THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT
Length of columns in the different papers.
CALL, Column 49 Squares.
CHRONICLE, Column 43 Squares.
EXAMINER, Column 40 Squares.
3 columns in the CALL equal 4 in the Examiner.

The Morning Call.

LATITUDE AS WELL AS LONGITUDE
Width of Columns in the Different Papers.
CALL. 4¾ Squares | CHRONICLE. 4½ Squares | EXAMINER. 4⅓ Squares
3 Columns in the CALL Equal 4 in the Examiner

VOLUME LXVII—NO. 161. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE RESULT.

Ben Butterworth's Views on the Election.

It Will Have No Material Effect on the Republican Party.

Candidates for the Speakership of the Next House—A Democratic Majority in Illinois.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Ben Butterworth is as cheerful and humorous as ever, notwithstanding the election results. He heard a reporter's questions, "Is the Republican party dead? Has rigor mortis set in?" and stopped to shake his head, as old men do at a wake, with one eye on the corpse and the other on the table in the next room.

"It is not dead," exclaimed the Ohio Congressman, brightening suddenly, as a sad man does when he unexpectly finds a dime in the pocket of an old vest. "It is not dead, but sleeping. What seems to be death is but a transition. These revolutions of popular feeling come every now and then, but they cannot last. There will be no new parties grow out of these old ones. One will live for one reason, one for another. The Republican party has too many glorious memories to die.

GREAT GOOD ACCOMPLISHED.

"I venture to say that no party ever existed that has done so much good to humanity as the Republican party, whatever its faults may have been. The Democratic party will not die, because it can't be killed. After the war the Democrats hadn't anything at all; but look at them now. Why the word Democracy alone is enough to draw a million voters in this country. It has a pleasing sound. The idea of equality that it conveys appeals and is genial to every man."

"Just like the word protection."

DUE TO THE M'KINLEY ACT.

"Oh, well," exclaimed Mr. Butterworth, "this result is due to the McKinley act more than any other thing. The country was ripe for it, and people were explaining the reduction and not the rise in the tariff. My opinion is that four out of five Republicans desired a decrease and not an increase in the rate of duties.

"Mind you, my opinion as to some of the features of the McKinley bill has never changed one particle. There has been a feeling of unrest among the people, and with the unwieldy majority the Democrats will have in Congress, and the unwise legislation of dreamers that will result, the feeling will be increased and the end will be that the Republican majority will sweep back again in two years."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Speakership of the House is now the uppermost topic here. The candidates so far announced are Crisp, Blount, Bynum, Hatch, Springer, McMillan, Lockwood of New York, McAdoo of New Jersey, and Mills. It was believed that Mills would prefer to be the leader of the House as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, but a telegram from him to O'Brien Moore, the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, says he would be a candidate. It is generally believed here that Mr. Mills will have a walkover.

MILLS' POLICY.

He is regarded as one of the ablest men in the Democratic party and is a fine parliamentarian. It is said, by parties who are in a position to know whereof they speak, that Mills, if elected Speaker, will not follow the old fogy lines of his Democratic predecessors, but will appoint on the Ways and Means Committee several of the new members elected from the Northwest and New England States on account of the McKinley bill. It is believed that young Hoar of Massachusetts would go on the Ways and Means Committee.

A DEMOCRATIC SALUTE.

A salute of fifty-two guns, to celebrate the Democratic victory, was fired from a point several squares to the southwest of the White House this evening. It was intended to fire the salute on the "white lot," immediately south of the President's house, where previous salutes of this nature have been fired, but Colonel Ernst, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, positively refused permission for it to be fired from there. He did not think it proper that such a salute as the one proposed should be fired under the windows of the White House and on property belonging to the whole people.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—At last the returns from the State of Illinois have become sufficiently complete to announce decisively the result on the State ticket. The Democrats have won and Edwin S. Wilson of Olney is elected State Treasurer by 11,436 and Henry Raab of Belleville Superintendent of Public Instruction by 36,144. No compilations have been made yet on the Trusteeship of the University of Illinois, but the indications are that the three Democratic nominees are also elected by a slight majority. Not until to-day have the Republicans of Illinois realized the full extent of the avalanche which has obliterated their old-time majority in the State.

Fuller returns to-day showed that in addition to Democratic gains heretofore announced in their Congressional districts, Payson and Hill have also been defeated and Snow and Stewart (D.) elected. Both Congressmen, Hill and Payson, have telegraphed the Associated Press conceding their defeat, the former by 650 and the latter by from 500 to 700. This makes the Congressional delegation stand fourteen Democrats and six Republicans. The Congressmen elected are as follows: First, Taylor (R.); Second, McCann (D.); Third, Durburow (D.); Fourth, Newberry (D.); Fifth, Hopkins (R.); Sixth, Hitt (R.); Seventh, Henderson (R.); Eighth, Stewart (D.); Ninth, Snow (D.); Tenth, Post (R.); Eleventh, Cable (D.); Twelfth, Wike (D.); Thirteenth, Springer (D.); Fourteenth, Scott (D.); Fifteenth, Husey (D.); Sixteenth, Fithian (D.); Seventeenth, Lane (D.); Eighteenth, Fornam (D.); Nineteenth, Williams (D.); Twentieth, Smith (R.). The great delay in arriving at an authentic conclusion in this State has been due to the lateness of the returns owing to the tremendous amount of scratching. All the estimates on which previous reports were based were valueless in view of the political tidal wave which swept over the State, and which is unprecedented in the history of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Evening Journal, for many years one of the stanchest of Republican papers, in the course of a double-leaded editorial on the political situation this evening, says: "What now shall be the Republican party's course? Simply this, that it must live up to what are its real principles. The McKinley bill must be modified in almost every feature. A national caucus of the party has been held, and the leaders must obey the dictates of that caucus. There is no occasion for delay until a Democratic Congress assembles, and a Republican Senate has given assent to the changes required. The Republican party is the party of the people and one of reform within itself. It now has its opportunity."

Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Returns from seventy-six of the seventy-nine counties give Merriam (R.) for Governor 290 plurality. The official count will probably be necessary. The election of Halversen (Alliance) for Congress from the Fifth District is conceded.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—With all but three counties reported in Minnesota, and most of them official, the vote for Governor stands: Merriam (R.) 82,220, Wilson (D.) 80,663, Owen (A.) 52,440. Merriam's plurality is 1557. The other counties and the official figures from some of the counties already included in the count may change this little, but not materially. Governor Merriam ran behind his ticket, and all the rest of the Republican State ticket is elected save the Auditor, Bierman (D.), with the Alliance indorsement, securing that place. The Alliance vote will be probably increased by later figures from the Fifth District, which was its stronghold. In that district there seems to be no doubt that Halverson (A.) is elected to Congress by a plurality of over 2000. Lind (R.) wins over Baker (A. D.) in the Second, by over 1000 plurality.

South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—The Independents have conceded the election of the Republican State ticket, and the latest reports seem to indicate the election of a Republican majority in the Legislature, insuring the re-election of Senator Moody. Pierre has won the permanent capital by from 8000 to 10,000 majority, although Huron does not yet concede the fact. Late to-day Chairman Pemmler of the Democratic Committee conceded the election of both Republican Congressmen and most of the State ticket, but claimed the Governor and enough of the Legislature to give a majority to the Alliance and Democrats.

Kentucky.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 7.—Returns from the mountain counties in the Tenth District show the election of Hill (R.) to Congress.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Nov. 7.—In the course of an interview to-day regarding the Speakership of the next House, Congressman Breckinridge said that the elections next fall in New York, Ohio, Iowa and other States will demonstrate whether this resolution is permanent or whether there is danger of a reaction, and until these elections are over the Democratic party will not have any information as to what it may be most wise for the House to do. He is not therefore now a candidate for the position of Speaker, and does not think he will be until after the next election.

North Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 7.—The Press (R.) has returns showing the entire Republican State ticket is elected. Reports from all but three Senatorial and two Representative districts show the Republicans have one majority in the Senate, the House standing sixty-one Republicans and fifty-three Democrats and Alliance men. Thirty-one counties out of fifty-one give Pierre 7559 majority for the State capital.

FARGO, Nov. 7.—The plurality for Johnson (R.) for Congress is about 6000 and that of Burke for Governor 5185. Benton, the Democratic Congressional candidate, will contest Johnson's seat.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Official returns from the First District to-day show the election of Babbitt (D.) over Cooper (R.). This leaves only one Republican Congressman in Wisconsin, Haugen, in the Eighth District, who has about 1000 majority. The Republicans suffer a net loss of six Congressmen besides the Legislature, which will probably elect ex-Secretary Vilas to succeed Senator Spooner, although other candidates are springing up. Peck (D.) for Governor has a majority of 30,000.

Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—The official canvass of votes in Kansas has progressed far enough to show that the entire Republican State ticket is elected, with the exception of Kelloy, which is defeated for re-election as Attorney-General by Ives (Farmers' Alliance). The Republican majority is placed at about 10,000. The vote on Congressmen is changed by the official count. The Kansas delegation stands two Republicans and five Farmers' Alliance. The Legislature is still believed to be Farmers' Alliance.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Nov. 7.—A conference of prominent Republicans is being held to consider the legislative situation.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—A special from Nashua, N. H., says there is no doubt the Republicans will have a special session of the present Legislature in December. The Legislature now is Republican by thirty-five majority. They will then officially recognize the new census returns and admit the new members, giving them a majority in the Legislature.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—The official vote of the State by the first returns, which cast out the Prohibition vote in many towns, shows Morris has 57 plurality. With the Prohibition vote in he is defeated.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—An apparent error in some of the returns gives Merwin (R.) for Governor 18 additional votes, reducing Morris' apparent plurality to 27. It has not been decided yet whether either is elected. The Legislature is Republican.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, Nov. 7.—Returns from 85 out of the 89 counties in Nebraska give the following figures for Governor: Richards (R.) 69,238, Boyd (D.) 72,325, Powers (Alliance) 71,143. While the contest is very close a careful estimate gives Boyd a plurality of nearly 1000, but indicates the election of the remainder of the Republican State ticket. The total vote of the State so far exceeds by fully 15,000 the Presidential vote in 1888, an extraordinary increase for an off year.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The plurality of Pattison (D.), for Governor, is brought up to 1017—258 by changes in computing the official count. Watres (R.), for Lieutenant-Governor, has 18,675 plurality, and Stewart (R.), for Secretary of Internal Affairs, 19,120. Seventeen Republicans and eleven Democrats are elected to Congress.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, Nov. 7.—Returns received from ninety counties give McFarland 173,179 and Chamberlain 170,543. McFarland's plurality is 2636. It is estimated that the other nine counties will increase McFarland's plurality to 3901, a net gain of 10,500 over last year. This insures the election of the entire Republican State ticket by about 4000 plurality.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Official returns from the State at large are just beginning to come in. The Democratic majority will be about 18,000. The only Republicans elected to Congress are Waugh in the Sixth District and Johnson in the Ninth. The Legislature is Democratic in both houses, and sixty-nine majority in joint session.

Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—The Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Congressional districts and the State Senate are still in doubt. The House is Democratic by a good majority. Official returns will be necessary to decide the result.

Montana.

HELENA, Nov. 7.—The Journal (R.) concedes the election of Dixon (D.) to Congress. The State Senate is Democratic by one majority.

Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 7.—In the First Congressional District, Taylor (R.) is elected; in the Second, Hank (R.).

"SKILLFULLY MANAGED SCARE"

Henry Cabot Lodge Explains the Reason for the Republican Defeat.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Henry Cabot Lodge, in an interview, says: "We have been badly and squarely defeated. Local questions, no doubt, affected the election of Governor, but of the Congressmen, not only here but elsewhere, there has been a general movement against the Republicans. I attribute it wholly to one cause—the passage of the Tariff Bill on the eve of a general election and the skillfully managed scare about high prices. This scare amounted to a panic, because the vote by which it was expressed was so secret that neither side discovered it in their canvasses. Time alone can show the real effect of the McKinley bill. The Republican defeat does not alter my views about it one whit. The bill is on trial. I think it will be of great value to the general prosperity of the country. If this opinion is well founded the Republicans will profit by the result, and all the more from the reaction which defeat on false grounds always produces. If the Democrats are right then we have received a reward for our misdoing somewhat earlier, that is all. As to the Election Bill, if that had been the issue, the result in Massachusetts would have been very different, for the people in this State will always sustain measures for honest elections. That the principle of the election law will triumph I have no question, but I did not report or support it with any idea whether votes were to be made of it this year or next. I supported it, and shall continue to do so, because the principle of the bill is eternally right in any popular Government, and will surely prevail."

BOURBON OPINIONS.

Members of Cleveland's Cabinet Express Their Ideas.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—The Argus to-morrow will publish dispatches from ex-Secretaries Vilas and Fairchild and ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson giving their opinions on the result of the elections.

Vilas says: "It is an emphatic denunciation of the methods of the Republican party. The country now understands the tariff question and the injustice of protection."

Dickinson says: "This shows that a great popular movement cannot be controlled by the use of money, and that the elective franchise is still pure."

Fairchild says: "Great as was the rebuke of Tuesday's election, it no more than equaled the offenses rebuked."

Parties and Factions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A Post's Boston special says: James Russell Lowell said in private conversation: "When parties become factions it is time for all good men to leave them. I make this distinction: Parties represent principles, and factions are the instruments of men. At present the Republican party is a faction."

A German View.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The results of the elections in the United States are considered fatal to the McKinley bill. American importers are giving nearly as many orders to German manufacturers as they did before the adoption of the new tariff.

French Rejoicing.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The papers here hail with satisfaction the victory of the Democratic party in the United States in the late elections. They say they hope that America will now adopt a wiser economical policy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL STATUS.

Comparison Between the Fifty-first and the Fifty-second Congress.

The following table shows the strength of the two great political parties in the present and the next Congress, compiled from the latest telegraphic returns. The Farmers' Alliance delegates are figured up with the Democrats with whom they will undoubtedly vote on all important issues:

STATE.	Fifty-first Congress. Rep.	Fifty-first Congress. Dem.	Fifty-second Congress. Rep.	Fifty-second Congress. Dem.
Alabama	..	8	..	8
Arkansas	1	4	2	6
California	4	2	6	..
Colorado	1	..	1	..
Connecticut	3	1	1	3
Delaware	..	1	..	1
Florida	..	2	..	2
Georgia	..	10	..	10
Idaho	1	..	1	..
Illinois	13	7	6	14
Indiana	3	10	2	11
Iowa	10	1	6	6
Kansas	7	2	2	*5
Kentucky	2	9	2	9
Louisiana	1	6	..	6
Maine	4	..	4	..
Maryland	2	4	..	6
Massachusetts	10	1	5	7
Michigan	9	2	4	7
Minnesota	5	..	1	*4
Mississippi	..	7	..	7
Missouri	4	10	1	13
Montana	1	..	..	1
Nebraska	3	..	1	2
Nevada	1	..	..	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..	2
New Jersey	4	3	2	5
New York	20	14	11	23
North Carolina	3	6	1	8
North Dakota	1	..	1	..
Ohio	16	5	2	14
Oregon	1	..	1	..
Pennsylvania	21	7	17	11
Rhode Island	2	..	1	1
South Carolina	1	6	..	7
South Dakota	2	..	2	..
Tennessee	3	5	2	8
Texas	..	11	..	11
Vermont	2	..	2	..
Virginia	2	8	..	10
Washington	1	..	1	..
West Virginia	2	2	1	4
Wisconsin	7	2	1	8
Wyoming	1	..	1	..
Arizona Territory	..	..	1	..
New Mexico	1	..	..	1
Oklahoma	..	..	..	..
Utah	1	..	1	..
Total	176	159	94	242

*Farmers' Alliance and Democrats. Democratic majority, including Alliance, 148.

THE WORK OF FIENDS.

A Train in Missouri Wrecked and Several Persons Hurt.

SEDALIA (Mo.), Nov. 7.—A train on the Missouri Pacific was wrecked by train robbers near Otterville this morning. The train consisted of seven coaches, including mail, express and baggage cars. The robbers removed the spikes and fish plates and placed crowbars under the rails so that they would spread. The engine, tender, baggage and express cars were wrecked. Engineer John Boyd and four postal clerks were injured but not fatally. The smoking car, full of passengers, was turned upside down, but none of the passengers was seriously hurt. Two chair cars jumped the track but did not turn over. A significant fact in connection with the wreck is that Detectives Hutt and Barret of the Missouri Pacific Secret Service and several witnesses in the noted case of the Otterville train robbery were on the train en route to Otterville to testify in the case of Hughes and Huffmany, who were arrested for the "Robbers' Cut" robbery, and whose trial commenced to-day. It is thought to be possible that the accomplices of the prisoners wrecked the train in order to put these witnesses out of the way.

EASTERN TURF.

Results of Yesterday's Races at Nashville and Washington.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—First race, three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs, Dilemma won, Aunt Call second, Frank Shaw third. Time, 1:16¼.

Second race, two-year-olds, five furlongs, Lum won, Katrina second, Little Phil third. Time, 1:04.

Third race, three-year-olds and upward, one mile, Silver Lake won, Pullman second, Harry Weldon third. Time, 1:42¼.

Fourth race, three-year-olds and upward, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, Bankrupt won, Yeomaster second, Carter B third. Time, 1:36.

Fifth race, three-year-olds and upward, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Robin won, Harambource second, Expense third. Time, 1:10.

Winners at Washington.

BENNINGS (D. C.), Nov. 7.—First race, five furlongs, Silence won, Pericles second, Blanche third. Time, 1:03.

Second race (maiden), two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs, Sir David won, Virgie second, Bertha B fifty third. Time, 1:10.

Third race, six furlongs, Mabel won, Ofalece second, Alarm Bell third. Time, 1:16½.

Fourth race, one mile and furlong, Gypsy Queen won, Prather second, Iceberg third. Time, 1:55¾.

Fifth race, six furlongs, St. John won, Golden Reel second, Corticelli third. Time, 1:16.

Berserker's Tips.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Berserker's tips on Elizabeth are as follows: First race, Al Farrow or Punster Jr.; second, Riley or Senorita; third, Silver Prince or Eclipse; fourth, Badge or Eurus; fifth, Aurania or Not Guilty; sixth, Forest King or Kingstock; seventh, Guarantee or Vardee.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Patti, who has been ill, sang to-night at Cheltenham.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The temperature at 8 o'clock this morning was reported as follows: Chicago 43°, New York 46°, St. Louis 62°, Cincinnati 54°, Winnipeg 13°.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The identity of the woman who yesterday shot Dr. Bright, Master of the University College of Oxford is established. The police have arrested her.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Don Emilio de Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, called at the White House to-day in company with Secretary Blaine and presented his letter of recall.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Rev. F. M. Dimmick and wife and Miss E. Chase, of Los Angeles, Cal., who were injured in the railroad accident at Quincy, are now able to travel and will return home next week in a special car.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Succi, the faster, is losing his weight rapidly and beginning to look pale and haggard. Although he has fasted only forty-eight hours, he already has dropped ten pounds in weight. His pulse is normal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Cabinet met to-day and discussed the character and scope of the annual reports of the executive departments to Congress. All the members were present except Attorney-General Miller and Secretary Rusk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury to-day was 1,045,000 ounces. The purchases aggregated 420,000 ounces as follows: Fifty thousand at $1.022, 60,000 at $1.035, 100,000 at $1.0245, 130,000 at $1.025 and 30,000 at $1.026.

A Murderer Hanged.

MACON (Ga.), Nov. 7.—Will Bethea, a negro, was hanged at Wrightsville to-day for the murder of Lumber Inspector Ralford in March last.

The sea has a net population of several thousand millions.

A STRANGE RECITAL.

Senator Blackburn Tells a Marvelous Story.

He Accuses Blaine of Having Denounced the McKinley Bill.

Predicting That Its Passage Would Cause the Downfall of the Republican Party—Strong Language.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Senator Joe Blackburn, after many weeks' secrecy, today told an intensely interesting story about Blaine and his wonderful political foresight. It is the talk of Washington to-night, and Blaine is complimented on every hand for his marvelous political sagacity. Senator Blackburn returned yesterday from Kentucky, and in speaking about the election results to several correspondents said:

"Out of the general wreck arises a solitary figure, alone but conspicuous. That figure is Mr. Blaine. Always towering, he now appears peerless in pre-eminence. He alone emerges from the crush of disaster unhurt, unruffled. To him his party will turn as the only Moses or Joshua that can lead it out from the mire of defeat to solid ground, where a footing may yet be gained, and now that it is all over, I will tell you of a scene that I witnessed in which Mr. Blaine was the principal actor; a scene that to me was so full of intensity as to be almost dramatic, and which will never fade from my memory. It has never been told before.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

"The McKinley bill had been passed by the House and was on the calendar of the Senate, though it had not yet been taken up. It was a particularly warm day in July, when Senators Allison, Hale and myself sat in the Senate Appropriation Committee room, waiting for Mr. Blaine, with whom we were to consult as a sub-committee, about the consular and diplomatic budget. There was no one else present except the clerk of the committee.

"Blaine finally appeared, and with him Curtis, the accomplished Secretary of the Pan-American Congress. The Secretary was rather in negligee costume, as suited the temperature, except as to a particularly glossy and irreproachable silk hat, a brand new shining plug.

THE TARIFF BILL BROUGHT UP.

"The Tariff Bill, mind you, had nothing to do with the subject in hand, but in a casual way I broached it after the usual greetings had been exchanged. Probably I asked Mr. Blaine how he liked it. Imagine my surprise and, shall I say, gratification, when he launched forth a torrent of invectives against the act that McKinley fathered. He said:

"'This bill is an infamy and an outrage. It is the most shameful measure ever proposed to a civilized people. Go on with it and it will carry our party to perdition.'

"I was feeling considerably interested, and said: 'I wish you were in the Senate, Mr. Blaine, to announce yourself in such terms.'

"WOULD SPIT UPON IT."

"'I wish I were,' he answered. 'If so, I would stamp it under my feet and spit upon it;' then, advancing toward Senators Allison and Hale, he snapped his finger in the face of each, alternately, and, with a rising inflection, said:

"'Go on with your driveling idiocy and see to what destruction it will lead the Republican party. Pass this bill and in 1892 there will not be a man in all the party so beggared as to accept your nomination for the Presidency.'

DISSECTING THE BILL.

"Then he began to dissect the bill, particularly the sugar schedule. This he inveighed against with all his force. I reminded him that the Senate had improved upon the labors of the House as regarded sugar; that to protect an American industry involving the enormous labor of boring a hole in a maple tree and boiling the juice the Senate had agreed to give the maple sugar growers of New England a bounty of two cents."

A SAMPLE OF STATESMANSHIP.

"That was the first he had heard of it, and he seemed hardly able to credit what I told him."

"'It isn't true,' he said.

"'Allison and Hale confirmed me.'

"'I suppose this was done at the solicitation of Morrill and Edmunds?' he inquired.

"Mr. Allison replied in the affirmative."

"'It is a good sample of the breadth of their statesmanship,' said the Secretary, and then then the climax came. His new beaver was lying on the table in easy reach.

BLAINE'S VIOLENT EMOTION.

"With a sudden blow he brought his clenched hand down on it with such force as to mash it flatter than a pancake, and then, seizing the battered chapeau, he hurled it against the wall violently. I never saw such an ebullition, but it only emphasized the deep earnestness with which the Secretary argued against the policy, about which his opinion as then given now seems prophetic."

THE NEXT NOMINEE.

"Will he be the Republican nominee in 1892?" was asked Senator Blackburn.

"Certainly; from now on no other man will be thought of, and henceforth you will see a still wider divergence on his part from the course of the Harrison administration."

A THOUGHTLESS REMARK.

It Leads to the Suspension of a Female Employe of the Washington Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker has directed that Postmaster Sherwood of the Washington Postoffice suspend Mrs. M. S. Watkins, clerk at the general delivery window, for using offensive language toward Richard Quay, son of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania. The circulated account of the affair has it that young Quay asked for his father's mail at the delivery window, and some one standing near remarked, "He's dead; it goes to the Dead-letter Office now." Mrs. Watkins, who was on duty at the time, thoughtlessly repeated the remark. Quay, it is said, seemed to regard the matter as a joke at the time and walked away smiling. Postmaster-General Wanamaker says Quay told him the clerk at the delivery window said his father was dead and his mail went to the Dead-letter Office, and he immediately ordered a suspension of the clerk until an investigation could be made. Superintendent Bell of the city delivery admits that he made the remark which Mrs. Watkins repeated.

DEATH VALLEY.

A Thorough Exploration of That Region to Be Made Shortly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—An expedition into the celebrated Death Valley in Southern California will be made, and three months spent in exploring that region, under the auspices of the Biological Survey connected with the Agricultural Department. Ten celebrated scientists will compose the expedition, and a thorough survey will be made of this hitherto unknown country. Naturalist Vernon Bailey, who is now in Nevada, will go soon, and Professor Theodore Palmer of the Biological Survey will go in from the south and proceed north to join Bailey. Many difficulties will be encountered. The climate is hot and dry and water is scarce. Whatever is found of interest will be sent to the World's Fair.

A MODEL SHIP.

Captain Schley Praises the Qualities of the New Cruiser Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Captain Schley, commanding the new cruiser Baltimore, has written to the Navy Department that he made the passage from Copenhagen to Lisbon in five days and five hours. The ship encountered heavy gales and behaved admirably, showing sea-going qualities of high order. She maintained high speed, varying from fourteen and a half to sixteen knots, without difficulty or risk on the heavy seas for two consecutive days, giving conclusive proof that no mistake had been made in the calculation of her weights. Captain Schley says he never before sailed in a ship having so much stability and ease of movement in a heavy gale.

A Mexican Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Regarding the recent rumor of the imposition of a heavy duty on American cattle by the Mexican Government, the State Department has advices from the Consul-General saying that no such duties have been imposed to his knowledge, but that the Mexican Government is now preparing a Tariff Bill, none of the details of which have been made public.

Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following California fourth-class postmasters have been appointed: O. Sittenfield at Cholame, San Luis Obispo County, vice Grace D. Wentworth, resigned; William Ingeram, Lincoln, Placer County, vice C. H. Butterfield, deceased. A new office has been established at Hansen, Lassen County, with William Coppersmith Postmaster.

California Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—California pensions: John C. Schmidt, alias John Smith, San Francisco; Francis S. Wood, Los Angeles; Leman D. Reynolds, Perris; Jessie Benton, widow of John C. Fremont, Los Angeles; minor of George W. Rockefeller, San Francisco.

PRESERVATIVE FLUIDS.

Various Methods Explained for Treating Fresh Fruits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The experiment station record for October was issued to-day by the Agricultural Department. It contains an extract from an article on "Preservative Fluids for Fresh Fruits" by E. F. Hilgard, Ph.D. This article was written in answer to inquiries regarding the method of preserving the samples of fruit for exhibition at fairs. In general, the preservative must be an antiseptic liquid, which will neither exercise a solvent or softening action upon the fruit, nor extract nor change its color, nor differ so in density from the juices of the fruit as to cause the latter to shrink or swell. Alcohol, sugar, glycerine and salt, while useful as a preservative, for some purposes do not meet all these conditions.

Salicylic acid, boracic acid, sulphurous acid and bisulphite of soda are recommended as antiseptics and the methods of their use described. Attention is called to the results of investigations by Professor Pichi of the Royal Viticultural School at Conegliano, Italy, with corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) for the preservation of grapes. Professor Pichi's conclusion is: "That grapes in bunches can best be preserved for collections by keeping them immersed in a solution of corrosive sublimate, taking especial care to wash them thoroughly beforehand. The best strength for this solution seems to be 4 pro milie. The poisonous nature of this fluid should be taken into account." Tests of this preservative are now in progress at the California station.

The "Sulphuring of Dried Fruits," by Professor Hilgard, is a resume of the author's opinion on this subject, which is of considerable importance in California. The sulphuring of dried fruit has two objects—to brighten the color and to prevent the attacks of insects. When freshly sliced fruit is heated with sulphurous acid for a short time the effe t on fruit is comparatively slight, and yet insects are to a considerable extent deterred from touching such fruit. When, however, as is often the case, fruit is thoroughly sulphured after drying, the gas penetrates the entire spongy mass of fruit, bleaching it without regard to its quality, injuring its flavor, and, worst of all, causing the formation of sulphuric acid in sufficient amount to be injurious to health.

This last point is enforced by statements of an analysis of sulphured apricots and prunes, in which a specimen of the former fruit was shown to contain 2.32 per cent of sulphuric acid (equivalent to about twenty-five grains of oil of vitriol) per pound and the latter 3.66 per cent of sulphuric acid, "mostly free."

In most European countries the sale of sulphured fruit is forbidden. California fruit-growers are advised to make an effort to educate the public taste so that it will prefer healthy, brown, high flavored fruit to the sickly, chemical-tinted product of the sulphur box.

Professor Hilgard also issues a bulletin on the conservation of wines. This bulletin was prepared to combat irrational prejudice against the treatment of wines by purely physical means, such as are commonly employed in wine-producing countries of Europe, especially in the times in which the prevalence of climatic conditions similar to ours renders the conservation of dry wines not fortified a matter of well-recognized and acknowledged difficulty. The process of wine heating, or pasteurizing, direct treatment with an electric current, and the sterilization of wine by filtration through porous porcelain are described and discussed, principally by means of quotations from foreign sources. An electro-magnetic process, devised by Dr. Fraser of San Francisco, is also favorably referred to.

A Packing-House Syndicate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A local paper says that a meeting of the Chicago beef and pork packers was held this afternoon to discuss a scheme to form a combination of packers to sell out to an English syndicate. After the meeting one of these gentlemen admitted to a reporter that negotiations have been in progress for some time and that a deal was practically consummated. The packing-houses will probably be combined into practically one big concern, which will form the largest packing interests in the world. The business will be run with English capital, but the actual management will remain in American hands. P. D. Armour for himself and Messrs. Swift, Morris and Libby by their attorneys denied that they were interested in the deal. Armour said there was not enough money in England to buy him out.

An Anarchist Meeting Broken Up.

NEWARK (N. J.), Nov. 7.—One week ago the International Workingmen's Society rented a hall here for a meeting to-night. The proprietor did not know they were Anarchists until he saw their bills posted announcing that the meeting was to celebrate the anniversary of the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists, and was to be addressed by Lucy Parsons, Herr Most and others. This evening he refused them admission to the hall. Mrs. Parsons mounted the steps and began to harangue the crowd. A police captain warned her to desist, but she defied him with strong language, and the Anarchists urged her to continue. The police arrested her and several other Anarchists, but Herr Most succeeded in escaping.

The Fall in Silver.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Dow, Jones & Co.'s News Agency publishes a letter from a London banker on the recent fall in silver, in which he says: "The market has deprived us of support from India, there being no disposition to ship to the East, where money rules at an abnormally low rate. The chief cause of the decline is the high rate for money on both sides of the Atlantic. There is no feature in the Mexican dollars. Gold has been in strong demand for Germany, but has almost ceased."

An Open Switch Did It.

NICHOLASVILLE (Ky.), Nov. 7.—A passenger-train on the Cincinnati Southern road took the side-track at Junction City, and a freight-train, switching, ran into the passenger. Nobody was killed outright, but a number were injured, the most seriously being Herbert F. Tousley of Belvidere, Ill., concussion of the brain, and B. N. Austin, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific road of St. Paul, injured internally.

Trading on a Time-Honored Name.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Thomas Harper, President and Treasurer of the Harper Brothers Company, manufacturers of decorated lamps and shades, in this city, and William Harper, manager at the factory at Van West, Westchester County, have disappeared, leaving debts reported at from $25,000 to $50,000. Executions against the company for nearly $5000 are in the hands of the Sheriff, but there is nothing to attach.

For the Irish Cause.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Irish delegates held a meeting to-night which was fully as enthusiastic as that of last night. Over $16,000 has already been collected in this city.

RECRIMINATIONS.

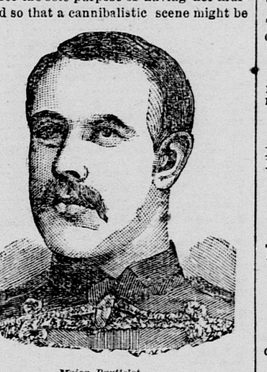
Stanley Reiterates His Charges Against Barttelot.

Lieutenant Troup Accuses the Explorer of Telling an Untruth.

Suffering and Privation Endured by the Rear Guard in Order to Obey Their Instructions.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times this (Saturday) morning prints a three-column statement from Stanley, cabled by its New York correspondent. In it Stanley reiterates his charges of the vindictive cruelty of Barttelot and says he himself would have acquitted the Major's murderer. He accuses Barttelot of harboring the wildest and most unfounded suspicions against himself (Stanley) and other officers. Stanley accuses Jamieson of having purchased a girl for the sole purpose of having her murdered so that a cannibalistic scene might be



Major Barttelot.

furnished for his sketch-book. The basis for this story was the sketches shown him by a European. The Times says editorially that if these charges are true they will compel all Englishmen to execrate the memory of the men who could bring such disgrace to the nation. The proof against Jamieson, however, is deplorably vague. Walter Barttelot says that Stanley's account is totally at variance with the others. He reiterates all his charges and says that Stanley's action in leaving Nelson's party twenty-three days without food resulted in the death of forty-seven of them.

Troup's Statement.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Lieutenant Troup, who was with Stanley in his last expedition, is in Cambridge visiting relatives of his wife. He is preparing to return to England. He interrupted his packing long enough to read what Stanley had said to New York reporters to-day, and then very emphatically gave the lie direct to some of Stanley's statements relative to Barttelot and Troup. He did not pose as a defender of all that Barttelot did, but merely wished to do justice to that officer's memory and at the same time relieve himself from the imputation of insubordination. He said:

"If Stanley were to stick to one story it would be easier to reply to him; but he jumps about so often and contradicts himself so frequently that it is impossible to keep very near him. In one interview Stanley's charges of disloyalty against Barttelot are based upon letters from me, and now, after the letters have been published, Stanley ignores them and takes Bonney's diaries for proof; but in his book Stanley places no reliance on the diaries of his subordinates.

"The rear guard was not in a condition to follow after Stanley, and it would have been a physical impossibility. It is plain enough to most minds that 250 sick, enfeebled and disabled men could not travel with heavy loads through a rough, dense forest as rapidly as if unincumbered. Major Barttelot did right to remain. I did protest again and again against certain acts of Barttelot's, but he was not devoid of many excellent points. When Stanley charges me with cowardice and indifference to the fate of the natives with our guard he knows that he is not telling the truth. I have always treated my men as kindly as if they were Europeans.

"Stanley himself was responsible for at least a part of the misery growing out of our starvation and privation. When Stanley left us he left only enough brass rods to give one per week to each native, with which to purchase fish, for five months. When this supply was exhausted we were in