he saw the trees near the Mallanch cottage crash beneath the whirl of the wind; the Mallanch cottage was then swept away, and our barn thrown broadside against our house. Just at this time my husband threw me bodily down the cellar stairs, and I landed in the potato bin. Then he threw Miss King and Mr. McPherson jumped after. My husband then tumbled down, and called upon the others to follow.

THE BUILDING CRUSHED IN.

"The building crushed in upon us, then portions of it were hurled skyward. Trees were blown by and a huge ice-chest fell into the cellar and pinned us all down.

"As we lay there in painful refuge we heard the Schurmeier house, about fifteen feet from our house, crash and scatter its timbers in all directions, and for fifteen minutes timbers and furniture from both houses were hurled about the ground. After our release from the cellar we began looking for members of the household. We found them scattered about. Miss Minnie lay in the road, her head cut and mouth bleeding badly. Carrie, her sister, was pinned under a tree and hurt internally. George Miller lay dead and mangled in the road. His wife was also buried beneath the wreck and hurt badly. Mrs. Hastings and her daughter Stella were badly bruised, and the former will lose the sight of an eye."

The Pioneer Press' Plainview Minn. special says: A storm accompanied by hail in the townships of Highland, Glasgow and Bever last night, did $100,000 of damages to crops.

ARID LANDS.

Formation of a Gigantic Company for Their Reclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—To-night the California Associated Press correspondent learned of a gigantic scheme, involving millions of dollars capital, to be invested in the arid lands of the Western States. The correspondent obtained his information from a most reliable source, and there can be no doubt but that in two or three days, or a week at furthest, an Anglo-American company will be formed with a capital of $25,000,000 for the purpose of placing bonds—such as those of the California districts, especially those of San Diego and San Bernardino counties—for the purpose of investing in railways, canals and other enterprises calculated to develop the arid land region. It will be virtually an American construction company, which proposes to bind itself to construct irrigation works such as are now provided for in several of the California districts. It will take and place bonds for issuance.

The organizer is a Western man, well known on the Pacific Coast. The company will engage the services of one of the most prominent hydraulic engineers in the country. It also expects to secure the services of economists and writers to educate the business world and encourage investments in irrigating enterprises. On the American side three of the best known private and national banks in New York City are enlisted in the enterprise, also three separate trust companies—one in New York and two in the West.

The financial manager of the proposed company recently made a trip to California and while there consulted with the managers of the great irrigating works in San Bernardino County. He visited Bakersfield, Modesto, Fresno and Merced, and among others had a long interview with M. Wright, the author of the present district irrigation laws.

The company's agents are now in Dakota examining artesian wells and basins with a view of seeing how they can be utilized in irrigation. The general offices of the company will be in London, New York and San Francisco.

The correspondent is informed that the company seriously expects to and will take hold of the subject of the reclamation of arid lands in California, Western Nevada, Southern Arizona and elsewhere, and he has been furnished with a list of officers of the company, but is not at liberty to publish them at present; but in a few days the public will be fully apprised of the details of this gigantic scheme to reclaim by irrigation a large tract of the arid land regions.

Lock-Out Ended.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The threatened lock-out of clothiers is ended. The men this morning signed a paper that they belonged to no union, and went to work as usual. It is needless to say that they are all union men, despite their signatures.

The Arbitration Committee of the cloakmakers and manufacturers had a long session again to-day, and finally agreed upon a settlement, which will now be presented to the unions for ratification.

Heavy Storm at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—A five weeks' spell of extremely hot weather was broken to-day by a heavy rain-storm. It was accompanied by a furious gale, which did some damage in outlying portions of the city.

Two Brothers Killed.

PINE BLUFF (Ark.), July 14.—C. L. and T. P. Huddlestone, brothers, were shot and killed on Saturday, near this city, by Charles P. Harrott. The tragedy was the outcome of an old family feud, and more bloodshed is now looked for.

A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Salvador Government Issues a Proclamation.

War With the Neighboring Republic of Guatemala Imminent.

Singular Method of Attracting the Notice of the French President—Spanish Cabinet.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

LA LIBERTAD, July 14.—The Government to-day issued a proclamation declaring the country to be in a state of siege. War with Guatemala is imminent. Nearly 20,000 men are stated to be stationed along this side of the frontier. Great enthusiasm prevails.

FALL OF THE BASTILE.

The Anniversary Celebrated With Great Enthusiasm at Paris.

PARIS, July 14.—The one hundred and first anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile was celebrated with great enthusiasm today. The city had a festive appearance and the streets were thronged with holiday makers. The feature of the celebration was a march past the statue of Strasburg in the Place de la Concorde by a procession of patriotic societies. Mery, the Boulangist member of the Chamber of Deputies, attempted to make a speech at the statue. He was warned by the police to desist, but persisted and was arrested. Another feature was the parade by the children of the public schools who defiled before the Hotel de Ville.

CHOLERA REPORTS.

The Disease Spreading in Spain—Fifty Cases at Castello de Rugat.

LONDON, July 14.—A Madrid correspondent of the News says the cholera is spreading to more towns in the Province of Valencia. There were thirty-five new cases and ten deaths reported yesterday, one death occurring in the city of Valencia. The authorities of Castello de Rugat concealed the fact that the disease had raged there for a fortnight. Fifty cases occurred in that place, seventeen of which proved fatal.

CARNOT FRIGHTENED.

Singular Method of a Poor Man to Attract the President's Attention.

PARIS, July 14.—President Carnot was about to enter Elysee Palace this evening when a man standing near by fired a revolver into the air. Upon being taken to the police station he said he was a chemist and the author of many inventions. He had been out of employment for some time and wished to attract the attention of the President and public to his case. The police say the revolver was loaded with blank cartridges.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

The Recent Resignations Said to Be Due to the Incapacity of the Liberals.

LONDON, July 14.—The Standard's correspondent at Madrid reports an interview with Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, in which he said that foreign influence had nothing to do with the recent ministerial crisis in Spain. It was due to the incapacity of the Liberals. He was in favor of a moderate protective policy and the renewal of the treaties of commerce which would expire in 1892.

SNOW AND FLOODS.

The Central Alps Covered, Causing Inundations Along the Adige.

VIENNA, July 14.—Snow covers the Central Alps and continues falling. In the district of Salzkammergut and adjacent country everything has a wintry appearance. The rivers in the Southern Tyrolese Alps have overflowed their banks. The Adige, from Botzen downward, has flooded the adjacent country. Half the city of Trent, Austria, is submerged.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Fire in the Stamboul Quarter—Lives Lost.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The fire on Saturday in the Stamboul quarter destroyed thousands of houses and ruined 125 timber merchants. It is feared many lives were lost.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 14.—The Mark Lane Express says: The continued rains render the outlook less favorable. Ripening is backward and quite four weeks distant. English wheat is higher. Trade in foreign wheat is brisk. California wheat is higher. Large stocks of flour prevent an advance in that staple. Barley is 3d dearer. Maize has also advanced. To-day grain was hard to move at advances; foreign white is 6d and red 6d dearer. The market closed 6d dearer for Russian and 9d dearer for heavy oats.

El Mahdi Defeated.

LONDON, July 14.—Intelligence has been received here that an engagement has taken place between the forces led by El Zenoussi, a Tunisian holy man, and the Mahdists. The followers of the Mahdi were defeated. It is reported that Zenoussi has captured El Obeid, the capital of Kardofan.

Universal Peace Conference.

LONDON, July 14.—The Universal Peace Congress was opened to-day by David Dudley Field of New York. In his address at the opening session Field dilated on the benefits to be derived from arbitration and the simultaneous and graduated disarmament by the various Powers.

Stole Stanley's Spoons.

LONDON, July 14.—Among those who attended Stanley's wedding reception was a wealthy widow named Hatchard. While there she stole several silver spoons. To-day she was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

The Behring Sea.

LONDON, July 14.—Replying to a question in the Commons to-day Secretary Ferguson refused to talk about the Behring Sea, but said that voluminous documents will soon be laid before the House.

They Want Protection.

LONDON, July 14.—At Sheffield to-day a meeting of 12,000 persons, presided over by the Mayor, protested against the McKinley bill, and urged the Government, if passed, to take protective measures against it.

Had Enough of Foreigners.

PEKING, July 14.—As a result of Admiral Land's resignation the Government declares it will never again intrust the real authority of the navy to any foreigner.

The Cuban Kidnaper Captured.

HAVANA, July 14.—The Consul at Key West wires that with the aid of the American police he captured Manuel Ramos, the Cuban kidnaper.

Cholera in India.

BOMBAY, July 14.—Forty-four deaths from cholera have occurred among members of the battalion of Ghoorkas stationed at Dharmasila, in the Punjab.

England and Tunis.

ROME, July 14.—The Opinione says England has assured Italy that she does not intend to abandon her rights in Tunis.

Funds for Ireland.

LONDON, July 14.—Goschen announced in Commons this evening that the fund intended for the purchase of licenses would be applied to Ireland.

A Valuable Ranch.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Tribune's London correspondent cables: I hear that Mrs. Adare of Rathdare, Ireland, and Hill street, London, has refused £350,000 for her cattle ranch in Western America. This is a high price in these days of depressed agriculture, but her late husband, who was a fine judge of land, always valued his purchase at £400,000.

PROFITABLE RECIPROCITY.

Letter From Secretary Blaine on the Free Sugar Proposition.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senator Frye today received a letter from Secretary Blaine, in which the latter calls attention to the prospective duties imposed by Spain upon American flour entering Cuba. These make it cost in the Cuban market at least $11 46 per barrel, counting the shipping price in New York at $4 80 per barrel. Other articles of American growth are likewise taxed by Spain to a point of prohibition.

This one-sided commerce, says Secretary Blaine, will seriously injure the shipping routes which are still in American hands largely, if not exclusively. It would certainly be a very extraordinary policy on the part of our Government just at this time to open our market without charge of duty to the enormous crops of sugar raised in the two Spanish islands—Cuba and Porto Rico—which furnish the United States with nearly, or quite, one-half the sugar we consume, and we are a far larger consumer than any other nation in the world. To give a free market to this immense product of the Spanish plantations at a moment when Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her market would be a policy as unprecedented as it would be unwise.

Our trade with the American republics as well as with the West India Islands has been for many years in the most unsatisfactory condition. The aggregate balance of trade with all Latin-American countries is heavily against us. A single illustration will suffice. Since we repealed the duties on coffee in 1872 we have imported products of Brazil to the extent of $831,806,000, and have sold to her only $156,135,000 of our own products, a difference of $644,571,000 that we have paid in gold or its equivalent, and Brazil has expended this last sum in the markets of Europe. You can readily see how different the results would have been if in return for the free admission of Brazilian coffee in our markets, we had exacted the free admission of certain products of the United States in the Brazilian market. To repeal this error with sugar (to an amount three times as large as with coffee), will close all opportunity to establish reciprocity of trade with Latin-Americans.

The charge against a protective policy which has injured it most, is that its benefits go wholly to the manufacturers and capitalists and not at all to the farmer. You and I well know this is not true, but still it is made a plausible argument, therefore is argued by the free trader. Here is an opportunity where the farmer can be benefited—primarily, undeniably, richly benefitted. Here is an opportunity for a Republican Congress to open a market of forty millions of people to the products of American farmers. Shall we seize the opportunity, or shall we throw it away? I do not doubt that in many respects the tariff bill pending in the Senate is a just measure, and that most of its provisions are in accordance with the wise policy of protection. But there is not a section or line in the entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. If sugar is placed on the free list without exacting important trade concessions in return, we shall close the door for profitable reciprocity against ourselves. I think you will find some valuable hints on this subject in the President's brief message of June 1890, with as much practical wisdom as was ever stated in such a short space.

Our foreign market for breadstuffs grows narrower. Great Britain is exerting every nerve to secure her bread supplies from India, and the rapid expansion of the wheat area in Russia gives its powerful competition in the markets of Europe. It becomes us, therefore, to use every opportunity for the extension of our markets on both of the American continents. With nearly $100,000,000 worth of sugar seeking our market every year, we shall prove ourselves unskilled legislators if we do not secure a large field for the sale and consumption of our breadstuffs and provisions. The late conference of the American republics proved the existence of a common desire for closer relations, and Congress should take up the work where the International conference left it. A field for development and progress lies south of us.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

New York Citizens Indignant at the Action of a Virginian.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The flying of a Confederate flag from the staff upon the house of Dr. D. J. Beattie, near Succasunna has called forth indignant protests from prominent Republicans and Democrats alike in this neighborhood. The owner of the place is a Virginian who came to reside here a few months ago. Dr. Beattie visited Richmond at the unveiling of the Lee monument, and his daughters anticipated his return by making a flag. The emblem was displayed for a short period, but was subsequently taken down. On the Fourth of July the flag was again raised and has since remained up. Several indignant people of the neighborhood have requested the officers of Company G to cause the flag to be hauled down. The matter was referred to Colonel Campbell of the First Regiment, who has sent a reply saying that nothing can be done except by the direction of the Governor. Dr. Beattie says that the flag was not raised with the intention of affronting the people. He has received threatening letters bearing upon the matter, and does not propose to be coerced or frightened so long as he violates no laws.

INDIA WHEAT CROP.

Decreased Acreage But a Large Increase in the Yield.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Figures received here from the report of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India give the details of the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1889-90. The figures are up to May 5th last. The area sown to wheat was 2,874,000 acres, or 4 per cent below that of last year or 2 per cent below the average. The crop as estimated will, however, show an increase of 12.35 per cent, owing to the better condition of the grain. There are large increases in the wheat acreage in the Scinde district. It is estimated at 56 per cent over last year and 73 over the average area. In Spikarpur the average has risen from 162,000 to 279,000. Of a total area of 691,891 acres, 24 per cent are returned under irrigated and 2,182,119 acres, or 76 per cent, under dry wheat. A report is also received concerning the central provinces dated May 29th which places the wheat product of that section at 832,632 tons.

BEHRING SEA.

Comments of a Philadelphia Journal on the Sealing Controversy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The Press sums up the Behring Sea situation editorially as follows: Neither the United States nor Great Britain can afford to run the remotest risk of a collision over a herd of 3,000,000 seals in the Behring Sea. One day's excited rumor would cost a hundred-fold more than all the seals in Alaska. The United States has three paths to secure its ends. It can prove that open-sea fishing will wipe out the last surviving herd of seals in the world; it can establish a right to Behring Sea as a "closed sea," and it can claim protection for seals as strayed livestock, whose property interest vests in the United States, because they start from and return to its territory. It is the first duty of the Governments to agree or arbitrate.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Beneficial Effect of the Passage of the Subsidy Bill in the Senate.

NEW YORK, July 14.—There is great activity on Change in Pacific Mail stock, much of which is due to the passage of the Subsidy Bill by the Senate. It is estimated here that the bill will give the company between $200,000 and $300,000 annually. Seventeen of the company's steamers are said to be of American construction. President Houston of the Pacific Mail says that undoubtedly the bill is favorable to the company, but refuses to make an estimate of the amount of benefit the company will derive. He says: "Congress has been our worst enemy for years. Now things are changing."

Discovery of Rich Ore.

DENVER, July 14.—A telegram from Landers, Wyo., says that two boys, Phil Harsh and Sam Davis, aged 16 and 17 years, respectively, who for some weeks have been working three mining claims 500 feet south of the famous Buckeye Mine, twenty miles south of here, on Saturday struck ore which assays from $23,000 to $40,000 per ton in free gold. This is the richest discovery ever made in the Territory, and the miners have started for the new fields by hundreds.

Clearing-House Exchanges.

BOSTON, July 14.—The total gross exchanges for the last week, as shown by dispatches from the leading clearing-houses of the United States and Canada, is $1,097,808,033, a decrease of 2.2 per cent as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED

Report on California Rivers and Harbors.

Improvements Under Way That Are Calculated to Benefit Commerce.

Plans Submitted for Future Operations and Estimates Made of Their Probable Cost.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The reports of the engineer officers in charge of the river and harbor improvements in California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, have been received at the War Department. Major W. H. Huer reports as follows: "For the improvement of the San Joaquin River, Stockton and Mormon sloughs since 1887, when the project for their improvement was adopted, to secure and maintain a channel four feet in depth by 100 feet in width to Stockton and four feet in depth by 100 feet in width to Miller's warehouse, $183,750 has been appropriated by Congress, of which $180,336 44 has been expended. But little work has been done the past season, owing to the lack of funds. It is reported that the submerged dam at Paradise Cut, which was built in December, 1888, has been washed out by the freshet of the past few months, which freshet was the largest ever known. If this dam is washed out it will cost $14,000 to replace it. It is recommended that a dam be constructed at Lairds Slough, near Grayson, at a cost of $9570. The report also renews previous recommendations for cut-offs at Twenty-one-mile Slough and Head Reach, to cost $125,000. Annual dredging will be required in Stockton Slough to enable steamboats to reach Stockton.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

The report recommends that the following amounts be appropriated for the next year: To maintain a 9-foot channel by dredging to Stockton, $24,000; Dams at Paradise cut and Lairds Slough, $23,750; one cut-off at Head Reach, $65,000; snagging and wing dams, $10,000; total, $122,750. For the improvement of Mokelumne River (since commencing this improvement in 1884, $13,000 has been appropriated, of which all but $360 30 has been expended—nothing has been done during the last year) it is recommended that $2000 be appropriated for the next year, as it can be profitably expended. But one steamer runs on this river and it has no trouble to carry all the freight offered.

SACRAMENTO AND FEATHER RIVERS.

For the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, since commencing this work in 1884, the appropriations made by Congress aggregate $465,000. Between July 1st and the latter part of August, 1889, the snag-boat was at work between Sacramento and Butte City, and removed 705 snags and 70 overhanging trees.

The report then in detail covers the high water of December last, and the work done toward remedying damage done to the levees, etc., and especial mention is made regarding the crevasse made just below Sacramento. James Simpson was given the contract for repairing this, and the report says that on June 21st the work was completed in a satisfactory manner. A survey of portions of the lower river is to be made soon, and an estimate and projects will be submitted. It is also recommended that the Board of Engineers examine and report on the condition of the river and submit plans for its improvement. On July 1st Major Huer had $52,794 99 available, and he recommends an appropriation of $50,000 for the next fiscal year. Unless otherwise directed by Congress he proposes to use all future appropriations for continuing snagging, building wing-dams and scraping bars.

PETALUMA CREEK.

For improving Petaluma Creek up to date Congress has appropriated $32,000 to straighten and maintain this channel, of which all but $2016 46 has been expended. The report states that the channel can only be maintained by occasional dredging. It is estimated that it will cost $30,000 more to obtain and maintain a channel of four to five feet in depth, and $5000 to dredge it every five years. The report states that the commerce on this creek is large enough to warrant this expenditure, and an appropriation of $30,000 is recommended.

HUMBOLDT BAR.

Owing to heavy rains and bad weather slow progress is made in the improvement of Humboldt Harbor and bar during the past year; but the work was advanced as rapidly as possible. The works suffered but little damage from storms during the year. Of the $262,000 appropriated nearly all has been expended on contracts made to cover it. Assistant Engineer W. P. Smith has been in charge of the work. It is estimated that it will cost $337,500 to complete the low jetty as projected, and Major Huer recommends that it be appropriated, as it can be profitably expended during the year ending June 30, 1892.

REDWOOD HARBOR.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. H. Benyard reports on the works under his charge as follows: For the improvement of Redwood Harbor no work has been done since August last, as the funds are exhausted. Of the $15,400 appropriated to secure a channel in Redwood Creek 6000 feet long, 50 feet wide and 3 feet deep at low tide, $15,397 70 has been expended, and over 16,000 cubic yards of material removed by dredger. The report states that no improvement of a permanent character can be secured here, and frequent dredging will have to be resorted to to maintain a navigable channel. No estimates are made and no appropriation is recommended; but if any is made it will be expended in maintaining a channel.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

For the improvement of San Luis Obispo Harbor during the past year, the gap in the breakwater, between Point San Luis and Whalers Island, was closed, and commencement made upon the portion outside of Whalers Island. Of the $25,000 appropriated all but $930 had been expended by October last and the work stopped. It is estimated that it will require $250,000 to complete the existing work, and that $125,000 can be expended during the year ending June 30, 1892. This latter amount is urgently recommended.

WILMINGTON HARBOR.

In 1871 work was begun on Wilmington Harbor, when the depth at low tide at the entrance was but one foot. Now a uniform depth of twelve feet has been secured. The operations during the past year were confined to repairing damages and dredging the channel. The total amount appropriated for the work was $870,000, of which all but $77,925 28 has been expended or contracted for. It is estimated that this work can be completed with $[illegible],000 more, and that amount is recommended to be appropriated. A depth of sixteen feet will then have been secured and the jetty extended and raised.

WORK AT SAN DIEGO.

The improvement of San Diego Harbor began in 1875, and has been mainly devoted to preventing San Diego River from filling this harbor up with deposits. Of the $82,000 appropriated for this work all but about $31 has been expended. This part of the work has been successfully carried out. It is now proposed to construct a jetty on Buninga Shoals in the harbor and dredging the middle ground just within the harbor entrance, and thus increase the depth of the outer bar from 21 to 26 feet. It is