SUNDAY'S CALL
Always has the most real estate ads. If you have a lot to sell advertise it in SUNDAY'S CALL!
THE PAPER TO LOOK TO FOR BARGAINS!

The Morning Call.

THE WHOLE CITY
Looks in SUNDAY'S CALL for want ads. Have yours there. It is
THE ONLY WANT MEDIUM!

VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 56. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Guatemalans Defeated on Their Own Ground.

General Ezeta Sends a Personal Challenge to President Barrillas.

The State Department Orders an Investigation of the Reported Detention of the Steamship Colima.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Herald's special from the City of Mexico says: Notwithstanding the exaggerated reports that have emanated from the leaders of the two Central American republics now involved in a row, this much is certain, battles have been fought and a formal declaration of war has been made. After the troops of Salvador entered Guatemala and planted their flag upon Guatemalan soil, Guatemala felt insulted, and declared war. Guatemalan troops fought with great courage at Cootepeque and Chingo. The loss was great on both sides. The troops of Salvador were driven out of Guatemala, but returned and won the battle.

President Barillas of Guatemala has issued this manifesto and his henchmen claim that it has aroused great enthusiasm:

GUATEMALA, July 24, 1890.—The self-constituted government of Salvador has declared war against Guatemala after having actually begun hostilities by invading with fire and sword our territory. My Government has felt itself obliged to accept war and an army is being actually organized in order to sustain it with dignity. The foreign colonies and our peaceful people have risen en masse to offer their services for the defense of the country. BARILLAS.

All battles reported to have been fought between San Salvador and Guatemala have taken place on the Rio Paz, a stream dividing Guatemala from Salvador. These battles took place in the District of Santa Ana in Salvador and others in Guatemala. Which of the two armies was victorious in the last battle is in doubt, owing to the conflicting news. President Ezeta's brother is commanding the army of Salvador, and is said to have been foremost in every fight.

Honduras has not remained idle in the international strife; she is sending troops to the frontier of Salvador, in the part of the country divided by the Goascoran River. If she invades Salvador her first attack will be made upon San Miguel in the northeastern part of the republic. It is believed she is concentrating about 3000 men on the river for this purpose.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua have remained quiet, notwithstanding the report from Guatemala that they were parties to the compact recently signed to restore peace in Salvador.

Mexico has decided to remain neutral in the squabble as long as the rights of Mexico are respected.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 25.—The Salvadoranian General, Ezeta, a brother of President Ezeta, defeated the Guatemalans again at Atezcatempo Chingo, in Guatemala, twenty leagues from the frontier, obliging the Guatemalans to abandon their fortifications at Coco. The Salvadorians captured an immense amount of booty. Following the correspondence between the Guatemalan Generals and Salvadorian traitors General Ezeta sent a personal challenge to President Barillas of Guatemala. According to a special to El Universal Guatemalan agents are spreading false reports of a victory.

Dispatches from Guatemala say that the Pacific Mail steamers receive a subsidy from Guatemala which gives the Guatemalan authorities certain rights while vessels are in Guatemalan waters, and among these is the right of sea search for contraband goods. Among these are counted arms for nations at war with Guatemala.

EL PASO, July 25.—Dispatches received here state that the troops of San Salvador invaded Guatemala and planted their flag upon Guatemalan soil. Guatemala was insulted and declared war. The Guatemalan troops fought with great courage at Cootelique and Chingo. The loss was great on both sides. Yesterday the troops of San Salvador were driven out of Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of State has called upon the United States Minister at Guatemala for a report in regard to the alleged detention of the steamship Colima at a Guatemalan port and the seizure of arms and ammunition, which formed a part of her cargo.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Dr. Wolfred Nelson, a traveler and scientist who has spent many years in the Central American provinces, and who has just returned from that country on his way to Europe, says of the outbreak between San Salvador and Guatemala: "I believe the reports are true in so far as they refer to an outbreak of trouble. There will be many more battles before this war is over, and if San Salvador is not victorious in the end it will be due only to the superior force arrayed against her, not to her own weakness or faint-heartedness, for the Salvadorians are the best fighters in Central America. I am perfectly convinced that the reports of an alliance between Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are without foundation in fact.

"Back of the whole question there is one of great interest to Americans—the outlook for the Nicaragua Canal, and the effect upon that enterprise resulting from the war. It is the generally accepted belief in Central America, and a thoroughly well-founded one too, that if Guatemala succeeds in overcoming San Salvador and Nicaragua, she will lead down the water-way with so many concessions as to make its completion impracticable, if not impossible. There are a good many Americans down there, and they are to a man interested in the defeat of Guatemala for this reason. The feeling in Nicaragua regarding her great sister republic in the north is one of friendship and esteem. She is small and weak, but she knows that she holds the key to the problem of an inter-oceanic transit in which the United States has the greatest possible interest. It is a well-known fact that some years ago French capital, in De Lesseps's interest, made an effort to approach the Government of Nicaragua and prevent the granting of a concession to build the great water-way. The scheme was exposed at the time in La Estrella de Guatemala. It is said in Nicaragua that this same French capital stands ready at any time to tempt the Guatemalan Government in the event of her success over San Salvador and Nicaragua. It is also reported that if offered, the money would be accepted and the proposed building of the canal effectually suppressed.

THE ERZEROUM MASSACRE.

Scores of Armenians Bayoneted by the Soldiers and Turks.

LONDON, July 25.—The News gives the following details of the recent riot at Erzeroum: On June 20th the soldiery were ordered to disperse some Armenians who were holding a meeting in the churchyard. The soldiers began a massacre of Armenians, and the Turkish populace joined in the attack. The shops and houses of Armenians were pillaged. The sacking lasted four hours. The British Consulate, at which, on the same night, a fete was being given for the benefit of poor Armenians, was stoned and its gates and windows broken. The Consul and members of his family took refuge in the cellars of buildings and the fete was abandoned. The American Mission served as a refuge for fifty fugitives. Numbers of Armenians, relying on the promises of Turks to escort them to places of safety, were murdered in the streets. Fifty bodies have been found, mostly of persons who were bayoneted. Three hundred and fifty persons were wounded and 100 are missing.

THE PORTE WORRIED.

Threatening Note From Russia Regarding the Demands of Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—Nelidoff, the Russian Embassador to Turkey, has presented a note from Russia to the Porte declaring that the granting by Turkey of the concessions demanded by Bulgaria would humiliate the Sultan. The Bulgarian demands, the note says, are maneuvers to strengthen the tottering throne of Prince Ferdinand and his illegal rule. Furthermore, the note says that Bulgaria is hostile to Russia, and that the Porte's condescension to that principality would be an unfriendly act toward Russia and might lead to serious consequences. The attitude of Russia, as displayed by the note, seriously exercises the Porte.

A TOTAL LOSS.

The Steamship Idaho Wrecked on the Coast of Anticosti Island.

SOUTHWEST POINT (Anticosti), July 25.—The steamer Idaho is ashore at South Point and will prove a total loss. Last night the sea was making a clean break over the ship. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the crew, who are still on board, unless they managed to reach one of the wrecking schooners last night. The surf is so heavy on shore that it is impossible to see the wreck. There is no life or surf boat in the vicinity.

BURNING OF THE EGYPT.

Report That the Cargo Was on Fire When the Vessel Left New York.

LONDON, July 25.—The crew and cattlemen from the National Line steamer Egypt, which was abandoned on fire at sea while bound from New York for Liverpool, have arrived in London. The carpenter of the steamer says he believes that the cotton on the Egypt was on fire when she left New York. He also says the boats of the steamer, with the exception of two, were worthless.

WILL PAY HIS DEBTS.

Ex-King Milan Said to Have Married a Rich American Girl.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The World's Paris special says: A private telegram received here from Belgrade says that ex-King Milan of Servia, thinking his divorce to be quite absolute, has already contracted a second marriage with a very rich young American lady, whose acquaintance he made last winter in Paris. She is expected to pay his debts amounting to $600,000.

A VILLAGE PLUNDERED.

A Band of Arnauts Make a Night Attack Upon Rogmore.

LONDON, July 25.—A band of Arnauts recently made a night attack upon the Montenegrin village of Rogmore, surprising the inhabitants, many of whom were murdered. The Arnauts plundered the villagers and then left. Afterward the band was attacked by Turkish troops and in the fight which ensued sixty Arnauts were killed and many wounded.

French Crop Report.

PARIS, July 25.—The crops throughout the country, except in the section east of the Rhone, have been destroyed by incessant rains. Official reports from the great wheat district of La Blange (?) state that the crop is rotting. The losses are estimated at over 500,000,000f. Dealers in grain discount the scarcity, and the price of bread is rising.

The Heligoland Bill.

LONDON, July 25.—The Heligoland Cession Bill passed to its second reading in the Commons to-night by a vote of 203 to 61.

The Liberal leaders abstained from a division on the bill. A number of Radicals also refrained from voting. Hartington, Chamberlain, Sir Henry James and Bradlaugh voted with the majority.

Americans Honored.

PARIS, July 25.—Riggs and Reitlinger, Americans, have been created Knights of the Legion of Honor, for services to the French trade, but more especially for the work they did in connection with the French Exposition last year.

Negotiations Regarding Zanzibar.

PARIS, July 25.—It is officially announced that negotiations with England regarding Zanzibar will probably be favorably concluded within a few days.

Asiatic Cholera.

ODESSA, July 25.—It is officially announced that there have been seventy fatal cases of Asiatic cholera in Baku and vicinity. The heat is intense.

Earthquakes in Austria.

VIENNA, July 25.—Two earthquake shocks were felt in the Muehl District yesterday. Another shock was felt to-day at Tischnowitz, Moravia.

Thirty Arabs Slain.

MADRID, July 25.—Thirty Arabs were killed in the recent fighting at Mellilla, Morocco.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

Infantry Regiments to Be Temporarily Reduced to Eight Companies.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department has issued an order of great consequence to the regiments of infantry. Owing to the smallness of the number of men in infantry commands, the Secretary of War has directed the commanding officers of Companies I and K of each regiment to turn their men over to the regimental commander for distribution among the eight remaining companies. Hereafter there will be no limit to the number of men each company will contain. The strength of the companies has averaged about forty men, rank and file. The Manderson Bill, making each regiment three battalions strong, four companies to the battalion, will probably pass, and the regiments have been reduced to two battalions of four companies each in expectancy.

Lumber Burned.

PORTLAND, July 25.—This morning a fire was discovered in a lumber pile in the North Pacific Mill Company's lumber-yard. It had been burning for some time when discovered, and before the fire could be got under control it had destroyed lumber to the value of $3000; also 600 feet of trestle work belonging to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The fire was finally extinguished. The railroad company's damage is about $2500. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from a locomotive.

Tips on the Monmouth Races.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The following are Berserker's tips on the Monmouth: First, Tenny or Reporter; second race, Russell or Bolero; third race, Scotts Best or King Thomas; fourth race, Eon or Diablo; fifth race, Stockton or Eurus; sixth race, Rico or Burnside; seventh race, My Fellow or Guard; eighth race, Peter or Jack o' Diamonds.

Union Labor Party's Convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The National Convention of the Union Labor party has been called to meet in this city September 3d. The Greenback party, Farmers' Alliance, Grangers and other kindred labor organizations are invited to send representatives.

A PLUCKY WIDOW.

How She Has Managed to Make a Good Living.

"There are lots of women who are not making money in Southern California," says the Los Angeles Herald of recent date, "because they think they have no opportunity. Some men are in the same situation. All of such people can read with profit the experience of Mrs. L. A. King of San Bernardino. This lady up to a few months ago lived in Oceanside, but death deprived her of her husband and she found it necessary to gain a livelihood. Fortunately for herself and a long-suffering world she did not know how to paint placques nor to decorate clam shells, or to do drawn work or any of the other semi-charitable ruses which gentlewomen in reduced circumstances commonly resort to, but she did know how to make preserves and "put up" fruit, and so she pluckily went to work at that. She has contracted to deliver in Chicago by October 1st 7200 jars of assorted Southern California fruits, besides cases of sweet pickled apricots and assorted jellies. If a man were to undertake such a scheme he would hire half a dozen helpers, an agent, a broker, and then think he was working terribly hard. Mrs. King is doing every bit of the work herself and intends to go East when the season is over and take orders for next year's crop."

To Make Ice-Water Last.

A useful attribute of paper not generally known is for preserving ice in a pitcher of water. Fill the pitcher with ice and water and set it on the center of a piece of paper; then gather the paper up together at the top and place the ends tightly together, placing a strong rubber band around the coil to hold it close, so as to exclude the air. A pitcher of ice-water treated in this manner has been known to stand over night, with scarcely a perceptible melting of the ice. —Ex.

THAT BOYCOTT.

Southern Merchants Do Not Favor the Scheme.

Two Men Fatally Shot at a Farmers' Alliance Picnic in Georgia.

Result of the Investigation of the Sea Wing Horror—The Next Congress of the Catholic Laity of America.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

MACON (Ga.), July 25.—The Telegraph to-day made a careful canvass of the business community and found not a single firm in favor of the boycott proposed by the Atlanta Constitution. All of them are opposed to it, and many expressed in the strongest possible terms their indignation that a reckless newspaper should have so misrepresented the feelings of the South.

PRINCESS OF THE APACHES.

Geronimo's Wife and Daughter Baptized in the Catholic Faith.

MOUNT VERNON (Ala.), July 25.—Geronimo's squaw and papoose were baptized at St. Thomas' Church here recently. He brought them himself to the priest for that purpose. The squaw was instructed by the priest and was received into the Catholic Church. The child's name is Frances, Princess of the Apaches. The sponsors were chosen from citizens of this place, who were glad to comply with the chief's wishes. He was dressed becomingly for the occasion and painted in the highest colors. Later in the evening the priest administered the last sacraments to a dying squaw that he discovered by accident during his visit to the camp. Seeing her on her bed of suffering, wasted and dying of consumption, he spoke to her and showed her the crucifix. When she saw the crucifix she smiled and reached for it. She died that night. This impressed the Indians deeply, and next day there were more brought to the church to be baptized. The babies were baptized, but the older ones had to be left over to be instructed for the sacrament.

THE BIG EXPOSITION.

Information Wanted About the Location—Agricultural Features.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 25.—A joint meeting of the several committees of the House to-day read and adopted a resolution calling upon the World's Fair Directory to state specifically whether it was the intention to locate the fair on the lake-front or in Jackson Park, or both, and, if the latter, what portion of the fair is to be placed on each site.

The dispatch from Philadelphia published yesterday, in which General Goshorn was made to say the Chicago fair would be mainly an agricultural exhibit, was read. What the General actually said was that agriculture would form a prominent and leading feature of the exhibition.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report upon the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to permit Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, U. S. A., to assume the duties in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, with the proviso that while acting in a civil capacity the officer should receive no pay from the Government.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Illinois Board of Horticulture has decided to invite the various national, State and other prominent horticultural and floral societies and nurserymen's and forestry associations to meet at Chicago on the 27th of August to take action on the best method of properly representing the horticultural interests of the country at the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Ex-Senator Palmer, President of the World's Fair Commission, accompanied by Secretary Dickinson, is in this city in the interest of the fair. Palmer expressed great gratification over the settlement of the location of the fair, and said the division between Jackson Park and the lake front was more nominal than real. It would, in his opinion, add largely to the general interest and attractiveness of the fair, because the lake front would be devoted to features that would naturally draw crowds at night, while the bulk of the fair proper would be located at Jackson Park. Being asked as to the truth of the report that Goshorn had stated he would not accept the position of Director General, Palmer replied that the committee had not the authority to offer the appointment to Goshorn, and did not know if he would accept it if offered. "But," said he, "he has not yet said that he would decline to serve."

THE SEA WING HORROR.

The Captain Carried More Passengers Than the Law Allowed.

ST. PAUL, July 25.—Inspectors Sloan, Yeager and Knapp returned from Lake City and Red Wing last evening, after making a successful search for all the survivors of the Sea Wing wreck. The Inspectors secured the affidavits of 105 persons who swear they were upon the boat when the cyclone struck it. Ninety-eight bodies have been identified, which makes a total of 203. The Sea Wing was authorized to carry 175 passengers unless she towed two barges. Captain Wetheren and others testified they were carrying less than the allowed number of passengers.

THE ELECTION BILL.

Chicago Democrats Adopt Resolutions Against Its Passage.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A mass-meeting of Democrats to-night adopted resolutions deprecating the passage of the Federal Election Bill. The resolutions say in part: "This city is entirely cosmopolitan, being neither allied to the North or South, and we believe it will be for the interests of the whole country that no laws be enacted which will stir up strife and engender sectional feeling. We denounce the attempt to pass this bill as a deliberate blow at the liberty of the people and their inalienable right to elect their own representatives."

CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

The Next Convention of the Laity to Be Held at Chicago in 1893.

BOSTON, July 25.—A business meeting was held in this city by the members of the committee appointed at the last Congress of the Catholic Laity of America to decide on the matter of the future congresses of a similar character. Judge O'Brien of New York presided. The congress was held with closed doors and was in session for three hours. After adjournment it was ascertained that the committee had decided to hold the next convention at Chicago in 1893.

SET ASIDE THE FORFEITURE.

Bondsmen Released by a Second Arrest on the Same Charge.

CHICAGO, July 25.—After hearing lengthy arguments to-day Judge Collins set aside the forfeiture of the $10,000 bond given by John Graham, who was implicated in the attempt to bribe members of the Cronin jury. The Judge held that Graham had been taken from the custody of his bondsmen when he was rearrested on a second indictment on the same charge. Judge Collins postponed his decision on the question of forfeiting the bond of $5000 given by Graham after his second arrest.

California Fruit.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Auctioneer Goodsell had three sales of California fruit today of the contents of three refrigerator cars. The prices were as follows: Five hundred early Crawford peaches, $3 20 to $3 70; 100 Bartlett pears (boxes), $2 70 to $3 10; 350 Bartlett pears (half bushels), $1 80 to $1 85; royal apricots, $1 50 to $1 70; 300 Bartlett pears, $3 15 to $3 25; California plums, $2 45 to $2 85; Bradford plums, $3 15; purple Duane plums, $2 to $2 65.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Porter Bros. sold five car-loads of Bartlett pears, $2 40 to $2 75; Fontainebleau grapes, $1 25 to $1 55; nectarines, $1 65; Washington plums, $1 to $1 55; Crawford peaches, very small, $1 to $1 50; Bradshaw plums, $1 50 to $1 75; German prunes, $1 65 to $2 35; purple Duane plums, $1 25 to $1 95; Columbia plums, $1 30 to $1 95; Coe's Golden Drop plums, $1 30; French prunes, $2 50; egg plums, $1 85; Fallenburg plums, $1 65; red egg, $2 to $2 85.

LIVELY PISTOL WORK.

A Farmers' Alliance Picnic the Scene of a Double Tragedy.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—John G. Harris, an ex-United States Deputy Marshal, and John Cleary were fatally shot at a Farmers' Alliance picnic at Oliver, Ga., to-day. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over family affairs. Cleary and his father both shot at Harris, who returned the fire, fatally wounding young Cleary. The father started to ride off, but was captured by the Sheriff. He had three revolvers on his person and all had been emptied.

Aquatic Races.

DULUTH (Minn.), July 25.—One of the features of to-day's racing was a speed contest between the tugs Record, Adams and Boutin for a pool of $25 for each boat entered. The course was ten miles with a turn. The Record won in 49:57, with the Adams second and the Boutin third. The afternoon shell races were postponed until to-morrow. The water became rough when the crews were at the starting point and the Lurline's boat sunk. The crew was rescued.

Not for Sale.

DENVER, July 25.—For several days there has been a rumor that the Rocky Mountain News had been sold to a local syndicate for $400,000, and that the transfer would take place August 1st. Colonel John Arkins, President of the News Company and managing editor of the paper, in conversation upon the subject to-night said: "There is no truth whatever in the rumor that the News has been sold, and moreover it is not for sale."

More Syndicate Work.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A special from Warsaw, N. Y., says an English syndicate has announced its readiness to purchase the Washington Bar Gold mine of Granite County, Mont. Charles B. Benedict of St. Paul is here, on the way to Europe for the mining company, most of whom live in Minnesota.

France's Wheat Crop.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Minoprio & Co., grain merchants, make the following report on the French wheat crop: The outlook in France ten days ago gave about 312,000,000 bushels; today, about 240,000,000 bushels. It is probable France will import next year about 36,000,000 bushels.

Prohibition in South Dakota.

PIERRE (S. D.), July 25.—Attorney-General Dollard rendered an opinion to-day that maintenance of a place where liquor is drunk is in violation of law, and the seller must prove that he is not violating the law.

A Comedian Shot.

NEW YORK, July 25.—James Cavanaugh, the well-known comedian, was shot and slightly wounded to-night by his wife, whom it is said he left because of her dissipated habits.

Return of Minister Douglas.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Fred Douglas, United States Minister at Hayti, arrived to-day from Port au Prince.

THE RAILROADS.

The Seattle and Lake Shore Controlled by the Oregon Transcontinental.

SEATTLE, July 25.—President Dunham of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad said that he had received official information from New York to-day that the Oregon Transcontinental Company has bought a majority of the stock of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern, but neither the road nor the franchise had been purchased. The same policy will be carried out as heretofore, and no change in the management will be made.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—The announcement is made that the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern Railroad has at last secured entrance into the Union Depot. These facilities were acquired through the Missouri Pacific. Gould has acquired a controlling interest in the road.

General Manager Summerfield returned from New York to-night and confirms the report of the sale of the system to Jay Gould. Summerfield says Gould will build a line between Carpendale and Oswego City, and one between Hastings and Crete, Nebr., which will be the Missouri Pacific Short Line to Denver. Gould has also bought sixty-four acres in Kansas City, near the shops of the Wyandotte and Northwestern, and it is made this place the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific.

SEATTLE, July 25.—Vice-President W. P. Clough and Chief Engineer E. H. Becker of the Great Northern road left here to-night for Tacoma. Colonel Clough said: "We have let all the contracts now, and work will go on actively all along the line. We are going to build a line through to Portland, which you know was a part of our plan of two years ago. We intend to build the line to Portland, and will let the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific use our tracks upon very liberal terms." Chief Engineer Becker said a contract had been let for piling and bridges from Seattle to the boundary line, and instructions had been given for the building of the line to Portland.

AN ANTI-LOTTERY BILL.

Substitute Agreed Upon by the House Post-office Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The House Post-office Committee has agreed upon a substitute to the bill in lieu of the number of pending bills adverse to lotteries which have been ordered reported to the House. The substitute prohibits lottery circulars and tickets, lists of drawings, money or drafts for the purchase of lottery tickets, or newspapers containing lottery advertisements or drawings, from being carried in the mails or delivered by carriers; and the penalty of a fine not exceeding $5000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year are imposed upon any person depositing such matter in the mails. The Postmaster-General is also authorized upon the evidence of the existence of the lottery or gift enterprise to cause the registered letters directed to the company to be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the senders, and he may also forbid the payment of money orders addressed to the lottery or gift enterprise company.

GENERAL APPRAISERS.

The Members of the Board Presented to President Harrison.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Board of General Appraisers went to the White House this morning and were presented to the President by Secretary Windom and then returned to their duties. There will probably be four districts—the First, embracing North Atlantic ports, with headquarters at New York, where six General Appraisers will be on duty; the Second, the interior States, with the main office at Chicago; the Third, the Southern States, with office at New Orleans, and the Fourth, the Pacific Slope. The assignments to the Second, Third and Fourth districts will probably be Messrs. Ham, Wilkinson and Shurtleff respectively. The whole board will leave Washington about August 1st for New York, where they will remain together until everything is placed in running order.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Measures for the Protection of Certificate-Holders, Pending Reorganization.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The trustees of the Sugar Trust issued a circular to certificate-holders, announcing that Theodore Havemeyer, F. O. Matheessen, J. B. Thomas, J. E. Searle Jr., and J. A. Sturzberg, together with such bankers as they may select, have been appointed a committee to form a new organization for the purpose of protecting the certificate-holders. The Central Trust Company has been selected as depositors for the certificates, pending the reorganization. No details of the plan under which it is proposed to reorganize the trust are given in the circular.

Lard Adulteration.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Hearst to-day presented a petition from Sacramento citizens favoring the adoption of the bill to prevent lard adulteration.

BLAINE'S REPLY.

An Answer to a Recent Letter From Senator Frye.

Reciprocity Treaties With Latin-American Countries Again Urged.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate—Vance and McPherson Vigorously Attack the Measure.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Frye today received a letter from Secretary Blaine in reply to his of recent date. Mr. Blaine says, in part: "You ask me what assurance I have as to Spain's willingness to enter into reciprocal arrangements of trade with the United States. Your question surprises me, for you cannot have forgotten that only six years ago the Prime Minister of Spain, in his anxiety to secure free admission to our markets for the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico, agreed to a very extensive treaty of reciprocity with Mr. Foster, then our Minister at Madrid. In the year before—in 1884—a very admirable treaty of reciprocity was negotiated by General Grant and Mr. Trescott, United States Commissioners, with the Republic of Mexico, as a treaty well considered in all its parts and all its details, whose results would, I believe, have proved highly advantageous to both countries. In view of the pending discussion it is a somewhat singular circumstance that both of these treaties failed to secure the approval of Congress, and failed for the express reason that both provided for the free admission of sugar. Congress would not then allow a single pound of sugar to come in free of duty under any circumstances whatever. And now the proposition is to open our ports free to everybody's sugar, and to do it with such rapidity that we are not to have a moment's time to see if we cannot make a better trade—a trade by which we may pay for at least part of the sugar in the products of American farms and shops.

"Our change of opinion certainly has been remarkable in so brief a period. Indeed the only danger of our not securing advantageous treaties of reciprocity now is the possible belief on the part of those countries that we are so anxious for free sugar that by patient waiting they can secure all they desire without money and without price. Fearing that result, I sought an interview with the eight Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means more than five months ago. I endeavored to convince them that it would be expedient and wise to leave to the President an opportunity to see what advantageous arrangements of reciprocal trade could be effected, but I was unable to persuade the committee to take my view.

"It is, I think, a very grave mistake to oppose this reciprocal proposition. Far from the fear that it may conflict in some way with the policy of protection, the danger is, I think, wholly in the opposite direction. The value of the sugar we annually consume is enormous. Shall we pay for it all in cash or shall we seek reciprocal arrangements by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and in salt and iron, in shoes and calico and furniture and thousands of other things? I think the latter mode is the highest form of protection and the best way to promote trade.

"When shall we enlarge our commercial intercourse with that great continent, South America, if we do not now make a beginning? If we now give away the duty on sugar, as we have already given away the duties on coffee and hides and rubber, and get nothing in exchange which shall be profitable to farm and factory in the United States, what shall be our justification for that policy? You have recently received congratulations—in which I cordially join—on carrying the Shipping Bill through the Senate. Do you not think a line of ships generously aided by the Government will have a better prospect for profit and permanence if we can give to them outward cargoes from the United States, and not confine them to inward cargoes from Latin America?"

LAND DECISIONS.

The Commissioner Upheld in Several Cases by Secretary Noble.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chandler has affirmed the decision of the Land Commissioner in holding for cancellation William S. Humphrey's timber-land application to the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 27 south, Range 10 east, M. D. M., San Francisco Land District. Leon L. Beachamp's homestead entry to the same remains undisturbed.

In the matter of the appeal of Edward G. McClelland and Thomas K. Stewart from the decision of the Land Commissioner in rejecting the surveys of the exterior boundaries of Townships 24 and 25 north, Range 31 east, M. D. meridian, Nevada, Secretary Noble to-day approved the decision of the Commissioner. The Secretary also affirmed the decision of the same officer in rejecting the application of F. G. Cleland to made a timber culture entry for the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 12 south, Range 2 east, G. B. meridian, Los Angeles District, Cal. The rejection is based on the ground that said tract was reserved for Indian purposes. The Secretary denied the motion for a review of his former action in affirming the decision of the same officer in holding for cancellation the timber land entries of Herbert McMicken, Albert J. Treadway and John F. Tweed, for three quarter sections in the Seattle land district, Wash. This action was taken because the entrymen at the time of the said entries were employes in the office of the Surveyor-General of Washington.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Debate on the Tariff Bill Begun—Memorials Presented.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the Senate this morning Blair presented a memorial from the headquarters of a Grand Army Post, expressing abhorrence at the action of Congress in allowing pension agents a fee of $10 in each case under the recent Dependent Pension Act, and enclosing the circular of a Washington claims agent offering to act for men for half the fee in all cases sent to him. He said he concurred with the memorialists in expressing their abhorrence.

Cockrell presented a memorial from St. Louis, protesting against the passage by the Senate of the Federal Election Bill, stating the masses of the people were so dazed with the enormity of the proposed outrage on the sanctity of the ballot that they had not yet formulated words in condemnation of it. Another memorial against the bill was presented from Adrian, Mich. The House bill on that subject, on the motion of Hoar, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Sherman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to report whether any abuses existed in the publication of the Congressional Record that ought not to be printed therein, and report such a bill or regulation as will limit such printing to actual proceedings in both Houses; also, whether it was expedient to edit the debates of Congress by the omission of such parts as are immaterial and of such papers as are already printed as public documents.

The resolution gave rise to some discussion, but was finally referred to the Committee on Printing.

Morrill moved to proceed to the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Gray antagonized the motion with one to resume consideration of the House bill to transfer the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department.

The latter motion was agreed to—ayes 32, noes 22—and the Revenue Marine Bill was taken up on motion of Frye, and amendments adopted extending the application of the bill to the Life-saving Service.

Senator Call introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to prepare a bill to compel elevator proprietors to accept grain for storage at reasonable rates. It is intended chiefly against the combination of elevator proprietors on the Northern Pacific, who threaten to refuse grain and compel farmers to sell at once. The bill was laid over.

Cockrell had not concluded his remarks on the Marine Bill at 1 o'clock, when the Tariff Bill came up as unfinished business.

On motion of Aldrich, it was agreed that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and Vance proceeded to address the Senate. He said the result of the bill might be to reduce the revenue to a certain extent, but not to reduce taxes. What the people desired was a common-sense reduction of the revenue, and corresponding relief from the payment of taxes. The McKinley bill was an outrage on human patience and an insult to the intelligence of mankind. It neither reduced the revenue, in the sense of reducing taxation, nor equalized the duties on imports. On the contrary, it increased taxation and made the duties more unequal by imposing heavier burdens on the poor than on the rich, and by so settling a tax on the necessaries of life as to shock the moral sense of every just man.

Vance went on arraigning the Republican party for the evils which he claimed protection had brought upon the country. He quoted from Blaine's letter to Frye, and said the unmistakable wisdom of what that distinguished man had said illustrated the wisdom of what he had left unsaid. If it were important to extend American trade to Central and South America it could not be unimportant to extend it to the European continent, which in wealth and population was ten times greater. If free trade with the people of the Latin races were desirable and profitable, no reasoning could show that a little free trade with the people of Teutonic blood was not also desirable and profitable.

Plumb said that before proceeding to the consideration of the bill by paragraphs he would like to know what the Finance Committee believed would be the effect of the bill on the revenue.

McPherson said that the almost unanswerable speeches of the Senators from Indiana and North Carolina (Voorhees and Vance) seemed to preclude the necessity of any further defense of the Democratic position. And now the Senator from Kansas (Plumb) in the simplicity of his nature inquired of his own committee for some information on the bill. Did not the Honorable Senator know that for the past three or four days the newspapers had been full of reports that it had been resolved, not only by the Finance Committee, but by the Republican caucus also, not to attempt any defense of the pending bill? If the bill could not be defended it could not be passed. He therefore, in order to expedite business, would move that the pending bill be re-committed to the Committee on Finance with instructions to report, at the earliest practicable moment, a bill to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties on imports on the basis that the average rate of duty should not exceed the average ad valorem war tariff rate of 1864.

McPherson then launched out in a review of the tariff question in general and the pending bill in particular. He undertook to show that neither the farmer nor consumer would be benefited by it. He referred to the campaign of 1888 as one in which immense sums of money had been corruptly raised and corruptly used in behalf of the Republican ticket. That money had been raised, he said, among the beneficiaries of the pending bill. Chief among them was a plous citizen of Pennsylvania, who since had been rewarded with a seat in the Cabinet as the price of his liberality.

Sherman criticized McPherson's remarks as to reducing the average rate under the pending bill to the average rate existing in 1864, and explained that the average of 56.69 was made upon all goods then dutiable and undutiable; but that at that time not more than 10 or 15 per cent of imported goods would be on the free list, and if the average rate of duty were ascertained on dutiable and undutiable goods it would be not 52 per cent nor 36 per cent, but only 17 or 18 per cent.

Plumb complained that no detailed statement had been made as to the effect that would follow the passage of the bill. If there should be a deficit within the next eighteen months it would be a pretty serious matter. He thought the Senate ought not to err on the side of a deficit. Going on to enumerate the expenditures for the next fiscal year he gave it as his opinion that the Dependent Pension Bill within the next two years would be costing the people $50,000,000 a year. Plumb went on to speak on the necessary expenditures of the Government and referred to the possibility of there being next year a deficit of nearly fifty millions that would have to be made up by new taxes, and asked who was interested in producing that state of things. He thought in reporting the bill that matter had been overlooked. It seemed to him as if somebody interested in the rate of duties had said, "We do not care what the effect on revenue may be. That is not our concern. Congress has got to mind that. We want a pound of flesh." He gave notice that he would offer amendments to the bill to increase the revenue from other sources. He would never vote for a bill that he thought would be a cowardly evasion of the duty imposed upon the Senate to provide adequate means to meet the expenses of the Government. He would propose a duty on incomes; he would propose an increased tax on alcoholic liquors, and he would propose amendments that would prevent the formation of trusts.

Allison defended the Senate from the charges of extravagance in the matter of appropriation bills.

Aldrich expressed the opinion that McPherson was not serious in his motion, and remarked that if it were carried out into a law the effect would be to increase the revenue by $110,000,000 over the amount that would be produced by the pending bill.

Gorman asked Aldrich to give the Senate a frank and fair statement as to the probable results of the proposed tariff law.

Aldrich said if the importations for the next fiscal year were the same as last the revenue would be reduced about $20,000,000. He could not give the figures as to the schedule figures. They did not intend to create a deficit knowingly and purposely, and did not believe that would be the result.

After some further discussion, and without action on McPherson's motion, which is pending, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Debate on the Senate Amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day ordered a favorable report upon the bill granting a pension of $2000 per annum to the widow of General McClellan.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the Sundry Civil Bill with the Senate amendments, with certain recommendations. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Cannon moved to suspend the rules and the House go in to such committee for its consideration.

This was antagonized by the Democrats in the interest of the private calendar. The motion prevailed—ayes 104, noes 81. A motion to reconsider was tabled, and the House accordingly went into committee.

On demand of Rogers of Arkansas the Senate amendments were read in extenso. The reading consumed more than an hour. A short discussion ensued as to the limit which should be placed upon the general debate. The point of dispute was the irrigation feature of the Senate amendments. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Payson of Illinois contending that the debate should not be limited at this time, and Cannon of Illinois and Sayers of Texas agreeing that it was advisable that a limitation should be provided.

On motion of Payson, it was agreed that the general debate on all portions of the bill, except the irrigation amendments, should be closed in twenty minutes, and on those amendments a half hour's debate should be allowed.

Turner of New York made a brief speech critical of the manner in which he claimed the business of the House is slighting the measures reported by the Committee on Labor, and refusing to fix a time for their consideration.

Breckinridge favored the Senate amendment which provides for the repeal of the law for the selection and location of reservoirs and canals upon public lands and the reservation of