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VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 89. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GETS A PREMIUM.

Successful Trial Trip of the San Francisco.

The New Cruiser Scores an Average Speed of 19.51 Knots an Hour.

Four Minutes Lost by an Unfortunate Accident—Excellent Behavior of the Vessel.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

SANTA BARBARA, Aug. 27.—The new cruiser San Francisco gave a splendid performance on her official trial trip in Santa Barbara Channel this morning. The trial was made under the most favorable circumstances, so far as weather was concerned. The slightest kind of a breeze was blowing and, except in the vicinity of Point Conception, the waters of the channel were as quiet as those of a small lake. The average speed of the San Francisco, which was determined by the Board of Naval Officers appointed to conduct the trial, was 19.51 knots per hour.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

It is generally believed that the speed would have been greater than this had it not been for an unfortunate accident which occurred during the progress of the trial. Water got into one of the chambers, through which a current of air is fanned into the furnaces for the purposes of producing a forced draft. Consequently the water was being forced into the ash-pan and then into the fire, and it was necessary to stop one of the fans for some time until the chamber could be cleared of water. When the fan was stopped the draft was accordingly shut off to a certain extent and the steam ran down, which caused considerable loss of power for some time. Irving M. Scott, General Manager of the Union Iron Works and an expert engineer, W. H. Eckart and Chief Engineer Rogert Forsythe, who also represented the Union Iron Works, estimate that the time lost by this accident amounted to four minutes, which, if it could have been allowed to the San Francisco's credit, would have given her an average speed of 19.83 knots.

ENTITLED TO A PREMIUM.

However, her maximum speed was over twenty knots, and the average speed actually made entitles her to a premium of $100,000, and it is not probable that another trial will be held.

United States Coast Survey steamers Hassler and McArthur, which have been lying here several weeks, left during the night to station themselves along the trial course for the purpose of acting as stake-boats and also to make tidal observations. The Hassler anchored ten miles above the starting point, and the McArthur anchored at the northwestern end of the course. The San Francisco got under way about 5 o'clock this morning and steamed in a southeasterly direction about ten miles below the southern end of the course. She then turned and started toward the course, gradually increasing her speed. The course was determined entirely from shore bearings, which had been previously placed in position. About 7:30 o'clock the San Francisco was sighted coming to the line which marked the commencement of her trial. Her engines were making over 100 revolutions, and everything was in readiness to give her a fair start. The members of the trial board stood on the forward and after bridges and on the poop deck to keep time and make observations of shore bearings. A dozen naval engineers were stationed in the engine-rooms and fire-rooms to get necessary data for determining the horse-power.

THE START.

At 7:41 o'clock the San Francisco entered the course and started on her long, hard run of four hours. Great masses of foaming water were rolled from her bow as she cut her way through the channel, but the great waves which she made when running through the shallow water in San Francisco Bay were not seen here, owing to the great depth of water. Notwithstanding the terrific rate of speed which she had already attained the cruiser was perfectly steady, there being not the slightest roll or pitch perceptible. The quiver of the ship, which necessarily follows such a rapid movement of machinery was also comparatively slight, and there was a marked difference between the San Francisco and Charleston in this respect. The first four miles of the course was run over in a little more than twelve minutes—almost a twenty-knot pace. This rate of speed was maintained during the whole run of forty miles, and after a run of two hours one minute and thirteen seconds the cruiser crossed the northwestern line, a minute and a fraction being the trifling time that prevented her from making the whole distance at a twenty-knot rate.

THE RETURN.

On the way up the course she had passed very close to the Hassler and McArthur. The crews of both steamers stood on the rails and cheered the San Francisco loudly, and the steam whistles also blew a salute. It was believed that what little current there was in the channel was running toward the northwest, and it was thought that extra efforts would have to be made on the return run to overcome this difficulty. On the trip up the channel the engines had averaged from 126 to 129 revolutions, but as soon as the cruiser turned in a large circle without diminishing her speed and had struck into the course again, fifteen minutes later, she was immediately forced a little more, and at one time a maximum of 131 revolutions was reached, and the vessel was driven through the water at a rate of speed probably exceeding anything within the experience of any one aboard. Comparatively little smoke poured from her funnels, but a cloud of cinders came down on the decks and through the hatchways. The cruiser seemed to be striving hard for a twenty-knot rate, and there was much excitement aboard in consequence.

TIME LOST.

But at this time the accident happened which made it necessary to stop one of the fans, and several minutes elapsed before the ship again regained her greatest speed. During the last few minutes of the run there was considerable excitement aboard. The cruiser reached the end of her course a moment after 12 o'clock, and as she crossed the line, a terrific blast burst from her fog siren and ringing cheers came up from the fire-room and engine-room hatches from the men who had done their best for four long hours to win a victory for the San Francisco. The cruiser proceeded on the same course for half an hour until her superfluous steam could be worked off, and then she returned slowly to Santa Barbara and anchored about half a mile off shore. Actual time consumed in making the eighty nautical miles, not including the turning time at the farther end of the course, was 4 hours, 5 minutes and 57 seconds, or practically 4 hours and 6 minutes, being only six minutes over the time which would have given her a twenty-knot record.

AVERAGE SPEED.

The actual speed average during the run of 80 miles was 19.516, being sixteen one-hundredths of a knot less than the record of the Philadelphia. When the result of the trial was canvassed there was general congratulation aboard the cruiser, and the firemen, with coal-begrimed faces, soon appeared on deck and continued their cheering for some time. During the entire run, with the exception of the trifling accident already mentioned, there was not a slip in any part of the machinery, and the fire-room and engine-room were comparatively comfortable. The trial course lay from a half-mile to three miles off shore, and the greatest interest was taken in the trial, particularly in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, where crowds of people stood on the pier and lined the beach watching the vessel pass by. The San Francisco will remain at anchor here until to-morrow morning, when she will start north, arriving in San Francisco by Friday morning.

The trial board has forwarded a dispatch to Washington stating that the average speed of the San Francisco was 19 7-10 knots.

The Hop Shortage.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A Springfield man in the New England Homestead estimates a general shortage of 20 per cent in the hop crop of this country. He estimates the crop will be short 25 per cent in New York State; Massachusetts short 25 per cent; Wisconsin 40 per cent short, and California 10 per cent short. On these figures the shortage alone is sufficient to send prices up; but added to this is the fact that most of the old hops have passed out of the hands of the growers.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

Secretary Proctor Negotiating for Sites for the Location of Batteries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—One of the most important features of the new Fortification Act is that providing for the construction of gun and mortar batteries for the defense of New York, Boston and San Francisco harbors. An appropriation of $1,221,000 is made for this purpose and $500,000 additional for the purchase of land on which to erect batteries. Beyond small appropriations for the care and preservation of the present limited and dilapidated works of defense made from time to time this is the first time for years that any funds have become available for new batteries. The appropriation is especially desirable at this time, for with the work now going on by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of heavy guns and mortars it is quite important that the places where they are to be mounted shall be ready to receive them when the weapons are finished. Hitherto most of the legislation of Congress has been in the direction of the procurement of heavy guns and other weapons, the question of their erection having been left until some progress had been made in construction. Most of the work in the seacoast defense line, therefore, has been confined to the Ordnance Department, but now that an appropriation has been made for batteries the Engineer Corps will take an active part in the good work. No time will be lost in getting these batteries ready for the reception of new guns and mortars.

Secretary Proctor has already begun correspondence with land-owners for the purchase of battery sites in the three harbors named.

Congress wisely adopted the recommendation of the Board of Engineers, and concurred in by General Casey and the Secretary of War, of appropriating a lump sum for the purchase of sites without designating any particular one, and giving discretionary power to the Secretary to procure land by condemnation when the owners refuse to sell at a reasonable price. He is also authorized to accept donations of land or to purchase the same at a reasonable price without condemnation proceedings. The Secretary is doing everything in his power to expedite the procurement of desirable sites. There are now, or will be within the next six or eight months, several large cannons and mortars ready for service, and it is considered highly important that no time should be lost in getting them in position.

Of the appropriation made available for gun and mortar batteries $726,000 is for New York Harbor, $255,000 for Boston Harbor and $260,000 for San Francisco.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Yesterday's Ball Games Between League and Brotherhood Clubs.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Bostons could not have lost to-day had they tried. Attendance 850. Score:

Bostons	0 2 7 0 0 2 3 2—16
Pittsburgs	0 0 0 0 3 3 0 1 0— 7

Base hits—Bostons 14, Pittsburgs 12. Errors—Bostons 2, Pittsburgs 6. Batteries—Clarkson and Gauzel, Osborne and Wilson. Umpire—Powers.

SECOND GAME.

Bostons	0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 6—11
Pittsburgs	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 3

Base hits—Bostons 13, Pittsburgs 8. Errors—Bostons 2, Pittsburgs 3. Batteries—Gumbert and Ganzel, Phillips and Wilson. Umpire—Powers.

The Phillies' Luck.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 27.—The Phillies again won by luck. Attendance 1300. Score:

Philadelphias	0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 *—4
Clevelands	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Clevelands 9, Philadelphias 8. Errors—Philadelphias 2. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Smith and Schriver. Umpire—Lynch.

Clever Stick Work.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27.—The superior batting of the visitors won to-day's game. Attendance 1700. Score:

Cincinnatis	2 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 2—8
Brooklyns	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Cincinnatis 12, Brooklyns 3. Errors—Cincinnatis 3, Brooklyns 2. Batteries—Mullane and Harrington, Terry and Daly. Umpire—McQuaid.

Easy for Anson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Anson's team won an easy victory to-day. Attendance 1100. Score:

New Yorks	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicagos	0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0—5

Base hits—New Yorks 4, Chicagos 6. Errors—Four each. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Hutchinson and Kittredge. Umpire—Streif.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Chicago and Boston Play Two Games With Honors Divided.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The brotherhood teams played two games here to-day. The first was a magnificent contest, and won by Boston in the ninth.

Chicago easily won the second game. Attendance 3900. Score:

Bostons	0 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 3—8
Chicagos	0 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 0 0—7

Base hits—Bostons 5, Chicagos 13. Errors—Bostons 2, Chicagos 3. Batteries—Gumbert and Murphy, Baldwin and Boyle. Umpires—Sheridan and Gaffney.

SECOND GAME.

Bostons	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Chicagos	1 3 0 4 0 0 0 0 *—8

Base hits—Bostons 7, Chicagos 6. Errors—Bostons 7, Chicagos 2. Batteries—Daly, Murphy and Swett, Barstow and Farrell. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Costly Errors.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—A fumble by Shindle and a misplay of Sanders lost to-day's game. Attendance 1300. Score:

Philadelphias	4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—5
Clevelands	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3—6

Base hits—Philadelphias 15, Clevelands 14. Errors—Philadelphias 3, Clevelands 1. Batteries—Sanders and Cross, Gruber and Brennan. Umpires—Snyder and Pearce.

Plenty of Errors.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27.—After a close and interesting game the Bisons won to-day. Attendance 500. Score:

Buffalos	3 0 1 1 0 0 0 5 *—10
Brooklyns	0 0 0 1 3 6 0 0 0— 9

Base hits—Brooklyns 11, Buffalos 7. Errors—Brooklyns 7, Buffalos 7. Batteries—Stafford and Mack, Seiden and Cook. Umpires—Holbert and Ferguson.

Time y Hitting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The home team won by timely batting. Attendance 600. Score:

New Yorks	2 3 0 0 0 0 1 4 0—10
Pittsburgs	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 2— 5

Base hits—New Yorks 12, Pittsburgs 7. Errors—New Yorks 5, Pittsburgs 3. Batteries—Brown and O'Day, Carroll and Tener. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

American Association.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Baltimores 10, St. Louis 11.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 27.—Game postponed on account of rain.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 27.—To-day's game was postponed owing to rain.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Athletics 6, Columbus 3.

In a Mexican Prison.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), Aug. 27.—Charles T. Rainey, a former Pittsburger, is illegally restrained of his liberty in Torrada, the State of Chiapas, Mex. Rainey is a cousin of F. V. McCandless. McCandless received a letter from his cousin, dated Torrada, telling his story. The writer has been in Mexico several years and is a civil engineer. He was employed in running a line of the Mexican Pacific Railway in Southwest Mexico, and some months ago, during a dispute with Mexicans employed on the road, he, in self-defense, drew a revolver and threatened to use it. He was at once set upon by a crowd and the officials of the town were called in and he was arrested without warrant of law and thrust into jail, where he has since been in solitary confinement. He has been treated with every indignity the lowest felon is subjected to. This letter is the first communication any one has had from him.

A Flood in Mexico.

DENVER, Aug. 27.—A special to the News from El Paso, Tex., says: A flood visited the plaza of Juarez yesterday, destroying fifty adobe houses and rendering seventy families homeless. The loss will reach $75,000.

Drowned in a Flood.

CALDWELL (Ohio), Aug. 27.—A heavy rain in Noble County yesterday caused floods, in which Stephen Archer, Dias Hukhudge and his wife and child and Belle Dach and child were drowned.

ARTHUR'S POSITION.

Letter From the Chief of the Locomotive Engineers.

A Neutral Policy Advised in Strikes of Other Organizations.

Reply to Charges of General Master Powderly. Chicago Switchmen's Association Dissolved.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The letter given below was written by P. M. Arthur, Chief Engineer of the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to the Engineer of the Third-avenue Elevated road. The letter is in response to a letter on the subject of the Central strike, and is the first utterance of Arthur, which fully defines his position toward the Central strikers and the Knights of Labor. The letter is as follows:

ARTHUR'S LETTER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 23d.

R. H. Holmes—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your letter of the 23d inst., with Powderly's letter and other clippings from New York papers inclosed, received. In reply I will say I have not received any letter from Powderly. He claims to have written me a private letter on the trouble, and wants me to define my position. If he considers his letter that appeared in the newspapers a private one, I don't, nor will I answer letters that reach me in that way. It is unnecessary for Powderly or any one else to ask me to define the position of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the present trouble on the New York Central. The policy of the brotherhood is well known to him and the public, as it has been repeatedly explained from the public platform and published in the newspapers.

THE CLEVELAND APPOINTMENT.

He says: "Some time ago I telegraphed him (meaning me) that I would meet him in Cleveland, and when I arrived there I could not find him high or low. I learned the telegram had been received by him, but my efforts to locate him were fruitless. Now the facts of the case as far as I can recollect are these: Some four years ago I received a telegram from Powderly requesting me to meet him at the Union Depot in Cleveland on the arrival of a certain train on the Lake Shore road. Owing to my absence from my office I did not receive the message until after the departure of the train, and so informed him by letter, addressing it to him at Scranton. I do not believe he stopped over and looked for me, if he had he would have had no difficulty in finding me at my office or at my home, as I am always at one or the other when in Cleveland.

EASILY FOUND.

He tells a willful falsehood when he says the other leaders were unable to find me when they tried to do so. Any man who tries to find me when I am in Cleveland can do so with very little effort, and no man, whether a leader or a private in the ranks of labor, ever came to my office that he was not treated courteously. While I differ with men as to the best methods to be employed to secure a certain end, I have always been liberal enough to concede to every man the same rights and privileges I ask for myself. When the present trouble on the New York Central first occurred I advised the engineers to abstain from all participation in it and attend strictly to their own business. I gave the same advice when the strike occurred on the Gould system a few years ago. My advice to the Brotherhood Engineers, when the men employed in other branches of the railroad service have been on strike, was to attend their own business and not to do anything that did not properly belong to them as engineers. Can Powderly say the same? I think not. Whenever the engineers have been on strike we never asked any other labor organization to assist us.

A NEUTRAL POSITION.

It is true some members of the order during the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike importuned the switchmen to quit, but they did it on their own responsibility, not by the authority of the organization. Consequently I hold that we are perfectly justified in maintaining a strictly neutral position when others are engaged in a conflict with their employers. Powderly accuses the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of taking the places of striking firemen. If that is true the division of which they are members will deal with them. It is not within the province of my authority to deal with individual members. I wonder if Powderly had the Knights expelled who took the places of our men on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Yours fraternally,

P. M. ARTHUR.

CHICAGO SWITCHMEN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At the stock-yards this morning, while business is not at a standstill, operations are not being conducted with their former facility. The engines, except those of the Lake Shore road, are manned with officials of the respective companies. All the packing-houses are killing to-day.

The striking switchmen are marking every car that leaves the yards with a private mark and they claim to believe it will not be handled by regular men of the various roads.

It is rumored this morning that switchmen on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road have struck.

The strike of the switchmen on the Alton Railroad continues. This morning the firemen and engineers decided not to go out in support of the switchmen. Later in the day a number of non-union switchmen were secured and sent to work under police protection.

MEETING OF GENERAL MANAGERS.

General Managers of all the roads centering in Chicago were in session nearly all day, discussing the strike of the Stock-yards Switching Association. The most positive action taken during the day was the adoption of two resolutions touching kindred subjects. The first declared that under no circumstances would the demands of the striking switchmen for increased pay be granted, and the second re-emphasized the action of Monday dissolving the Switch-Association. The Switching Association, while it may have been held in abeyance up to this time, is now certainly dissolved, and it is hoped by the General Managers that this will offer a speedy solution of the strike, as the roads are doing their own switching. Considerable time was consumed in the discussion and adoption of certain needful regulations to control the interchange of the freight traffic. The General Managers declared their action in regard to the strike to be final and adjourned sine die.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Knights of Labor have played their last card against the New York Central. All they can do now is to await the result. By to-night they will have called out every man who owes them allegiance, and the strike will be enforced him strongly as an organization can enforce it. The railroad officials laugh at the efforts of Powderly to tie up the road and say they are managing their business better than ever, notwithstanding the shouting of the strikers.

THE TIUMEN TRAGEDY.

Russian Exiles Ruthlessly Murdered by Cossack Guards

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The World says that a Russian named Alexander Kwiatkowski arrived here on Monday, direct from St. Petersburg, and brought with him the first account of the Tiumen tragedy, in which several exiles were shot down by the guards.

He had gained his news almost at first-hand, from a relative of one of the victims, Elene Oginski, 18 years of age.

The sufferings of the young girl and her hundred companions on their journey from Ekaterinburg to Tiumen were intense. They walked 500 miles on foot under a hot sun, and when they appealed for relief the guards beat them with the stocks of their guns. Driven to despair, the prisoners turned on the guards when near Tiumen, and began a fight for freedom.

The result was horrifying. The guards fired upon the prisoners and the first victim was the young Princess. Her head was pierced by a bullet and she fell dead without uttering a word. Still the soldiers kept up the firing, and out of the small band of 100 political prisoners twenty were killed and twelve were wounded. It is feared that the remainder were severely punished, if not hanged.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Republican and Democratic Conventions. Anti-Tillmanites.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 27.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Convention to-day Thaddeus E. Crowley of Pickaway County was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation. George B. O'Key of Franklin and Arnold C. Green of Cuyanoga were placed in nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. A ballot resulted in the choice of O'Key. Leopold Keifer was nominated for member of the Board of Public Works. The platform adopted demands a reduction of the tariff, and declares that tariff taxes should be for revenue only. The McKinley bill was denounced, and legislation favored looking to the suppression of trusts and combinations which are calculated to enhance prices or prevent reduction by healthy competition. The party favors the free coinage of silver at its present ratio with gold, and favors just, liberal and equitable pension laws. The Federal Election Bill is denounced as "a measure begotten in partisan desperation to perpetuate the power of the Republican party." The administration of Governor Campbell is indorsed, and the platform concludes: "We denounce the despotic code of rules adopted by the present House of National Representatives and the lawless and arbitrary proceedings of its presiding officer as direct results of a criminal conspiracy to plunder the Treasury, oppress the people and perpetuate the fraudulently acquired power of the Republican party."

SOUTH CAROLINA ANTI-TILLMANITES.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), Aug. 27.—The State Conference of anti-Tillmanites met last night and resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the August Democratic Convention as tyrannous and usurpative, and approving the withdrawal of the delegates who seceded. Tillman's charges and asversions upon the party in power were condemned and asserted to have been utterly refuted in every instance. It is thought by many persons that there will be no further attempt to organize opposition to the Tillmanites.

ARREST OF ALDERMEN.

BIDDEFORD (Me.), Aug. 27.—A sensation was created here this morning when United States Marshal Sanders of Portland placed under arrest the seven Aldermen of Biddeford and took them to Portland on warrants from the United States District Court. The Aldermen are charged with neglecting to strike from the Biddeford voting lists the names of parties not legally entitled to vote, and for a conspiracy in arranging and placing on the lists the names of persons not legal voters. This action is the culmination of the recent naturalization troubles in Biddeford.

THE BENNETT LAW DENOUNCED.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon. J. M. Merrow of Sparta was elected temporary Chairman. The mention of the name of Grover Cleveland in his opening speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His denunciation of the Bennett compulsory school law was also vociferously applauded. The usual committees were appointed with Hon. W. F. Vilas as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling the platform was presented by ex-Secretary Vilas. It denounces the McKinley bill, and declares the Force Bill as a "desperate attempt to perpetuate the power of the Republican party; it denounces Speaker Reed for his arbitrary assumption of authority in an attempt to disfranchise his political opponents; demands that the present tariff be reduced, and that taxation be lowered to meet the just requirements of the public expenses. The following are the planks bearing on the Bennett and school laws of Wisconsin: "We oppose any diversion of the public school funds to sectarian uses. The Democratic party created the public school system in this State, and will always jealously guard and maintain it. The Bennett law is a local manifestation of the settled Republican policy of paternalism; favoring laws providing for the compulsory attendance at school of all children. We believe the school law in force prior to the passage of the Bennett law guaranteed to all children of the State an opportunity for an education, and in this essential feature was stronger than the Bennett law. The underlying principle of the Bennett law is a needless interference with parental rights and the liberty of conscience. The provisions for its enforcement place the accused at the mercy of School Directors and deny his right of trial by jury and according to the law of the land. To mask this tyrannical invasion of individual and constitutional rights the shallow plea of a defense of the English language is advanced. The story of this State, largely peopled with foreign-born citizens, demonstrated the fact that the natural causes and necessities of the situation are advancing the growth of the English language to the greatest possible extent. We, therefore, denounce that law as unnecessary, unwise, unconstitutional, un-American, undemocratic, and demand its repeal." The platform was adopted unanimously. The speakers, in their different addresses nominating the various candidates for Governor, all denounced the law as an unnecessary piece of paternalism. While declaring that they were in favor of teaching English in all the schools, they said they were opposed to compulsion.

The nominating speeches were not finished until 6 o'clock. The ballot did not show any great change until the sixth, when a stampede set in to Peck, and when it became certain he would be nominated some one moved to make it unanimous. General Bragg immediately protested and insisted on the roll-call. The vote showed: George W. Peck 227, Gabriel Bouck 19, John Knight 47, Winans 17. It was moved to make the nomination unanimous, and again Bragg objected, and when the motion was put he and a few friends voted "nay," and were loudly hissed by the convention. Peck was sent for and soon appeared. He thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him.

Carl Jonas of Racine was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 27.—At the second day's session of the National Farmers' Congress to-day Hon. Josiah Wheeler of Kansas presented the first paper of the meeting. His subject was "Legislation for Farmers." President Kolb then introduced Hon. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, who spoke on the silver question. At the afternoon session Hon. W. O. Freeman of Maine spoke on the agricultural interests of New England, and Hon. W. F. Work of Indiana delivered an address condemning the protective tariff policy as hostile to the best interests of the country.

NATIONAL GREENBACK CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The National Greenback Convention convened to-day. About fifty people assembled outside of Indiana. New York sent the largest delegation, sixteen in number. The remainder was scattered pretty evenly over the United States. Colonel Jones took charge of the convention. He pointed out the dangers of sectionalism, and scored both the old parties for what they had and what they had not done. He advocated a financial policy based on a fixed volume of paper money, regulated by law. He wished to bring about a reorganization of the National Greenback party throughout the whole country. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was the signal for several scrambles. The majority report was adopted. It was in substance: That money coming into the treasury from tariff and internal revenue be used in payment of public debts until the circulation reaches $50 per head capita; that the Government expenses be paid in full in greenbacks. It also favored united action with all third parties that agree on fundamental principles that greenback policies are a speedy and practical way of providing good money. At a late hour the conference adjourned to meet at some indefinite date in 1892.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—After organizing the Republican Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A treaty of commerce between Turkey and Germany has been signed at Constantinople.

BLOWS EXCHANGED.

Disgraceful Row in the House of Representatives.

Wilson and Beckwith Indulge in a Fight Over the Lard Bill.

The Democratic Members Enjoy a Family Row Among Their Opponents—Vulgar Epithets Exchanged.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The disgraceful exhibition made in the House of Representatives this afternoon is the talk of Washington to-night. Never before in its history has the House made such a spectacle of itself. The scene of to-day was only the culmination of the trouble that has been brewing for several days. "Billy" Mason, the Chicago Congressman, resolved himself into the champion of Fairbanks & Co.'s compound lard house of Chicago. He started in to show the Democrats how to filibuster, and he outfilibustered the filibusters, consequently the Republicans were not in the best of humor to-day.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, one of the Republican leaders, is naturally an irascible little man, and he lost his temper to-day when McAdoo (D.) of New Jersey made a bitter and sarcastic speech directed at himself. The Lime Kiln Club's antics are funny, the Debating Society on the Stanislaus was ludicrous and some of the Oklahoma political conventions witnessed by the writer were enough to convulse a dyspeptic and drive away the blues, but to-day's performances equaled anything in parliamentary theatricals ever seen on this continent.

Vulgarity was mistaken for wit, and what was wanted in wit was made up in laughter. Cannon and McAdoo exhausted their vocabulary of epithets, and all would have been well had it not been for the respective friends of the angry gentlemen.

Mr. Beckwith of New Jersey thought that Mr. Cannon's vulgar language should be recorded, while Mr. Wilson of Washington retorted that Mr. Cannon was all right.

Warm words followed, the lie was passed and even more opprobrious epithets were exchanged. The light-weight member from Washington made a pass, which was parried by the New Jersey boy, who countered on Wilson's chest. At this juncture Lehlbach of New Jersey rushed in and attempted to part the belligerents.

Mr. Williams of Ohio seized Beckwith from behind and threw him to his seat with considerable force. Mr. Beckwith then turned his attention to his supposed assailant in the rear. Others rushed in and the prospects seemed good for a free-for-all set-to.

Corpulent Mr. Baker of New York was accidentally struck by some one who drew back harder than he hit. This back-hander took poor Mr. Baker full on the abdomen and "subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

Morrow of California and Perkins of Kansas were in the House barber-shop when they heard the fearful din of battle. The tonsorial artists promptly deserted their posts of duty and went in to see the fun followed by Morrow and Perkins, with lather on their faces and towels under their chins.

Ye gods! what a tableau was presented, take it all in all! A cluster of men pulling, hauling, clawing the air and pounding at each other; Morrow and Perkins in their bibs and lathered faces, open mouthed and amazed, and on the other side of the House Democrats convulsed with laughter, rolling in their seats and fairly howling with delight. If it could only be dramatized "Fun on the Bristol" would be quite laid in the shade.

Finally the Sergeant-at-Arms ran up and grabbed the mace which always stands beside Speaker Reed. It is a stick surmounted with an eagle. The Sergeant-at-Arms waved it aloft like a magician's wand. The effect was soothing; the members took their seats and soon again all was serene.

McClammy of North Carolina was on the floor during the row. McClammy always is when a fight is imminent. He is the "Ransy Sniffle" of the House. A description of to-day's scene would be incomplete without mentioning this celebrated character and the part he took. Long spells of fever and ague in McClammy's youth have conspired, with red clay and blackberries, to stunt his growth. His height is just five feet. His average weight (in blackberry season) ninety-five pounds. Nothing on this earth delights "ransy" so much as a fight.

During to-day's melee he busied himself in a most honest endeavor to hear and see all that transpired. Afterward "Ransy" was heard telling about how the trouble occurred, where he was when it began, and praised his own conduct during the melee to a group of correspondents. He related the minutest details of the affray. His eye assumed something of a living fire and his tongue acquired a volubility that bordered upon eloquence.

Mr. Wilson was seen to-night by the California Associated Press agent. He insists that Beckwith grossly insulted him, otherwise he would not have struck him. In everybody's opinion Mr. Wilson is an inoffending gentleman, and in to-day's affair Beckwith must have been the aggressor.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The Proceedings of the House Enlivened by a Personal Encounter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—When the House met this morning the opponents of the lard bill, led by Mason of Illinois, at once began filibustering. The ill feeling developed led to a personal affray this afternoon between Beckwith of New Jersey and Wilson of Washington.

The roll was being called upon a ruling by Speaker Reed respecting the calling to order of Cannon of Illinois by Enloe of Tennessee for words spoken in debate.

Mason was criticising Cannon for the tone of the remark to which Enloe objected. Between them sat Beckwith and Wilson, on either side of Lehlbach. Over all took part, sotto voce, in the controversy, when suddenly Wilson and Beckwith were seen to rise, and the former struck at the latter, lightly touching him on the breast.

Lehlbach sprang between them, and Wilson was unable to reach around him. Williams of Ohio, anxious to stop the affray, seized Beckwith from behind and forced him to his seat with considerable vigor.

At this Beckwith turned his attention to a supposed assailant in the rear, and it required the efforts of two or three Republicans to prevent a collision. Williams succeeded in assuring Beckwith that he had no hostile intentions and the latter resumed his seat.

The incident was over in a few seconds and added but little to the excitement then existing on the floor, but it was the occasion for jeering laughter among the Democrats who witnessed it.

The eagle and mace of the Sergeant-at-Arms were hurriedly borne to the scene of the conflict, and at its appearance all became quiet.

Wilson said afterward, in explanation of the difficulty, that Beckwith had applied a most offensive epithet to him, and on the spur of the moment he had struck him.

McAdoo attacked Cannon's resolution bitterly. What right had the latter to indict his peers and hold them up to the country or leaving the hall for the purpose of evading responsibility? After ridiculing Cannon's statesmanship and historical knowledge, he cast his store of ridicule upon Cannon's love for the farmer.

Cannon rose to reply. He admitted that he was not a great statesman, and also admitted the superiority of the gentleman from New Jersey. His friend abounded in one thing, and that was wind, and under pressure it went out. [Laughter.]

There was instantly great confusion and disorder.

McAdoo shouted out that he wanted the words to go upon the record as a specimen of Cannon's vulgarity.

Caruth of Kentucky suggested the propriety of clearing the galleries of ladies.

Again McAdoo shouted out to Cannon: "If you can afford to let that go on record as a specimen of your stable-jockey wit I can afford to have it there. I cannot indulge in blackguardism with you. You ought to argue with a stable-jockey. That is your size."

Later in the day Cannon apologized for his statement, saying he hoped a vulgar construction would not be put upon it.

The Speaker then stated that the vote recurred upon the question of sustaining the decision of the Speaker in holding the lard bill to be unfinished business.

McAdoo arose to a question of privilege. The gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) had made what he called an explanation, but what he (McAdoo) and those around him construed to be an additional attack upon him. He asked for two minutes in which to reply, but at the Speaker's request withheld his remarks for the present.

On sustaining the decision, the House was once more left without a quorum. The two minutes granted to McAdoo were then accorded him.

He said he had hoped the gentleman from Illinois, by a frank and manly statement, would have purged himself of the suspicion of having injected vulgarity into the debate, but he had not done so. A gentleman was justified under no circumstances in ever descending to vulgar, indecent and blackguard remarks, or remarks that could be construed as such.

Cannon said he could add nothing to what he had said. He had disclaimed his intention of saying anything that would wound the feelings or propriety of the most delicate.

A call of the House was ordered, and disclosed the presence of 198 members.

A motion to dispense with further proceedings was lost.

Brosius offered a resolution to arrest all absentees, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to telegraph for absent members, and revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of illness.

This was agreed to and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Disposition of Plumb's Prohibition Resolution. The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—In the Senate to-day the resolution heretofore offered by Plumb, instructing the Committee on Rules to issue orders to prevent the sale of liquors in the Senate wing of the Capitol, was taken up.

Butler's amendment directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a daily inspection of the committee-rooms and other apartments was rejected.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Blair to the words "and their use as a beverage." Blair said the real evil was the consumption of liquor by Senators in the committee-rooms.

This charge was combated by Teller, Sherman and others, who contended that the Senate was a temperate body.

The resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up, the question being on the substitute offered by McPherson yesterday for Schedule D, "Wood and manufactures of wood."

Davis addressed the Senate. He said the Tariff Bill was, in its general aspect, a wisely devised measure, and he should criticize it not in its entirety, but in the hope of a modification of some of its items. He thought it should be amended in the direction of reciprocity, so as to secure to American farmers trade with foreign nations, especially with South America, Central America, Mexico and the West Indies. Among the there was one item in the bill of extraordinary importance to the people of Minnesota, and that was binding twine. In his opinion the article should go on the free list and should be subject to no duty or tax whatever. This matter affected the farmers of every State in the Union. The entire business, including the sources from which that commodity is supplied, was governed by a combination of all, or substantially all, the manufacturers of cordage and binding twine. That combination controlled absolutely the raw material, such as sisal, jute, etc., in places where it was grown, and also limited the product of the manufactured article and fixed its price. They were in no need of protection. They were amenable to the law against trusts and certainly the Senate should not legislate in favor of men under the ban of outlawry.

Passing from the special subject, Davis addressed himself to the "desirability of unrestricted commercial relations with our sister republics in the south." He would, he said, retain the duty on sugar as an instrument of coercive persuasion, to the enlargement of the American foreign trade, by omitting that duty as a consideration therefor. As to wool, we would give to American farmers the fullest protection on the kinds of wool that they raised, but if it was found that American farmers could not, or would not, produce the coarse wools of Argentine Republic, he would retain the duty on the coarse wools of South America as a basis of negotiation for reciprocity that would create a market in that country for the products of the farms and factories of the United States. He would adopt the same policy as to hides, rubber, cocoa, cabinet woods and other articles. He would also adopt retaliatory measures against France,