THE CENTER OF GRAVITY
FOR THE WANT ADS IS THE CALL. THEY GRAVITATE TO THE CALL!
WANT ADS.
In CALL, Last Four Sundays - - - - - - 4620
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The Sunday Call.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!
WHEN EVERYBODY SEES THAT THE CALL HAS BY FAR THE MOST WANT ADS THEY BELIEVE THAT IT IS THE ONLY WANT MEDIUM!
CALL'S Average, First 7 Days in August - - 979
Examiner's Average, First 7 Days in August - 720
CALL'S EXCESS, 259.

VOL. LXVIII.—No. 71. SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1890—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WALDEMAR'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

One of the Results of Emperor William's Recent Visit to Osborne.

HE WILL NOT RULE BULGARIA.

The Czar's Consent Wanted to Another Berlin Conference—The Kaiser's Desire for a General European Peace Compact—An Understanding With Norway and Sweden — Festivities Attending the Medical Congress.

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BERLIN, Aug. 9.—One of the results of the interview at Osborne between Queen Victoria, Emperor William, the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury is the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince Waldemar for the Bulgarian throne. Family reasons, notably the protest of the King of Greece, influenced this decision.

Under promptings of Emperor William, both the Queen and the Prince of Wales are beginning to take a more active part in the foreign policy of England.

A SIGNIFICANT VISIT.

To-night's Post gives suggestive prominence to a special London dispatch saying that just as the Emperor's visit to Osborne in 1888 afforded a starting point leading to the Anglo-German agreement, and as the visit of the Prince of Wales to Berlin was not without bearing upon the treaty, so Foreign Office circles now believe that there was political significance in the present visit of the Kaiser, the out come of which may astonish the world. The Post's allusions, as read here, point to a project of the Kaiser to obtain the Czar's assent to another Berlin Congress, aiming at a general European peace compact implying the limitation of armaments. The belief in official circles here is that the Czar will treat the league of peace as a futility unless it is associated with the restoration of Russian dominance in the Balkans and the permanent satisfying of France.

THE KAISER'S SUCCESS.

Whatever the Kaiser's peace ideas may be, his movements tend to strengthen Germany in the event of war. His visit to Norway was immediately successful in inducing that Government to consent to the recruiting of Norwegians and Swedes for the German navy, an ample supply of fine seamen being thus afforded.

HELIGOLAND.

The Reichsanzeiger publishes an order from Von Caprivi, quoting an imperial decree placing Heligoland under control of the chancellery and making Captain Geiseler Governor and Privy Councilor Warmuth Commissioner. As soon as the Landtag meets laws will be passed making the island a part of Prussia. The inhabitants of Heligoland are making extensive preparations for the reception of the Emperor to-morrow and thousands of visitors are expected.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The festivities attending the Medical Congress have constituted the heaviest work that most of the delegates have had. At the opening of the banquet Dr. Lyden proposed the health of Minister Phelps, who, in response, pointed to the presence of 623 Americans as the most eloquent testimony to the interest taken in the congress by the medical profession in America. To-night Phelps marked the close of the congress with a dinner given to Surgeon-General Hamilton and other army and navy officials.

IN ABSOLUTE POSSESSION.

Formal Transfer of the Island of Heligoland to Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The transfer of the Island of Heligoland to the German authorities was formally made to-day. The island was thronged to excess with visitors from an early hour in the morning. Upon the landing of the German officials, her Majesty's ship Calypso fired a salute. Minister von Boetticher was escorted through the Unterdorf up the steps to Oberland and the Government House, where the formal transfer was made. Governor Barkley read the clause in the Anglo-German agreement relating to Heligoland, and the German flag was hoisted beside the British standard amid a combined salute of twenty-one guns from the English and German vessels. Von Boetticher called for cheers for the Queen, and Governor Barkley led in the cheers for the Kaiser. Von Boetticher escorted Governor Barkley to the harbor, where the latter, at 4 o'clock, embarked on the warship Enchantress, amid the combined salute from the English and German fleets. Subsequently Von Boetticher gave a grand dinner at the Kurhaus.

"BEWARE OF POISONERS."

Organized Bands in India Who Lure Travelers to Death.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.—In more than half the railroad stations here huge placards are displayed saying, "Beware of poisoners." Detailed warning is also given to travelers against accepting hospitality from the natives or purchasing drinks or eatables of any kind. These precautions are rendered necessary by the fact that organized bands of poisoners have infested the railways, peddling fruit, cakes, drinks, etc., to passengers chiefly at the stations. Their wares are poisoned and scores of persons have met death at their hands. Moreover, the inhabitants of villages themselves have taken up the trade and poison those whom they receive as guests. In these latter cases the object appears to be plunder, but in the former it can only be simply a desire to murder, since the poisoners have no opportunity to rob the bodies of their victims. A perfect mania for such crimes has for some time prevailed on nearly all the routes of travel throughout India, and in spite of the police the horrible trade is still pursued.

DARING BANDITS.

A Freight Train in Cuba Wrecked and the Conductor Shot.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The public is becoming alarmed over the frequent outrages committed by Garcia's band of robbers. Today the band surprised a number of hands at work on the railroad between Havana and Matanzas, and compelled them to tear up one of the rails. The result was that a freight train was thrown from the track. The robbers then proceeded to help themselves, and shot the conductor dead. Troops have started from Matanzas for the scene.

Pellegrini's Antecedents.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Pellegrini, the President of Argentine, is a cousin to the late John Bright. His grandmother's maiden name was Priscilla Bright, who was the favorite sister of Bright's father, Jacob Bright. She married a Quaker named Bevan, who went out in the interest of science to Buenos Ayres. Mrs. Bevan had two daughters, one of whom married Pellegrini, an Italian engineer, and Pellegrini, the President, is one of the sons of this marriage.

The Czar's Leniency.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Estafette says the Czar has ordered the application of the anti-Jewish laws postponed for one year, probably intending to postpone the putting of them in operation indefinitely. It adds that the provincial authorities have adopted vexatious measures against the Jews without the Czar's authority.

The Strike in Wales.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The strike of the railway employes in Wales continues. The mails are still carried on wagons. The strike has seriously affected the London shipping trade. Steamers are not able to obtain their usual supplies of Welsh coal and have gone to other places for it.

Sailed for Heligoland.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The German corvette Victoria and the ironclad Wurtemburg sailed from Wilhelmshaven for Heligoland to-day. They were followed by a German squadron of evolution. The vessels will participate in the taking of the island by Germany from England.

A Commission Appointed.

BERNE, Aug. 9.—In compliance with the request of the British, American and Portuguese Ministers here President Cuchonnet has appointed a commission of three Swiss jurists to fix the amount of indemnity which Portugal shall pay for seizing the Delagoa Bay Railway.

A Congo Annexation.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9.—The Congo Free State has annexed the kingdom of Monatayamvo, which comprises a vast extent of territory south of the present frontier of the Congo State and extends in the direction of the Zambesi River.

Man-of-War's Men Killed.

SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 9.—Several of the crew of the Russian man-of-war Tohesma were killed to-day by the bursting of a steam-pipe.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemalan Forces Defeat the Revolutionists—Quiet in Salvador.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 9.—Dispatches from Guatemala deny the report that Martinez Sobral, the Secretary of State, has been arrested. He resigned his office, however, and Senor F. Anguiano, Secretary of Justice, has taken charge of his portfolio. This denotes no change in the present policy.

Government forces under General Pedro Barillas routed the revolutionists at Tempisque. The revolutionary army, which was largely reinforced by Salvadorians, numbered 3000, while the Government troops numbered 1900. The Government loss was light. The revolutionists lost 111 killed. Fifteen of the revolutionists were made prisoners, besides a number of horses. The battle lasted five hours. The whole country is now in a state of peace. Everything is quiet on the Salvadorian frontier.

In Salvador commerce is moving tranquilly, and there are no revolutionists. Honduras is withdrawing her forces from the frontier, being threatened with interior troubles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There is a growing belief here that the State Department has been regularly "playing possum" in its dealings with the public in regard to the Guatemalan troubles. It now appears that Minister Mizner has been heard from, not once, but a great many times; that he is at La Libertad, and that he and the department in Washington are in constant communication. Although Mr. Blaine is at present in Bar Harbor, he is in correspondence by mail and by wire with his assistant here, Mr. Wharton, and there is little doubt that he is now engaged in an effort to patch up the squabble between Guatemala and Salvador. It can be stated that there is now in process of evolution a diplomatic solution of the difficulty between the two countries through the medium of Blaine and Mr. Mizner.

Negotiations are in progress that might, it is said at the department, be totally frustrated by the present publication of the dispatches to and from the Minister at La Libertad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A Herald special from the City of Guatemala, dated August 7th, by messenger to Nenton and the City of Mexico, August 9th, says: The results of the fighting up to date have on the whole been against Guatemala. The Villando movement is believed by many to have been a ruse neatly played, and it will cost Guatemala a great number of troops, though there is as yet no reliable information on the subject. A number of young Americans offered their services to President Barillas, especially offering to accompany him to the field as his bodyguard, if he should find it necessary to go. The President expressed his warmest appreciation of the generosity of these Americans. Dispatches to Colima are now carried by policemen in this city. If the war continues a month or two longer it will cost the owners of the coffee plantations millions of dollars. The coffee harvests are just here and the crops will be lost, as the plantations are completely drained of packers to supply troops for the army.

AFTER A FORTUNE.

Mme. Lillian Nordica Thinks Her Brother-in-Law Has Wronged Her.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 9.—The last scene in Mme. Lillian Nordica's marital experience will be in a court-room. She sues for letters of administration on her husband's property, and incidentally demands a residue of the estate from G. L. Gower, her husband's brother, which she claims he has wrongfully taken.

In the early days of the telephone, Professor Bell used a circuit between this city and Boston for the first experiment. A young newspaper man, named F. A. Gower, became deeply interested in the new invention, and eventually went on a lecturing tour with Professor Bell. Gower was a graduate of Brown University, and well connected. He mastered the points of telephonic science in a short time, and secured a right to introduce it in Europe. He went abroad and in a few years made $3,000,000.

While in Paris he met Miss Lillian Norton, an American girl who was studying music, and whose voice promised great things when fully developed. She lived with her mother, and unfortunately the Norton funds were about exhausted. Gower was smitten with the young singer's charms, and married her as soon as he could. She proved an expensive adjunct to his household. They lived on a magnificent scale wherever they went. Suddenly a halt was called. A relative of Gower sprang up with a demand for $50,000 which had to be met.

Mrs. F. A. Gower promptly left her lord, going to the Netherlands, and in a short while instituting a suit for divorce in Boston. The grounds alleged were infidelity and criminal acts. She demanded alimony based from estimates on her recent scale of living. It was enormous. Gower, in the meantime, had become interested in ballooning, and had placed his affairs in the hands of his brother here in Providence, G. L. Gower. He gave his brother an absolute power of attorney. Fred went to Paris, and the last that was ever heard of him he was in a balloon on an aeronautic flight from Paris to London, although there are some who say they have seen him recently in India.

His brother went abroad, but singlarly enough could not find a trace of his money or valuables. The widow was close on his heels, but was equally unsuccessful. G. L. Gower returned to this country and went to Washington Territory to live. He invested over $10,000 in Tacoma real estate, and this property, which is now worth $100,000, is the bone of contention.

Mrs. F. A. Gower, the tuneful widow, insists that the money came from her late husband's funds and rightfully belongs to her. There is one question of fact and one question of law to be determined. Is she a widow? Nobody knows.

Green-Goods Men Arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—An attempt to swindle Russell B. Harrison, son of the President, by means of the green-goods game was made about six weeks ago, and resulted to-day in the arrest of three men, who gave their names as Charles Morton, Joseph Barnard and James J. Daly. They were locked up in default of $2500 bail each. These men have been sending circulars to all parts of the country, and their arrest was brought about by a circular sent to hands of Chief Postmaster Rathbone. The circular was addressed "R. B. Harrison, Helena, Mont."

TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL.

No Trains Moving on the New York Central Road.

A General Tie-Up Threatened on the Entire Vanderbilt System.

Conflicting Reports on the Condition of the Strike—General Master Powderly Takes a Hand in the Fight.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9. — The first train which left the Grand Central Depot this morning passed out at 4 o'clock. Four cars were attached and occupied by mail-sorters. No passengers were aboard.

The men by mutual consent agreed to furnish enough assistance to allow the mail trains to run, but determined that not a single passenger nor pound of freight should be carried after 7 o'clock last night.

At 8 o'clock a great number of trainhands who did not belong to the Knights of Labor reported at the yard for work. They were instructed to set about clearing the tracks. They were compelled to get off the cars at Mott Haven, instead of coming to the Grand Central Depot, as usual, and had to rely upon the accommodation of the elevated railroad and street-cars to bring them downtown.

The notice announcing the temporary suspension of passenger traffic has been taken down. Between 6 and 10 o'clock seven trains came in, some through trains, others local, made up of the cars stalled at Harlem and Mott Haven.

MOVEMENTS OF TRAINS.

Five through passenger trains were sent out this morning. The New York and New Haven, though not tied up, is blocked for about ten miles out, until it leaves the main New York Central track.

The strikers have all conducted themselves in an orderly manner. They say they are determined not to work until the discharged men are reinstated. The Executive Board of District Assembly 246 was in session all night.

Mr. Webb says the company will fight to the end. The men who stood by the company would under no consideration be discharged when the trouble is over. Already 200 have returned. He estimated the number out at between 400 and 500.

Mr. Webb says everything is running smoothly. "In fact," he said, "I was very sanguine early this morning that matters would go all right. They have gone better than I expected. We are turning men away now. There are more applicants for work than places to fill."

COMPLETE TIE-UP.

Holland of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor at 2 o'clock this afternoon stated that he understood that all the engineers had been ordered out and would probably leave work between now and to-morrow morning.

The engineers and Knights of Labor have arranged for a conference. Everything looks as though the engineers would go out. This will virtually stop all traffic.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the New York Central was almost completely tied-up from this city to Buffalo. The only trains to run were those carrying the mails. The strikers include all men, except engineers and firemen.

COMMERCE IN DANGER.

Despite the denials of officials, the whole New York Central system is practically tied up by the strike and the struggle promises to be long and bitter, as both sides are stubbornly determined not to give in. Every Knight of Labor employed in running the trains has quit work, and the whole line between New York and Buffalo is strewn with abandoned freight and passenger trains. The commerce of the State and country is in danger of being paralyzed, as the strikers will leave no stone unturned to carry their point. In fact the leaders of the strike intimate that they will tie up every road in the State before to-morrow night unless their demands are complied with.

On the other side, Vanderbilt is said to have issued an order to Vice-President Webb to crush out the strikers, even if it cost a million dollars.

Many thousands of trainmen, switchmen and yardmen are out in the freight and passenger yards of the New York Central in this city. They say they will extend the war to the West Shore, the Harlem road, Lake Shore and Nickel Plate, if they are not met amicably.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of freight are completely blockaded and passenger traffic is greatly delayed.

MEASURES TO PROTECT WORKINGMEN.

The strikers so far have refrained from acts of violence, and have been given permission to work in order to save perishable freight. The officers of the road, however, have taken measures to protect the men that have been hired, and have 200 police reserves scattered about the Central Depot and yards ready for an emergency.

A report comes from Albany that the militia has been ordered to be held in readiness for active duty.

The strike is already being seriously felt in this city. The wholesale price of milk has advanced from $1 37 to $2 per can, and many people have been forced to fall back on the condensed article.

Many train-loads of meat in refrigerator cars are reported standing on the tracks between this city and Albany. Most of the butchers have supplies enough to last to-day.

TRANSPORTATION OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

The tie-up on the Central Road has delayed the through mail to San Francisco. This is one of the largest and most important mails that arrive here. It is feared the tie-up will interfere with the prompt distribution of California fruits to New England points, but the New York and New Haven road, which connects here with all the Western roads, directly, or by ferry, luckily has a side line from Harlem which does not depend on connection with the Central and freights are moving by that line to New England, though with some interruption, while the passenger traffic to New England is still largely suffering from interference. The employes of the New York and New Haven road say that they are not in sympathy with the tie-up, so probably California fruits via this line will go forward fairly well. The weather is cooler, which is a favorable condition under the circumstances.

IDLE FREIGHT-TRAINS.

Not a single freight train left the yards to-day, and none arrived. Webb will make a strenuous effort to run freight trains Monday, both on the West Shore and New York Central. "We will hold a meeting to-morrow," Webb said. "and decide what we will do in regard to freight trains. I think we will have enough men by Monday to get everything in good running order. I am well satisfied with the way in which the passenger trains were sent out to-day, and I don't think we will have any more difficulty with the freight trains."

WILL FIGHT HARD.

J. J. Holland spent most of the day in the Grand Union Hotel in conference with a representative of the strikers. He told the reporters that he could not say anything about the probabilities for Monday beyond the fact that the men would fight hard. He could not tell, he said, whether the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would call out their members or not. There were many statements made to-day regarding the number of men on strike. The men themselves said there were three or four thousand, while the railroad officials maintained that there were but three or four hundred men out.

SWITCHMEN LEAVE WORK.

At 6 o'clock to-night sixty-four of the night force of freight switchmen in the West Shore depot at Weehawken reported for duty. At 7:40 o'clock a locomotive whistle rang out shrilly in the yard and fifty of the switchmen left their posts and walked to their homes. This action left the yard almost deserted. Preparations to meet the emergency was immediately made. Freight Conductor Kane, who acted as spokesman for the striking switchmen, told the yardmaster that personally the men had no grievances. They had been ordered out by the Knights of Labor, and obeyed. At 10 o'clock everything in the West Shore yard at Weehawken was quiet and the work of making up trains was going on, all incoming trains arriving at the depot on time. Station officials said that no other men were out on the road, but this the strikers deny.

REGULAR TRAINS MOVING.

At 11:30 o'clock to-night it was stated that all trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had been gotten through all right. On the New York Central Road the 7:30 Montreal express, 9 o'clock fast mail and 9:15 o'clock Chicago express were all an hour and a half late in getting out.

General Manager Toncey said that all the regular trains would run on schedule time to-morrow.

It is reported that 200 applicants to take the places of strikers have been notified to be on hand to-morrow.

THE WEST SHORE.

Employes to Be Ordered to Quit Work Next Week.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The situation here to-night is increasing in interest. The employes of the West Shore were to have been ordered out this afternoon, but it was thought best by the leaders of the strike to let them remain at work until next week, when if the New York Central does not come to terms, they say the employes will not only go out on the West Shore, but on the whole Vanderbilt system. The train dispatchers, all but one, in the West Albany yards went out to-day. One of the officers of District Assembly No. 246 said that the engineers and firemen all along the line would be out in twenty-four hours.

THE RESUMPTION OF TRAVEL.

New York Central Train Service to Be Resumed This Morning.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—At 5 o'clock this evening the following was received by the Associated Press from O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central: "Am advised by the New York Central that their passenger train service will be completely resumed to-morrow morning. No further delay or trouble is anticipated."

BROTHERHOOD ENGINEERS.

No Likelihood of the Men Joining the Strikers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Efforts were made to-night by an Associated Press representative to find Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but that gentleman had gone on a visit to his daughter. Declos Everett, an officer of the Grand Division, was seen and said the officers of the order here knew nothing whatever of the situation in New York. They had no idea that there was going to be a strike of any sort. "Our men are not involved and as far as I know are not likely to be," said Mr. Everett. "The engineers have made no complaint, and there is not the least likelihood of them joining the strikers."

POWDERLY'S VIEWS.

Claim of Discrimination Against Employes of the New York Central.

SCRANTON (Pa.), Aug. 9.—General Master Workman Powderly, when asked his views concerning the railway strike, said that some time since it was reported to him that employes on that line were being discriminated against, the discharged men all being known as leaders of organized labor. "This strike is taken as a final protest against such discrimination, which had become unbearable." Powderly said the employes of the road have a perfect organization from New York to Buffalo. All of these organizations are not members of the Knights of Labor, but their action is a concerted one, and there will be perfect unity. In conclusion, Mr. Powderly said:

I notice a statement made that Chauncey Depew is not held responsible for this trouble. But the discharge of the men did not take place without his knowledge or consent. On the contrary, before he went to Europe his men were being victimized, so he is as responsible as he was before he sailed for the Old World. He is not a pauper, and, as a consequence, can use the electric cable. He knows all that is transpiring in this country pertaining to his own interests.

A STRIKER'S STATEMENT.

New York Central Accused of Trying to Break Up the Knights of Labor.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—In conversation to-night a striker said: "The company for the past three weeks has been laying off some of its oldest employes and the most loyal members of the Knights of Labor. When asking a reason for their dismissal, they were told that they could not do their work properly. One of the men had been a machinist in the car shops for twenty years, another had been a foreman for fourteen years and an engineer for six. The men said it was an effort on the part of the company to break up their organization. This view was strengthened when it was learned that an emissary was in Utica Saturday last when the convention of District Assembly 246 was held, and copied from the register of the hotel where they were stopping the names of every delegate who was a Central employe. All these men, one by one, during the past week, were dropped by the company. It was then decided that it was time for them to assert their rights."

Large shipments of cattle from the West, which were billed over the Central road and which have been lying in Buffalo since last night, have been ordered reshipped over other roads.

Extending to New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 9.—The Knights of Labor employed on the New Jersey Central held a secret meeting to-night. The men say a strike is ordered for Monday morning in support of their New York fellows.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Aug. 9.—The night switchmen and night tricks of brakemen out of here struck to-night.

TROY (N. Y.), Aug. 9.—All the gatemen, switchmen and trackmen, except one, to the number of forty employed by the Troy Union Railroad struck this evening in response to orders from headquarters.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9—9:15 A. M.—The New York Central men here have just gone on a strike. A train with thirteen passenger cars is stranded in the Terrace, blocking Main-street crossing. The walkout has caused much inconvenience and delay in the movement of trains, but the strike, however, is not general here so far.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 9.—The men who went out here last night all went back to work this morning, except two, who were refused. Nine baggage-handlers struck this morning and they were informed they would not be taken back.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

A Rapidly Increasing Demand in the Markets of the East.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—"California wines," said H. L. Holden, very decidedly, "are growing in public favor, and as far as the city of Chicago is concerned the trade in California wine is merely in its infancy. There are now not less than one hundred and fifty car-loads of California wines sold in Chicago every year. This total includes the sale of brandies. It is not more than five years since I started business dealing in these wines in Chicago. During the year 1885, the year that the venture was inaugurated, I don't think there were over ten car-loads of the product of California vineyards sold in this city. The growth of the trade and the popularity of these wines are shown by the fact that Chicago now receives every year 150 car-loads. Of these, twenty-five car-loads are disposed of to family trade. These 25 car-loads represent 1000 barrels. Twenty-five car-loads are probably reshipped to points in Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois. The remaining hundred car-loads are consumed in hotels, restaurants and saloons in this city. Not one bottle out of the fifty of California wine bears the proper label. The great majority is labeled with a foreign name and sold for imported wines, and very few persons are able to tell the difference. The best types of California champagne are fully equal to the medium grades of the best imported champagnes, and sell for half the price. There is a very marked difference between French brandy and that made in California, and all in favor of the latter. The brandy made in California is produced by distilling pure California wine, whereas French brandy is largely produced from spirits of grain, potatoes and beets."

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Gallery and get the best Cabinet photos in city for $2 50 and $3 per dozen. 1144 Market street, between Mason and Taylor.

A POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION.

Tactics Adopted by the Democrats of the House.

No Explanation of Their Object in Attempting to Delay Legislation.

Hoar's Resolution to Amend the Rules of the Senate—A Tiff Between Enloe and the Doorkeeper.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Democrats started out this morning with the idea that there was not a quorum in the House. A call of the House was ordered and the presence of 174 members was disclosed. A motion was then made to dispense with the call, a quorum being present. The Democrats were not content, however, to let business go on, and the ayes and noes were demanded on dispensing with the call of the house. Nobody seems to comprehend the reason for the policy which is being followed by the Democrats in the House. They have settled down of late to a determined system of obstruction. There are a great many measures on the calendar awaiting action which are in no sense partisan in their character, and the House might dispose of those to which there is no particular objection while the Senate is engaged in the tariff discussion. There does not seem to be anything for the minority to gain by the course they are following, and none of them seem to be able to explain their object except upon the grounds of ill-nature.

CROP REPORT.

A Small Yield of Cereals and Potatoes Expected Owing to the Drought.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There is a reduction in the condition of all cereals reported to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture. The decline from the 1st of July to the 1st of August is from 90.31 to 70.33 in corn, from 94.4 to 83.2 in spring wheat, from 81.6 to 70.1 in oats, and from 86.3 to 82.3 in barley. The condition of potatoes is reduced from 91.7 to 77.4. A fall of twenty points indicates the disaster which has befallen the corn crop within thirty days. The cause is the abnormally high temperature of the central maize districts, with an insufficiency of rainfall. The returns of drought, which cover a broad area, and the severity of the effects, have produced more general depression than the Signal Service record of temperature appears to indicate. One factor in the blighting of vegetation evidently is the hot winds that schorched the lower basin of the Missouri and Ohio valleys.

The southern division of counties in Indiana and Illinois has received greater damage than the northern. Iowa and Nebraska are nearly in the status of the Ohio Valley, while Minnesota makes the highest average of all the States. There has been considerable reduction in the condition of spring wheat, amounting to fully seven points. It is less in the Dakotas than in other spring wheat districts. The average condition is 80 in Wisconsin, 80 in Minnesota, 87 in Iowa, 71 Nebraska, and 88 in the Dakotas. The latter is a decline of seven points.

Owing to hot southern winds the oat crop is certain to be one of very low yield and probably poor quality.

Another crop of great importance (potatoes), has also been much damaged by the drought. A low rate of yield is assured.

NEW WAR-SHIPS.

Spirited Bidding Anticipated for the Four Vessels Recently Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—It is expected by naval officials that the bidding on the four new big ships—three great battle-ships and the triple-screw cruiser—which is to take place October 1st, will be quite spirited, as those old rivals, the Cramps of Philadelphia and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, declare their determination to oppose each other again. Some naval authorities are of the opinion that the bidders will be more eager for the swift cruiser than the battle-ships, on account of the opportunity offered to make large premiums; but as the requirements as to speed are to be very high—twenty-two knots—the risk is a great one. There are some who believe that the battle-ships will be sought after with greater avidity, on account of the very novelty of the triple-screw plan, which has yet to be demonstrated successfully. The appropriation for the battle-ships is $12,000,000, or $4,000,000 for each vessel, and that for the cruiser, which some one in the department has, for lack of a better name, dubbed the "Pirate," is $2,750,000, exclusive of armament. There is a rumor that the Bath Iron Works, which is now building two 1000-ton gun-boats, intends to bid on a battle-ship, the facilities and tool-plants having been lately enlarged with this view.

A THREATENED OUTBREAK.

Serious Trouble Feared at the Approaching Chickasaw Election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram from Mr. Bennett, the Indian Agent at Muscogee, Ind. T., saying the Chickasaw situation is serious, and there is great danger of an outbreak on the 13th inst., the day of the election, on account of the disfranchisement of squaw men. In a communication to the President, the Secretary expresses the opinion that there is no great probability of an outbreak such as to require the interference of troops, yet, as a precaution, he recommends that the Secretary of War be directed to have the troops at Fort Gibson in readiness to respond to any order necessary to suppress a riot. In reply to Bennett's telegram, it will be stated that the troops will be held in readiness, but will not be used unless riots of a dangerous character actually break out. "The Government," the Secretary says, "does not intend to display a force of troops until the last emergency."

The Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. — Showers prevailed on the Atlantic Coast south of New England and local rains are reported from the lake regions, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. It is decidedly cooler in the Northwest and the Upper Lake region, where the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees. It is also cooler on the South Atlantic Coast and warmer in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the northern portions of the Middle Atlantic States and Western New England. The temperature is also rising in the Rocky Mountain regions. A storm, central over Lake Superior yesterday, moved eastward, attended by high westerly winds in the Lake regions, and is now central north of Lake Ontario.

Smuggled Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Collector Phelps of San Francisco to-day telegraphed to the department that twenty-three Chinamen, found to be illegally in the United States, had been turned over to him by the authorities of the Southern district of California. In reply he was instructed to have them returned to China in the same steamer as was previously done.

Minister to Spain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A Washington dispatch to the Star says that Edward Burd Grubb of New Jersey will probably be appointed Minister to Spain.

Farmers' Alliance and the Lottery.

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance to-day resolutions were adopted denouncing the alliance men in the General Assembly who voted in favor of rechartering the Louisiana Lottery as traitors to the cause and principles of the Union and refusing to affiliate with them as members of the order, and recommending subordinate unions to expel them; also reiterating the pledges relative to the lottery, denouncing it as a vile curse and enormous iniquity, which they feel more determined to-day than ever to combat and resolving not to let their energies relax until this enemy is driven from the State.

The National Banks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the organization of a national bank at Hoquiam, Wash., on $50,000 capital, and with the following officers: C. M. Parkhurst, President; George W. Herteges, Cashier.

Harry M. Ball of Tacoma, Wash., and associates have applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to organize the National Bank of the Republic at that place.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Hoar's Resolution Limiting Debate—Consideration of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In the Senate today Hoar offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That the Senate rules be amended by adding the following: When any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration for a reasonable time it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that the debate thereon be closed. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the Senators present the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without further debate and the pending measure shall take precedence over all other business whatever. If the Senate shall decide to close debate the question shall be put upon the pending amendments, upon which notice shall then be given, and upon the measure in its successive stages, according to the rules of the Senate, but without further debate, except that every Senator who may desire shall be permitted to speak upon the measure not more than once and not exceeding thirty minutes. After such demand shall have been made by any Senator no other motion shall be in order until the same shall have been voted upon by the Senate, unless the same shall fail to be seconded. After the Senate shall have decided to close debate no motion shall be in order but a motion to adjourn or take a recess, when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate. When either of such motions shall have been lost or failed of a second it shall not be in order to renew the same until one Senator shall have spoken upon the pending measure, or if no vote upon the same shall have intervened.

The Tariff Bill was taken up, the question being on Butler's amendment reducing the duty on cotton ties to 5 per cent ad valorem.

After a long discussion it was rejected by a strict party vote.

Plumb moved to reduce the two-tenths of 1 per cent additional duty on hoops when cut into lengths for baling purposes to one-tenth of 1 per cent. As no quorum voted, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Enloe Has a Tiff With the Doorkeeper—The Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The House today on motion of McKinley passed the Senate joint resolution accepting from the G. A. R. a statue of General Grant.

The Speaker then stated that the vote was upon the resolution of the Committee on Rules providing that after two hours' debate it shall be in order to move nonconcurrence in the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The resolution was adopted.

Enloe, rising to a question of privilege, said that pending the call of the House he had started out of the house without his hat to attend to some business in the Capitol. In passing out of the door the doorkeeper told him he could not pass out. He replied that he would pass out. The doorkeeper thereupon attempted to arrest him. He offered a resolution to bring the doorkeeper to the bar of the House for contempt of the House and for breach of the privileges of a member.

The Speaker in ruling upon the question said the rights and privileges of all the members of the House in the discharge of their functions were sacred. The Chair thought this was a question which ought to be passed upon by the House. The rules of the House made provision for the obtaining and retention of a quorum. In order to accomplish that, the rules of the House required that whenever a call was ordered the doors should be closed. Such closing of the doors, in the opinion of the Chair, prevented any member from leaving the chamber. The Speaker had issued no order in regard to the matter, but, in response to a question of the doorkeeper as to the meaning of the rule, had stated that to be his opinion, and the doorkeeper had acted upon it, always subject, of course, to the decision of the House. As this resolution raised a question which must be disposed of by the House, the Chair ruled it to be admissible.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then proceeded, under special order, to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Dockery commented upon the extraordinary rule which took the Senate amendments out the Committee of the Whole and provided that the House should vote in bulk upon 101 amendments.

Perkins approved the resolution, and defended the Speaker from the attacks made upon him.

The vote then recurred on the motion to non-concur in the Senate amendments. This was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Republican Members of the Finance Committee Consider Blaine's Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A very important conference which took place between the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance the other day has escaped attention. It was held for the purpose of reaching some agreement as to the policy to be pursued with regard to Mr. Blaine's proposition to amend the sugar section of the Tariff Bill so as to enable the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties. Hon. John W. Foster, who has been Minister to Mexico, Russia and Spain, and negotiated reciprocity treaties with the latter country in 1884, was present by invitation and gave his views at great length. Mr. Foster expressed the most profound confidence that it would be an easy matter to secure a renewal of that treaty and the free exchange of products into the Spanish colonies, which consume from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, provisions and similar articles, even under the present high rates of taxation.

Mr. Foster was of the opinion that this trade could be very nearly doubled by securing the removal of the high duty that existed at present; for flour, as an example, is taxed at the rate of $5 80 a barrel, and other merchandise in the same proportion. There was a general agreement among the members of the committee as to the propriety and necessity of including such a proposition as Mr. Blaine had suggested in the Tariff Bill, although venerable Senator Morrill of Vermont, the Chairman of the committee, was very obstinate in his opposition.

He refused not only to favor such an amendment, but declared his intention to vote against it if it was brought into the Senate. It was decided that Mr. Aldrich should, with the assistance of Mr. Foster, frame a substitute for the Hale and Pierce amendments, and submit it to his fellow-members of the committee before the sugar schedule of the Tariff Bill is reached. It is probable, however, that the committee will think best to submit the matter first to a caucus.

RETALIATION.

Some of the Privileges Extended to Canada to Be Restricted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A Tribune special from Washington says: The hostility of Canada to the United States, as displayed in its refusal to settle the Newfoundland fisheries and Behring Sea troubles on any basis of equity and justice, is not likely to continue much longer without bearing fruits of retaliation. It is understood that the Government is determined to extend no longer to Canada many privileges now enjoyed, among them being the extremely liberal bonding facilities enjoyed at present by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, without getting something in return.

Officers of the Carpenters' Association.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The Carpenters' National Convention to-day chose the following officers: M. H. Kliner of Chicago, President; Secretary McGuire was re-elected; P. M. Wellin of San Francisco and P. H. Burke of Brooklyn, Vice-Presidents.

COLD DAY FOR THE SENATORS.

Defeated in a Close Game by the Colonels.

The Frisco Team Loses a Fourteen-Inning Contest at Stockton.

Perrott Took Hapeman's Place in the Box and Pitched Great Ball—League and Brotherhood.

To those who desire to see base-ball prosper in this State, the attendance at the local grounds yesterday afternoon must have been a pleasing sight. The audience was the largest for Saturday that the California League has drawn this year, and it was a paying crowd too, as there was a preponderance of the male crank in the stands. The Sacramento team always attracts the base-ball people of this city, but there was an additional drawing card among the Colonels in the person of handsome Charley Dooley, who brought back memories of last year's famous Frisco-O