A TRUST!
THE PEOPLE HAVE FORMED A WANT AD TRUST AND HAVE MADE THE CALL THEIR MEDIUM!
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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!
Total Inches of Ads...1277
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AN EXCESS OF 220 INCHES, OR ELEVEN COLUMNS, OVER ITS NEAREST COMPETITOR!

VOLUME LXVIII—No. 95. SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MIZNER'S DANGER.

Advised by His Friends to Leave Guatemala.

Barrundia's Followers Openly Threaten to Kill Him on Sight.

The Legation Constantly Guarded—The Labor Situation in Australia. Employers Organize.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A Guatemala special to the Herald says: Minister Mizner's friends are urging him to abandon the city if he would save his life. The followers of General Barrundia threaten to kill him on sight. Incensed by his order to Captain Pitts to surrender their chief, they held him responsible for the subsequent tragedy on board the Acapulco. Up to the present Mizner shows no signs of accepting the advice of his friends; but the almost open threats of assassination have badly frightened him and the legation is constantly guarded by policemen, and nothing is talked of but the attempt of Barrundia's daughter to kill Mizner.

The facts are substantially as sent yesterday, although the accounts vary greatly as told by different witnesses. While the servants were disarming the woman, it is now said, Mizner ran into the street, crying loudly for help. A crowd quickly gathered, among them being a number of police, who arrested the woman and marched her off to prison.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 2.—Officials of the Guatemalan Legation here deny that any attempt was made to assassinate Mizner, the American Minister to Guatemala.

The Mexican press unanimously condemns the death of General Martin Barrundia, the Guatemalan revolutionist, claiming that the American captain, Pitts, should not have surrendered him, though the legality of the act is not denied.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR TROUBLES.

Coast Shipping Trade Partly Resumed—Employers' Defense Association.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 2.—The Australian coast shipping trade has been partly resumed. The places made vacant on vessels by the strikers are filled in many cases by non-union men. The situation at the gas works is improving.

SYDNEY, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of employers of all classes to-day it was resolved that the time had arrived when it is necessary for employers and capitalists to form a protective association and co-operate in fighting the battles of the community against aggressive unionism. The Employers' Defense Association was accordingly constituted and a committee appointed to draft a scheme of colonial co-operation.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of trades unions delegates to-day arrangements were made to raise a fund for the Australian dock laborers who are now out on a strike. Tillet, who presided at the meeting, said he believed the general dissatisfaction which had been received from Australia during the strike of London dockmen would now be repaid. Regarding the proposed union of ship-owners, Tillet said the men had no cause for fear.

LABOR CONGRESS.

President Watkins Speaks Upon the Eight Hour Agitation.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—at the session of the Trades Unions' Congress to-day Mr. Watkins, President of the congress, delivered an address in which he said he hoped the results of the congress would encourage a great labor revival. The time had undoubtedly arrived to energetically try to secure a working day of eight hours. He did not think a bill providing for such working day should be forced through the House of Commons immediately, irrespective of the wish of the industries affected. But there was no reason why the eight-hour day should not be conceded immediately to those occupations which unmistakably wanted it. He advocated the direct representation of labor in Parliament, the State control of railways and the solution of the land question by naturalization.

A PROFESSOR'S STUDY.

Ghastly Experiments With the Body of a Guillotined Man.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Jacques Constant was guillotined yesterday at Epinal, and within one minute after the knife had fallen the body was handed over to Dr. Gley, professor of physiology of the faculty of Paris. Dr. Gley stated that he was able to observe the heart beating for six minutes after he received the body, his experiments proving that the contractions of the ventricles and auricles are independent of each other. This is the first time in the history of science that such an experiment has been made on a human body.

AN UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

Italy Objects to the Presence of the French Fleet at Spezzia.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The correspondent of the Siecle at Rome says that at a recent Cabinet council Prime Minister Crispi declared the presence of the French fleet at Spezzia, besides having a tendency to disturb Italy's foreign policy, would annoy Germany. Eight Ministers voted against and two in favor of King Humbert's going to Spezzia to attend the launching of a new warship, on which occasion the French Government proposed to send a squadron to salute the Italian monarchies.

A Strange Case.

MONCTON, Sept. 2.—Etta Simpson, seventeen years of age, went to sleep one week ago Sunday and has not yet awakened or taken any nourishment. Miss Simpson has for some months had a mania for eating brown paper and would consume a large bag, such as are used in grocery stores, at a single meal. She has eaten scores of paper bags and it is supposed this mania has something to do with her illness. About one year ago she slept for five days, but was awakened while being bled by her medical attendants.

Naval Courtesies.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—In response to an invitation extended by Admiral Rigumer, Naval Commander at Toulon, the British Mediterranean squadron, Vice-Admiral Hoskins commanding, entered the harbor at Toulon this morning. As the war-ships entered the port a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, which was answered from the shore batteries. The flag of France was then hoisted upon the British flag-ship and saluted with fifteen guns. The French ironclad Formidable and Spanish ironclad Pelayo each ran a British ensign to the foremast-head and fired a salute in its honor.

A Shipping Union.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The long-projected Shipping Union was formed in London today. The avowed object is to deal with labor questions throughout the world, and especially to resist the tyranny of trade unions; to protect employes from terrorism, and to generally promote shipping interests. The official report of the meeting avers that several passenger lines and the bulk of the cargo trade were represented at the meeting. The union represents a capital of £160,000,000.

Floods in Europe.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—The Danube has overflowed its banks in Upper Austria and the city of Linz is inundated.

The Danube, Inn, Adda and Upper Rhine rivers are rising rapidly, and large sections of land are flooded. Several persons have been drowned at Klosterneburg.

A Steamer Foundered.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Portuese, Captain Hews, from New York August 17th, for Para and Macao, has foundered near Anegada Island, British West Indies. Nineteen of her crew are known to have been saved. The captain, first and third officers, chief engineer, two stewards, the boatswain, carpenter, a fireman and a seaman are missing.

Attempted Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—At Nijni Novgorod to-day a young man named Vladimiroff shot at Governor-General Baranoff. The bullet went wide of its mark, however, and the man was handed over to the police.

Panema Railroad Employes Strike.

PANAMA, Sept. 2.—Owing to a reduction of wages the laborers employed by the Panama Railroad Company went out on strike yesterday.

HELD UP.

Robbery of an Express-Car at Pensacola Junction.

MOBILE (Ala.), Sept. 2.—The Louisville and Nashville Cannon-ball train last night was "held up" at Pensacola Junction by a robber who entered the express-car and compelled the messenger to give up the contents of the safe. It is not known at this time the extent of the loss. Having secured the valuables, the robber jumped off and took to the woods. Engineer Bob Sizer says he was pulling out, and just as his train got under way he turned around and saw a man standing near him. Before he could ask a question or look twice, two big revolvers were in his face. He was then told to run his train to the Escambia-river Bridge, some miles distant, and stop on the bridge. There was nothing left for him to do but to obey and he did so. The engineer was told to get off his engine and did so. Then the robber directed Sizer to go to the express-car and force an entrance, the robber carrying a heavy mallet in his hand. Sizer did so, and burst open the car door. Express Messenger Archie Johnson was standing in his car with a pistol in his hand, but seeing Sizer he lowered it. The next minute he was covered and told to lay down his gun, and he obeyed. Then the robber, standing in the car door, compelled the messenger to open the safe and hand him all the money. While this operation was going on the fellow was standing in the door, coolly looking at his victim and firing first on one side of the train and then on the other to overawe the passengers and the train crew. When he got the money the robber told Sizer to follow him. The man showed the way to the engine and made Sizer pull out, and with a parting shot and a wild yell dashed off in the bushes and was lost to sight. A posse has left Flomaton and another has left Mobile in pursuit of the robber.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVICTS.

Alleged Cause of the Recent Riot in the State Prison.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—In the "Block," a place of solitary confinement in the Massachusetts State Prison, there are to-day twenty-five or thirty men who are charged with violating the rules of the institution. They are supposed to be separated from the outside world, with no communication whatever. Thirteen of the men signed a letter which tells the convicts' story of the recent outbreak, and asserts that the Warden is the whole cause of dissatisfaction existing in the prison, and that he is totally unfit for his position. It alleges that the men who participated in the Belmont demonstration by shouting, pounding with dippers, etc., were clubbed, thrust in squads of four or six into solitary confinement and deprived of food for ten hours, and that while the thermometer stood at 94° steam was turned into the ventilators until the men fainted from want of air and water. It was the severity of this punishment for a "trifling" offense which caused a recent riot. In conclusion the letter expresses the hope that the charges which it makes may be investigated.

MRS. JOHN W. MACKAY.

Why She Offers $1000 for the Arrest of her Libelers.

What is the meaning of the really remarkable stories recently put in circulation about Mrs. John W. Mackay?

Is there some spiteful, malicious or envious person who is following up that lady bent upon annoying her by the circulation of stories of a vexatious character? And if so, what can be the motive for such action?

The above are questions which are being repeatedly asked of late in society, without any fully satisfactory reply having as yet been returned. Friends of the famous Bonanza Queen answer the latter of the above questions in the affirmative. Mrs. Mackay, they aver, has, owing to her refusal to receive or to in any way extend recognition to a certain quasi-American family now figuring in London society, made bitter enemies of the members of this family, to the head of which may more or less directly be traced the annoying, although absurd, stories in question.

These stories consist for the most part of allegations to the effect that at some indefinite period in the past Mrs. Mackay earned a livelihood in some form of toil, and the incident is referred to as a species of reproach upon her character, amounting to little short of a crime. The stories differ widely in their respective details. In some she is described as having taught a rural school, in others it is detailed that she maintained a boarding-house, and in others again it is solemnly averred, with a seriousness worthy of a better cause, that she ran a laundry. But even these narratives were hardly imaginative enough, and the latest yarns reach even loftier flights of absurdity.

The constant and systematic repetition of stories of this nature appear to have exerted at last an irritating effect upon Mrs. Mackay, and she has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of her annoyers. Just why Mrs. Mackay should be annoyed over the matter at all is at first blush not very clear, in view of the circumstance that the stories are generally recognized throughout the United States as foolish yarns without any foundation in fact, and the allegations, even if true, would be regarded more to her credit than to her detriment. Friends of Mrs. Mackay, however, again offer an explanation in this respect. They explain that the enemies of Mrs. Mackay never expected the stories to gain any credence in the United States, but that the object in view was the dissemination of the stories abroad, where ignorance of affairs American prevent their being received with the same amused guffaw that greets them here.

As a matter of fact, far from being of discreditable origin, Mrs. Mackay belongs to a rather distinguished family. Born in Brooklyn, she is the daughter of Colonel Daniel Hungerford, the descendant of an old Brooklyn family, who won distinction in the late war, and whose name is mentioned in the Comte de Paris's clever history of the struggle between the North and South. The Hungerfords are of English descent, being descended from the Hungerfords of Farleigh Castle.

Americans, as a rule, however, care little about questions of descent. What they admire most in Mrs. Mackay is that she is the foremost representative of American womanhood abroad; that she has won for herself in Europe an admiration and recognition never before achieved by any other woman who has ever left these shores; that she, as a distinctively American society woman, has met European society upon its own ground, and in two of the greatest capitals of the Old World, has shown herself to have few equals and no superiors in the line of social entertainment. With never as much as a breath of scandal whispered against her, she has become the most widely known social woman of the two hemispheres. As the most widely known and popular American society woman in London, her countrymen and countrywomen admire her and wish her well.—London special to the N. Y. World.

Remarkable Fatal Accident.

A horse driven by William Heck of St. Clair street, Pittsburg, Pa., became frightened opposite the Citizens' Traction Power-house, in the East End, and suddenly plunged forward. As it did so Mr. Heck fell forward and over the dash-board. Mrs. Heck grasped her husband and jerked him quickly back into the seat. The animal gave another plunge, and was in the act of dashing up the street when he was caught by some pedestrians.

One of the men went back to the buggy to see if the occupants were all right, when it was found that Mr. Heck was dead. The man's neck had been broken, probably by the sudden jerk.—Philadelphia Record.

The County Jail of Alpine, Cal., has been empty since 1887. In ten years only fourteen deeds and eleven mortgages have been recorded and the officers of this county take life easy.

ATTEND the thirtieth annual exhibition of the Olympic Club at the Grand Opera House tonight.

POLITICAL WORK.

Organization of National Single-Tax League.

Remarks by William Lloyd Garrison, Henry George and Others.

Election of State Officers and Congressmen in Vermont—Democratic Gains in Arkansas.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—At to-day's meeting the Single Tax Convention was formally organized as the National League of Single Tax Clubs of the United States. A Committee on Platform and Resolutions, with Henry George as Chairman, went into session, but will not report till to-morrow's meeting.

At the afternoon session a committee's report was read in the shape of a resolution setting forth that the delegates here assembled are organized into a National Single Tax League. All organizations subscribing to the National Single Tax platform are eligible for membership. A general committee shall have power to elect a known Single Tax man from States and Territories not represented in the conference to serve until Single Tax organizations in their respective localities elect successors. The resolutions further say: "While the league is an organization and seeks to incorporate its economic views in law through political action, we gladly recognize the religious feeling that animates a desire for justice, and recommend the co-operation of such parties in full accord with our views as may be organized to advocate single tax on ethical grounds." The report was adopted. Five delegates at large who, with a delegate from each State in the conference and one from the District of Columbia, will constitute the National Committee, were appointed as follows: William T. Crossdale, Louis F. Post, August Lewis, Read Gordon and G. St. John Laurens. Among the State Committeemen are: H. L. Place of California and James W. Bucklin of Colorado. Adjourned until to-morrow.

A mass meeting was held this evening, at which W. Lloyd Garrison and others spoke. The mention of Cleveland's free-trade message in Garrison's speech evoked loud cheers. Garrison said: "Our reform has been marked with great wisdom. Its power has been felt by the Democracy of the State of New York and the Republicanism of the country, which is nothing, but as national politics is the science of numbers, (laughter) it cannot afford to speak the truth, and it says what is expedient. It deals in words, not in ideas."

Among the other speakers were Lee Merriweather of Missouri, Judge Maguire of San Francisco, and Henry George. Mr. George spoke but briefly. He said that judging from the speeches he had heard, he was no longer needed on the platform. There were others than he to talk single tax. A few years ago he said they were discussing time in the movement who would change the destinies of the country, and he was glad to see his predictions were true.

VERMONT ELECTION.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION (Vt.), Sept. 2.—This State to-day voted for State officers, two representatives to Congress and a full list of state Senators and Representatives. Twenty cities and towns, including Burlington, give Page (R.) for Governor 3571; Brigham (D.), 2041; Allen (P.), 115. In 1888 these towns gave Edillingham (R.), 5686; Shurtleff (D.), 2489; all others, 110. Returns thus far received indicate not only that the Republican vote is very light, but that the ticket has been cut. The decrease in the Democratic vote is not nearly as large, correspondingly, this year as that of the Republicans. The Prohibition vote remains about the same so far.

Fifty towns out of 243 in the State give Page (R.) 8108, Brigham (D.) 4582, Allen (P.) 240, scattering 3. The Republican majority in all the towns so far heard from is only 3373 against 7750 in 1888. If the vote in the remaining towns corresponds with those heard from the Republican majority will be the smallest since the institution of biennial elections.

One hundred and thirty-five towns give Page (Rep.), 22,345; Bingham (Dem.), 13,262; Allen (Pro.), 892; scattering, all for Lieutenant-Governor Woodbury, 29. In these towns the Republican vote has fallen off 9896 and the Democrats have gained 441, while the Prohibition vote has fallen off but little. If the vote in the remaining towns is relatively the same as those heard from, the Republican majority will only be about 15,000 in the whole State. There were only eighteen Democrats in the Assembly in 1888. Thirty-seven have been elected in the 135 towns already heard from and two of the Farmers' League candidates. There are an unexpectedly large number of high license Republicans elected.

BURLINGTON (Vt.), Sept. 3.—1 A. M.—Returns to the Free Press from a majority of the towns in this section give Page (R.) for Governor a light majority. Page's majority is estimated at 17,000, against 27,000 for Dillingham, present Governor, two years ago. The vote for Allen (P.) about 1500. The high license vote has largely increased the past two years, owing to the non-enforcement of prohibition laws. Returns from backwoods towns are coming in slowly. The vote in this city is light. Edward Weil, representative of the high license Republicans and indorsed by Democrats, is elected. The majority for Page (R.) for Governor is 22. The Democratic candidates for Sheriff and State Attorney received a plurality on a split ticket.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

CONCORD (N. H.), Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Chairman Stone. After the call had been read an organization was effected, and Permanent President J. P. Bartlett of Manchester was escorted to the chair and delivered an address.

The platform adopted declares that Republican tariff reform has resulted in heavier burdens to the people, denounces the ruling of Reed as despotism and the seating of the Montana Senators as grand larceny. It favors pension, legislative and tariff reform and denounces the Force Bill. It arraigns the Republican party for a profligate waste of surplus revenue; for its degradation of civil service, for the corruption it has developed in every department of the Government; for its infirm management of our foreign affairs as in striking contrast with the prudent, firm, conservative and statesmanlike administration of President Cleveland; denounces the McKinley Bill as nothing less than a device of conveyance by the Republican party of the enormous power of federal taxation to a combination of manufacturers and trusts in consideration of money advanced by them with which the election of Benjamin Harrison was purchased.

Charles H. Amsden of Pennacook was nominated for Governor.

ARKANSAS RETURNS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Little Rock (Ark.) correspondent of the Post-Dispatch telegraphs that the counting of the votes in the Third Ward is not yet completed, and there are fears of trouble. The vote from the Eastern township was brought in last night and closely guarded by armed men. The Capital City Guards (colored) were disbanded this morning and Adjutant-General England took charge of their arms. This was done because it was rumored that the arms might be used to make trouble. Returns from the election are coming in slowly. A large vote was polled and several days must elapse before full returns can be obtained.

Returns from two-thirds of the counties received to-night by the Gazette show a large increase in Democratic majorities over last year. The majority for Governor Eagle and the Democratic State ticket will not fall below 30,000. There are no reports of disturbances.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Ex-Governor Foster has been interviewed here. He says "Senator Sherman will retire from the Senate on the expiration of his term. He has said as much, and I believe him to be a man of his word." Foster also says that Sherman will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1892, and denies that Grosvenor was defeated before the recent nominating convention for Congress by Foraker.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Allan C. Durbrow was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Illinois District to-day.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—The Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs to-day decided to indorse the Election Bill and fight the next congressional campaign on the lines of the last campaign.

UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE.

Reasons Assigned for the Discharge of New York Central Employes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The State Board of Arbitration began an investigation here to-day as to the difficulties existing between the New York Central Railroad and the Knights of Labor. Third Vice-President Webb of the New York Central was the first witness, and said the company had no controversy with its employes. On the evening of August 8th a large number of employes left and their places had been filled. The alleged cause was that seventy-eight members out of 20,000 had been discharged. They were discharged for good cause, but only seven of those men applied to the company for information as to why they were discharged. Subsequently a gentleman from another State called and wanted to know why the men were discharged. Witness declined to give the reasons. This gentleman was Mr. Holland. Upon being cross-examined by General Roger Pryor Webb said he had discharged the men on reports of members of the secret service of the company. An engineer named Lee was discharged for unsatisfactory service. Lee was very arrogant and insolent and said he would tie up every wheel between here and Buffalo if he did not get some of the Vanderbilt money.

Continuing, Webb said: "Several of the men knew the cause for which they were discharged. Their relation with the Knights of Labor had nothing to do with their discharge." Mr. Pryor endeavored to find out if the Knights of Labor question had been discussed by the Board of Directors, but the board declined to admit the question.

"That shuts us off," remarked Pryor, turning around to the Knights of Labor Executive Committee.

Webb said he had arranged for the services of the Pinkerton men some time before the strike. When asked about the details of the arrangement, Webb declined to answer. He did not seek the protection of the police authorities prior to employing Pinkerton's men.

Weldon was followed by members of the Knights of Labor dismissed by the New York Central. Their testimony went over the ground of the alleged and supposed cause of their dismissal and the incidents connected therewith already substantially covered in the dispatches.

Holland and Devlin, executive committemen, testified to their efforts to bring about a settlement of the difficulty by arbitration. E. J. Lee introduced a correspondence between himself and Powderly. The latter advised him to move cautiously, as he was dealing with a corporation that controlled the courts. On August 24 Powderly wrote: "I regret to hear of the condition of affairs. If there is to be trouble it will be when Depew is away. I advise you to avoid a strike at all hazards, as the order cannot support you now. Act on the following suggestions: Select from your men such as are good and reliable, go to your places of abode in the West. Then have them ask for shorter hours and higher wages. This the road will not grant. Then have them quit and take new places secured for them. Do this secretly, and wait until Depew returns. He is a Presidential candidate and would not care for a strike on his road."

General Master Workman Powderly was next called. Pending the strike, he said, he had no interview with any of the road officials. He related his interview with Webb and brought out nothing new.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—The New York Central road is taking back some of the old switchmen and discharging the new men. It is said five were reinstated yesterday, and others were put to work to-day.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

Republican and Democratic Views on the Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—In connection with the conference report on the River and Harbor Bill to-day, Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations made an exhaustive statement, touching the expenditures authorized by the present session of Congress. He said the sum of $402,134,861 is properly chargeable against the probable revenue of the Government for the fiscal year of 1891, and when deducted from the latter it shows a surplus of $5,279,475.

Following Cannon, Representative Sayers presented a statement for his Democratic colleagues on the committee. It says: "If to the appropriations of the present Congress we add the permanent and indefinite appropriations, estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to wit: $101,628,453, we will have aggregate appropriations for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891, of $461,844,779 as against $450,414,337 of revenues, including postal receipts, thus making an excess of appropriations over revenues of $11,430,442.

The Carpenters' Strike.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—It is estimated that about 6000 carpenters were idle this morning. Of these 4000 struck to-day and 2000 were already out of work through the bosses closing up jobs in anticipation of a strike. Practically all the union men are out.

The Carpenters' Council this afternoon decided that all union men in the employ of bosses paying 37½ cents per hour and allowing the eight-hour day should at once return to work, and President O'Connell to-night said over 2000 went to work under this decision.

A Train Crasher Into a Hotel.

SCRANTON (Pa.), Sept. 2.—A coal train on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad ran over a cow to-night at Mayville, fourteen miles from this city, left the track and crashed into a small hotel close to the track. The building was lifted from its foundation walls and a man named William Lyons, who was inside, was killed.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), Sept. 2.—At Mount Holyoke last evening, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Taintor, their six-year-old daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, all of Springfield, were driving down the mountain, when their horse ran away and the entire party were thrown out. All were badly hurt and Mrs. Taintor will die.

A DRUMMER BUYS A KISS.

And He Shows Himself to Be the Meanest Man Alive.

The medal for the meanest man no longer belongs to the individual who turned the brick in his sidewalk to save buying new ones. At one of the Kansas City hotels the other day, says the Star of that city, a pretty flaxen-haired, blue-eyed baby girl was playing with a big Newfoundland dog about the office, when she was induced to quit her romping and sit on the lap of a commercial traveler. The traveler amused the baby for awhile by showing her his watch, key-ring and various trinkets; then seeing that the little one was restless and wanted to "det down" he promised to let her go if she kissed him first. He was not an attractive mouth and the child strongly objected. As final inducement, after much coaxing, the drummer went down in his pocket and pulled out a big shinning silver dollar and held it before the baby, with the remark: "If you give me a kiss you may have this." Such a glittering offer as this proved too much, so up went the little mouth, with lips puckered as though about to receive a dose of medicine, and "smack!" and all was over.

"Now 'oo div me the money," said the baby, holding out both of her chubby little hands to receive it. The man put the dollar back in his pocket and instead fished out a copper cent and gave it to the child, with the remark: "Now go and play with doggy."

Caught in the Shaft.

James Cunningham, a Cohoes expressman, went into Laventhal's shoddy-mill in that city on business. On account of the rain he was wearing a long overcoat. Passing downstairs into the mill his coat caught on a revolving shaft, and he was whirled around with such rapidity striking the stairs, that when the machinery was stopped pieces of Cunningham's body were found in all parts of the room. His right arm and coat sleeve clung to the shaft. His body was severed and his intestines protruded.—Albany Press.

Says the Lynn County Times: Something should be done with the Indians in Mason and Smith valleys. They are becoming impudent and treacherous and we think it would be a good idea to confine them on the reservation for a time. It is understood that they have threatened to kill two or three other parties in Mason Valley and the case with which they are allowed to go after killing a man has emboldened them. The killing of Mr. Raymond makes two murders they have committed in two years without punishment.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Important Matters to Be Considered by the Board.

Benicia Likely to Be Selected as the Site for the Ordnance Foundry.

Army and Navy Officers in Favor of the Location—Providing for Gun and Mortar Batteries.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Ordnance and Fortification Board will convene for its regular monthly session at the War Department to-morrow. This will be an important session, as there are many questions in connection with the new Fortifications Bill to be considered. Many of the items were discussed at the last meeting, which was held in New York, but as the bill had not then been approved by the President no formal action could be taken in the matter of the allotment of appropriations for continuing the work of gun construction and in preparing batteries for the reception of guns and mortars.

One of the first items to be considered is that providing for gun and mortar batteries at New York, Boston and San Francisco. The plans and specifications prepared by the Engineer Corps for this work will be placed before the board; also correspondence from property-owners and the Mayors of three cities concerning the sale and donation of sites for the erection of these batteries. The Secretary of War has also been giving his personal attention to this matter during his absence from Washington.

Another matter that will be acted upon at the meeting is the appropriation of $320,000 for procuring boring and turning lathes and rifle-machines, and an eighty-ton traveling crane fully equipped for the manufacture of twelve-inch guns at the Watervliet Arsenal. There is a special reason for prompt action in this particular, as it was one of the chief items of dispute between the conferees, and when it was finally agreed to the dissenting members cast their votes in favor of it, believing that by the time the machinery was procured Congress would have decided to build another gun foundry either at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., or at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and instead of appropriating money for the construction of a new wing at the Watervliet Arsenal, necessary for the erection of this machinery, it would be a very simple matter to have the machinery transferred to one of the proposed new gun-shops.

San Francisco is making rapid strides in all matters pertaining to the navy. The building of such splendid cruisers by the Union Iron Works is a matter of much favorable comment around navy headquarters. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the Pacific Coast is to have an ordnance foundry. The good that will accrue to Pacific Coast people and Californians in particular cannot be overestimated. The only foundry of this character is at the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, where all kinds of guns are manufactured, employing hundreds of men and paying out thousands of dollars annually, and there seems to be hardly any doubt but that such an ordnance foundry will be located at Benicia, Cal. When the Committee on Appropriations Morrow fought hard for California, Conner of Illinois contended that Rock Island, Ill., should be the place, and another member favored some point on the gulf, and in open House Bynum of Indiana favored Indianapolis. The result of such a contest was the incorporation of the following paragraphs in the Fortifications Bill: "The President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a board to consist of three officers of the army; one from the engineers, one from the artillery and one from the ordnance, not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, who shall inquire into the facilities for producing steel forgings for high-power guns, at or near the Pacific Coast, and in the vicinity of the Rock Island Arsenal, and at Indianapolis, and at some point on the gulf, and the advisability of erecting a gun-factory at the Benicia Arsenal, California, or at the Rock Island Arsenal, or at the Indianapolis Arsenal or at some point on the Gulf coast, for the purpose of finishing and assembling high power guns to be mounted in fortifications."

It will be noticed that the Army Board is empowered to use its discretion in choosing one of the four sites named, and Benicia is almost certain of capturing the prize.

Indianapolis, Rock Island and a point on the Gulf coast were merely named in order to please Bynum, Cannon and the Southern member. Benicia is regarded by navy men as a place admirably adapted for such an ordnance foundry. Both Indianapolis and Rock Island are out of the question, as neither have any facilities for water transportation. The Gulf coast of course offers better inducements than either of the inland cities named, but not any place in the United States can compare with Benicia Barracks.

In the opinion of experienced navy men the defence of San Francisco, Puget Sound and San Diego will require many high power guns, which can only be conveniently assembled at Benicia or some point on the Pacific Coast. It would be absurd to think of transporting such immense guns overland from Indianapolis or Rock Island. Of course Morrow does not wish to anticipate the action of the Army Board appointed to choose the site, but he feels confident that Benicia will be selected.

COLUMBIANS PLEASED.

The President's Approval of the Pan-American Congress Well Received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—In a recent dispatch to the State Department, John T. Abbott, Minister to Columbia, says that the President's approval of the recommendations of the International Conference was received with decided favor by the people of all classes and politics. The idea of an international railroad has taken a strong hold on the people. In his message to Congress the President of Columbia says: The results of this historical conference are already being felt and in no distant epoch we shall see our America giving to the world an example of the suppression of international war and of the development of commerce upon the foundations of confidence, of mutual respect and on harmony of all legitimate interests.

California Patents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Patents have been issued to the following residents of California: Joel S. Blood, assignor of one-half to E. Monasse, Napa City, knife sharpener; John M. Bryan, San Francisco, assignor to P. A. Doane, Oakland, ore crusher; Stephen H. Chase, San Jose, saw bit holder; Leonard E. Clawson, San Francisco, continuous sectional chimney; Ferdinand Frank, Suisun, clothes-dryer; George Gates, Drytown, concentrator; Carleton C. Harris, Chicago, Ill., assignor to A. N. Bartlee, Salida, automatic fire-kindler; David B. James, San Francisco, plate or pan-lifter; Paul Maisonneuave, Oakland, fruit-stoning machine.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Hale Offers a Reciprocal Amendment to the Sugar Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—This morning Evarts presented resolutions from the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, favoring reciprocity not only with nations to the south, but also with Canada.

The House bill in relation to lotteries was reported from the Postoffice Committee and placed on the calendar, with a notification by Sawyer that he would ask its consideration as soon as the Tariff Bill was passed.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up and the sugar schedule considered.

Carlisle gave notice that he would move to strike out all paragraphs relative to sugar bounties.

Hale offered a reciprocity amendment, which he had given notice on the 19th of June, and addressed the Senate upon it. The desirability of such interchange of products as the amendment proposed, he said, had been a subject which had given rise to the closest attention, and had resulted in grave and pertinent suggestions from eminent public men of the United States during the last thirty years. Whoever had seen the gradual falling off of American trade with Central and South America and the isles of the sea must have witnessed those conditions with the greatest impatience. The people of all those countries had common interest with the people of the United States. Alluding to the late Pan-American Congress, Hale said it proved that the same considerations which had their influence in the United States were also moving in the minds of eminent men from the sister republics who took part in the proceedings of that congress, and they pointed to one sure, inevitable end, the increase of trade between the United States and those people. These considerations, which applied to an extension of trade and an increase in the interchange of products, applied not only to the nations of Central and South America, but to the islands of the Spanish Main.

Hale assured the Senators who represented the sorghum and beet-sugar districts that he was not in antagonism with them. If these Senators objected to the policy of trying to secure some benefits from those countries for the repeal of the duty on their sugar, he asked them how much more they ought to object to the unreserved repeal of those duties. It would be, he declared, a policy not much short of lunacy to repeal the sugar duties unless the repeal was used to obtain some benefits for the products of American labor. To him one thing was as sure as the tides and sunrise, and that was, that the policy suggested by the President and Secretary of State, and which had secured the attention and approval of the wisest statesmen in the last thirty years, was a policy that had come to stay with the American people. There never was a time more fitted to try the plan or experiment than now, and to his mind the amendment which he offered was the most fitting solution of the question.

Allison made a long statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, and the probable effect of the Tariff Bill on the finances. He said the total expenditures for the current fiscal year would be about $415,000,000, and the total revenues, including postal receipts and everything, would be $460,000,000. If there were no tariff bill to be passed, and if the situation remained unchanged, there would be a surplus of revenue over expenditures for the current fiscal year of $4,000,000. He had not included in the expenditures the amount that would be paid for silver, or claims against the Government other than those which have passed Congress. He figured out an increase of $27,000,000 of revenue under the pending bill as against a decrease of $60,500,000 from putting sugar and other articles on the free list, so that $33,500,000 had to be taken off from the surplus of $49,000,000, leaving some $15,000,000 surplus at the end of the year, paying nothing on the sinking fund. Taking into account the balance now in the treasury ($107,000,000) and with this surplus, Allison calculated the Secretary of the Treasury would have $78,000,000 on the 1st of July, 1891, unless in the meantime he redeemed the 4½ per cent bonds, as he (Allison) hoped the Secretary would proceed to do without delay. He declared that in his judgment it was a wise thing to take off the sugar duties. He had not the slightest fear that there would be any danger from it to the treasury—certainly not within several years to come. He was also in favor of a further extension of reciprocal trade, but hoped that in the event of any such arrangement it would be seen that the United States had its just share of the bargain.

Gibson offered an amendment to the sugar schedule by adding the words "syrup of beet, sorghum or sugar cane." He made an argument against the sugar-bounty proposition, and said it was a miserable dwindling away from Blaine's broad and generous proposition of full reciprocity.

Sherman expressed his views on the subject of reciprocity, and spoke of the difficulties in the way of reciprocity by treaty. The first proposition of Hale's amendment was almost a startling one. It authorized the President of the United States, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed. Was Cuba, he asked, a nation? He knew Senator Hale said to-day that he meant to include Cuba, but was Canada embraced in that list of nations? He had asked the Senator that question and the Senator replied "No, no;" and yet Congress required trade arrangements made with any country, they ought to be made with Canada. He went on to criticize unfavorably Hale's amendment as one that would allow the free importation of wool, copper, zinc, iron, gold, silver, lead ores, etc., etc. He was glad to say that Hale that the amendment had not been carefully drawn, but was simply intended to propose the principle of reciprocity. His own amendment had been intended to apply to only three or four articles—sugar, coffee, rubber and nitrates.

He was reminded by Sherman that Cuba produced no coffee and no rubber, so the arrangement with Cuba could only be as to the article of sugar.

Hale—If there is nothing to trade upon with advantage, then there will be no trade made. The plan which I suggested is comprehensive, but it is not definite. If there is nothing to make a bargain upon, that settles the question.

Sherman—My friend from Maine is whittling down this magnificent theory until there is nothing of it left.

Spooner suggested an amendment to apply to Canada, putting a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on green coffee, and 3 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem on roast and ground coffee and 10 per cent on tea, these duties being omitted from the Canadian tariff.

A recess was then taken till 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Gibson moved as a substitute for the sugar schedule the paragraphs in the existing law imposing duties on sugar.

Dolph concluded his speech against any reciprocity with Canada in the matter of coal, timber or agricultural products.

Vance argued in support of the amendment offered by him reducing the rates of duty on all manufactures of steel and iron, all woolen and cotton goods, earthenware and glassware and all material used for fertilizers when such goods are purchased abroad by any citizen of the United States by exchange of American farm products, or by the proceeds of the sale of such products. He said there would be a surplus this year of 5,000,000 bales of cotton, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000,000 bushels of corn. What was to be done with all that surplus if the foreign market was to be closed. And yet the American farmer had been told by the venerable Senator from Vermont (Morrill) that he produced too much, and that the remedy was to limit the production, and he had been told by the Senator from Connecticut (Hawley) that if a high wall was maintained around the United States for fifty years the American farmer would come out afterward rich and happy.

The Senate at 10 o'clock adjourned till tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

Debate on the Clayton-Bre