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VOL. LXVIII.—NO. 148. SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TARIFF QUESTIONS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A Commission Appointed to Inquire Into Austro-German Commercial Relations.

RUSSIA'S PROTECTIVE MEASURE.

Chancellor von Caprivi to Confer With Signor Crispi in Relation to Italian Grievances—A Menace to the Triple Alliance—Celebration of the Ninetieth Birthday of Count von Moltke.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Several official movements point to the possibility of tariff questions engaging the attention of the Reichstag, rendering necessary a careful nursing of a ministerial majority. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the Austro-German commercial relations with a view to the reciprocal diminution of tariffs. Communications have been sent to leading firms in Hamburg, Bremen and other trade centers, asking them to report on the effects of the McKinley bill in their lines of trade; also, what prospects there are for finding new channels for merchandise effected by the McKinley bill.

The Commission on Foreign Tariffs further has to consider a new Russian protective measure. The Russian Commission will begin work next week upon the details of the new tariff, which Novoe Vremye declares will be the highest in Europe.

Official circles continue to doubt that any important alteration will be made in the existing treaty with Austria, and are equally skeptical as to any German reprisals upon American trade. Reports thus far received tend to dissipate the feeling of alarm created by the augmented American tariff. Leading export houses appear to be doing normal trade, and American orders in leading commercial centers do not appreciably diminish. However the future may affect exports, the Government will not be driven into concerted reprisals with Austria by a sudden collapse in the American trade. Reports emanating from Paris and Vienna, attributing initiation of the proposed concerted legislation in retaliation for the McKinley bill to the Berlin Government, are utterly untrue.

Chancellor von Caprivi will meet Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, at Monsea on November 8th. The interview will concern the settlement of an intrigue in the Austrian Court in favor of the Vatican against the United States. Signor Crispi declares Italy's continuance as a member of the Triple Alliance is menaced by a cabal of prominent members of the imperial family of Austria, whose emissaries at the Vatican encourage the belief that the overthrow of Count Kalnoky or the death of Emperor Francis Joseph will be the signal for a rupture of the Austro-Italian alliance, which would result in an effort to restore the temporal power of the Pope. Signor Crispi demands that he be allowed to deal with a freer hand with matters relating to the Vatican.

Another Italian grievance is the avoidance of Emperor Francis Joseph to return King Humbert's visit to Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph offered to go to Turin, but King Humbert declined to receive him anywhere except at Rome, holding that a refusal of the Austrian Emperor to go there was equivalent to a refusal on the part of Austria to recognize Rome as the capital of Italy.

The personal and court feuds between the Quirinal and Vienna are of the most intense nature and hamper the relations of the Government.

The National Zeitung states that Chancellor von Caprivi will also go to Madrid, where he will stay three days. This renews the report that communications have been exchanged looking to a concerted action by Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain in retaliation for the adoption of the new tariff legislation by the United States.

The grand celebration of the ninetieth anniversary of Von Moltke's birth takes place to-morrow. Bismarck has not yet replied to Emperor William's invitation to attend the celebration.

FRENCH PROTECTION.

A New Tariff Bill Presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A new tariff bill was presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-day. It dwells upon the tendency toward protection displayed by most nations and refers especially to the high tariffs of the United States, Canada and the South American States. It proposes the following duties per 100 kilogrammes: Wheat, 5 francs; flour, 8 francs; corn, 3 francs; corn-meal, 5 francs; salt pork, 12 francs. The duty on petroleum has not been fixed pending the decision on the proposals of the Budget Commission. In regard to cattle the bill resolves liberty of action, but the duty henceforth will be levied on weight instead of by head. Cocoons and thrown silk will pay a duty; raw silk will be free. Wool, raw cotton, flax, hemp, fleeces, hides and jute are exempt from the payment of duty. The duties on eggs, butter, oils, oleaginous seeds, woods, foreign wines and textile fabrics are increased. The duties on coal and chemical products remain as at present; but the tariff on metals has been revised, the duty on steel being lowered.

SCOTTISH AFFAIRS.

Suggestions by Gladstone in an Address at Dalkeith.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—In an address at Dalkeith to-night in referring to Scottish home-rule government, Gladstone said he believed whatever Scotland deliberately asked would be found to be consistent with the unity of the empire and would obtain the assent of Parliament. Touching on the matter of Scotch crofters, Gladstone deprecated the idea of emigration as a remedy for distress. With reference to the disestablishment of the Scottish Church, Gladstone said it would be an enormous advantage to Scotland and to the cause of religion if the three Presbyterian Churches were united. This step, however, he did not deem advisable at present, for in the approaching general elections the disestablishment of the church would be made a test question to the exclusion of all others demanding adjustment by Parliament.

NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Commencement of the Celebration of the Birthday of Von Moltke.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Twenty thousand persons took part to-night in a torchlight procession which inaugurated the celebration of the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Field Marshal Count von Maltke, all classes of people being represented. The venerable soldier was presented, at his residence, with a congratulatory address. Replying briefly, he thanked the citizens and said the foundation of the empire was the work of the mighty Emperor, William I. If a share in the result was attributed to him (Von Moltke) his hearers must also remember his faithful companions and the brave men who sealed their loyalty to the Fatherland with their death.

Comte de Paris in Canada.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—A grand banquet was given in honor of the Comte de Paris by the French citizens to-night. Cabinet Ministers, Judges, Senators, and all the leaders of French Canadian society were present. The Comte received a tremendous ovation, and the proceedings were often interrupted by cries of "Vive le roi!" The greeting was such as has never been accorded here to any foreigner. All talk of a counter demonstration has died away before the enthusiasm of the French Royalists.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A Montreal special says the Comte de Paris continues to create the greatest enthusiasm here. This morning a large crowd congregated as he passed to visit the religious institutions. It is estimated that 20,000 people cheered him at the depot last night and the city has fairly gone wild over him. The French papers praise him most highly. La Minerve, the leading organ, states that Canada is for all time attached to the house of Orleans, which has done so much for Canada. L'Etandard says the French monarchist cause is still uppermost in the hearts of all French Canadians, and the demonstration yesterday crushes Republican hopes here.

Body Identified.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The body of the woman found in South Hampstead locality last night shows the crime bears no resemblance to those committed by "Jack the Ripper." The murdered woman is Mrs. Hobbs, wife of a porter. Mrs. Hobbs left her husband yesterday, taking her child, whom she carried in a perambulator, which was found near the place where the body was discovered. The whereabouts of the child is a mystery. The woman's throat was cut and her skull fractured. All her pockets were empty.

Investigation shows that Mrs. Hobbs started yesterday to visit a Mrs. Piercy. The house was visited to-day and showed marks of a terrible struggle. A bloody carving-knife and bent poker, smeared with blood and to which adhered locks of a woman's hair were found, and Piercy was arrested, charged with murdering his wife and Mrs. Hobbs.

Railroads in the Holy Land.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Jewish World says that the Sultan of Turkey has granted concessions to a London syndicate, headed by Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clark, for trading and constructing railways in certain parts of Asia, including Palestine. The development of the resources of the Holy Land will form a leading feature of the programme of the company.

The railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem is progressing favorably. A section will be opened in the spring, and the construction of the rest will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. An English company is surveying for a railway from Acre to Haifa and Damascus.

Arrival of a Boulangist.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Oct. 25.—Count Dillon, Boulanger's friend and supporter, has arrived here. He refuses to discuss politics or the probable future of France, but says he is merely in Canada for pleasure and on business matters. He is delighted with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and expresses great confidence in the future of Canada, especially of the western portion.

STANLEY INDIGNANT.

He Denies the Imputations Made by Bartlelot's Brother.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A Herald London dispatch says: Henry M. Stanley was interviewed by a Herald correspondent in London to-day on the charges in Major Bartlelot's diaries and letters. "In regard to what I have written in my book in Darkest Africa about Major Bartlelot," said the explorer, "I have not one word to retract. What I said then I say now, and what I say is truth. Yes, but only part of the truth. The rest I have withheld out of regard for his family, and particularly the venerable father of the dead man whose brother is now attacking me, and who may arouse me to declare to the world that which I know, but of which he has no conception.

"There is an atmosphere of mystery pervading what transpired in Yambuya Camp which I should have wished to leave unpenetrated. I know the real facts, and know them to be black. I know why Bartlelot lay idle at Yambuya for eleven months instead of carrying out his instructions and advancing, however slowly. I know why Bartlelot was killed. Killed, I say, not murdered. I know why my personal effects were sent away so that on returning I found myself reduced to nakedness. I know, in short, all of the terrible details that happened between the day when we marched forward, leaving a rear guard in splendid condition, anxious to follow us, and that other day when marching backward we came upon the Banoiya camp, hideous with death and disease. All that I knew, but, out of pity for the dead and respect for the living, it has thus far seemed right to hold my peace and not to use language to this indignant but most ill-advised brother which would do justice to Major Bartlelot."

A Prominent Broker Guilty of Forgery.

BROCKTON (Mass.), Oct. 25.—Charles W. Robinson, a well-known stock-broker, who has been doing business through John Stetson's banking house in Boston, is a self-confessed forger. The amount will not fall short of $85,000. A short time since he took Sewall P. Howard and Emerson Goldthwaite as special partners in the brokerage business. Last Monday, hearing that the firm's account with Stetson had been closed, they informed Robinson and insisted upon an explanation. He confessed the forging of signatures to a number of notes, and has since disappeared. The Home National Bank of this city holds $30,000 of the forged paper against Goldthwaite and Howard and a large amount is held by the Brockton National Bank and Plymouth banks. Robinson's customers' losses will aggregate thousands. It is feared that some will be ruined by the defalcations. The cause of his downfall is that he had been speculating heavily unknown to his partners.

More Indian Outrages.

SANTA FE (N. M.), Oct. 25.—A small band of Arizona Apaches, evidently not more than four in number, have been terrorizing settlers along the Arizona and New Mexico line for the past six weeks. In the Western Sierra and Grant counties, the cavalry have been scouting for weeks without result. Thus far four persons have been murdered by the gang. J. J. Barrira, a Mexican ranchman in Western Grant County, and his son are the last victims. A Silver City dispatch says the settlers are very indignant over the management of the San Carlos Agency in allowing the Indians to leave their reservation, and the inactivity of the army in pursuing and punishing the renegades.

The Usual Railroad Accident.

READING (Pa.), Oct. 25.—The Reading express this morning ran into three loaded coal-cars half a mile from Pottstown. The coal-cars were wrecked and the locomotive derailed. The tender telescoped the smoking-car. The escape of passengers from death was miraculous. Joseph Markowitz, on one of the coal-cars, was killed: John Marks had his skull fractured; Engineer Heller's leg was broken; Thomas Welsh, fireman, was badly scalded; David Reisnyder of Lebanon was badly cut; Thomas Humes of Reading had a leg crushed. The passengers were all badly shaken up.

Von Moltke Sends Greetings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In an interview with the correspondent of the Herald Von Moltke says: "Everything I have had to say I have said years ago. Especially I would send my good wishes to those of our Alte Krieger veterans who, after having done their duty to the Vaterland, have gone out into the world, seeking and finding new homes and hospitable receptions. Tell them never to forget the Vaterland, as the Vaterland will never forget its worthy sons. Do I believe in coming peace? Man is unfortunately a bellicose animal."

Locomotive Engineers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers elected as First Grand Engineer T. S. Ingraham, Second Grand Engineer D. Everett, Third Grand Engineer Ash Kennedy of Winnipeg. The latter office was created at this convention. There was no election of Grand Chief Engineer, as Arthur was elected at the last convention for three years.

More Aid to the Molders.

The bakers are in the midst of a prosperous season. Their only complaint is that they cannot find men enough to fill the positions that are in waiting. The question of giving assistance to the striking iron-molders was raised, and after hearing a cheerful statement of the molders' war by President Valentine they voted $100 to the fund.

POSTPONED FOR TWO WEEKS.—The literary entertainment and dance of California Chapter, No. 4, O. E. S., which was to have taken place at B'nai B'rith Hall on next Friday evening, has been postponed until the 14th prox.

LICENSED TAX-PAYERS' PICNIC.—The seventh annual picnic of the Licensed Tax-payers' Union will be held to-day at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley.

CONTEST FOR HOME INTERESTS.

Stirring Address by Secretary Blaine in Ohio.

The Real Issues at Stake in the Present Congressional Campaigns.

Short Review of National History—The Difference Between the Two Great Political Parties.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

CANTON (Ohio), Oct. 25.—Secretary of State Blaine arrived here from Pittsburg at noon to-day. He was met at Alliance by a Reception Committee from Canton, and escorted to the city over the Pennsylvania Railroad. A crowd of 3000 people greeted Mr. Blaine with loud cheering as he alighted from the train, and they followed the carriage cheering him all the way to the home of Major McKinley, whose guest he was during his stay here. Mr. Blaine was accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and their daughter, Miss Harriet Blaine, and Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister to Germany. Upon the arrival of the carriage at the residence of Major McKinley, an informal reception was held. The early trains in the forenoon brought large delegations of Republicans from Youngstown, Alliance, Massillon, Wooster, Wellsville and other towns in this and the adjoining districts. The streets were thronged, and at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon a parade of the marching columns occurred. Shortly after noon it began raining, and it was decided to have the meeting at the Tabernacle, instead of at the Fair Grounds as originally intended. The building was packed, as was also the Academy of Music, in which an overflow meeting was held.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S ADDRESS.

Blaine's principal address was at the Tabernacle, where he was followed by Major McKinley. Mr. Blaine said: "Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens of Ohio—The contest that is now waging for the membership of the next Congress is not properly a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties; this is a contest between protectionists and free-traders. [Applause.] There are a few free-traders among the Republicans and many protectionists among the Democrats. This is a contest that goes to the root of the matter as to national prosperity, and on that issue we should settle the question in favor of home interests, good wages and sound prosperity. As I was coming out to this place I found in a newspaper a speech of Carl Schurz made a week ago in Boston, and I may say in all candor it was an able speech on the free-trade side; but, like all free-traders, Mr. Schurz goes back for the golden era for American prosperity to the tariff of 1846—rather a distant view backward. I have so often heard of the great and general prosperity of the tariff of '46 that if you will bear with me I shall say something of that period.

ACCIDENTS OR INCIDENTS.

"Mr. Schurz quotes me as saying—and that is why I make a personal reply—that the ten years between 1846 and 1856 under that tariff were years of very great prosperity in this country. I frankly repeat that those years were years of great prosperity. Now, let me say why those years were prosperous. That tariff of 1846 was approved just about the time the Mexican war broke out, and within less than a year more than one hundred millions of dollars were distributed by the Government in all of the branches of mechanism. We had just made that expenditure when the famine in Ireland called for every surplus barrel of flour and bushel of grain in the country. We had hardly transported that grain to the other side and sold it at a high price until gold was discovered in California and the world was enriched with the vast output of the mines. We had hardly put that gold in circulation when the great revolution that began in 1848 paralyzed the industrial energies of all Europe, and gave the United States a market that was unparalleled. Europe had hardly quieted its revolutionary disturbance when France and England and Russia went into the Crimean war, and for two years and a half those great nations were paralyzed in their industries. Now, there are four or five of what you might call accidents or incidents of history that would have insured great prosperity to this country if there had not been a tariff of any kind whatever. [Applause.]

COLLAPSE OF PROSPERITY.

"If the duties, instead of being what the tariff of 1846 made them, had been only 1 per cent ad valorem, or if there had been no duties, the country would still have been prosperous. Now, if you can produce such a convulsion in the world to-day, if you can discover new gold fields with uncounted millions thrown into the lap of the people, if you can have every nation in Europe disturbed by revolution, if you can have two of the greatest nations in Europe go to war for two years and a half, then we will all quit talking tariff and go to supplying the vacuum which that condition of things in Europe would create. [Applause.]

"In the fall of 1856, when this tariff had been under way ten years, this great war in Europe came to an end, and so did prosperity under the tariff of 1846. You all remember what happened in 1857—one of the severest panics and depressions that this country ever encountered, and as soon as these accidental props, these fortuitous happenings, these accidental revolutions, discoveries of gold, famine, as soon as they ceased prosperity under the tariff of 1846 ceased also.

OTHER TARIFFS.

"Now I insist that we do not want famines, we don't want revolutions, we do not want to have thousands of men slaughtered by war, in order to keep up a free-trade tariff and make it look prosperous when it is not. [Laughter and applause.] Give us a protective tariff and we can get along without slaughter or starvation of men. We can make ourselves sustaining with something beyond for the people that need help from our advance. And in connection with this tariff of '46 I call your attention historically to two other tariffs in addition to that. The only three tariffs that the United States has ever had suddenly lowering duties were one made after the war of 1812, the compromise tariff of '38 and one in '46, and every one of them led to business prostration in this country, which lasted in greater or less degree until there was a protective tariff enacted. [Applause.]

OPPOSED TO EXPERIMENTS.

"You never heard of a free-trade tariff coming to the relief of the people. [Laughter.] The only three times the people of the United States tried a free-trade tariff they fell into adversity until a protective tariff came to the relief of the people. Some people want us to let the protective tariff go by in order to make experiments again. Well, I would like to see that experiment tried if only one or two people were to suffer, but it is a pretty hard thing to take the dreadful and terrible chances of the prostration of the business industries of the country when there are sixty-four million mouths to be fed. [Applause.] When the tariff of 1846 was enacted there were only twenty millions of people in this country. We now have sixty-four millions. Four years after the tariff was enacted, according to the census of the United States we only had seven thousand millions of property. We now have sixty-four millions of people and sixty thousand millions of property. [Applause.]

A NEW ERA.

"Gentlemen, you cannot sport with that number of people and with that mass of property. We cannot experiment at this time and hazard vast interests when we could not put the country where it stands to-day for ten penitential years thereafter. [Applause.] Mr. Schurz condemns the effort of Congress to secure reciprocity of trade with certain countries. Free-traders have always been telling us that if we would adopt their theory we would have a new era in this country. On that form of statement I will not differ with them. [Laughter.] I think we should have a new era. Congress at its last session concluded to adopt a new policy. They looked at South America and they found we were receiving from those people vast imports and exporting little to them. The question was shall we repeal the duty on sugar and give that to South America in addition to coffee and hides and dye woods and rubber and other things from South America, and shall we ask these men if we give you our markets for a pound to let us enter their markets for a few shillings? [Applause.] Oh, no, Mr. Schurz says, that won't do at all. You must resort to free trade.

A QUESTION FOR FREE TRADERS.

"I would like to ask Mr. Schurz before this Ohio audience how free trade is going to let us into their markets with our products. We have been giving Brazil a market for their nearly sixty millions of products, and they were taking from us seven or eight or nine millions. Now suppose we declare absolute free trade. How would that help us with Brazil? They have not been buying anything and they do not let anything in free. Thirty-six million dollars' worth of coffee, fourteen to sixteen millions' worth of rubber, several millions' worth of hides, and a great many dye stuffs and other wood of that kind, all coming into the United States without a shilling of duty. But we went to send down there some lumber, some corn and wheat, products of the West as well as of the East, and are not satisfied as things were going. [Laughter.] Well, we went on and awakened them to the necessities of the situation, and we found that they feel just as we do. That we two nations dealing with each other must deal as two men do with each other, fairly, honestly, liberally; so that the advantage shall not always be on the side of one man or the one nation. [Applause.] Well, that was reciprocity. It is not a very complex problem. Mr. Schurz rather intimates it as a strange way of getting at things.

MYSTERIOUS RECIPROCITY.

"How strangely mysterious reciprocity is; it is just as mysterious as when a Stark County farmer brings a hundred bushels of wheat to Canton, gets his money for it, buys supplies for his family and goes back home. That is the mysterious process and the very difficult one to understand, and yet I am sure that Brazil and all of the South American States understood it the moment it was mentioned. I believe we will make a very favorable arrangement to trade with South America.

"Take a country like Venezuela, of large area but small population, not more than two and a half to three millions. They bring us $30,000,000 worth of products, but how much of that is taxed do you suppose at the Custom-house? Only $8000; every cent of that except $8000 escaped taxation. We send them a good many things, but we do not send them one shilling's worth that is not taxed by them. That is not fair. They admit it is not fair, and they are glad and willing to right the matter and place us on reciprocal ground that will be the road to prosperity of this country and the road to prosperity of the other, because trade that is so one-sided as that cannot be continued forever.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

"When reciprocity was first suggested, free traders all, or nearly all, approved. At that time they thought it would divide Protectionists in Congress, and they urged it very earnestly as long as they thought there would be some division—as long as they conceived it was a dividing line that might obstruct protectionists. But just as soon as the free-traders found that reciprocity could not be used to divide the Republican party they were all against it [cheers], every one of them; and now they are repudiating it and telling you what a humbug it is, and how little value there is in it, and how small a result there will be to the people of this country from it. It is not wise for free-traders to proclaim its failure at present. We are given a year in which to try it. Let us wait the year and see what can be done. [Cheers.]

"I am not here to boast of it. I am here to condemn the course of the free-traders, who, as long as it promises to divide protectionists were in favor of it, but who set against it the moment they find protectionists will not divide.

AN APPEAL FOR M'KINLEY.

"Your duty, gentlemen, if I may suggest it, is to elect the protectionist to Congress [Cheers and cries of "We will"]. That is your interest; that is the interest of every district in the country, and I appeal to this district because of the interest at your door-sill and fireside; I appeal to every man in Stark County and in the three other counties that make up this district. But you have a very special reason. This is a very great distinction to any man, a distinction to the district represented, and a distinction to the man himself to be placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means and to lead the House of Representatives. That is where Thaddeus Stevens stood during the last eight years of his life; that is where that great citizen of Ohio, lately deceased, General Robert C. Schenck, stood for six years, and that is where William McKinley stands now; and I appeal both to your interest and your pride to send him back again that he may be useful, not merely to this district, but to his State and to the people of the United States." [Cheers.]

At one time during the speech the people in the gallery, alarmed by a cracking sound, began to make for the exit, and there was nearly a panic. Mr. Blaine and Minister Phelps, however, succeeded in reassuring them, and all returned to their seats. Mr. Blaine, after his address, went to a meeting at the Academy of Music and spoke very briefly. The party left this evening for Chicago.

SENATOR SHERMAN AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—Four thousand people gathered in the City Hall to-night to listen to an address by Senator John Sherman on the issues of the campaign. In the course of his speech Senator Sherman said: "There can really be but two great parties. There are sometimes people who think they are a little better than their neighbors, who go off to roost by themselves on some side issue and call themselves a third party. I have had more experience in political life than some of my hearers, and I never saw any good come out of a third party yet. We are all Republicans or all Democrats in the general meaning of the term, because we are all in favor of a form of government in which all powers rest with the people. Therefore, these names do not signify anything. We must judge of parties precisely as we would judge of men. Of the two parties that now stand before the people of the country, one is like heaven and the other like hades." [Laughter and cheers.]

After reviewing the stormy scenes in the early part of the past session, and the important measures passed after the rules had been adopted, and presenting a strong plea for soldiers, Senator Sherman took up the McKinley bill—a measure, he said, which makes free a greater amount of product of foreign countries in our own country than any tariff bill of ancient or modern times. Referring to an assertion made by some Democratic orators, who say that we cannot produce sugar, the Senator said: "I am as positive as I am of my existence to-day that within ten years from this time we will produce every pound of sugar that is used in this country. We have put a duty on tin plate equal to, and a little more, than the duty on sheet iron, and we will manufacture in this country within five years of this time 360,000 tons of plate tin, and we will make the tin cup so cheap that nobody will growl but the Democrats."

AN EMBLEM OF STRENGTH.

In conclusion the Senator said: "In 1860, in good old Democratic times, our currency was the meanest ever devised by man, and would not pass from one part of the country to another. Now our money travels all over the world. Then we were a third-class power, jeered and laughed at, and when the war commenced—the last legacy of a Democratic administration—kings and emperors were watching for the decay and falling to pieces of this great republic. The Government was tottering to its foundations. The eyes of all European countries were watching the last days of the great republic. Now, thank God,—thank the Union soldiers—thank the American people—this country of ours has risen far above and beyond all fears of this kind; and now peoples of all these empires and kingdoms are looking eagerly and anxiously for a good time coming, when they can copy our institutions and enjoy republics as we do in this country. Then the days of empires and kingdoms will have passed and gone, and then governments of the people, for the people and by the people will inure forever upon earth." [Prolonged applause.]

Death of Governor Noble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Ex-Governor Noble of Wisconsin, who was stricken with paralysis several days ago, died this morning aged 74.

Rolling-Mill Burned.

YOUNGSTOWN, Oct. 25.—A portion of the Youngstown Rolling-mill plant burned to-night. Loss $100,000.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER.

Editorial Comments of Leading New York Papers.

Reasons Assigned for the Decreased Demand From Foreign Markets.

Members of the Iron and Steel Institute in Washington—Visit to Departments and Reception at the White House.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Various opinions are expressed editorially concerning the slump in the price of silver. The Mail and Express says: We have no fear of the silver problem. It will work itself out after a fair trial and no one can complain that the Treasury is not allowing that.

The World says: There has been a steady selling of silver bullion during the last few days, and the general understanding has been that silver speculators were unloading. Speculators have sustained heavy losses. It is estimated that the accumulated bullion in New York alone amounts to 10,000,000 ounces. Most of the silver was accumulated by pools, which were made up with the expectation that silver would go to 129.29, thus putting it on a par with gold. The average cost was $1 12½, and the accumulation in New York shows, at present price, a loss of $700,000 to holders, in addition to the expense for storage and interest on the money invested.

The Evening Sun says: Other countries have shown a disposition to leave silver alone and let us fight the battle unaided. The demand from India has lessened for a number of reasons. The rise in value has reduced the amount necessary for the transaction of business, one rupee now doing more work as a medium of exchange than it did when silver was cheaper. The crops of India are not large this season, the indigo crop especially having suffered. This lessens the amount needed to be sent to India in exchange for commodities purchased.

A special correspondent of the Mail and Express from St. Petersburg says that our silver law has raised the price of silver in the Czar's dominions, but the Russian silver mines are not in a position to take the present advantage of the situation. Most of the mines belong to the Imperial Cabinet and to private individuals. The State possesses only one small plant. The Government has ordered that the silver and lead mines in the Yakoutsk territory be worked. The Imperial Cabinet possesses the most considerable silver mines, those of Nertchinsk and of Altai. These last were supposed in the second half of the last century to be rich, but since then circumstances have changed. The best mines are very far from coal pits, and in order to render them productive it would be necessary to build railways and to interest private capital, inasmuch as it concerns a territory as big as France. The Polish silver mines are nearly exhausted.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

Members of the Institute Spend a Pleasant Day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Members of the Iron and Steel Institute who have been on a tour through the South began to arrive in Washington last night, and came in large numbers this morning. They were taken in charge by a committee. They were first taken to the hotels, and after a short rest were escorted to the Patent Office, where they evinced much interest in the details of the American patent system. They then visited the Postoffice Department, and called on the Postmaster-General. The programme for the day included visits to other executive departments, a reception at the White House and a promenade concert at the Arlington Hotel.

All of the visitors were enthusiastic over the success of their tour. They were unanimous in their praise of the country and people. President Harrison gave the visitors a special reception at the White House in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the lower portion of the house with the exception of the Blue parlor, now under repair, was thrown open for their inspection, and the beautiful East room, where the reception took place, was tastefully decorated with potted plants. As a special compliment the Marine Band was present and played selections of British and American airs. The receiving party consisted of the President and Mrs. Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Secretary Proctor and Mrs. Dimmick. They were accompanied by Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department and Colonel Ernst of the army, who assisted in making the presentations. Owing to the fact that the executive mansion is still in the hands of decorators and refurnishers, this rendering many of the rooms unavailable, the reception was necessarily informal and consisted solely of a personal presentation to the President and Mrs. Harrison of each of the visitors.

THE BEHRING FISHERIES.

Prospect of an Early Settlement of the Question in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The statement telegraphed from Canada upon the authority of a British member of Parliament that it had been resolved to submit the Behring Sea fisheries dispute to arbitration was premature so far as it may be taken to imply a completed agreement on the part of both Governments. It is learned that correspondence on the subject is still in progress. But there are hopeful signs that a satisfactory settlement will be reached at a comparatively early day.

The Original Package Question.

DES MOINES, Oct. 25.—Judge Shiras of the United States District Court to-day made an important ruling involving the Iowa prohibitory law. The matter came up on petition for habeas corpus, in which E. Spickler of Carroll County is plaintiff, he having been adjudged guilty of contempt and fined $700 and costs, and to be committed until paid, for violating the prohibitory law. It was argued that the only sales made by Spickler were in original packages, consequently were controlled by the interstate commerce law and were not subject to the laws of any State. Judge Shiras ruled in effect for the regulation of the sales of liquor, whether in original packages or not, and also held that such cases must be settled in the State courts and through them in the United States Supreme Court.

The Vendetta of the Maffia.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—While hauling in driftwood yesterday at Kenner, fourteen miles above New Orleans, some men drew in a sack containing the body of an Italian. There are marks of strangulation around the neck. It was evidently a murder, and is supposed to have been committed by order of the Maffia to keep an important witness from testifying in the Hennessey assassination case or by the vendetta. The officials are investigating the matter thoroughly, with a view to ascertaining the name and occupation of the murdered man, and his connection, if any, with the principals now in jail.

Alleged Unjust Accusation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In the Progresso Italo-Americano is a dispatch from Washington stating that the Italian Legation there, upon receiving official reports from the Italian Consul at New Orleans, has called the attention of the State Department to the proclamation of the Mayor of New Orleans, which they claim is an unjust accusation. Blaine, it is said, has telegraphed the Governor of Louisiana regarding the matter.

Gun Plant at Benicia.

BENICIA, Oct. 25.—A full meeting of the Board of Trade was held here last evening to consider the steps to be taken to secure the information called for by the board of army officers appointed to report on the establishment of a gun plant at Benicia.

CATHEDRAL BAZAAR.

Continued Success of the Catholic Fair at St. Mary's.

Despite the great number of counter attractions, not the least of which was the closing night of the Mechanics' Institute Fair, the Bazaar in aid of St. Mary's Cathedral was as thronged last evening as at any previous evening during the week, save the grand musical night when the church proper was thrown open.

It was, however, a ladies' night, with youth and beauty on every side, plenty of good-natured badinage and earnest effort to collect loose shekels for the Cathedral Fund, but in the absence of the gentlemen the ladies found their occupation almost gone, and save at the polling-places and the refreshment and other booths, money-getting was not so easy as upon other nights.

If the financial gains were not as great as they might have been, the social features of

A Group of Beauties.

the bazaar suffered nothing from the temporary loss. Crowds of new visitors were noted at every turn as they moved from booth to booth paying court to the presiding genii and their fairy godmothers, who received them in state in their gilded palaces, and there, when conversation lagged, the little coteries listened to the musical selections, under Professor Eimer's direction, or watched the merry throng as it passed around the hall.

Many new and elegant articles were displayed in several booths for the first time last evening. This was particularly noticeable in St. Joseph's section, where the ladies in charge show a thorough appreciation of the wants of the many by making a rich display of bric-a-brac, jewelry and articles of fancy needle-work. Mrs. Dilion's and Mrs. O'Brien's booth was also an attractive center. Judge Sullivan, J. J. O'Brien and other well-known gentlemen took an active part in disposing of the tempting wares within, much to the encouragement of the ladies.

The musical numbers were greatly enjoyed throughout the evening. Wallace's favorite ballad, "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," was admirably sung by Mr. Werner. Arditi's "L'Estasi" was rendered by Miss Gussie Cohen, a young Jewish lady of graceful presence, whose vocal talents and gracious manner won for her hosts of friends. Miss M. Byrne sang "Faith, Hope and Charity," and shortly before the fair closed for the evening the Sis. Peter and Paul Musical Society surprised the assemblage by an open-air concert, followed by a few choice selections within doors.

At 10 o'clock the voting for Governor stood: Markham 172, Pond 183, and for the most popular jurist, Sullivan 75, Loughborough 136.

It was announced by Father Prendergast that as next Saturday will be the feast of All Saints the matinee will be held on Friday afternoon. The bazaar will not be open on Saturday.

BASE-BALL.

A Ten-Inning Game Called on Account of Darkness.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Olympic Club games there was a large attendance at the Haight-street grounds yesterday. It was a lively, stubbornly fought game from start to finish, and furnished the spectators with plenty of excitement. Each team seemed full of dash and ginger, and although several blunders were made they served in many cases to even up the score, and kept up the interest, which at times was intense.

It was now getting dark, but the playing continued, the two first men in for Frisco being struck out, as they were unable to see the ball and the third man was put out at the plate. The Oaklands McDonald and Tip O'Neil also struck out and Cobb relieved the side on his grounder to Shea. Umpire Sweeney then called the game on account of darkness and the game will be added to the postponed list.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

San Francisco....	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0—8
Base hits.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3
Oaklands.....	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0—8
Base hits.....	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0—11

Earned runs—Oaklands 3, San Francisco 1. Three-base hits—Lohman, McDonald. Two-base hits—Sweeney, Levy, C. O'Neil. Sacrifice hits—Cobb, N. O'Neil. First base on errors—Oaklands 7, San Francisco 2. Left on bases—Oaklands 6, San Francisco 3. Left on bases—Oaklands 6, San Francisco 4. Struck out—By Cobb 8, by Lookabaugh 3. First base on balls—Off Lookabaugh 2. Double plays—Everett, Shea and Isaacson. Passed balls—Lohman 1, Stevens 1. Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Charles Sweeney. Official scorer—W. Wallace.

At Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 25.—Harper pitched his third successive game against the Stocktons to-day and held them down to six scattered hits and struck out nine batsmen, and giving but two bases on balls, both of whom were thrown out on second base.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Sacramentos.....	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	7
Stocktons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

To-day's Game.

This afternoon the Sacramentos and San Franciscos will play. The game will be called at 2 o'clock. The following will be the make-up of the teams:

Sacramentos.	Position.	San Franciscos.
Harper or Borchers	Pitcher	Coughlin
Bowman	Catcher	Buckley
Stapleton	First base	Isaacson
Reitz	Second base	Shea
Stodar	Third base	Enright
Daly	Shortstop	Everett
McHale	Right field	Stevens
Goodenough	Center field	Hanly
Roberts	Left field	Levy

FIRE ON GOAT ISLAND.

Hard Work by the Firemen of the Governor Irwin.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the brush on Goat Island, presumably from a spark from a passing steamer. The fire started at the southern end of the island, to the westward of the light-house station, and spread westward with lightning-like rapidity. There are eleven men on the island all told, and they turned out and took steps to prevent the fire from reaching the dwellings and the store-house and powder magazine.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and seeing that the fire was still burning and also gaining, Foreman Gardiner of Hose Company No. 9, attached to the fireboat Governor Irwin, ordered his men on board and went over to the island. The boat made fast to the only pier there,