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IN COUNCIL.

Irish Nationalists Hold a Conference.

A Committee Appointed to Visit America on Behalf of the Cause.

An Appeal for Aid for Starving Tenants—A Letter From Parnell — The Trial of Dillon and O'Brien at Tipperary.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The conference of the Irish Nationalists, called by Parnell, was held to-day. A part of the business was the selection of a deputation to visit America to lay before the people of that country a plain statement of the situation of affairs in Ireland. John Dillon, William O'Brien, Thomas Power O'Connor, Timothy Sullivan and Abram Gill were appointed.

The proceedings of the convention were conducted in private. There was a very large attendance. Most of the prominent Nationalists were present. Justin McCarthy moved the adoption of four resolutions, all of which had been previously submitted to Parnell. The first pledges the fullest support of the National League to tenants threatened with ruin in consequence of the course adopted by the Government and landlord syndicates.

The second demands that certain distressed districts in the southern and western parts of Ireland be given especial consideration by the Government, and that measures be taken at once for the relief of the inhabitants. The Government is called upon to inaugurate a series of public improvements for the purpose of giving employment to the people and enabling them to support themselves without charitable assistance.

The third condemns in emphatic terms the action of the Government in causing the arrest of O'Brien, Dillon and other Nationalist leaders.

The fourth says the Nationalist party is compelled by circumstances to make an appeal to its friends everywhere in behalf of the Irish tenants, and looks especially to its friends in America to subscribe generously for the benefit of the distressed people. This appeal, the resolution says, is made most unwillingly, but the desperate straits in which the Irish tenants are now placed makes it absolutely necessary that assistance be asked from their friends and sympathizers throughout the world.

Parnell sent a telegram to the conference saying he greatly regretted his inability to be present, and expressed his confidence that the deliberations of the meeting would be guided by wisdom and patriotism, and result for the good of the public. He also expressed a hope that the mission to America would meet with all possible success. Dillon, O'Brien and other Nationalists at Tipperary sent telegrams expressing their regret that a "disgusting judicial farce" prevented their attending the conference.

Justin McCarthy made the opening speech. He referred to the trial in Tipperary as grotesque. Parnell, he said, although absent, was in active co-operation with everything they did. He had studied and sanctioned all the resolutions. The death of Sexton's mother compelled him to be absent. In spite of these absences the party was full of confidence; there was no difference of opinion among them; they had faith in the unconquerable Irish people; in Irishmen abroad and in the great liberal democracy of England; they had faith in the great leaders—Parnell, Gladstone and Morley—and the prospect ahead was full of growing light. [Loud cheers.]

T. P. O'Connor, in moving the first resolution, congratulated the party upon the recovery of Parnell, who stood as high as ever in the affections and confidence of the Irish people, and said they desired to express their appreciation of his unerring genius and indomitable courage. They also desire to convey to the leaders who are detained in Tipperary proof of their sympathy and support. The Nationalists, he said, appealed to Irishmen throughout the world by their generous assistance to defeat the hopes of the enemies of Ireland, and to show that if the purse of the exchequer is broad and deep, it is not so broad and deep as the purses of the friends of Ireland.

Redmond paid a high tribute to the generosity of Ireland's American friends, but in too many cases this generosity had the effect of filling the coffers of Irish landlords, who used their ability to the detriment of themselves, and the Parnellites were able to force the Government to do a small part of their duty, it would be possible to tide over the coming distress without the humiliation and shame of again appealing to the charity of the world.

All the resolutions were carried unanimously. The Mansion House was jammed and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed.

Dillon, O'Brien, Sheehy, Harrison and Condon returned to Dublin to-night. They were met at the station by a great crowd and escorted to Dillon's residence. Dillon made a brief address, saying he and his associates would be no party to parading the Irish people before the world as a nation of beggars. The people ought not to be driven to beg when there was food enough in the country.

O'Brien praised the generosity of Irish-Americans, and spoke of the importance of to-day's conference as the Parliament of the whole Irish race.

The Women's Liberal Association of Bradford, England, has given £50 to the National League.

The Magistrates' Court at Tipperary, before which the cases of Dillon, O'Brien and others are being heard, reconvened this morning. Their counsel, Redmond and Timothy Healy, were absent, in consequence of important engagements elsewhere. On the behalf of O'Mahoney, Dillon produced certificates from two Clonmel doctors, stating that he is seriously ill, and that it is impossible for him to attend the trial. Ronan, the prosecutor for the Crown, objected to the certificates as not a valid excuse, and insisted that the doctors be summoned to testify as to their patient's condition. Dillon said the doctors' certificates would have to be accepted as evidence; the doctors themselves distinctly refused to come to court to substantiate the statements they have already made.

Ronan then asked the court to adjourn for an hour to enable the Crown to decide whether the charge against O'Mahoney shall be withdrawn or an application made for a warrant for his arrest. The request was granted.

Upon the reassembling of court Ronan stated that the prosecution had telegraphed to two doctors in Clonmel to examine O'Mahoney, and had sent a third from Tipperary to examine the defendant. He expected that the doctors would appear in court later and testify as to O'Mahoney's condition. He therefore asked the court to take further adjournment. Ronan said O'Mahoney, through his solicitor, had placed the court at defiance.

Dillon declared Mr. Ronan's statement untrue. He had done his best to procure the attendance of O'Mahoney's doctor in court.

O'Brien said the defendants had a right to complain against the course of the prosecution. Ronan's remark was addressed to an audience in England, and was designed to injure the defendants.

A scene of confusion ensued. Ronan repeated the remark again and again. Dillon loudly defied them. The defendants in the meantime protested against the charges made by the prosecution. When order was again partially restored Dillon warmly protested against the court taking any further adjournment. He maintained that in justice no warrant could be issued for the arrest of O'Mahoney until the court heard the testimony of his doctors. Another heated wrangle then took place between the Crown prosecutors and Dillon. The court finally granted Ronan's request and a further adjournment was taken.

The action of the defendants, who are on bail, will likely result in their committal to Clonmel Jail for contempt of court.

When the court resumed, Dr. Nadin testified that Mahoney would be unable to attend for at least four days. Ultimately the trial was adjourned until Friday.

BIRCHALL'S CONFESSION.

He Admits That He Was Implicated in the Murder of Young Benwell.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—The Globe published this morning a sensational story containing a partial confession from Birchall, regarding the killing of Benwell. The Globe says: "It cannot be said he made anything like a clean breast of the murder. All he has done thus far, is to make a number of half-confessional statements and drop hints and admissions, which, pieced together, form a tolerably coherent story. To sum up, he acknowledges that he was accessory, and confesses that he took Benwell to Eastwood and beyond, in the direction of the swamp, but resolutely sticks to it that his was not the hand that slew the victim. All through his conversation since his conviction, Birchall insisted that he had an accomplice. He has made it appear that this accomplice was a young Englishman named Graham, who at one time lived with Pickthall on the latter's farm. No one will for a moment believe the charge against Graham true. There is not the slightest evidence that Graham was seen near the swamp on February 17th.

MEXICAN TRADE.

An Opinion That It Will All Go to Europe in the Future.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 6.—A prominent banker, speaking of the effect of the McKinley bill in Mexico, said the effect would be good, as Europe, which already receives the largest share of the Mexican trade, will now receive new overtures from Mexico. The same might be said of Central and South America. Finance Minister Dublan thinks Europe will now make extraordinary efforts to secure the Mexican, Central and South American trade.

The agent for a large Mormon colony is here trying to buy land near the frontier. The Government will not interfere as long as the laws are obeyed.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Mark Lane Express says: The fine weather favors threshing. The local markets are well supplied. Millers are buying English wheat steadily. Red is quoted at 31s, and the finest white at 33s 9d to 39s. Foreign wheat is 6d lower. This depression was largely owing to the extremely low freights. English grinding barley and oats are 3d lower, and foreign are 6d lower. Imports of barley are heavy. The Swedish oat crop is heavy. Maize is 6d lower—inquiry fair. At to-day's market wheat was steadier. The inquiry for flour has improved. Maize is firmer.

A Noted Criminal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.—A trial that is exciting great interest in court circles is that of Baron Naldi, charged with forgery and the embezzlement of 2,000,000 rubles. The wife of the Baron has implored the Czarina to secure a pardon for her husband, but the Czar is inflexible. It is expected that 500 witnesses will be called. Besides Naldi a number of persons prominent in aristocratic circles are implicated in the forgeries.

Arrest of a Priest.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—Father Flavin of Clonmel was arrested to-day on the deposition of a dying man. The priest is charged with chasing the witness and a party of his friends from an inn and pushing the witness over a wall. In falling off the wall, the deposition says, witness broke his leg and sustained other injuries, from the effects of which he believes he cannot recover.

Missionaries Safe.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 6.—All the missionaries at stations within the reach of the insurgents have reached the coast in safety. Vita is becoming the rendezvous of every malcontent on the coast line. Another large armed expedition will soon start from Lindi, under command of a German Commissioner to subjugate the inland tribes.

Empress Augusta's Benevolence.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—On September 30th a list was published of all the charitable institutions to which the Empress Augusta had bequeathed money. They number twenty-nine, and include Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and nondenominational institutions of all sorts and conditions of men and women.

A Conference Called For.

BERNE, Oct. 6.—Owing to the closeness of the vote in the canton of Ticino on the question of the revision of the Constitution the Bundesrath has summoned a conference of Liberals and Conservatives, with a view to effecting a settlement satisfactory to both parties.

Rioting Socialists.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—At Sprottau, in Prussian Silesia, the police tried to disperse a socialist meeting, when the populace pelted the police with stones. The military was called out and eight of the ringleaders were arrested.

A Monument Unveiled.

PESTH, Oct. 6.—A monument was unveiled to-day at Arad to thirteen martyrs of the Hungarian revolution of 1849. The whole nation subscribed to the cost of the monument.

A Damaged Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The ship Emily Reed, Captain Sheldon, from San Francisco July 12th, arrived at Rio de Janeiro October 4th, having lost her boats and deck-house and suffered other damage.

The Czar's Uncle Dying.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.—Grand Duke Nicholas, the uncle of the Czar, is in a critical condition. A cancerous affection has attacked his brain.

Twelve Men Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The British steamer Ouse sunk the bark Flushing off Flushing to-day. The crew of the bark, consisting of twelve men, were drowned.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

A Visit to the Grave of General McClellan.

Entertainment at Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Comte de Paris and party left this morning for Philadelphia. The Comte expressed himself as delighted with his cordial reception her.

When the party reached Trenton Cemetery the Comte entered the inclosure about McClellan's grave, accompanied only by Secretary of State Kelsey. Lifting his hat reverently, the Comte knelt for a couple of seconds on one knee. On arising, Kelsey presented him with a sprig of woodbine plucked from the grave. This the Comte kissed and pinned to the lapel of his coat. On his return to the city the Comte sent a telegram to the widow of General McClellan. The Philadelphia delegation then met the party and tendered them the freedom of the city of Philadelphia, and after an exchange of courtesies the party proceeded to Wootten, the country residence of George W. Childs, where they dined. Each of the Frenchmen, in accordance with the custom at Wootten, planted a tree in commemoration of his visit.

A reception was given this evening in honor of the party at the Union League Club.

Blaine's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Blaine said this afternoon that he could not positively state whether he would be able to take an active part in the Ohio campaign, or accept the invitation to attend the exposition at Atlanta. He would like very much, he said, to go to Ohio in McKinley's interest, just as it would give him pleasure to go to Atlanta, but the business of his department is so pressing he did not see very well how he could absent himself.

Left Without Paying His Debts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Evening Journal says: M. Benjamin, a boot and shoe dealer on Twenty-second street, is said to have decamped, leaving an indebtedness of about $20,000 to various wholesale houses here and in the East. Before leaving he sold what goods he had on hand to another person.

The Wilkinson-Davis Engagement.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 6.—The report that the engagement of Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jeff Davis, to Alfred Wilkinson has been broken is generally believed here. Wilkinson is out of town, and his sister will neither confirm nor deny the report.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

A St. Louis Policeman Shot by a Negro.

Murdered While Going to the Assistance of Two of His Comrades.

Desperate Encounter With a Gang of Colored Roughs in a Saloon—German-American Celebration.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Policeman Gaffney attempted to stop a street scuffle between two negroes on North Eleventh street to-night. His club was taken away and the officer severely beaten. Two officers went to his assistance and followed the men into a saloon. The bar-tender, Henry Duncan (colored), opened fire on the officers, but missed them. They returned several shots, slightly wounding one or two of the denizens of the place. Just then Officer James Brady entered. Duncan raised his revolver and fired again, and Brady fell with a bullet through his heart. All the inmates of the saloon were finally arrested. A large mob of angry negroes collected and for a time trouble was feared, but a squad of police succeeded in dispersing them.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY.

Imposing Parades and Appropriate Literary Exercises.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—To-day the German citizens of this city celebrated the two hundred and seventh anniversary of the landing of the first German colony on American shores. The floats in the parade were exceptionally rich in design. The parade was followed by appropriate exercises, and in the evening the celebration was continued in the Exposition Building.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—The first celebration of German-American day in Milwaukee was a notable success. Its leading feature was a magnificent parade, in which elaborate and costly floats representing deeds of German-Americans in the United States were displayed. Governor Hoard and Mayor Peck reviewed the parade and afterward delivered addresses at the National Park. To-night there was a banquet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Dispatches from many Eastern cities report that German day closed with great enthusiasm to-day. There were large turnouts and crowded meetings.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—To-day the German-Americans of this city celebrated the memory of men who, more than 200 years ago, founded the first German colony in America. There was a large parade and a crowded mass-meeting. Patriotic speeches and songs were rendered.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

Sharp Advance in the Price of Grapes in the Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The price of California grapes has advanced 50 cents per crate here during the past few days. Tokays and muscats are selling at $5 per crate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Articles competing directly with the California products, which were imported at this port last week under the operation of the old Tariff Act, amount to the following values: Olive oil, $6157; quicksilver, $38,325; hops, $2259; grapes, $915; almonds, $22,236; olives, $1290; oranges, $28,074; prunes, $20,079; raisins, $11,994; champagne, $229,620; wool, $242,106.

President Cornelius of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of this city, who is prominently interested in importing fruit, says: "Valencia raisins will be seriously affected by the new duties. It is only a question of time when this country, at least California, will produce all the raisins and fruits needed for consumption and have a surplus to export."

California raisins are coming to hand, and, according to the Commercial Bulletin, are selling at full but unchanged prices.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Choice Sonoma hops are quoted at 48 cents.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Comments of the New York Tribune on the September Fluctuations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Tribune, after referring to the fluctuations in the price of silver last month, says editorially: It will take some months for the working of the new law to be fairly tested, and it may prove more satisfactory to silver producers. The price has begun to advance again with the renewal of Treasury purchases, and it may do so rapidly as the market is entirely under the control of speculators. But if the production has materially increased or should increase a reaction will come sooner or later with more disappointment. It is most unfortunate for legitimate business that there should be such speculative fluctuations in the price of silver, and it might be well for the Secretary of the Treasury to consider whether his power to regulate the quantities purchased according to the prices and advantage of the Government could not be beneficially exerted more than it has been hitherto. Thus far the new act has caused none of the evils which were so freely predicted, and it seems to be entirely safe in its workings, though to some disappointing.

QUADRUPLE TRAGEDY.

Sequel to a Political Quarrel in a Texas Town.

LIVINGSTON (Texas), Oct. 6.—To-night Demit Jones of Leggett was called out of a saloon by Jim Parker and Alex Lowe. As he stepped out of the door he was fatally shot by the men. Uriah Freeman then came and began shooting at Parker and Lowe, who returned the fire. Lowe was killed outright; Parker is shot in the stomach and cannot live; Freeman is shot in the left arm and breast and the doctors say he will die. The quadruple tragedy had its origin in politics.

Oklahoma's Capital.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—A Guthrie dispatch says: The excitement over the capital location question still continues. The President of the Senate will not sign the bill locating the capital in Oklahoma City, inasmuch as Speaker Daniels contests the legality of his (Daniels') signature. The question was not brought up to-day, owing to the possibilities of a conflict between the opposition forces. Speaker Daniels went to Oklahoma City, his home, Saturday, and has not returned to Guthrie. A dispatch from that place says Daniels has received several anonymous letters threatening his life should he ever return to Guthrie.

No Longer Barred.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—A circular that created much comment was read in the Catholic churches yesterday throughout the Covington diocese. It was in effect that Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and other secret societies, excepting the Masonic order, are no longer barred from the Catholic Church. While no explanation is given, it is learned that this was the principal topic discussed at the Council of Bishops in Boston several weeks ago. It was considered advisable, however, that as little publicity be given the matter as possible.

Fatally Shot by a Woman.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), Oct. 6.—Edward T. Martin, a prominent business man, was shot and fatally wounded to-day by a woman calling herself Mrs. Clarence O. Martin, formerly Miss Julia Powers, of Macon, Ga. She asserts that Clarence married her in Texas several years ago. She has been following him, and was here a few months ago, when Edward paid her to leave the city. She returned to-day, made demands which were refused and the shooting followed.

Proposed Tin-Plate Manufactory.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A morning paper says: Plans for the establishment of an extensive tin-plate manufactory in Chicago have been formed. For more than a year past such an enterprise has been considered, but since the introduction of the McKinley bill, with its tax on tin-plate, which practically prohibits the importation of tin-plate into this country, the plan has assumed a definite shape. The passage of the McKinley bill settled all questions. It is said that the concern will be capitalized for $4,500,000 and give employment to 5000 men. Tin ore will be brought from the Black Hills and from North Carolina. Armour, Swift and other large packers of canned meat are said to be among the promoters.

A Republican Victory.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The election in Covington, Ky., was conducted by ballot somewhat similar to the Australian system. Hitherto the method of voting has been viva voce. The result was the election as Mayor of J. T. Thomas, Republican, by a majority of 164. The Republicans also elected the City Engineer, three of the five Aldermen, five of the ten Councilmen and five of the ten members of the School Board. The Democrats elected the Assessor. This is the first Republican Mayor in twenty-five years.

Heavy Damages for Alienated Affections.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Ada Richardson obtained a verdict before a Sheriff's jury to-day for $20,000 for alienation of the affections of her husband, David C. Richardson, to whom she was married in 1874. They lived happily until 1881, when he began to neglect her for Mrs. Ella T. Burt, whose husband is George A. Burt. Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Burt both have cattle ranches in Texas, and are supposed to be there at present. Mr. Burt is understood to have business interests in Peru.

The President's Trip.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President left Washington this morning to attend the Grand Army reunions at Galesburg, Topeka and Kansas City, and incidentally to visit St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria and other cities en route.

STAUNTON (Va.), Sept. 6.—President Harrison and party were met at the station this evening by a large gathering of citizens. The President appeared on the platform of his car and was greeted with hearty cheers and music.

Aeronautic Navigation.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Oct. 6.—Among the articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State to-day were those of the Mount Carmel Aeronautic Navigation Company at Mount Carmel, for the construction and operation of air-vessels for the transportation of passengers and freight, with a capital stock of $20,000,000. The incorporators are Edwin J. Pennington, James A. Pugh, W. C. Dewey and others.

Lost Child Found.

ST. CLOUD (Minn.), Oct. 6.—Little Tommy O'Rourke, who was lost in the woods near Foley, Fenton County, since September 28th, was found yesterday. He was nearly starved, having lived on acorns and water. It is a miracle that he survived, as he was lost eight days. He will recover with proper care.

Silk Manufacturing Company Attached.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Ten attachment suits for amounts ranging from $2000 to $25,000, were commenced this morning against the Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company of Chicago, a branch of the Boston house of Seavey, Foster & Bowman, which recently failed.

Grain Supply.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The visible supply of grain is as follows: Wheat, 17,079,000 bushels—increase, 229,000; corn, 8,721,000 bushels—increase, 92,000; oats, 4,020,000 bushels—decrease, 98,000; rye, 584,000 bushels—increase, 7000; barley, 3,231,000 bushels—increase, 849,000.

Off the Rocks.

DULUTH (Minn.), Oct. 6.—The steamer Dixon, about which much anxiety has been felt, got safely off the rocks to-day.

MORMON CONFERENCE.

Official Proclamation Forbidding Marriages in Violation of the Law.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 6.—At the Mormon Conference yesterday George Q. Cannon spoke of the lofty conceptions of the Saints, especially regarding the future state. He believed the brethren in the penitentiary would be more prosperous when they got out than if they had not got in, because they could say they had not broken any of the covenants they made. He thanked God he lived among such people—those who were not afraid of consequences and took punishment like heroes. The time was coming when this conduct of the Latter-day Saints would stand out as the brightest page in modern history. Their sufferings would be acceptable to the Lord. Cannon further said the Saints would obey the laws, bow in submission to the nation's will, and leave the consequences with the Lord. He told the young not to worry about 1891; that Christ would come to them.

In the afternoon President Woodruff spoke. He said the Lord was about to prune his vineyard for the last time.

The official declaration of President Woodruff forbidding in the future any marriages in violation of the laws of the land was read, and the congregation, numbering 10,000 persons, including apostles, bishops and leading elders of the church, by a unanimous vote, recognized the authority of the President to issue the manifesto, and accepted it as authoritative and binding.

George Q. Cannon publicly announced his indorsement of the manifesto and his recognition of the supremacy of the laws that had been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The conference also readopted the original articles of faith, among which is this: "We believe in being subject to Kings, Presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the laws."

The action taken settles the vexed question, and places an effectual bar against future polygamous marriages in Utah. It is the most important step taken by the church for more than a quarter of a century.

FATE OF YOUNG CONVERTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Inez Coultre of Grove City, Pa., who recently arrived from Salt Lake City, where she has been doing missionary work, submitted a statement to General James R. O'Beirne, Superintendent of Immigration, with the view of aiding those interested in stopping the immigration of Mormon converts to this country. She says that having been a resident of Salt Lake City two years, and during that time having made a study of the Mormon people, she desires to aid in suppressing the traffic now going on with ignorant, unsuspicious foreigners by the Mormons. The Mormon Church, she says, pays for the passage to this country of converts, then pays their railroad fare to Salt Lake City. From her experience, she says she knows this to be a fact. Ignorant converts come to Salt Lake City filled with promises of a life of ease and luxury, and with the idea that the church will aid in their support. Instead of this, they are housed like animals in miserable little adobe huts. Upon the grinding labor of converts the Mormon Church flourishes. They have to pay one-tenth of all they possess and one-tenth of all they earn to support the church. Many Mormon settlements have to use sage-brush for fuel and have to subsist principally on fish, which they dry and keep for food in winter.

"Why the Mormon elders bring over so many young, ignorant girls is only too well known to those of us who have cared to investigate the matter. These girls have no voice in the matter of their disposal, and they soon learn they are to be 'spiritual wives' to some of the basest creatures the church produces. Oh, how earnestly they wish they were again in their own land and away from the clutches of these Mormon tyrants. But there is very little hope for them after they are once in their clutches. Why not stop them in New York before they have become imbued with vice and are beyond our power to help?"

Miss Coultre says she could cite scores of cases that came under her attention. In the case of one Scotch woman, enticed to Salt Lake by her own brother, the old woman, when she found out the practices of the Mormons, refused to have anything to do with them, but her children were enticed from her and are now leading lives of sin. In conclusion Miss Coultre says:

"Knowing as I do so well from personal observation the fate of these Mormon converts, I do hope the American people may come to realize it is their duty to consider this matter as one of vital importance to our Government, and try to have prohibitory measures in regard to the bringing of these people here. Not only would it benefit these people themselves, but the whole country, for surely people who take the oaths they are obliged to take would not become good, law-abiding citizens."

RAUM'S REPORT.

Work of the Pension Bureau for the Year.

The Completed Files System Shown to Operate Most Satisfactorily.

A Rush of Claimants for Government Aid Under the Disability Act Which Was Passed Last June.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The annual report of Pension Commissioner Raum shows there were at the end of the last fiscal year 537,944 pensioners upon the rolls, classified as follows: Army invalid pensioners, 392,809; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 104,456; navy invalid pensioners, 5274; navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 3460; survivors of the War of 1812, 413; widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, 8610; survivors of the Mexican War, 17,158; widows of soldiers of the Mexican War, 6,764. There were 66,637 original claims allowed during the year, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year of 1889, and 6385 more than allowed during the fiscal year of 1888. The amount of the first payment in these 86,637 original cases amounted to $32,478,041, being $11,036,492 more than the first payments on original claims allowed during the fiscal year of 1889, and $10,179,225 more than in 1888.

Of the system of completed files organized by him, the Commissioner says in part: Under the system of completed files, the claimant has a right, upon proper certification that his claim is complete, to have it immediately placed upon the completed files and taken in order for adjudication. The claims placed upon the completed files are taken up within a week for action, and if found complete are immediately allowed. If proofs are lacking, the call is immediately made upon the claimant to supply the deficiency, and upon receipt of the required evidence the claim is again taken up for consideration.

To the last day of June, 1890, 761 claims were placed upon the completed files upon requests made upon behalf of claimants. This system has had the effect of enabling many thousand claimants, whose claims have been pending from five to twenty years, to bring their claims to the attention of the bureau for adjudication and allowance, and complaint of delay has been reduced to a minimum. This system throws the responsibility upon the claimant and his attorney of having his claim adjudicated, and has proven much more satisfactory than the old system of leaving the selection of claims for adjudication to the discretion of the file clerks.

As a result of these changes in the business methods of the office, more work is accomplished in a given time than was ever performed before.

On the 25th of October, 1889, when I took charge of the office, the work of adjudicating claims and issuing certificates had during the period from July 1, 1889, fallen far behind the same period for the previous fiscal year; while from October 20, 1889, to June 30, 1890, there was an increase in the adjudication of claims and issuing of certificates greatly in excess of the same period of the preceding fiscal year. This is shown by the following statement of the work done:

Total number of certificates issued during the year ended June 30, 1890, 151,658; total number of certificates issued during the year ended June 30, 1889, 145,292, an increase in 1890 over 1889 of 6366. Total original certificates issued during the year ended June 30, 1890, 66,637; total original certificates issued during the year ended June 30, 1889, 51,896; increase 14,741.

This great amount of work was accomplished by the distributing clerks, who composed the Board of Review among other divisions, and calling in forty special examiners from the field, thus adding eighty persons to the force engaged in the adjudication of claims, and particularly by concentrating the work of the office for five days in a week upon the adjudication of claims, as provided for in Order 149, creating a system of complete files.

In June last I detailed 116 persons as an additional force for special examination, making in all 333 on duty in the field. As a result of these efforts the number of cases now in the hands of the special examination division has been reduced from 14,225 to 7824; of these only about 5000 are in the hands of special examiners, the others being in transit to and from the office.

The Commissioner invites attention to the difference in amount between the rate of $30 per month granted by an act of March 3, 1883, to pensioners so disabled as to be incapacitated for manual labor, and the $72 per month granted by an act of March 4, 1890, to pensioners who require the regular aid and attention of an other person. There are many claimants entirely incapacitated for manual labor and who periodically require the aid and attention of other persons, but who are unable to establish the fact of the requirement of constant aid and attendance. He recommends that a rate of $50 per month be created for them.

There have been received 460,282 claims to September 30th, under the Disability Pension Act of June 27th. The care of such an enormous number of claims received in so short a time has necessarily taxed the resources of the office to the fullest extent. The work of the mail division ran up to more than 32,000 pieces of mail per day to be opened, classified and properly disposed of. At this writing (October 1st) the division is handling 10,000 claims a day. It is believed there are probably 100,000 claims in the office which can be properly allowed under the provisions of the regulations approved September 16, 1890.

In conclusion the Commissioner says the act of June 27, 1890, is the first disability pension law in the history of the world which grants to soldiers and sailors pensions for disabilities not proved to have been incurred in the service and line of duty. This law recognizes a higher obligation of the people to their disabled veterans than was ever formulated into a law before. Nothing shall be left undone by this bureau to give effect to this latest expression of the gratitude of the American people to the soldiers who saved the Republic.

THE LINE OF BATTLE SHIP.

Scott Intimates That He Will Accept the Government's Terms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—While no formal response has been received by the Navy Department from the Union Iron Works of San Francisco in regard to the construction of the coast line of battle ship, Mr. Scott, the President of that company, who is now in Washington, has intimated to the Navy Department that they will undertake the contract on the terms proposed by the department. These provide for building a vessel twelve feet longer than originally planned by the department for $3,180,000, being $60,000 more than the Cramps offered to build a single vessel for, provided they got a contract for but one, and also being $60,000 less than the bid of the Union Iron Works for a single vessel under the original plans of the Government. The department desires that the three vessels shall be built on the same plans, and the San Francisco company is allowed $60,000 more than the Eastern company in order to cover a portion of the additional expense in the transportation of steel and other material.

NEW MEXICO.

Governor Prince Reports the Territory to Be in a Prosperous Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Governor Prince of New Mexico, in his annual report, makes an appeal for a settlement of the question of land titles in that Territory. Of 213 grants presented to the Surveyor-General for action, testimony has been taken in 162 and reports made to the Interior Department. Previous to 1870 Congress acted upon only forty-four of these cases, and during the next decade has acted upon but one, and since 1879 it has not attempted to consider any of the cases whatever. The plan of having Congress act upon these claims, he says, is a preposterous failure. During the year the entries of public lands aggregated 1773, of which 423 were homesteads and 639 pre-emption. The total assessed valuation of the property in the Territory is $46,041,010, and the Territorial indebtedness is $870,960. Crops of all kinds were fully up to the average, and a larger acreage was planted this year than ever before. The cattle industry has greatly improved of late. Sheep-owners also have had a good year. The mining industy is in a flourishing condition. The total output of gold, silver, lead and copper aggregated over $4,000,000. The Governor, in conclusion, makes a strong plea for Statehood, and says that none of the Territories recently admitted compare with New Mexico in population, wealth, intelligence or in any quality necessary to build up a prosperous State.

CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION.

Gains and Losses in the Third Census District in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—During the last ten years Eureka has increased 2195, Napa 656, Petaluma 360, Red Bluff 434, Santa Rosa 165 and Woodland 812.

Following are the decreases in ten years: Chico 408, Marysville 385, Vallejo 83.

Following are the figures for the counties of the Third California District:

Counties.	1890	1880	Increase.	Decrease.
Butte	17,904	18,721	.....	817
Colusa	14,614	13,118	1,496	.....
Del Norte	2,570	2,584	.....	14
Humboldt	23,424	15,512	7,912	.....
Lake	7,103	6,596	507	.....
Lassen	4,144	3,340	804	.....
Mendocino	17,573	12,800	4,773	.....
Modoc	4,936	4,399	537	.....
Napa	16,301	13,235	3,069	.....
Plumas	4,848	6,180	.....	1,332
Shasta	12,109	9,492	2,617	.....
Sierra	5,047	6,623	.....	1,576
Siskiyou	12,131	8,910	3,503	.....
Solano	20,485	18,475	2,010	.....
Sonoma	32,661	25,926	6,735	.....
Sutter	5,468	5,159	309	.....
Tehama	9,878	9,301	577	.....
Trinity	3,685	4,999	.....	1,314
Yolo	12,684	11,772	912	.....
Yuba	9,556	11,284	.....	1,728

CAREFULLY ANALYZED.

The New Tariff Law Placed Before the People in Its Proper Light.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Republican Congressional Committee has issued a campaign document giving a careful analysis of the McKinley bill. They say the internal taxes on tobacco have been materially reduced. The free list has been enormously increased by the addition of practically every article known to our commerce that is not or cannot be profitably produced in this country, and the dutiable list has been thoroughly revised, so that the revenues necessary to carry on the Government shall be collected as largely as possible from foreigners in return for the privilege of selling their goods in our markets.

The McKinley bill that the Democrats are now ranting and raving about has no existence whatever. The effect of the changes in rates will in no case increase the cost to the American consumer of a single article which can, with any propriety, be called a necessary household expense. So far as the increased cost to retail buyers is concerned, the people will never know that a tariff bill has been passed. All this Democratic talk about "increased taxation to the people" is nothing but a downright falsehood.

California's Population.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Census Bureau to-day made public the following figures: Population of Chico, 2892; Eureka, 4834; Marysville, 3936; Napa City, 4387; Petaluma, 3686; Red Bluff, 2590; Santa Rosa, 5216; Vallejo, 5904; Woodland, 3069. Chico, Marysville and Vallejo show a slight decrease. California's population is 1,204,062—an increase of 339,308 in ten years, or 39.24 per cent.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President has appointed Charles K. Dougherty of Pennsylvania as Secretary of Legation in Mexico, and H. Remsen Whitehouse of New York as Secretary of Legation in Italy.

Commodore Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been designated to act as Secretary of the Navy during the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

To Be Returned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has telegraphed the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Wash., to receive from the United States Marshal for that district all the Chinese in his custody who have been convicted of illegal entry into the United States, and cause their return to China at the Government's expense.

Issues of Silver.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The issue of silver from the mints during the week ended October 3d was $901,524. The issue of standard silver dollars during the corresponding period last year was $1,254,025. The shipments of fractional silver coin during September were $1,682,863.

Fort McDowell Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Proctor has issued an order setting aside the unoccupied military post of Fort McDowell, Arizona, together with the buildings and appurtenances, for Indian school purposes.

HOUSTON'S EXPLANATION.

Facts of the Scheme to Colonize Several States With Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The New York World's five-column sensation of Saturday, disclosing the alleged Republican scheme to colonize Connecticut, Indiana and West Virginia with North Carolina negroes, does not claim much attention here because the above named paper is always regarded as ultra sensational and not very reliable. A Washington Post reporter attempted to interview all of the parties now in Washington who were alleged to be concerned in the scheme. Lindsay, the Carolina emigration agent, would not talk. Colonel W. W. Dudley regarded the whole story as a "fake" and like a good many of the World's efforts to heap odium upon Quay.

When Immigration Agent Whitehead, who was a confederate of Lindsay according to the World, attempted suicide by jumping into the Kalawha River, a letter was found upon his person signed by United States Treasurer Houston in which he said he was heartily in favor of the scheme to colonize Indiana, Connecticut and West Virginia, and would speak to the President about it. Mr. Houston, when asked about this letter by the Post reporter, acknowledged writing the letter to Lindsay, who was regarded as a kind of philanthropist crank, and in regard to his speaking to the President about Lindsay's scheme, said he did not mean President Harrison, but the President of the Local Political Board of Indiana.

Treasurer Houston further said that Lindsay represented to him that his efforts were entirely free from any political and pecuniary significance whatever, his only purpose and desire being to benefit