One-third MORE WANT ADS IN THE CALL THAN IN THE EXAMINER!
DAILY AVERAGE IN CALL LAST WEEK...969
" " " EXAMINER " 733
THE CALL IS THE ONLY WANT MEDIUM!

The Sunday Call.

Want Ads ARE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE THEM, AND TAKEN FROM THOSE WHO HAVE THEM NOT.
WANT ADS IN CALL LAST WEEK.....6783
A Gain of 238 Over Preceding Week.
WANT ADS IN EXAMINER LAST WEEK...5130
A Loss of 201 from Preceding Week.

VOL. LXVIII.—NO. 57. SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1890—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ARGENTINE IN A TURMOIL.

A Revolution Reported to Have Broken Out in the City of Buenos Ayres.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

Many People Killed on Both Sides. Insurgents Advancing on the President's Palace—A Revolutionary Government Announced. Senor Arem Named as President—The Movement Hourly Extending.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

BUENOS AYRES, July 26—Noon.—A revolution broke out here this morning. The troops in the garrison rebelled, all the shops are closed and fighting is taking place in the streets.

Senor Garcia, the Minister of Finance, is held a prisoner by the revolutionists.

Desperate fighting is now going on. Many have been killed on both sides. The insurgents are advancing toward the Plaza de la Victora, where the President's palace and the town hall are located. The President has escaped to Rosario.

A Revolutionary Government is announced, with Senor Arem as President and Senor Romoro as Minister of Finance. The city still holds out, but the revolutionary movement is extending hourly.

President Celman has declared the whole republic in a state of siege. The National Guard has been called to arms. Later reports are that five more battalions of the Marine Arsenal and part of the artillery have declared in favor of the revolutionists. The postal and telegraph offices are surrounded by soldiers. The revolutionists are reported to have completely triumphed.

President Celman has embarked from Catalinas Mole, taking refuge on board a foreign ship. The Governor of Cardova, a brother of the President, has also escaped. The revolutionary party has issued a manifesto signed by Alexander Ebbander, Arom, A. del Valle, M. de Maria, M. Goyena, Juan Jose Romero and Luco V. Lopez. The revolutionists have liberated Emanuel J. Campos, who was awaiting trial as a conspirator, and who has placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party.

Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic and of the province of Buenos Ayres, is situated on the right bank of the estuary of the La Plata, in 34° 39' south latitude, and 58° 28' west longitude. The river at this point is so wide that it is impossible to see across it, and at the same time so shallow that vessels drawing from fifteen to sixteen feet of water must anchor seven or eight miles from the city. The town is built on a vast plain, which stretches far away to the Andes. The streets are straight and regular, intersecting each other at a uniform distance of 150 yards. Formerly the houses were built only one or two story high, but more recently three and four story houses have been built, which give the place a very cleanly appearance. The city is well supplied with water and drainage, and lighted with gas. It is divided into eleven parishes, containing sixteen Roman Catholic churches. There are two city hospitals supported by the municipality, and four for foreigners, belonging to the English, French, Italian and Irish communities. There are five theaters and a concert hall and five markets, besides two great wool markets. The Scotch residents have a Presbyterian chapel, the Methodists have a meeting house used by all classes of English dissenters, and the Germans have a church in connection with the Established Church of Prussia. Sunday-schools are attached to each of the Protestant churches of the Presbyterians.

The President of the Republic is Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman, who was elected in August, 1886. He was installed in office October 12, 1886. The Vice President is Dr. Carlos Pellegrini. Both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentines by birth, and cannot be re-elected. The Ministry, appointed by the President, consists of the Secretaries of State, namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Justice. Dr. Estanisho S. Zeballos received the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. W. Pacheco that of Finance. The President's salary is $35,000 a year; Vice-President's $18,000, and each of the five Ministers $16,800 per annum. The constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States.

In 1889, the population of Buenos Ayres was 558,556, of whom over 150,000 are foreigners. The grand total of the population of the Republic, according to the census of 1887, was 4,046,654. The cabinet, appointed by the President when he entered upon his term of office, was as follows: Interior, Dr. N. Q. Costa; Foreign Affairs, Senor Zeballes; Finance, Dr. W. Pacheco; Justice, Dr. E. Posse; War and Navy, General E. Racedo. The Argentine Minister at Washington is Don Vicente G. Quesada; the Consul at New York, Adolfo G. Calvo. The American Minister at Buenos Ayres is Bayless W. Hanna; the Consul, Edward L. Baker. Don Roque Penna, Don Manuel Quintana and Don Vicente G. Quesada were the three delegates the Republic sent to the late American International Congress. Senor Manuel R. Garcia, who is now in the hands of the Revolutionists as a prisoner, and who succeeded Dr. Pacheco as Minister of Finance, was in 1877 and 1878 Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. The new Minister of Finance, Signor Don Juan Jose Romero, was in 1880, during the presidency of Brigadier-General Roca, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and during Roca's term of office, was made a member of the Cabinet, having been given the portfolio of the Minister of Finance.

The army comprises 11 Generals, 238 field officers, 880 subalterns, 1000 artillery, 2500 horse and 3500 foot—in all 7000 combatants. The militia comprises 235,000 men between 17 and 45 years of age, and 68,000 reserve between 45 and 60 years of age. There is a military school with 125 cadets; a school for non-commissioned officers; a naval school of 60 cadets, and a school of 80 gunners. In 1889 the navy consisted of 1 seagoing armor-clad and 2 coast-defense armor-clad monitors, 1 deck-protected cruiser, 6 gunboats, 2 transports, 3 screw and 4 paddle dispatch boats, 1 torpedo school ship, 4 torpedo-boats and 4 spar torpedo-boats. There are also a few sailing vessels, in all about 58 guns. The navy is manned by 1500 officers and men, of whom 320 are officers and 370 marines.

THE WIRES CUT.

Guatemalan Authorities Destroy All Means of Communication.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 26.—It is stated here that the Guatemalan authorities have cut the land telegraph lines so that no news can be sent from that quarter. It is reported that there is considerable dissatisfaction in the Guatemalan ranks. The Salvadorians are advancing, and a decisive battle is expected. General Barrundia is on Guatemalan soil and raising an army of insurgents.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Amid the conflicting rumors which reach this country as to the true condition of affairs in Central America, much expression of surprise is heard on all sides at the meager news, and, indeed, the utter absence of news by the State Department on the subject. While it is the general opinion that strict censorship may exist over the telegraph wires, yet it is not understood why Minister Mizner has not used a cipher in furnishing the department with information. As it is, the department has failed to receive any information from the seat of war.

Domingo Estrada, Consul-General at San Francisco for the Republic of Guatemala, received the following dispatch yesterday from the Guatemalan Minister at the City of Mexico, dated July 25th:

Guatemala accepts war, provoked by Salvador. Salvadorian army was routed on the 23d. The arms on the steamer Colima were seized with the consent of the agent of the company and of the American Minister by virtue of Article XVI of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Senor Estrada said he wished it understood that the seizure of those arms is not an outrage directed against the American nation, but merely a lawful act, justified by the state of affairs in Guatemala and Article XVI of the Pacific Mail contract, which reads:

This company binds itself not to permit troops or munitions of war to be carried on board of its steamers from any of the ports of call to the ports of, or adjacent, to Guatemala, if there is reason to believe that these materials will be used against Guatemala, or if war or pillage is intended.

The Consul further says that the stories published that the Guatemalan soldiers are armed with pikes or long sticks with knives strapped to them are ridiculous. The army, he states, is very well armed with the latest improved Remington rifles, and has a good supply of Gatling and Krupp guns.

WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

Rapid Progress of the Weaker Sex Reported in Russia.

VIENNA, July 26.—The emancipation of women is making rapid progress in Russia. The little town of Kniazeff has elected a woman to the post of Starosta, or Mayor, on the ground that she was the person most fitted to be intrusted with the interests of the community. A Mohammedan woman, a native of Bakshe Serai in Crimea, has recently passed with flying colors her examination as a physician and surgeon at Odessa, and, having received her diploma, is now practicing medicine among Mahamedan ladies. Her name is Dr. Razie Koutiolaroff Hanum, and hers is the first case on record of a Mohammedan lady practicing medicine, as understood by Western nations. Women, too, are now being employed for the first time by the Government as telegraph clerks and ticket agents on the Trans-Caspian Railroad.

Another Note From Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—Nelidoff, the Russian Embassador, has presented another note from Russia to the Porte, opposing the recent appointment of Bulgarian Bishops by the Porte. The note declares the Bulgarian Government unlawful, and the Porte ought not to accede to its demand for recognition.

Uruguayan Customs Duties.

PARIS, July 26.—A dispatch from Montevideo states that the Uruguayan Parliament has passed a bill compelling the payment of half the customs duties in gold. The negotiations for a Government loan are progressing.

Tax on Sugar.

PARIS, July 26.—The Deputies to-day adopted the bill for the renewal of the surtax on sugar. The bill extends to August, 1892, and is a surtax of 7 francs on raw sugar.

BISMARCK'S INTERVIEWS.

A Report That Emperor William Will Supervise Them.

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BERLIN, July 26.—It is reported that the Emperor will revise Bismarck's published interviews. The Emperor must have been stung by the ex-Chancellor's personal sarcasms, and the question of how to silence him probably occupies the Emperor's mind as much as the critical developments in the East. All idea of adopting legal measures to suppress Bismarck's utterances have, however, been abandoned. The Emperor will return from England August 8th and pass a week at Potsdam before starting for Russia. He will return from Russia on the 25th, and within a month thereafter it will be known whether the German-Austrian relations with Russia will be more friendly or strained to the point of rupture.

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

The Grashdanin of St. Petersburg, which is credited with an occasional inspiration by the Czar, says that Russia's policy in the Balkans, and the basis of an expected arrangement, appears to be the Czar's acceptance of Emperor William's candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Events in Bulgaria, however, may precipitate a revolution and nullify this diplomacy. In view of a possible rupture with Russia, Emperor William during his recent visit to Denmark for a Scandinavian coalition, including Copenhagen and Christiania, revived his proving the reabsorption of Finland by Sweden. The Czar's ukases tending toward the complete Russifying of Finland, creates a feeling of intense discontent which is ripening to a revolt. The Emperor offered King Oscar as the price of Sweden's entry in the Dreibund the prospective restoration of Finland.

BISMARCK'S STATEMENT.

Prince Bismarck, giving the Novoe Vremye correspondent a second interview, deplored the menacing aspect of affairs, and said he did not know more than ever his chief duty to try to assure the peace of Europe.

"Why," he asked, "should Germany continue to regard Russia as an inevitable enemy?" At the present moment, he said, absolutely no reason existed for a German war with Russia, and an attack on Russia by the Germans was inconceivable on any good grounds. Germany's energies ought to be concentrated in dealing with the dangers of socialism. The longer the State gave way to the anarchists' demand the bloodier would be the issue. The whole tenor of the interview suggests that Bismarck is unreconciled to the Kaiser and will become a formidable opponent in any line of foreign policy involving a quarrel with Russia.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Socialist committees have intrusted to Herren, Bebel, Leibknecht, Singer and Auer the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the party, to be presented to the Congress which meets in Berlin in October. The language of the Volkes Tribune, which is edited by the extremist Schippel, forbodes an increasing friction between the sections of the party. The extremists are impatient at Bebel and Leibknecht's pacific policy.

The operation performed by Professor Fuchs of Vienna on the eyes of the Shah's first wife has proved unsuccessful, and she is now totally blind.

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show is prospering. M. Herbert, the French Embassador, Mr. Pheips, the American Minister, and a number of other diplomates and Americans were present at the opening performance. The Health Commissioner insisted upon a general inspection before he would sanction the opening of the exhibition.

THE PARSON WON.

A Novel Day's Racing in Which Religious Training Showed

SARANAC (Mich.), July 26.—Parson J. W. Arny of the Methodist Church of this village is the owner of some trotting stock in which he has always taken great pride. Two weeks ago he electrified the community by the announcement that he had arranged for some races in which he was prepared to trot his horses against all comers. This announcement was heralded far and wide, and the races which were scheduled for to-day attracted crowds from all over the State.

The parson, by the way, had announced that no betting would be permitted on the events. The weather was beautiful today, and everything at the race-track was as quiet and orderly as a church picnic. All the events were half mile, best two in three.

The first was a half mile race, each owner driving his own horse. The contestants started well together, but Parson Arny's Amy quickly showed the religious training she had enjoyed and forged forward famously, coming under the wire in 1:20¾. Parson Arny was greeted with hearty applause and his little nag was showered with bouquets and good words.

In the second heat Amy again came off more than a conqueror, making the half mile in 1:21. Shout after shout followed this and the good parson raised aloft his hands, as though deprecating the noise or about to dismiss a congregation. However, he thought better of it and the second race was called.

It was a contest between three-year-olds and was participated in by Arny's Boggee and two other entries. Again the parson's excellent work showed itself, Boggee taking the heat in 1:40. The second heat and race was won easily by Boggee in 1:44.

Parson Arny's colt won the third race, it being a walkaway. After the races were concluded athletic and field sports were participated in and a general good time was had. In an interview the parson said he had been active in getting the races up because no one else did, and he enjoyed racing and was sorry it had been so much abused.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Jealous Farmer Shoots His Wife and Kills Himself.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Near Zanesfield, Logan County, Ohio, last night, Albert D. Parmenter, a young farmer, shot his wife fatally and then blew out his own brains with a shot gun. Mrs. Parmenter lived four hours after the shooting. Parmenter was jealous of his wife.

American Cattle at Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Dr. Salmon, United States Veterinary Inspector, and several inspectors sailed for Liverpool this morning, where they will make arrangements for the examination of cattle as they are landed from American ports.

SWEPT AWAY BY A CYCLONE.

A Clean Swath Cut Through a Massachusetts Town.

Dwellings Lifted From Their Foundations and Blown to Pieces.

Eight Persons Instantly Killed and Many Others Wounded—Fire in the Ruins Prevented by Rain.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

LAWRENCE (Mass.), July 26.—A cyclone, the first of any considerable importance within the memory in New England, and one equaling in destructive power those so frequently reported from Western communities, visited the suburb of South Lawrence this morning and in fifteen minutes had killed eight people, seriously injured from fifteen to twenty, slightly injured at least twenty more, cut a swath through a thickly peopled section, 100 feet wide and a mile long, rendered many people homeless, destroyed or greatly damaged some seventy-five to 100 buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, leveled a beautiful square of over 500 trees, and entailed a property loss now estimated at $100,000, all of which was uninsured against damage by wind and storm. The calamity is the greatest which has visited Lawrence since the fall and burning of the Pemberton Mills, thirty years ago.

South Lawrence is a busy railroad junction, and in a vicinity where there are many wooden houses, occupied mainly by well-to-do mechanics, and among these the cyclone spent its greatest fury. The northern boundary belt of destruction was but three streets south of lofty mills with their busy throngs of thousands of workers, and shows how narrow was the escape from a more appalling loss of life and property. The air was hot and humid. Dark clouds scurried westerly through the heavens with intermittent rain. Suddenly the wind veered and an inky black cone-like cloud seemed to drop from the cumulous mass hanging in the southwest and move rapidly with an awful aspect toward the city. It was accompanied by torrents of rain. In an instant the crash came. Buildings were lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces. Others were tipped over or blown from their positions and more or less damaged. The air was filled with flying debris.

Most of those who met death in the wreck were killed instantly. Many lay unconscious or groaning in the ruins of their homes. The trail of ruin in its path showed that the cyclone touched the earth at or near the cricket grounds, crossed Emmett street, Broadway, the railroad track and Parker street and entered Springfield street at its southwest end, traversing its entire length and demolishing nearly everything in its course, including one house on Foster street and two on South Union street, where they cross Springfield street. It passed from Springfield street into Union Square, leveling over 500 trees, and thence over to Shawsen River near Bradford, where it exhausted its fury on trees and fences.

The cyclone entered Springfield street, where the greatest devastation was wrought. When No. 31 fell O'Connell, his wife and daughter Mamie were carried down with it. O'Connell was the first to be extricated. He suffers internal injuries. His wife and daughter were removed from the ruins after over two hours' hard work, both dead. On Portland street a lumberyard was blown to atoms and the gatekeeper at the crossing lifted bodily from his cabin and carried some distance. He is seriously shaken up and was for some time unconscious.

No. 16, occupied below by William Collins, was lifted from its foundation, and the upper part came crashing through the ceiling of the lower part, where sat Mrs. Collins and her three little children. For a moment the terrified mother, shrieking from the beam of rubbish, then all was still. Mrs. Collins was taken out dead, also her daughter Annie, aged 6 years.

On South Union street great damage was done. The wind continued in the direction of Springfield street, northward through Union square, leveling shrieking trees in every conceivable shape. It is believed that from 500 to 1000 trees were destroyed in and about the park.

In Andover one house was unroofed, trees were felled on all sides and fences blown helter-skelter. The occupants of most of the ruined houses were hard-working laborers, whose houses were the fruit of a life-time of toil.

The engineer of the Boston express saw the cyclone as he was nearing South Lawrence and stopped his engine. This probably saved his train, which was due at South Lawrence at the time the cyclone struck the place. Flames broke out, and but for the intervention of the rain-storm, fire would have added to the horror of the calamity. The firemen rendered great assistance in removing the injured from the ruins, and in ambulances carried several loads of mangled and crushed human beings to the hospital. Others were taken to private houses. The work of devastation began at the cricket grounds on the southwest with the uprooting of a number of trees.

A story-and-a-half house in the rear of 6 Emmett street was occupied by James Lyons and family. Hearing the approach of the storm Lyons rushed into the house, seized his baby from his wife's arms and fled to the street. Both man and child escaped, but the dead body of Mrs. Lyons was subsequently taken from the ruins of her dwelling.

At the foot of Saunders court a switch-house, in which Michael Higgins, a switchhand, was standing, was taken up bodily by the wind and carried over the railroad bridge crossing Salem street, where Higgins fell out and was instantly killed. Several houses were smashed here.

Following is the list of dead:

Beatty, Hannah, aged 9.
Collins, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Collins, Annie, aged 6.
Cutler, Helen.
Higgins, Michael, aged 35.
Lyons, Mrs. Mary.
O'Connell, Mrs. Mary, aged 34.
O'Connell, Miss Mary, aged 17.

A. Hart is at the hospital and it is thought he will die. Thirteen injured were carried to the hospital, while others, whose names cannot be learned, were cared for by their friends, their injuries being slight.

EMBRO (Ont.), July 26.—One of the worst hail-storms ever known here visited this section last night, doing tremendous damage to crops, a great field of oats being literally stripped and other grains suffering in like manner.

AN EDITOR'S HOME.

Whitelaw Reid Puts Forty Thousand Dollars in a Portico.

NEW YORK, July 26.—One hundred granite columns, from New England quarries, of enormous size and highly polished, have been received at the Ophir Farm for the new home of Whitelaw Reid. They are to be used in the construction of the $40,000 portico about his granite mansion, which is in course of erection. The building is modeled after ancient German castles of the fourteenth century, and commands a wide view of the surrounding country.

THEY WANT DAMAGES.

The New York Sun Sued for Publishing an Interview.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Suit for $50,000 damages has been brought in the Supreme Court by William Q. Judge and the Aryan Theosophical Society of New York City against the Sun of the same city for the publication on July 20th of a long interview with Dr. Elliott Coues of Washington. Coues, who was expelled from the society in June, 1889, gave what purported to be an exposure of the society, and cast reflections of a serious nature upon some of the members. The article was also published in the Philadelphia and Chicago papers, against which suits will also be instituted.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Strong Feeling Said to Exist Against Dividing the Site.

CHICAGO, July 26.—In an interview here to-day Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, who has just returned from a three months' tour throughout the West and Northwest, declared his belief that the World's Fair will be a failure if the site is divided. This prediction is based on conversations with representative men of the Western States through which he passed. "We should remember," he said, "that more than one-half of the productiveness of this country is due to farmers, and an American exhibit without the most ample and conspicuous place being given to agricultural interests would be disastrous. One of the greatest attributes of a successful fair is the integrity of its whole. The West is laying great store in the fair. It is interested in its success, recognizing that from such success the greatest advantage to itself will accrue. California is especially active and intends to make such an exhibit as shall challenge the admiration of all beholders. Other Western States will make earnest efforts to keep equal pace, but they must not be permitted to think the agricultural department is to be anything of a side-show. The proposition to divide the site has created such a rumor, which has spread over a wide area and already inspired a subtle influence of antagonism in the minds of many. The people fear that with a divided site the art and mechanical departments will be placed on the lake front and the agricultural exhibits shoved off to Jackson Park. They think that the visitors, after wandering through the lake front exhibit, will not look with much favor on the idea of going several miles to what will be called an agricultural side-show, and if that is to be the case they want to know why they should put themselves to the trouble of making exhibits. Measures should be taken," said Mr. Clarkson, "to prevent such an idea gaining strength." He said he believed in saying what he had he echoed the opinion of the great but unappreciated West.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Palmer of the World's Fair Commission, Secretary Dickinson of the Subcommittee on Permanent Organization, and those members of the commission who are in the city, to-day gave a hearing to Mrs. Charlotte Smith of this city, who asked for distinct recognition of the Woman's Industrial League in the exposition, either in the Woman's Department or independent of it. She especially advocates the establishment of a "Woman's Industrial Report" to illustrate every method by which women can gain a livelihood.

AN OVERDUE VESSEL.

Fears Entertained of a Disaster to the Norwegian Bark Lloyd.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The Norwegian bark Lloyd sailed from Guantanamo, on the south side of Cuba, June 14th, bound to this port, with a crew of fourteen men and cargo, and has never since been heard from. Vessels have left as much as twenty days afterward and arrived at their destination, but no tidings has ever been received from this craft. The general belief is that the vessel has met with disaster.

ROYAL LOVERS.

Archduke Francis to Marry Princess Helene of Orleans.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A special to the Tribune says: There is every reason to believe that Archduke Francis, the heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, will marry Princess Helene of Orleans.

MARE ISLAND.

Crookedness Discovered by the United States Secret Service.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Detective Carter of the United States Secret Service has returned to Washington. At Mare Island he was familiarly known as "Mr." Carter, but the truth is he belongs to the United States Secret Service. He was detailed by the Treasury Department to investigate certain alleged frauds at Mare Island. Upon his arrival here he reported to the Department in the following words: "Things are rotten at Mare Island. Among other things discovered was the stealing of Government supplies by Sailmaker Redstone." No further information can be procured at either of the departments, as those who know anything about the matter are enjoined to secrecy under penalty of dismissal. Nor will those detectives sent to Mare Island prior to the arrival of Carter upon the scene, divulge any further information on the matter. It is learned that the alleged defaulter, McCudden, is on the bond of Pay Director W. W. Williams, in the sum of $25,000. Williams has just been relieved from duty as general store-keeper at Mare Island. The appointment of John T. Ryan, vice George Wenger, resigned, to a clerkship in the general store-house is considered by Mare Island people ready to agree that his predecessor of another party had blundered and that the position of her Majesty's representatives had been misrepresented. If Lord Salisbury had such an idea, it was very promptly dispelled by Mr. Blaine's vigorous defense of Mr. Phelps, and the declaration that in him the United States put its trust.

"This has received a great deal of favorable comment by men in both parties, who admire the broad views and manly course of the Secretary of State. Lord Salisbury's attempt to play upon party feeling is severely criticized. The contrast between this subtle attempt on Lord Salisbury's part and the generous and manly position of Mr. Blaine is regarded as most honorable to the latter.

"A prominent Democrat said to the Star reporter on this point: 'A less able man than Mr. Blaine might have seen in this situation an opportunity to put his predecessor in an unfavorable light before the country, and to claim all the credit in the controversy for himself. But he gives Mr. Phelps full credit, and sustains him in a way that must be pleasing to every patriotic American. Mr. Blaine does himself and the country credit in this, and carries away the honors of the contest. A settlement was almost concluded when he took hold of the question, and it has now been thrown back to where it was when the negotiations were first opened. but Mr. Blaine has done this. He has stated the contention and the claim of this Government clearly and strongly—more clearly than it has ever before been put. He has worsted Lord Salisbury in the argument at every point, has put her Majesty's Government on the defensive, and has made our claim the only fair basis for settlement.'"

THE PENSION BUREAU.

A Further Investigation Recommended by the Committee on Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The report of the Committee on Rules recommended further investigation of the Pension Bureau on the ground that the public service must not rest under even a suspicion. The committee says the only witness before it was Representative Cooper, author of the charges against Commissioner Raum. Cooper declined to give the names of the other witnesses until the House of Representatives provided for a thorough investigation. The charge was made by Cooper that Commissioner of Pensions Raum, though insolvent, had negotiated a loan of $25,000, upon which George Lemon, a noted pension agent, became the surety.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

An Appeal From the Northwest for the Passage of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Mitchell to-day presented in the Senate a telegram received from Astoria, Oregon, stating that representatives of the entire country tributary to the Columbia River, including the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, desired affirmative action on the River and Harbor Bill, as the plant and jetties at the mouth of the Columbia River were rapidly deteriorating.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

It Does Not Unlawfully Hold Any Bonds of Other Corporations.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—On the 3d inst. the Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to state whether or not, in his knowledge, the Union Pacific Company has any guaranteed stock or bonds of any other corporation, or whether or not said Union Pacific Railroad Company has paid out of its earnings the indebtedness of any railroad company; and if so, whether such guarantee and payment are in accordance with the law and consistent with the obligations of the Union Pacific to the United States. In response, Secretary Noble says the Union Pacific Railrood Company has guaranteed bonds and interest of quite a number of other corporations, but has done nothing unlawful.

A RECOUNT ORDERED.

The Census of St. Paul and Minneapolis to Be Taken Again.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day ordered a recount of the population of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Prior to issuing this order the Secretary received from Superintendent of Census Porter a letter detailing the trouble regarding the count in the twin cities and the investigation made by his Bureau. In it, he says, in part: "The evidence before me may be summarized as follows: In all probability there exists in Minneapolis a widespread, organized conspiracy for inflating the census of that city. This conspiracy was only partially carried through owing to its early discovery. To what extent, however, the schedules are fraudulent can be at present only a matter of conjecture. These fraudulent schedules take all manner of forms. Families have been swollen to an enormous size by the addition of children and boarders, the capacities of existing houses have been taxed far beyond their limits by the addition of families, and houses with their contents have been invented by hundreds. In addition to these palpable frauds, transients and dealers have been enumerated at hotels and boarding-houses, and employes have been enumerated at their shops as well as at their houses in large numbers.

"In St. Paul there has been discovered no evidence of an organized conspiracy, but numerous cases of illegal additions to the schedules have been found. These additions are similar in character to those discovered in Minneapolis, but are not by any means as widespread or extensive. In view of this condition of things it seems to be impossible to be assured of the correct census of these two cities without making a recount throughout."

Superintendent Porter says that no proofs whatever have been presented that the Supervisors in St. Paul or Minneapolis were parties to the frauds. James H. Wardle, assistant chief clerk of the Census Bureau, will have charge of the work at St. Paul, and F. W. Kruse, a special agent, at Minneapolis.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Concurrent Resolutions Offered on a Reciprocity Arrangement—The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the Senate this morning Mitchell offered a concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, stating that the United States would hail with approbation any reciprocal arrangement, by treaty or otherwise, between the Government of the United States and the Government of all or any of the South American or Central American States, whereby there shall be admitted to the ports of such nations, free from all national, provincial, municipal and other tariffs or taxes, products of the United States, including flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fruits, hides, vegetables, cotton-seed oil, rice and other provisions, all articles of food, lumber, furniture and other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, structural steel, and iron and steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars, refined petroleum and such other products of the United States as may be agreed upon; but declaring that it is not the sense of the United States that in any such treaty of reciprocal arrangement the articles of foreign wool or hides in any form should be admitted free into the ports of this country; and it declares that such treaty or reciprocal arrangement that may be entered into looking to the opening of such foreign ports to the products named, it is not the sense of the United States that the articles of wool or hides produced in any of those countries shall be admitted free of duty into the ports of the United States; and it requests the President of the United States to omit in any such nation from the list of products of such countries to be admitted into ports of the United States, the article of wool in any of its forms and also of hides.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff Bill, and was addressed by Morgan. He said the pending bill bore more heavily on the laboring classes than on the capitalist class or any other class.

Morgan went on to speak of the colored people, who, not being capitalists, manufacturers or skilled workmen, could not possibly derive any advantage from protection, and who had yet to bear the burdens which it imposed upon the people. He yielded to interruptions by Hawley, who said that in Alabama and other States the colored man was being employed as a skilled workman in factories and foundries, and Hoar, who mentioned the case of the colored man who was selected recently by his fellow-students at Harvard University to deliver the valedictory.

His response to Hoar was that the case which he mentioned was an exceptional one, some little allowance being made for his response to Hawley was that he (Morgan) had been trying to find out whether any negro operatives were employed in Northern factories. He also yielded to Vest, who presented an advertisement from the Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Insurance Company, showing the prohibition to its agents against insuring houses occupied by negroes, or negro churches or school houses.

In reply to a remark by Hoar that that prohibition applied only to the Southern States, Vest asserted that it applied to the whole country.

Morgan went on to criticize the bill in detail and show how hard it would bear on the negroes of the South. Morgan remarked in closing that he had tried to segregate the negroes from the whites for the purpose of showing that the party which professed to be their best friend had no use for them in the world except to do its voting.

Colquitt addressed the Senate. He was as much opposed to the House bill as he was to the Senate bill. Colquitt went on to discuss the provisions of both bills in reference to agricultural products, in order to show the futility of the proposed duties on farm produce, so far as any benefit to farmers was concerned. American farmers were becoming conscious of their wrongs. They were joining hands in organization and cooperation. Endowed with good practical sense, vigorous in character, moral in habits, lovers of home and its traditions, the farmers of America would never allow themselves to be degraded to the condition of the tillers of the soil in India and Egypt. From his heart he wished them success and bade them godspeed.

Spooner gave notice of an amendment he would offer to the Tariff Bill, providing that on and after October 1, 1894, tin plates thinner than No. 28 wire gauge shall be admitted free of duty, unless exceeding the quantity of tin plates of such gauges produced in the United States during the preceding fiscal year.

Vest obtained the floor and the Tariff Bill went over until Monday.

On motion of Wilson of Iowa the House amendments to the Original Package Bill were non-concurred in and a conference was ordered.

The bill was passed granting a pension of $2000 a year to the widow of the late General Crook. The bills were also passed giving like pensions to Mrs. Fremont and Mrs. McClellan. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—To-day McKinley of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution directing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the charges brought against Pension Commissioner Raum by Representative Cooper of Indiana. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Burrows of Michigan in the Chair, on the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill.

Wilson of Washington favored the Senate amendment in regard to the irrigation of arid lands.

Hermann of Oregon also supported the Senate amendment.

Dockery of Missouri favored such modification of the existing laws as will permit arid lands to be open to homestead entry only.

After the Speaker had appointed conferees on the Original Package Bill, the committee having risen for that purpose, the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill were read seriatim.

A non-concurrence was recommended in severalty and the committee rose with the bill pending and the House ad journed.

STRENGTHENED HIS POSITION.

The Feeling Regarding Blaine's Letter to Frye.

General Belief Regarding His Views on Reciprocity With South America.

The Secretary of the Interior Orders a Recount of the Census of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The feeling in congressional circles is that Mr. Blaine, in his letter to Senator Frye, has strengthened his reciprocity position, and that it is making substantial headway here, and if it does not carry, when the time comes in the Senate for a vote upon it, the friends of the Maine statesman will be greatly astonished. The friends of Blaine declare that he is not higgling as to the precise terms in which reciprocity shall be recognized, insisting only that whatever terms are employed, they shall be definite and comprehensive. It is evident that the Pierce amendment to the McKinley bill is entirely acceptable to him, and that, should it be adopted, he will be satisfied with the result.

The Pierce amendment, it will be remembered, empowers the President at the end of the year to reimpose the sugar duties against those countries which may refuse in return for the opening of the American market to that staple to open their markets free to the products of this country. While the amendment meets the issue in an indirect way, so confident is Mr. Blaine that for free sugar here Cuba and Porto Rico can be made open markets for American pork and breadstuffs that he will consent that a year's trial be given in the proposition.

Mr. McKinley, though he had read Blaine's letter, would have nothing to say about it this morning when he was seen by a California Associated Press reporter. He remembered Mr. Blaine being before the majority of the Ways and Means Committee at the Ebbitt House, and that Mr. Blaine had made a very clear and able argument in favor of reserving the sugar duty to trade on. He called attention to the repeal of the duty on hides and coffee, saying that a mistake had been made in trading on these, and urging the committee not to make the same mistake in the sugar, which was the only thing left to trade on.

Mr. McKenna said he did not know that he was ready as yet to go into reciprocity, as Mr. Blaine proposed, but that he agreed with the argument Mr. Blaine then made and that he supported him. He said he could not recollect just how, but thinks Mr. Blaine spoke of in connection with his reciprocity proposition, but that he understood him to be speaking generally of the South American republics. His talking, however, was directed to a general proposition of reserving the sugar duty to trade upon in the interest of extending our market.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee who are in the city had a meeting to-day, nominally to confer about the order of business. They took no action on that subject, but the question of reciprocity with Mexico, Cuba, Secretary Blaine, was discussed at length. It is said that all the members present expressed themselves as opposed to the adoption of either of the schemes as outlined in the Hale and Pierce amendments to the Tariff Bill.

BLAINE'S POSITION.

His Course in the Behring Sea Controversy Generally Upheld.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Star has the following double-leaded comment on the Behring Sea controversy: "Mr. Blaine's old-time admirers are well pleased with the manner and matter of his Behring Sea correspondence. While there has been no progress toward a settlement of the controversy, the grasp Mr. Blaine has of the situation and the vigor of his expressions and the power of his argument are commented on with considerable enthusiasm. The verbal agreement which he has tried to hold Lord Salisbury to was that made with the Democratic Minister. From Lord Salisbury's correspondence it appears that the British Minister of Foreign Affairs had an idea that Mr. Blaine would be ready to agree that his predecessor of another party had blundered and that the position of her Majesty's representatives had been misrepresented. If Lord Salisbury had such an idea, it was very promptly dispelled by Mr. Blaine's vigorous defense of Mr. Phelps, and the declaration that in him the United States put its trust.

"This has received a great deal of favorable comment by men in both parties, who admire the broad views and manly course of the Secretary of State. Lord Salisbury's attempt to play upon party feeling is severely criticized. The contrast between this subtle attempt on Lord Salisbury's part and the generous and manly position of Mr. Blaine is regarded as most honorable to the latter.

"A prominent Democrat said to the Star reporter on this point: 'A less able man than Mr. Blaine might have seen in this situation an opportunity to put his predecessor in an unfavorable light before the country, and to claim all the credit in the controversy for himself. But he gives Mr. Phelps full credit, and sustains him in a way that must be pleasing to every patriotic American. Mr. Blaine does himself and the country credit in this, and carries away the honors of the contest. A settlement was almost concluded when he took hold of the question, and it has now been thrown back to where it was when the negotiations were first opened. but Mr. Blaine has done this. He has stated the contention and the claim of this Government clearly and strongly—more clearly than it has ever before been put. He has worsted Lord Salisbury in the argument at every point, has put her Majesty's Government on the defensive, and has made our claim the only fair basis for settlement.'"

THE PENSION BUREAU.

A Further Investigation Recommended by the Committee on Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The report of the Committee on Rules recommended further investigation of the Pension Bureau on the ground that the public service must not rest under even a suspicion. The committee says the only witness before it was Representative Cooper, author of the charges against Commissioner Raum. Cooper declined to give the names of the other witnesses until the House of Representatives provided for a thorough investigation. The charge was made by Cooper that Commissioner of Pensions Raum, though insolvent, had negotiated a loan of $25,000, upon