SUNDAY'S RECORD.
Inches of Ads in CALL.....1072
" " " CHRONICLE.....887
" " " EXAMINER.....733
WANT ADS.
In CALL.....1164 | In EXAMINER.....897

The Morning Call.

56 PER CENT MORE HELP WANTED ADS IN TUESDAY'S CALL THAN IN BOTH THE CHRONICLE AND EXAMINER.
Help Wanted Ads in CALL.....154
In Chronicle and Examiner.....99
WANT ADS IN TUESDAY'S CALL AND EXAMINER:
In CALL.....978 | In EXAMINER.....666

VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 60. SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLAINE'S POSITION.

Rumored Movement to Oust Him From the Cabinet.

Republican Congressmen Said to Be Very Angry With the Secretary.

A Feeling That He Has Meddled Too Freely in the Tariff Question—An Exaggerated View.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Star (Republican) says to-night: The indignation of Republican Congressmen over Mr. Blaine's interference in the tariff discussion has reached such a belligerent state that it is proposed, since the publication of his last letter to Senator Frye, that he shall be forced out of the Cabinet, and, if possible, out of the party. This may seem extreme and startling, but it is what at this moment is being seriously discussed by those gentlemen in Congress who might be expected to bear a feeling of angry sentiment against the man who has done more than any other to injure the reputation of the bill upon which they are dependent for campaign capital.

CONFERENCES BEING HELD.

Conferences have been held by these gentlemen since the appearance of this last letter to Mr. Frye to determine what they can best do under the circumstances. The opinion is strangely unanimous that he has done an irreparable injury to his party by his criticism.

As one gentleman remarked: "It will be extremely embarrassing when they are on the stump defending the McKinley Bill to have Mr. Blaine's letters quoted at them."

EMBARRASSED THE ADMINISTRATION.

In talking the matter over it was said that Mr. Blaine had embarrassed the Administration and party in Congress, and that something must be done to destroy his influence and relieve the party of any responsibility for his utterances. It was understood, also, that Mr. Harrison entertained similar sentiments.

A gentleman of undoubted reliability, who knows all about what is going on in this matter, and sympathizes with it, said to a Star reporter to-day that Mr. Harrison had tried to put Mr. Blaine down, but had failed, and now they would see what could be done. He said further that they would force him out of the Cabinet and their party, and that they would exercise all their power and would crush him.

UNDOUBTEDLY EXAGGERATED.

The Star undoubtedly exaggerates the feeling against Blaine by Republican Congressmen. The Star, as the administration organ and a warm supporter of McKinley, believes that Blaine's reciprocity policy was inspired through jealousy and apprehension of McKinley's rapidly growing popularity.

There is some little feeling against Mr. Blaine, but not as much as the Star would have people believe.

Republicans who denounce what they term Blaine's "meddlesome disposition" are forced to admit that his reciprocity proposition is a sensible one.

STRENGTH IN THE SENATE.

It is appreciated by the Finance Committee that the reciprocity idea has some strength in the Senate, and, accordingly, Aldrich has proposed his amendment, which is similar to that offered by Pierce, and it will be adopted by the committee if they find, as they now believe, that some such proposition is bound to carry. They will do this with the full belief that the amendment cannot carry through the House, though there are undoubtedly many Republicans in the House who believe that Blaine is right.

A BLOW AT BLAINE.

Reed and McKinley are confident that the policy of the majority in that body can be shaped by the same hand as heretofore, and in the House, where it is proposed to give Mr. Blaine the blow which will unhorse him, it is proposed that when the tariff goes to the Committee on Ways and Means a report shall be drawn up and signed by the Republican members attacking Mr. Blaine, with all the power that can be put into language, and it is proposed to get the sanction of the House to this report, as Mr. Reed has before got its sanction to other propositions upon which there were differences of opinion. Mr. Blaine has one friend on the committee who will not join in this and he has friends in the House who will defend him; but it is a question how many there will be when the command goes out from the powers that rule the House. It will be a test of strength between Messrs. Reed and McKinley on one hand, and Mr. Blaine alone on the other. Just at this moment Mr. Blaine is in the attitude of a giant standing alone before a hostile army, like the Chinese giant in the fairy tale.

A HARD FIGHT ANTICIPATED.

Representative Owen of Indiana, who is regarded as a warm friend of the President, speaking to a reporter to-day, said: "There will be a hard fight over reciprocity, but I am not aware of any organized movement to make an attack on Mr. Blaine."

He thought that if any one reckoned on Mr. Harrison's aid to antagonize Blaine they would find that they were reckoning without their host.

"There is not," he said, "any such conflict between these two men as the newspapers make out. There is no more of a conflict than there would naturally be between two large men moving in large circles and dealing with great questions. As to the question of reciprocity, I do not know what the President's sentiments are, but I suppose he is in no hurry to give expression to an opinion or to take sides in the controversy unnecessarily when public sentiment is so nearly in the balance."

IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY.

"I believe the Democrats are going to take side in favor of reciprocity, and a very large percentage of Republicans will favor it—larger percentage throughout the country than in Congress. There is no doubt about the popularity of the proposition to extend our trade to the countries south of us. I know how it is in my district. Four years ago I took the ground in favor of reciprocity with these countries, and my people believe in it now that Mr. Blaine has made a national issue of it, and the public mind is more or less unsettled.

A POPULAR PROPOSITION.

"Men who think the McKinley bill is hurt by Mr. Blaine's utterances of course antagonize the proposition, out as to Harrison's joining that, I look on it in this way, the proposition is a popular one, and Mr. Blaine is a strong man with an eye to 1892. Mr. Harrison must know that he could not get the nomination if he were violently antagonized by Mr. Blaine and his friends. I do not think anyone can count on Mr. Harrison taking such a course as would drive Mr. Blaine out of his Cabinet. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine, if he went out of the Cabinet, would be a private citizen, with many friends, to be sure, but still a private citizen. These two men are not apt to quarrel."

CHILDREN KILLED.

Five Struck by a Passenger Train While Crossing a Bridge.

PATERSON (N. J.), July 29.—Five children returning from a blackberry gathering started to cross the Erie Bridge, over the Passaic River, this evening. When midway on the structure the train came dashing down upon them on one track. They stepped on the other track, not noticing a passenger train going in the opposite direction. The engineer could not stop and the children were hurled in all directions. Jennie Drews, aged 13; Nellie Warren, aged 10, and Mamie Warren, aged 8 years, were instantly killed. Jane and Willie Warren were badly hurt, but will recover.

RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Silverware-Dealers Notified of a Big Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A special from Washington says: Silverware-dealers here and in the South have been notified by the manufacturers that prices have been increased 15 per cent owing to the rise in silver bullion, occasioned by the adoption of the Silver Bill, also, that a still greater increase in prices is anticipated, and they have been advised to give orders for future delivery. It is stated at the Treasury Department that the price of silver bullion is expected to go to $1 15 per ounce within a few weeks. The parity for silver bullion is about 129.29, and it was stated during the discussion of the Silver Bill that if there should be absolute free coinage, silver bullion would reach that parity within ninety days after the measure became a law. Purchasers of silverware are all paying 15 per cent more than they were paying thirty days since.

TURF EVENTS.

Opening of the Trotting Circuit at Cleveland—On Other Tracks.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Five thousand people attended the grand circuit races which opened here to-day. The weather was perfect, the track was in splendid condition and fast time was made, the first race, the 2:30 class, showing one heat under 2:16.

In the first heat of the 2:21 class Veritas collided with Pocahontas Prince, running the latter against a fence. Pocahontas Prince got away from his driver and ran once and a half around the track before he was stopped. The horse was uninjured, but the sulky was smashed. Veritas was distanced for foul driving, and Pocahontas Prince was so badly winded that he was drawn in the third heat.

In the second heat of the same race Aeleta got beyond control of her driver, and ran twice around the track. The races resulted as follows: First race, 2:30 trot ($2000 divided), Leopard Rose won, Pixley second, Prince Warwick third, Viola Clay fourth. Best time, 2:15¼.

Second race, 2:25 pace ($1500 divided), Grant's Abdallah won, Chimes C second, Frank Dorch third, Forest Wilkes fourth. Best time, 2:19½.

Third race, 2:21 trot ($2000 divided), Semicolon won, Dick Smith second, Suisun third, Tariff fourth. Best time, 2:17.

St. Paul's Results.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—The track was fast to-day. Following are the results:

First race, two-year-olds, five furlongs, Semper Fidele won, Philora second, Chimes third. Time, 1:01½.

Second race, three-year-olds and upward, one mile, Almont and Xran a dead heat for first place and divided the money, Longshot third. Time, 1:42.

Third race (Twin City Exposition stakes), three-year-olds and upward, one and a sixteenth miles, Nevada won, Cousin Jeems second, Catalpa third. Time, 1:38½.

Fourth race, three-year-olds and upward, one and a quarter miles, Tenacity won, Oklahoma Kid second, Vice-Regent third. Time, 2:10½.

Fifth race, all ages, one mile, Davidson won, Lord of the Harem second, Jackstaff third. Time, 1:42¾.

The Winners at Monmouth.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 29.—The track was a sea of mud to-day. Following are the winners: First race, seven furlongs, Volunteer won, Grimaldi second, Bella B third. Time, 1:31¼.

Second race (Hollywood handicap), two-year-old fillies, three-quarters of a mile, Castilla won, Fairy second, Equity third. Time, 1:18¾.

Third race (Raritan stakes), three-year-olds, mile and a quarter, Judge Morrow won, King's Own second, Chieftain third. Time, 2:13.

Fourth race, (Navesink handicap), mile and a half, Eurus won, Tomboy second. Time, 2:42.

Fifth race, three-year-olds and upward, mile and a furlong, Esquimau won, Theodosios second, Mikado third. Time, 2:01.

Sixth race, mile and a furlong, Miss Bell won, Sluggard second, Eon third. Time, 1:57¾.

At Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 29.—First race, three-quarters of a mile, Lady Pulsifer won, Blue Rock second, Rainbow third. Time, 1:16¾.

Second race (American Hotel stakes), one mile, Ruperta won, Sir John second, Isaac Lewis third. Time, 1:44.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Veil Himyar won, Rosaline, filly, second, Billet Retreat third. Time, 1:04½.

Fourth race, one and a quarter miles, Los Angeles won, King street second, Teuton third. Time, 2:11¾.

Fifth race, one mile, Royal Garter won, Hopeful second, White Nose third. Time, 1:45.

A $20,000 Stake.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The managers of Dundee Park or Northern New Jersey Fair Association, who were the first to propose a race between Sandow and Axtell, now offer a stake of $20,000, entrance free, mile heats, best three in five, the winner to take the entire amount; date to be between September and October 11th.

Longshot Sold.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—W. H. E. Smith of California sold, for $4,000, to Joseph O'Brien of Stillwater, Longshot, by Duke of Norfolk, dam by Langford. The horse ran to-day in the colors of the new owner.

Berserker's Tips.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The following are Berserker's tips on the Saratoga races: First race, Modjeska or Laura Doxey; second, Come-to-Taw or King Crab; third, Wary or Belle d'Or; fourth, Worth or Sam Doxey; fifth, Granite or B. B. Million; sixth, Hamlet or Vengeur.

A BIG ROW.

Chicago Pool-Sellers and Racing Men at Loggerheads.

CHICAGO, July 29.—There is a big row going on among the pool-sellers and racing men of this city. Ed Corrigan, who runs the West Side track, has been causing the arrest of city pool-room keepers under the State law, which forbids pool-selling outside of race-tracks. Yesterday they got back at Corrigan by arresting his pool-sellers for gambling. The result was a row, in which the Pinkertons, employed by Corrigan, and the men of another detective agency, representing outside pool sharps, took a lively part. The city police finally stepped in and arbitrated matters by breaking a few heads. War has been declared. Warrants were taken out this morning for the arrest of downtown pool-room keepers, and a force of city officers was called in this afternoon and sent to the West Side track to stop pooling. Corrigan filed in court to-day a bill for an injunction restraining the Mayor and Chief of Police from interfering with him. He alleges that downtown pool-selling is conducted under police protection, and that the authorities are paid for it.

Justice Lyons has issued warrants for the arrest of thirty-two book-makers this morning. A number of pool-sellers arrested at the West Side track for selling pools were discharged from custody by the Police Justice this morning. This is a decided victory for Corrigan. Fifty-five downtown book-makers were arraigned in another court, but the cases went over.

EXCITED WORKMEN.

Non-Union Men Beaten by a Mob at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The National Tube Works at McKeesport has determined to start the mill without the aid of the Amalgamated Association. Out of 4000 employes requested to be on hand this morning only fifty went to work. This excited the strikers, and several men going to and from work were badly beaten. At one time the excitement was so great that it approached a riot, and the Sheriff of Pittsburg was called upon to be in readiness to-night. A workman named Hocker, on leaving the works, was attacked by a mob. He fired into the gang and was knocked down. His injuries are considered serious.

TICKET-OFFICE ROBBED.

A Safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company Rifled by Burglars.

DENVER, July 29.—Burglars entered the local ticket-office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Seventeenth and Larimer streets some time after midnight last night, blew open the safe and robbed the cash-box of about $1500. The police arrested four men to-day who are suspected of being implicated.

Strike Settled.

ASHLAND (Wis.), July 29.—The big mill strike has been amicably settled. At a mass-meeting this morning the men decided to accept a proposition to work ten hours for ten hours' and a half pay.

PEACE DECLARED.

The Uprising in Argentine Republic at an End.

The Mutineers Capitulate and Will Deposit Their Arms at the Arsenal.

Finance Minister Garcia Released From Prison—The Leaders to Be Dismissed From the Army.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, July 29.—The following cablegram, dated Buenos Ayres, July 28th, at 2:20 o'clock, has been received at the Legation of the Argentine Republic in this city:

Announce that the insurrection is completely subdued. The President of the Republic and the National Cabinet are giving orders from the National Government House. The Finance Minister is at liberty. JUAN GARCIA.

Senor Garcia, the signer of the above dispatch, is the Argentine Minister of Finance. He was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at the beginning of the outbreak Saturday.

General Mitre, formerly President of the Argentine Republic, who has been residing here, has suddenly taken his departure.

A dispatch to the Times dated Buenos Ayres, July 28th, 7 o'clock, reasserts that terms for a settlement between the Government and the revolutionary forces have been agreed upon. According to these, the civilians who have taken part in the insurrection are not to be punishable; all captains of the revolutionary forces and all officers above the grade of captain are to be deprived of rank. The artillery of the insurrectionists is to be surrendered Tuesday.

The above dispatch is President Celman's version of the situation at Buenos Ayres. Private dispatches from that city dated the 28th, at 9:30 o'clock, state that there is no change in the situation, and no chance for a compromise between the factions. The matter, the dispatches say, must be fought out.

In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office stated that the British Minister at Buenos Ayres had sent a dispatch to the Foreign Office stating that President Celman had left Buenos Ayres, and negotiations between the Government and leaders of the revolution were proceeding.

The Argentine Legation in London tonight received a telegram from Buenos Ayres, signed by Finance Minister Garcia, as follows: "The Government is completely victorious. The mutineers have capitulated and will deposit their arms in the arsenal. All the rebellious superior officers will be dismissed. The troops will return to their quarters, commanded by local officers. The forces mobilized by the Government are returned to the provinces. The political situation is thoroughly consolidated. The city and whole country are quiet."

It is officially announced that the English Government has received a telegram from Buenos Ayres saying that the Government has triumphed, and all trouble is over.

The Times has the following from Buenos Ayres: 9 A. M.—Both sides have been reenforced. The Celmanites are arming a number of cut-throats at the Government House.

Noon—A squadron is firing at the Government House. Firing has recommenced in several parts of the city. The Celmanites are evacuating their positions.

2 P. M.—Celman, Roca and all the Ministers have left the Government House.

4 P. M.—Alem and Lop state that they have ordered the squadron to cease firing. They are getting their men away as quickly as possible. The reason that the Union Cívica has practically yielded is because they have no cartridges left. They only had 100,000 instead of 1,000,000, as they had calculated. The men wanted to attack with bayonets, but at the risk of their own lives the Union Cívica chiefs declined to permit such terrible bloodshed.

6 P. M.—Union Cívica chiefs are quieter and more disposed to withdraw.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres special says: Provisional President Celman said this morning that negotiations for peace were progressing and that he hoped they would be successful. He was doomed to disappointment, for soon after re-enforcements arrived for both sides. Celman's officers armed a number of Guache cut-throats at the Government House, and at noon hostilities were resumed and the squadron began firing on the Government House. The forces of Celman began to evacuate their position, as the firing was resumed in several parts of the city. President Celman, Minister Loca and all left the Government House at 2 o'clock. The Presidential party has kept within the line of the troops. Every one of the ship's shot, save one, has struck the Government House.

That the plan to make Roca the President of the republic would be beneficial is doubted by those best informed about the political affairs of Argentina. One gentleman said to-day: "The real cause of this trouble is the fact that President Celman is a relative by marriage to General Roca, whom he succeeded. Roca was busy trying to secure another successor in the election which is to take place in October, 1892. Both Roca and Celman made a practice of sending forth as Ministers to other countries those relatives and those of their friends. They had created a nice dynasty in the republic."

The French cruiser Kurguelan has been ordered from Mozambique to Buenos Ayres.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 29.—The following dispatch has been received: Buenos Ayres, July 29 (noon).—The armistice has been prolonged, pending negotiations between the Government and foreign Ministers, who are endeavoring to bring about the restoration of peace. Efforts are being made to form a coalition Ministry. Congress has assembled.

PARIS, July 29.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Buenos Ayres stating that the Government and the leaders of the revolutionary movement have reached a settlement. President Celman, the dispatch says, has resigned and has been succeeded by Vice-President Pelligrini, and quiet is restored.

THE "REPTILE FUND."

Chancellor Caprivi to Duly Account for the Money Used for Bribing Newspapers.

LONDON, July 29.—The announcement is made in Berlin that the "Reptile Fund," so named by Bismarck when he cynically admitted in debate that he used it for the purpose of bribing newspapers, is no longer to be applied to secret service purposes. The money placed at the disposal of the Chancellor is to be duly accounted for in the public documents. Chancellor Caprivi also publishes an account of the uses to which the fund has been applied in former years, but the vagueness and the lack of detail leave the exact disposition of certain sums a matter of conjecture, so that Bismarck's famous statement remains unchallenged.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Four Hundred Armenians Arrested for Participating in Sunday's Riots.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—Kroom Kabo, a quarter of this city in which martial law has been proclaimed by the Turkish authorities, is that part of Constantinople in which is situated the Armenian Cathedral, the scene of the attack on Sunday by a mob on the Armenian Patriarch, because of his alleged weak attitude toward the Porte regarding outrages perpetrated by Turks in Armenia.

Four hundred Armenians who took part in the riotous demonstrations have been arrested.

CAPRIVI'S MEMORANDUM.

The Chancellor Insists That Germany Has Made a Good Bargain.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Reichsanzeiger today published Chancellor Caprivi's memorandum of the Anglo-German agreement relative to the territory in Africa. It begins by stating that the German colonial policy, coming in contact with English schemes, caused disagreeable complications, and as negotiations in single points did not avail to a complete settlement, it was decided to deal with disputes from one standpoint. After giving seriatim the grounds for concessions in Africa made by Germany to England, the memorandum concludes by insisting upon the value of Heligoland in view of the national sentiment in regard to the island and of the island's military importance. When the island is occupied by Germany it will be difficult for an enemy to blockade the north coast of the empire, and its possession will give Germany power in the North Sea and render it easier to defend the Baltic Canal.

ON A MAGNIFICENT SCALE.

Preparations for the Marriage of Archduchess Valerie of Austria.

LONDON, July 29.—Preparations for the marriage of Archduchess Valerie of Austria have been proceeding on a magnificent scale and the affair is to be imposing. Crowds daily block the street around the palace at Ischl, where the ceremony will take place, and the Archduchess, who renounced the possibility of a throne to marry the man of her choice, receives many tokens of popular admiration. Sixty wagon-loads of flowers have been sent, which will be used in decorating the marriage hall.

HARRASSED ON ALL SIDES.

The Prince of Montenegro Makes a Demand Upon the Porte for Indemnity.

LONDON, July 29.—The Prince of Montenegro has made a formal demand upon the Porte for indemnity for outrages committed by the Albanians, and threatens that the Montenegrins will cross the frontier in force unless prompt satisfaction is given by the Turks. The demand is significant, for the reason that Montenegro is so closely associated with Russia.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Diseased Animals Recently Shipped to Liverpool From New York.

LONDON, July 29.—The President of the Board of Agriculture, replying to questions in the Commons to-day, declined, in the absence of authoritative proof, to consider the United States free from pleuro-pneumonia. He said that within a short time animals suffering from the disease have arrived at Liverpool from New York.

Emin Pasha Heard From.

LONDON, July 29.—The French Bishop Levinnac, who has returned to Zanzibar from a mission in the interior, reports that he met Emin Pasha on his way. Emin was not well, and there was considerable sickness among his company and several officers were thought to be dying.

Beautiful Crops.

WINNIPEG, July 29.—Wheat harvesting began at Emerson, Manitoba, to-day. Crop reports to the Free Press from all parts of the province state that the wheat yield will be one of the greatest Manitoba has yet had.

Cholera Raging in Bagdad.

LONDON, July 29.—Cholera is raging in Bagdad and vicinity and great apprehension exists lest the scourge should spread westward.

Wertheimer's Testimony.

LONDON, July 29.—In the Dunlo divorce suit to-day Isadore Wertheimer testified in favor of Lady Dunlo.

TROOPS FOR GUATEMALA.

The Wild Plan of a Resident of Kansas City—Salvadorian Victories.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—New York dispatches to-day stated that an ex-Colonel of the Seventh Missouri Infantry had offered to raise and equip 3000 recruits in two weeks for Guatemala if $30,000 was placed in a New York bank to the credit of the trustees. Two ex-officers of the Seventh Missouri Infantry live here, one of them being Captain Thomas H. Phelan. When asked about the story to-day, he said that the persons connected with the matter are in the city, but he could not give any information concerning them for several days, when he may be at liberty to make public some correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Jacob Baize, the Guatemalan Consul in this city, has received the following dispatch from Minister Dieguez of Guatemala, at the City of Mexico, dated the 28th: "Guatemala has accepted the war provoked by Zelaya. Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have signed a treaty with Guatemala to demand the resignation of Ezeta and to re-establish the legal regimen in Salvador."

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—Geronimo Pou, the agent of San Salvador, says that in eleven battles fought to date the Salvadorians have come out victorious in all. The rest of the Guatemalan army is fleeing in all directions toward the interior, and not a single Guatemalan soldier is left on the frontier. A revolution against Barilias has broken out in the eastern part. Several well-known Generals head it, and the flight of the President of the Guatemalan Government is considered more than probable. Barilias is pleading for foreign intervention in his favor.

A private telegram to a commercial house states that in Saturday's battle the Salvadorians were defeated by the Guatemalans, and sustained a loss of sixty killed, 200 wounded and a large number of prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Herald's Guatemala correspondent says: It is said that Dr. Fernando Cruz, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, has been recalled to Guatemala, and that Dr. Lorenzo Montafar, now on a special visit to Spain, has been named to succeed him. I made inquiries at the Government place to get at the truth of the rumor and its source, but could gain neither an affirmative nor negative reply. It is positively known, however, that some months before the present Guatemala-Salvador outbreak President Barillas was very ill, and his medical advisers told him that it would be necessary for him to go to Paris to be treated. To do this Barillas obtained the consent of the Guatemalan Congress in March last. Barillas seriously contemplated the voyage, and consulted Cruz about taking charge during such absence. A change for the better took place in Barillas' health, and he abandoned his trip to Paris. Now, that Barillas has found himself in a very unpleasant situation, he wants to have some one ready to jump into his shoes, and selected Cruz and recalled him. Another story is that the United States has asked the withdrawal of Cruz from Washington.

LA LIBERTAD, July 29.—Advices received from General Carlos Ezeta from the seat of war are very encouraging. From Cojutepeque River he has telegraphed that he has from 5000 to 6000 Indians at his command.

An understanding between Salvador and Honduras has been arrived at. The boundary between the two countries is to be treated as neutral territory. Honduras is concentrating her troops toward Guatemala. Salvador has said that she will accept no arbitration, as Guatemala provoked the war.

Minister Cruz arrived Sunday. He admits that Guatemala has just floated a loan of $21,000,000 in London.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

A Light Vote With No Opposition to the Democratic Nominees.

JACKSON, July 29.—The vote throughout the State to-day was very light and the election quiet. There was no opposition to the fourteen Democratic nominees to the Constitutional Convention for the State at large, and the Democratic local nominees were not opposed in half a dozen counties.

Active Grain Market.

CHICAGO, July 29.—While the excitement on the board was not so great as yesterday there was still much activity in all lines of trade. September wheat opened at 94⅜c, weakened ¼c, rallied ⅝c, receded 1c, and at 11:25 stood at about the opening price, with heavy trading. Corn was heavily dealt in also. September opened at 45¾c, weakened ¼c, grew strong and advanced without break 1¾c, from which point it dropped ¾c.

Navy Rumors.

NEW YORK, July 29.—There are rumors here that the Squadron of Evolution which arrived to-night, and the Essex and Enterprise are under orders to proceed to South America.

The squadron of evolution arrived tonight from Brazil.

Double Tragedy.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Anton Nowak, a molder, and his wife have not lived together for three years. This morning Nowak lay in wait for his wife as she went to her work, shot and killed her and then blew his own brains out.

LOTTERY EVILS.

The President's Message to Congress on the Subject.

Legislation Urged That Will Prevent the Use of the Mails by Companies.

A Letter From the Postmaster-General Pointing Out the Inadequacy of the Existing Statutes—Senate and House.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Harrison to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The recent attempt to secure a charter from North Dakota for a lottery company, pending an effort to obtain from the State of Louisiana the renewal of the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery, and the establishment of one or more lottery companies at Mexican towns near our border, have served the good purpose of calling public attention to an evil of vast proportions. If the baneful effects of lotteries were confined to the States that gave the companies their corporate powers and license to conduct business, the citizens of other States being powerless to apply legal remedies, they might clear themselves of responsibility by the use of such moral agencies as were within their reach. But the case is not so.

The people of all the States are debauched and defrauded. The vast sums of money offered to these States for charters are drawn from the people of the United States, and the Government, through its mail system, is made an effective and profitable medium of intercourse between the lottery company and its victims. The use of the mails is quite as essential to the companies as a State license. It would be practically impossible for these companies to exist if the public mails were once effectually closed against them, and thus stop the prostitution of an agency only intended to serve the purposes of legitimate trade and decent social intercourse.

It is not necessary, I am sure, for me to attempt to portray the robbery of the poor and the widespread corruption of public and private morals which are necessary incidents of these lottery systems. The national capital has become the sub-headquarters of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and its numerous agents and attorneys are conducting here a business involving probably a larger use of the mails than that of any legitimate business enterprise in the District of Columbia. There seems to be good reason to believe the corrupting touch of these agents has benefited by the relaxing in the postal service, and by some of the police officers of the district. Severe and effective legislation should be promptly enacted to enable the Postoffice Department to purge the mails of all letters, newspapers and circulars relating to the business.

The letter of the Postmaster-General, which I transmit herewith, points out the inadequacy of the existing statutes, and suggests legislation that would be effective. It may also be necessary to so regulate the carrying of letters by express companies as to prevent the use of these agencies to maintain communication between the lottery companies and their agents or customers in other cities. It does not seem possible that there can be any division of sentiment as to the propriety of closing the mails against these companies, and I therefore venture to express the hope that such proper powers as are necessary to that end will be given to the Postoffice Department.

The letter of the Postmaster-General referred to by the President calls attention to the inefficiency of the present law, and recommends the passage of the Anti-Lottery Bill recently reported to the House.

BRIBERY CHARGES.

Arrest of an Ex-County Clerk and Two South Omaha Councilmen.

OMAHA, July 29.—Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of M. D. Roche of Omaha, ex-County Clerk, and John N. Burk and Edward Johnston, of the South Omaha City Council. Roche is charged with offering and the two Councilmen with accepting a bribe to influence their votes on an ordinance recently passed granting a right of way to the Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific railways.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Postal Telegraph Bill Placed on the Calendar—The Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In the Senate to-day Morgan presented resolutions which were adopted at a public meeting of Republicans at Birmingham, Ala., against the passage of the Election Bill.

The Postoffice Committee reported back the Senate bill to establish a limited postal telegraph service. Placed on the calendar.

Ingalls introduced a bill to establish a Department of Communication, and said it was prepared and introduced at the request of the Wage-workers' Alliance.

The Tariff Bill was taken up, the pending question being on McPherson's amendment offered yesterday to reduce the duty on acetic or pyroligneous acid. The amendment was rejected by a party vote—ayes 20, noes 27.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill, but only got through two lines, when he was stopped by McPherson. He (McPherson) had something to say about the first line, fixing the duty on boracic acid at 5 cents a pound. At the present rate (4 cents a pound), the duty on boracic acid was 78.3 per cent, and now it was proposed to make it 91.91 per cent ad valorem. He quoted the statement of Niedringhaus before the Finance Committee to the effect that boracic acid could be produced in California at 2 cents a pound, so that the proposed duty would amount to 225 per cent ad valorem. He moved to reduce the rate from 5 cents to 3½ cents a pound.

This was rejected by a vote of 25 to 30.

Jones of Arkansas then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, which, he said, was a declaration on the part of the Republican party that the war tariff was never to be reduced. He firmly believed the present period of protection had gone, and would inaugurate a movement that would, in its effects and consequences, surpass all previous upheavals of the kind. The protective system would be crushed and cast out as an utter abomination. Coming to the question of bounty on sugar Jones asked why not protect the wheat-grower by a bounty as well as the sugar-grower? The proposition to take the duty off raw sugar and pay a bounty on American-grown sugar simply meant "sugar free for refineries; sugar free for sugar trusts; sugar taxed for all who consume it for food."

The next line of the bill having been read by the clerk, "chromic acid 6 cents per pound," McPherson moved to substitute the existing duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

Gorman said the Democratic Senators wanted a free discussion of the bill and nothing more, but the Republican Senators wanted to rush it through at railroad speed.

Aldrich said that in 1888 the tariff had been discussed in every field and workshop, and on every hustings. The country understood that talk about explanations and an attempt to drive Republican Senators to make stump speeches for political effect was simply to delay action on the Tariff Bill, which delay was destructive to every business interest.

Gorman reminded the Republican side of Plumb's statement that the party was in danger, and of his warning that it would have to increase taxation within eighteen months. He also said Mr. Blaine had (through the Senators from Maine), told the Republican Senators that if they passed the bill as reported they would not only destroy all possibility of increasing trade with the countries south of the United States, but would bankrupt the Treasury in eighteen months, for that was the meaning of it.

Hiscock made a general charge that Republican success at the last election was the result of the influence of manufacturers or monopolists, and asserted that in the State of New York wherever Democratic majorities were rolled up the steps of the whisky interest could be marked. In reference to the statement as to the refusal of the Finance Committee to give hearings to persons interested, Hiscock said it had refused to give hearings to representatives of manufacturers in Germany, France, England and Belgium. The place for them to be heard was when the Democratic members of the committee were in conference. He did not know how much money had been contributed to the Democratic Election Fund by those interests, but he knew that every day the Tariff Bill was delayed it was largely to the profit of foreign manufacturers. They were interested in its defeat.

Voorhees congratulated Gorman on his great victory in breaking the predetermined silence on the Republican side of the chamber. As to the speech of the Senator from New York, which had been extorted under the lash, it was the same old tirade of calumny and abuse against the Democratic party.

After further debate the bill was laid aside, and the House joint resolution to continue appropriations under the existing laws up to the 15th of August was presented, discussed and passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Struble Laughed At for Criticising the Speaker—A Charge of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Committee on Appropriations reported the joint resolution providing until August 14th for such of the expenditures of the Government as have not been provided for by appropriation bills which have already become laws. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

In speaking to one of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill, Struble of Iowa made a bitter attack upon Speaker Reed for his action toward gentlemen having interest in public building bills. He contrasted the courteous manner of Speaker Carlisle toward all gentlemen requesting recognition, with the almost sneering manner in which the present Speaker treated such requests. The Speaker treated the members as though they were boys. He did not propose to stand this sort of treatment any longer without a protest. Should the members, he asked, continue to submit longer like cowards to the dictation of the Speaker? Should they not rather combine in an honest attempt to have recognition? He was for rebellion against the rulings of the Speaker in regard to public building bills.

Struble's remarks were vigorously applauded by the Democrats.

Cannon thought the gentleman from Iowa had better have withheld his attack upon the Speaker. He (Cannon) did not feel called upon to defend the Speaker. The Speaker needed no defense.

Peters of Kansas defended the Speaker's action.

McClammy of North Carolina expressed his pleasure at knowing the occasion had arrived when the gentleman (Struble) could have the courage of his convictions. This caused a roar of laughter, which broke out louder when McClammy alluded to Struble's failure to get a nomination by speaking of the beautiful tones of a dying swan.

An amendment which gave rise to a discussion was that appropriating $800,000 for the purchase of a suitable site for a building for the Supreme Court.

In opposing this McClammy took occasion to poke more fun at Mr. Struble, greatly to the amusement of the House. The amendment was non-concurred in.

Oates of Alabama offered for reference to the Committee on Rules a resolution, reciting an editorial published in the National Economist of Saturday, July 26th, as organ of the Farmers' Alliance, declaring that bondholders are now happy, as their bonds are to be paid now in gold only, and that it would be interesting to know how many millions it took to force this bill through Congress, charging that in these days of corruption and trickery men do not change their opinions without consideration. The resolution further recites that the bill (the Silver Bill) has been passed through Congress by bribery and corruption, and that the integrity of the House demands the truth or the falsehood of the charge shall be established, and providing that a committee of seven members be appointed to investigate the charge.

The committee having concluded consideration of all the other amendments, recurred to the consideration of the irrigation amendment, which had been passed over temporarily. It was agreed that the debate on this amendment should be limited to four hours, and the committee then arose, and the House adjourned.

CLARKSON'S VIEWS.

The Postoffice Site Muddle—Unprecedented Development of the West.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—As yet nothing has been done respecting the selection of a site for the San Francisco Postoffice. First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson this morning made his report to the Postmaster-General as to which one of the sites offered he considered was the most suitable for the needs of the Government. He went over each site carefully and pointed out the defects or advantages on each. Later on he visited the Treasury Department to make his report to Secretary Windom, but unfortunately the Secretary was absent. He will go there again to-morrow on the same errand. The General is anxious to get this matter off his hands, in order that he may devote himself to his report regarding the improvements that should be made in the mail service of the Pacific Coast.

A representative of the California Associated Press met General Clarkson on his return from the Treasury Department, but he again begged to be excused from giving any information respecting the site question until he had made his report to Secretary Windom. During further conversation it was ascertained that he would recommend the selection of a site in a central location, but the name of the site he would not divulge.

To-day's Post has an interview with General Clarkson, in which he says: "I made a pretty thorough tour of Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California. The development of the States, in the mountains and on the Pacific Slope, is simply wonderful. The Puget Sound country in Western Washington is the finest I have ever seen. The cities are the most phenomenal in growth. I have never seen a country equal to that region in climate, soil, resources and beauty of scenery. The larger half of the country lying west of the Mississippi River is undergoing great prosperity. It has many great questions which must soon be met. The silver question should be fairly settled. It is pretty well satisfied with that. The question of irrigation is now, I think, a larger one with all the mountain States than even that of silver, and the Government ought soon to devise some vast system of water storage so as to utilize the moisture provided by nature for the immense area of land now useless because of the want of water, or else it ought to enact legislation protecting private capital in providing such storage. The people are not talking much of politics. They seem to desire a rest in that. It is different from the East."

Morrow and Clarkson have had a talk about the San Francisco public building site, and at Clarkson's suggestion Morrow will endeavor to secure an appropriation which will render the present building more commodious and improve it in many ways. Clarkson thinks the present building should be improved in this way, for the new building may not be erected for several years. Morrow thinks now that he will have no trouble in securing the appropriation. He is a very influential member of the House Appropriation Committee. The appropriation, if secured, will provide for twenty five additional letter-carriers and for several more sub-stations.

SACRAMENTO DEMOCRATS.

Lively Meeting of the County Committee to Arrange for Primaries.

SACRAMENTO, July 29.—There was considerable stir among the Democrats ton