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DAILY AVERAGE FOR AUGUST.....1015
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The Morning Call.

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SUNDAY, THE LAST DAY IN AUGUST, WAS FIRST IN ADVERTISING, Exceeding all Previous Records!
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AN EXCESS OF 220 INCHES, OR ELEVEN COLUMNS, OVER ITS NEAREST COMPETITOR!

VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 94. SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Narrow Escape of United States Minister Mizner.

Shot At by the Daughter of the Late General Barrundia.

The Bullet Buried in the Leaves of a Law Volume—Letter of Protest to President Harrison.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A Herald Guatemala dispatch says: A daughter of General Barrundia, who was shot dead in the cabin of the Acapulco at San Jose de Guatemala last week, attempted to shoot United States Minister Mizner to-day. Mr. Mizner was at his desk translating a guarantee given to him by this Government that Barrundia's life would be spared in case he was surrendered, when a young woman came into the office. As the Minister looked up from his work she was standing within four feet of him with a revolver in her hand. She saluted him saying: "Are you the American Minister?" Mizner replied: "I am; can I be of any service to you?" With flashing eyes she accused him of having been directly the cause of her father's death, and announced that she meant to kill him. Mizner took the matter coolly and tried to reason with the girl, who was apparently almost crazed with excitement, and who in the most tragic manner poured on him the bitterest invective of which the Spanish language is capable. At last she pulled the trigger of the pistol. Mizner had taken up a heavy law book, which he with apparent carelessness held between him and the girl, and the bullet which was meant for his heart was caught in the leaves of the book. The shot attracted attention, and before the second shot could be fired assistance arrived, and the pistol was taken away from the young woman. Throughout the entire exciting interview Mizner maintained the utmost coolness. Policemen were called in, and the young woman was quickly arrested. She proved to be Christian Barrundia, daughter of the murdered General. As soon as President Barillas heard of the occurrence, he sent his respects and offered the power of his Government to protect the American Legation. Mizner declined the offer and will not prosecute the lady, and insists that no further steps shall be taken. It is generally believed here that Barrundia would have been in no danger of death had he not resisted arrest.

According to the Herald's Washington special, Assistant Secretary Wharton was greatly surprised when informed of the attempt on Mizner's life. "Why, we have received nothing on the subject," said he. "Is it possible that an attack has been made upon our Minister, with intent to take his life? Poor fellow, he is certainly having a hard time of it. I suppose we shall have a dispatch from him to-morrow, giving full details, if the report is true. The State Department officials are anxiously awaiting dispatches from Mizner.

A Herald dispatch from Mexico says that the widow of Barrundia has sent a long cable message to President Harrison, in which she says: "The wife and children of Jose Martin Barrundia protest before you with greatest indignation and sorrow, that our beloved husband and father has been vilely assassinated on board an American steamer at San Jose, where he was found under shelter of the American flag, and his capture, illegally consummated by the Government of Guatemala, is due to the officious and criminal co-operation of Minister Mizner, who ordered the captain of the steamer to deliver up the General. We protest before you against this savage deed, and we expect, from your rectitude and the justice that belongs to our demand, due reparation for the outrage of which we are the inconsolable victims."

RIOT AT VALPARAISO.

Stores Plundered and Citizens Murdered by a Mob.

PANAMA, Sept. 1.—A letter from Valparaiso, Chile, gives an account of rioting that characterized the recent strikes there. It seems that the launchmen and stevedores struck in the morning, and soon compelled the workmen in the Custom-house to cease labor. The strikers demanded payment in coin, not in notes, and this demand caused the doors of the Custom-house to be closed, a step which was promptly followed by most of the business houses throughout the city. The strikers then formed a mob and visited several manufacturing establishments, doing much damage. A number of citizens appealed to the authorities to act, but they remained passive for several hours, during which rioting and plundering was going on. Finally, after eight men had been wounded and twelve killed the authorities determined to send out military pickets and defend the public offices. By this time the mob, which had divided in three sections, was busily engaged in plundering and destroying the stores in the streets not visited in the morning, compelling workmen in all places to quit and fighting where they resisted. At a bakery in one street twelve men were killed. The bakery and several adjoining stores were sacked. Finally a picket of soldiers appeared and asked the plunderers to withdraw. As they did not do so the soldiers withdrew. Similar scenes were at the same time being enacted in other quarters of the city. Railway shops were completely destroyed, as well as manufactories in the vicinity, and their contents thrown into the sea. While the mob was engaged in sacking the National Biscuit Factory a picket arrived, and the mob not retiring, opened fire, killing one of the rioters and wounding four others. By this time, however, the crowd numbered at least 10,000, and although repeatedly charged by the police who employed sabres, it stood its ground, although some twenty of its members were killed and others seriously wounded. Viewed from the beach the scene on the hill was horrible, as the police were seen, sabres in hand, charging here and there. The mob offered some resistance and wounded some policemen. But order was temporarily restored with the assistance of the reinforcement of the fresh pickets and by stationing another company of artillery near the railway station.

By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the mob had almost disappeared to drinking-shops and groggeries. At the time the foregoing scenes were being enacted, many others of a similar class were in progress in other parts. At 7 o'clock this evening a body of policemen charged on the mob and made five prisoners. At the same time a band of rioters passed through Victoria street smashing doors, windows, lamps, etc., and crying "Pillage, pillage." They plundered many houses. During the night the streets were patrolled by troops. At 7:20 P. M. cavalry pickets made several charges in the Amandral, where stores were being sacked. In Condell street the mob attacked some jewelry-stores. The pickets arrived after all was over. At 9:30 o'clock P. M. trains arrived with a battalion commanded by General Valdivieso, and subsequently a corps of 500 strong. The Intendente and Commander of Police had almost fraternized with the strikers. On the hills around Valparaiso many outrages and robberies have been committed. At Santiago somewhat similar rioting occurred at the session of the Deputies.

MAJOR RATHBONE'S SUCCESSOR.

General Adam King in Possession of the French Consulate.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—General Adam King took possession of the French Consulate to-day, and Major Jared L. Rathbone is again a private citizen. The ceremony of the official transfer was of a very simple character and did not occupy much time. As soon as the new Consul was greeted in the offices by Major Rathbone, the latter said: "Let us walk through the rooms and see the papers and property." This was done and afterward they had a talk about the case of the man who was wanted in California as the inheritor of a large fortune Rathbone will sail for New York on Saturday. He has been a good official, and has given satisfaction to all who have had any business to transact with the consulate.

STRUCK AN ICEBERG.

Narrow Escape of the Steamer Vancouver From Destruction.

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.—The Dominion Line steamer Vancouver, Captain Tindall, from Liverpool, August 21st, arrived here to-day after a rough passage. After weathering the storm she was enveloped in a thick fog and surrounded by icebergs. She struck one about a mile in width, but fortunately, owing to careful handling, escaped serious damage.

Privileges Granted to Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The Armenian Patriarch, after a conference with the Sultan's Secretary, obtained an irade assenting to the demands made by the Patriarch in his memorandum, including the restoration of privileges of the Armenian Church and improvement in the condition of the Armenians in Asia Minor. The Patriarch thereupon agreed to withdraw his resignation and continue in his post for some months, pending the fulfillment of the Sultan's promises.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Mark Lane Express says: Offerings of new wheat are scarce. Best whites are quoted at 42s. Old wheat is extremely scarce, the highest quotation being 40s. Foreign wheat has advanced 6d. Flour has risen 6d. Corn is strong. Mixed American has risen 1s. At to-day's market there were larger supplies of new wheat. First white was quoted at 40s. Foreign wheats were irregular. California advanced 6d, and Indian 3d. Flour was slow. Oats was scarcer. Corn rose 6d.

Naval Courtesies.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Admiral Rigumer, Naval Commander at Toulon, in reply to a letter from Vice-Admiral Haskins, commanding the British Mediterranean squadron, informing him that a British cruiser and a dispatch-boat were about to enter the port, sent a courteous note inviting the whole British Mediterranean squadron to visit Toulon. The authorities are making elaborate preparations for the reception of the squadron.

Damaged at Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The steamer California, from Hamburg for New York, which passed Lizard yesterday, returned to Plymouth to-day with three propeller blades gone. She reports that the accident occurred August 25th, during a gale. One of the same pair of steamers, the Hanetia, Captain Kuhlman, from New York, August 20th, arrived at Hamburg to-day.

King Humbert's Affront.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—No French fleet will be present at Spezzia at the launching of the new Italian warship at that port. The order for sending a squadron to Spezzia to do do honor to King Humbert has been countermanded in consequence of a dispute regarding formalities to be observed on the occasion.

Ireland's Misfortune.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A reporter of the Daily News, who has been making a tour of Limerick, Waterford and parts of Cork County, gives a deplorable account of the condition of the potato crop. He says the blight never before appeared so early.

Osman Digna at Tokar.

SUAKIM, Sept. 1.—Osman Digna has arrived at Tokar with 3000 followers.

The grain trade between Suakim and the interior has been stopped to prevent the spread of cholera.

Intense Heat in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The intense heat which now prevails in Russia has caused, recently, heavy destruction by fires, the loss from this cause being estimated at 500,000 rubles.

Eighty Miners Suffocated.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—An explosion occurred to-day in a mine at Boryslav, in Galicia. Eighty miners were suffocated.

Cholera in Egypt.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—Since Tuesday last there has been forty-eight fresh cases of cholera in Elryh and eighteen deaths.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

A Serious Accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

HOT SPRINGS (Wyo.), Sept. 1.—A terrible accident occurred on the Northern Pacific Railroad to-night four miles from Eagle Gorge and about sixty miles from Tacoma. Passenger Train 2, east bound, was wrecked and twelve persons injured, two fatally. The tender of the second engine, mail, express and baggage cars smoker, emigrant and two day coaches were thrown from the track. Physicians were sent from Ellensburg and those injured will be taken to Tacoma. BEN YOUNG, umpire of the Northwest League, and a man named KEPPLER, it is thought, are fatally injured. The names of those more or less seriously injured are:

W. HEALY and wife of Tracy, Minn.
DR. A. H. FOWLER of Holyoke, Mass.
V. C. FROST of Hot Springs.
E. T. FURMISH of Tacoma.
JUDD RANDALL of Clenville, Minn.
GEORGE BROHASKY of Spokane Falls.
R. D. CAMPBELL, Oregon.
E. W. JACOBS, the cook on the dining-car.
C. H. WOODSON, one of a party of tourists.
GEORGE A. PURPLE of Edgewood, Mich

Pinkerton Detective Beaten.

TRIBES HILL (N. Y.), Sept. 1.—A Pinkerton detective was assaulted and badly beaten near the New York Central Station last night. He was under the influence of liquor and abusive.

The Bicycle.

HARTFORD (Conn.), Sept. 1.—In the State bicycle races to-day E. C. Anthony, of Trenton, lowered the world's record in the quarter of a mile race to 32 2-5.

Old Mr. Hoffman was found dead in a spring near Moline. He had fallen into shallow water and was drowned with the back of his head out of it.

GRAND REVIEW.

Enthusiastic and Successful Celebration of Labor Day.

Imposing Parades of Workingmen in the Eastern States.

Grand Demonstrations in Denver and Topeka. Over Five Thousand Men in Line in Seattle.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Picnics, parades, athletic sports and a general turnout of workmen marked labor's annual holiday in this city. The great milling and manufacturing districts, the Kensington and Richmond mills and factories, were all shut down and their thousands of operators celebrated the day by generally indulging in outdoor sports.

UNITED FORCES.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The labor organizations in and around Boston celebrated Labor day in the same general manner as in previous years. The day was a legal holiday and all business, including the editions of evening papers, was suspended. The parade was the largest ever seen on a Labor day, the divided councils that prevailed in former years having united their forces in one grand procession, in which 10,000 participated.

TWO PARADES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Labor day was celebrated to-day in grander style than ever. All the Government and municipal offices, banks, etc., were closed. The city was gayly decorated with the flags of all nations, and hundreds of thousands of people lined the sidewalks on the routes of the processions. There were two parades—that of the Central Labor Union, which took in the west side of city, and that of the Central Labor Federation, which stirred up the denizens of the east side. At least 25,000 men turned out in the latter, while the Central Labor Union marshaled 20,000 Socialists, and took a very active part in the east side parade.

A LONG LINE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Labor day was generally observed in this city. There were two parades this morning, one under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly, with 20,000 men in line, and one by the Knights of Labor, who turned out 1000.

PROCESSION, GAMES AND SPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.—Labor day was observed by all the local trades unions and labor organizations. Over 6000 men participated in the parade this morning. The afternoon was spent in games and sports at Troost Park.

FIRST OBSERVANCE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Labor day was observed to-day for the first time. The banks and Chamber of Commerce and business houses were open. The labor organizations and trade unions united in a parade and 3000 were in line. Mayor Mosby and the city officers rode at the head. This afternoon there was a picnic at Hilton House.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Labor-day demonstrations were a great success. Nearly 10,000 union men were in line, and after the parade they enjoyed the remainder of the day at Schneider's Garden.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—During the passage of the Bakers' Union in the labor parade at Allegheny City, this afternoon, a party of American mechanics broke into the ranks and tore down the German flag which the bakers were carrying. The bakers defended the flag, but were overpowered, and the flag was trailed in the dust. No person was seriously injured, but the incident created great excitement and considerable bad blood.

A FINE DEMONSTRATION.

DENVER, Sept. 1.—Labor day was generally observed here to-day, all places of business being closed. The parade was the finest demonstration of the kind ever seen in the West. Fully 10,000 workmen were in line, nearly all being in uniform and bearing the badge of some labor organization. After the parade the suburban trains carried thousands to Military Park, where they indulged in dancing and athletic games.

A GALA DAY.

TOPEKA (Kans.), Sept. 1.—One of the greatest celebrations that has ever taken place in the name of labor made this a gala day for Topeka. Business was suspended and great crowds witnessed the parade, which was reviewed by Governor Humphrey and State and city officers. This is the first official recognition of Labor day in this State.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.—Labor day was more extensively observed in Kansas to-day than ever before. Parades occurred in all of the larger cities and a majority of the towns.

LARGE PARADE.

LINCOLN (Nebr.), Sept. 1.—The first Labor day ever celebrated in this State, and which was recognized as such by the laws of the State generally, was observed in this city to-day. There was a large parade.

LARGE PROCESSION AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Labor day was observed here, and many of the streets were decorated. A large procession marched to the exhibition grounds, where speeches were made.

REVIEWED BY THE MAYOR.

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—The greatest celebration in the history of this city occurred to-day. Over 5000 workingmen, representing sixty trades unions, passed in review before the Mayor, Common Council and Chamber of Commerce in the morning. The procession was a mile and a half long. Each trade was represented by an emblematic float, many of them being very artistic. The police force, Fire Department and other departments of the city government were represented. A crowd of fully 20,000 people lined Front and Second streets during the parade. Two trains of fifteen cars each took the labor unions to Renton, where the afternoon was devoted to athletic sports and amusements. The best of order prevailed. When the parade passed a building on Second street, upon which scab bricklayers and hod-carriers were at work, the unions of the two trades paused and jeered them. There was no other demonstration.

AT TACOMA.

TACOMA, Sept. 1.—Labor day was observed in this city to-day by a parade of the different labor unions, and a general suspension of business.

A Globe's Fair for New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Mail and Express advocates holding a Columbian Fair in New York in 1892, and says: We need no help from Congress. We can go on independently and so may Chicago. One thousand miles is country enough to support two fairs. Ours will be over before Chicago wishes hers to begin and most of the exhibits can be transferred from ours to hers. Chicago can see that her way to get any foreign exhibits is to have them passed here first and once in the country it will be for the interest of exhibitors to send them to both expositions. Let the country demand, or even let the Eastern, Middle and Northeastern States demand a Columbian Exhibition in New York in 1892 and it will be held. Let us have a Globe's Fair in New York in 1892 and a World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

Elaped With a Colored Coachman.

NORTHWOOD (Pa.), Sept. 1.—Yesterday morning after Henry Ashton, a prominent citizen of this place, had breakfasted he sent word to his stable to have his colored coachman, William Thompson, bring his horse and carriage to the door, as he intended to take his wife and daughter Emily for a drive to Pennville. After waiting some time for the coachman's appearance he went to the stable to ascertain the cause of delay. From Thompson's wife he learned that the coachman had gone away with the horse and carriage shortly after midnight, saying he was going to visit his sister, who was seriously ill. Ashton returned to the house and was there informed by his wife, in a paroxysm of grief, that Emily could not be found. Then a horrible suspicion took possession of his mind that the coachman and his daughter had eloped. A visit to her room furnished the proof of his erring daughter's flight. A letter to her father told her love for Thompson, her effort to conquer the feeling and her final yielding to a passion which she acknowledged could bring nothing but disgrace upon herself and family. Ashton, with a number of friends, started in pursuit of the fleeing couple, but could find no trace. The horse and carriage were found tied to a tree. Miss Ashton is 23 years old and very pretty. Thompson is described as an intelligent negro, but very uncouth. He has a wife and four children.

HENRY GEORGE.

His Return From Europe—A Reception at Cooper Union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Henry George reached here this morning on the steamer Servia. Delegates of the Single Tax Club met George at the pier and extended him a welcome. In addition a large number of single-tax men marched in a body to meet him. George said his trip around the world was more successful than he anticipated, even in the protection strongholds of Australia. His most pronounced views on free trade were given impartial hearing everywhere. "Single-tax clubs," he said, "have sprung up all along the line after my speeches. The issue has already entered Australian politics, Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, is a convert of ours and an earnest advocate of a single tax. He used his influence to make my trip a success." George laid stress on the statement that John Farrell, the single-tax leader of New South Wales, has been made editor-in-chief of the leading paper of Sydney.

RECEPTION AT COOPER UNION.

Two thousand people attended the reception this evening to Henry George at Cooper Union. Judge Maguire of San Francisco welcomed George, and verses of welcome by Frances M. Milne of California were read. In his response, among other utterances, George said America was a great and beautiful land, but not free. The Americans were not free to build and sail ships, not free from the dominion of politicians, not free to buy and sell a peck of apples without a license. The speaker was not proud of this republic, but he had hopes of it. Speaking of the dissatisfaction existing between capital and labor and the manner of curing it, George said: "Labor combinations wont do it; strikes, co-operation, sharing of profits, dealing out of social crumbs, wont do. The only thing that will do it is justice; carrying into effect the gospel of free trade [cheers; to give every man that which belongs to him. What will give him this? Single tax." [Cheers.]

SINGLE-TAX CONVENTION.

Delegates from single-tax clubs of thirty-three States and the District of Columbia met at Cooper Union this afternoon for the promotion of single-tax clubs in the United States. There are 320 delegates. William T. Crasdale of New York called the convention to order. He explained how the conference was to be conducted, and during his address had occasion to say that Henry George suggested the idea. At the mention of George's name the entire meeting rose in a body and cheered. H. F. Ring, City Attorney of Houston, Texas, told of the progress of the single-tax idea in Texas. He said the Farmers' Alliance was becoming powerful. It has 50,000 or 75,000 members in Texas, and they had placed a man in the Governor's chair who was a man of the people of the United States. They were favorable to the single-tax ideas. The Knights of Labor were also favorable to the single-tax idea, and many of them were committed to it. Dr. Henry Chase of St. Louis said the single-tax idea favored the abolition of all laws supporting monopoly; the abolition of paper currency and the abolition of legal money. [Cheers.] The Republican party is committing suicide, and the Democrats are dying a slow death. He, however, had hopes that the Democrats would do some good before they died.

Louis A. Post was elected permanent Chairman. In his speech he said he believed Henry George always saw the hand of God in the single tax movement. The path is broadening, and will broaden until the entire Democratic party is included in the movement. William E. Brooks of South Dakota was elected permanent Recording Secretary; R. G. Brown of Tennessee and John C. White of Illinois Assistant Secretaries; H. F. Ring of Texas, William Lloyd Garrison of Massachusetts and A. H. Stephenson of Pennsylvania, Vice-Presidents. Committees were appointed and the meeting adjourned.

SENTIMENTS OF HENRY GEORGE.

The Press Committee distributed the interview which follows as the sentiments of Henry George. The questions were written out and sent to George, who filled in the answers:

Q.—Will you run for Mayor? A.—No.

Q.—Would you run if a monster petition, such as that of 1885, were presented? A.—No; I did that once under a sense of duty, but I think I discharged my duty then.

Q.—Will you run for Congress? A.—No.

Q.—Under what circumstances would you run? A.—I would not run at all. I see no prospect of circumstances that would induce me to run for anything. I have other work to do.

Q.—Will you go to Pennsylvania to stump the State for Pattison? A.—I have not been asked.

Q.—Then if you should go would that commit the Democratic party to free trade? A.—I don't know how it is within my power by doing or not doing anything to commit the Democratic party. It is committing itself to free trade pretty fast, and if I could hasten its advance to the only logical and truly Democratic position of absolute free trade and no tariff at all, I would go further than Pennsylvania.

Q.—You have said the Salvation Army is inclined to assist the single-tax movement. How far has it gone in the single-tax direction? A.—That is hardly the way I put it. I have said that the Salvation Army is about beginning to grapple with the poverty and destitution which exist in all the cities of Great Britain, and I am satisfied that any attempt of this kind must ultimately lead them to single-tax views. I think I am now breaking no confidence in saying that Mrs. Booth, who has been a sharer of all the General's labors, and who is now passing to her rest through the slow agony of an incurable disease, has been for years what we would call a single-tax woman. General Booth himself has not, I think, got so far, nor is the army in any way committed to the single tax, but it has been seen that the work of true Christianity cannot be accomplished until every one is willing to support himself by honest labor, should he have an opportunity to do so.

Q.—Is there any probability of a single-tax candidate being put in the field in 1892? A.—I do not think there is any probability of a single-tax party being in the field, for single-tax candidates will in many cases be run, and the Democratic party is rapidly on its way to free trade.

Escaping Gas.

SEATTLE, Sept. 2.—A Mrs. Adler was retiring to her room on the second floor of the Diller Hotel, corner of Second and University streets, at eleven o'clock last night when she smelt escaping gas. Al Wilkes, the porter, and Willie Potts, the elevator boy, went to find the leak, and Wilkes lighted a match, when an explosion followed, blowing the door to splinters and driving it against the wall across the corridor, smashing windows and setting the bed on fire. Dr. Otis F. Presbury, Washington, city editor of Public Opinion, was passing along the corridor, and was struck by the door. His spectacles were smashed and his face and hands badly burned. The fire was easily extinguished.

Accident to a Northern Pacific Train.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 1.—The Northern Pacific Railroad officials late to-night got word of an accident to the passenger train which left Tacoma this afternoon, when four miles east of Eagle Gorge, about 60 miles from Tacoma. The train struck a broken rail derailing the tank of the engine and several coaches. Several passengers were injured, but no names were received.

Another Train Held Up.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Sept. 2.—The Louisville and Nashville Cannon-ball train, north-bound, was held up by masked robbers about half a mile north of Pensacola Junction early this (Tuesday) morning. The safe was taken from the express car, but the extent of the robbery is not known.

Two Men Drowned.

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—Word was received here late to-night that Lincoln Low and C. L. Pearl, both colored waiters at the Rainier Hotel in this city, were drowned in Hoods Canal, near Union City, late Saturday. The two young men left here Saturday afternoon on the steamer Delta to go to claims on Hoods Canal.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Morrow Has No Intention of Succeeding Clarkson.

Determined to Resume His Law Practice After Congress Adjourns.

Commissioner Raum Charged With Tampering With the Records of the Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Washington Post has mentioned Mr. Morrow as a candidate for First Assistant Postmaster-General, vice Clarkson resigned, and it has been telegraphed all over the country that Morrow was a candidate for the place. There is not one word of truth in the report. Mr. Morrow has never even thought of such a thing. He is bent upon returning to San Francisco at the end of his congressional term to practice his profession. He will start for home just as soon as Congress adjourns. He will return here next winter, but after that he expects to devote all his time to the practice of law.

The Light-house Board has issued a notice that on and after September 30th the steam siren now used during thick and foggy weather at the Point Reyes light station, California, will be discontinued, and that thereafter the fog signal at the above named light station will be a 12-inch steam whistle, giving blasts of five seconds' duration of seventy seconds' interval.

Assistant Secretary Bacheldor of the Treasury Department has written to the Collector of Customs at San Diego concerning the application of C. A. Bon for allowance of damage on Portland cement imported by him last June and says that action by the department is not necessary, and that the allowance made should be deducted in liquidation of the entry and a certified statement for the refunding of the excess of duties exacted should be forwarded to the department in the usual form. The San Diego Collector is also directed to take a similar course in the application of A. F. Biles.

At the State Department the report of the Hawaiian revolution is discredited. Official dispatches from Honolulu, which are always examined at San Francisco, have been found to contain nothing calculated to cause alarm.

Alice Ruth has been appointed Postmistress at Lodge, Fresno County, Cal., vice Silas Ruth, resigned.

The following residents of California have been granted pensions: Original widows, etc., Caroline, widow of William H. H. Waterhouse, Jamestown; Margaret, widow of Paul Lindan, Benicia; Mexican survivor, Asa H. Corcoran, Yountville.

BLAINE'S VICTORY.

His Reciprocity Scheme to Be Embodied in the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Mr. Blaine's reciprocity proposition has won, as indicated in last night's dispatch, sent exclusively by the California Associated Press. On Saturday afternoon there was a final conference between Messrs. Aldrich and Allison on one side and Speaker Reed and McKinley on the other. It was agreed that the plan of Mr. Blaine, to trade the free admission of sugar for an equivalent market for American products, should be accepted by the Senate and agreed to by the conferees on the part of the House, thus guaranteeing its success.

There will be in the reciprocity clause of the Tariff Bill a retaliatory clause, intended to force open the gates to the markets of foreign countries.

The mutual agreement upon the reciprocity clause in the Tariff Bill, it is believed, practically cut off all debate on the sugar schedule in the Senate and also in the House. It is said that only Mr. Evarts of New York will oppose the sugar clause in the Senate, and that it will meet with no opposition of consequence in the House. Senators Manderson and Paddock, who have been fighting for encouragement for the beet-sugar industry, which is taking a foothold in Nebraska, intended to make speeches against free sugar, but the reciprocity agreement secures their votes and support.

The agreement reached Saturday by the representative Republicans from the two Houses insures not only the speedy adoption of the reciprocity clause in the Senate, but an admirable agreement in the Conference Committee, as the gentlemen who have reached the preliminary agreement will undoubtedly be on the Conference Committee, excepting, of course, Speaker Reed. The latter, while objecting to reciprocity at the outset, now accepts it very heartily. Major McKinley, who also opposed reciprocity at the beginning of this Congress, falls into line gracefully.

To President Harrison much credit is due for the successful termination of what at first appeared to be a serious controversy. When the President came to Washington from Cape May, after his celebrated interview with Secretary Blaine, he was inclined to issue a message, urging Congress to support Secretary Blaine's reciprocity plan, but he soon came to the conclusion that he could do more in his personal capacity than through an official document. He, therefore, set about at the missionary work and urged individual Representatives and Senators as they came from day to day to the White House to come to an understanding on the proposition, and they have finally done so in a way that will prove very satisfactory to Republicans at large and the people of the country generally.

THE TERRITORIES.

A Committee to Report on Their Eligibility to Admission as States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Territories to-day the subject of the consideration of bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union being under discussion, a preamble and resolution in regard to the matter, drawn up by Representative Mansur of Missouri was unanimously adopted. The preamble recites that there have been bills introduced in the House and referred to the Territories Committee looking to the future admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as States, and that a great contrariety of opinion exists as to the wisdom and propriety of their immediate admission into the Union. The resolution authorizes the Committee on Territories to send a sub-committee of seven members to New Mexico and Arizona, with authority to inquire into the social, educational, financial and moral conditions existing in the Territories, and report whether the Territories, in justice to themselves and their relations to other States of the Union, are prepared for Statehood or not. The resolution also authorizes the sub-committee on their trip to visit such localities in the Territory of Utah as they may deem proper and there take testimony upon the questions of the prevalence and extent of or decadence of the doctrines and practices of plural and celestial marriages, as taught by the heads of the Mormon Church. The committee is required to make its report at the second session of the present Congress.

HOLLANDER'S CASE.

The Exiled American Will Be Allowed to Return to Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A telegram was received at the State Department to-day from Minister Mizner saying that the Guatemalan Government had acceded to the demands of this Government that Hollander, the exiled American editor, be allowed to return to Guatemala for the purpose of fixing up his private affairs. Mizner said nothing regarding Barrundia, and it is said that no further action will be taken until Mizner's report is received.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

Cooper Charges the Commissioner With Tampering With the Record.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The special House Committee investigating the charges against Commissioner Raum resumed its session this morning. Cooper opened the proceedings by complaining that the record had been "doctored" and unwarranted corrections made by Commissioner Raum, and much matter stricken out. An instance, he said, was in the Commissioner's testimony relative to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette interview, where the Commissioner interpolated words to make his testimony conform to that given by General Boynton. The committee instructed the stenographer to see that the record was complete. Smyser, a member of the committee, was sworn. He said he was a stockholder in the Refrigerator Company. The proceedings in the House, resulting in the resignation of Smyser, caused a postponement of the investigation until the vacancy is filled.

The National Debt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Following is the department statement for August: Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads, $680,978,020; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,777,475; aggregate debt bearing no interest, including the National Bank Fund deposited in the treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, $408,707,854; aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes, August 31, 1890, $1,570,113,491; total cash in the treasury, $694,557,449; debt, less cash in the treasury, August 31, 1890, $875,556,040; debt, less cash in the treasury, July 31, 1890, $876,389,113; net decrease of debt during the month, $833,023.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Disposal of the Wool Schedule—Blair Called to Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In the Senate to-day Sherman gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer to the Tariff Bill, looking toward reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada in coal and toward "extending trade relations between Canada and the United States."

Blair and Hoar wanted to let the Tariff Bill go over, as it was Labor day, and "do something for labor" by considering the Labor Bill.

Aldrich thought Blair and Hoar were inclined to buncombe, whereupon Blair characterized Aldrich as the representative of a monopoly.

The presiding officer called Blair to order for unparliamentary language.

As the bill could not be disposed of without discussion Aldrich objected and the Tariff Bill was taken up, the question being on the paragraph as to wool and woolen yarns, to which the Finance Committee had reported an amendment increasing the duty per pound from twice to two and a half times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first class.

Paddock addressed the Senate in a friendly criticism of the Tariff Bill. There was no dissent in the Republican party to the declarations it had heretofore made in its platform, but there were differences of opinion as to the details of the tariff. There was no dissension as to such protection as would cover the difference in the cost of labor between the United States and foreign countries. He would be glad if he could follow the majority of the Finance Committee but he regretted that he could not see his way clearly to it as to all its sections. The agricultural West, he said, never favored high protective duties, but it did favor sufficient protection to cover the difference in wages, while at the same time the semblance at least of foreign markets was preserved. The West regarded the revision of the tariff as meaning the reduction of the tariff whenever possible and not increases in the tariff, and he was confident the demand for a lower rate of duties would have to receive an early and favorable response from Congress. So long as a high tariff was needed to keep the wheels of industry in motion it had been uncomplainingly supported and properly defended. But the sentiment was growing and the belief was becoming a fixed conviction in the West, at least, as to some of the protected industries, that the decreased cost of protection should now be met by a greater decrease of duties than the manufacturers had yet been willing to accept. He (Paddock) would reduce the duties on the necessaries of life to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of home industries, and would demand the reasons for every import, reasons that would be specific and conclusive, not only respecting the need of a duty, but as to the amount of such duty. The bill, as reported, while much improved over the House bill, was something of a disappointment. He was certain that all who were favored most directly by the maintenance of a high tariff would be better satisfied with a bill on the lines laid down by the committee than any other class. He believed in free sugar, but believed it should be secured through some such plan of reciprocity as indicated by Blaine and formulated by the Finance Committee. But whatever might be done in that respect, if a liberal bounty to home-produced sugar were assured for fifteen years there would be no occasion whatever thereafter for the importation of a single pound of sugar into the United States. He would treat the proposed tin-plate industry in the same way. He felt certain it would be an act of wisdom and justice to adopt a bounty policy rather than increased duties.

After a long discussion the committee amendments were agreed to by a vote of 26 to 18.

In the next paragraph, relating to woolen or worsted clothes, knit fabrics, etc., the committee reported an amendment increasing the duty from twice to three times the duty per pound on unwashed wool, first-class. Agreed to.

On motion of Carlisle the word "shawls" was inserted after the words woolen or worsted cloths.

To the next paragraph, relating to blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear, the committee amendment makes the duty the same as that of a pound and a half of unwashed wool, first class, in addition to advalorem rates. Agreed to.

Finally the wool schedule was completed, and Vance offered as an additional section an amendment of which he heretofore gave notice, allowing a reduction of the duty on goods purchased with the proceeds of American farm products sold in a foreign country. He will ask for an evening session to-morrow in which to address the Senate.

Schedule L, relating to silk and silk goods, was taken up, and the committee amendments were agreed to; also one by Aldrich, striking out of Paragraph 392 the words "spun silk" and adding "spun silk in skeins or cops or on beams, 35 per cent ad valorem."

Aldrich stated that the sugar schedule was the next to be taken up.

The conference report on the bill relating to collisions at sea was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Smyser Resigns From the Raum Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In the House, Stockbridge of Maryland moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for Government inspection of the coal mines in the Territories. Agreed to.

Cooper of Indiana, rising to a question of privilege, stated that one of the charges in the resolution offered by him for the investigation of Commissioner of Pensions Raum was that the Commissioner was selling stock in the Refrigerator Company to the employes of the Pension Office. To-day he learned that one of the members of the Investigating Committee, Representative M. L. Smyser of Ohio, was one of the stockholders. Cooper therefore offered a resolution discharging Mr. Smyser from the committee.

Smyser said he had no intimation that he was going to be appointed on the committee until the announcement was made by the Speaker. As a member of the committee he entered upon the discharge of his duty and had done it faithfully and well. He did own some of the stock, but that fact in no manner could affect the integrity or the honor of an honest man.

Smyser felt there was nothing in the charges against General Raum in any way affecting him, but in order to satisfy the other side of the House and the country and as a duty to himself he most respectfully asked to be relieved from further service on the committee. The request was granted.

The Speaker stated that when he appointed the committee he had no knowledge of any relation between the gentleman from Ohio and the company referred to. The Chair had made the appointments from the Committee on Pensions and Invalid Pensions, because he thought it would facilitate the disposal of the matter to have gentlemen serving on the committee who had some knowledge of the Pension Office.

On motion of Chipman of Michigan the Senate bill was passed extending the criminal jurisdiction of the Circuit and District courts to the Great Lakes and their connecting waters.

Perkins of Kansas moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to ratify and confirm the agreements with the Sac and Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and after an explanation by Perkins and Peel, it passed. Adjourned.

PAINTED WHITE.

The Colonels Decorated by the Cripples.

Roscoe Coughlan Makes Monkeys of the Oakland Batsmen.

The Sons of Toil Liberally Patronize All the National and Players' League Ball Games.

The Oaklands and the San Franciscos played off their tie game at Haight-street grounds yesterday afternoon.

Coughlan and Speer were the battery for the Friscos and Carsey and Lohman for the Colonels.

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