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The Morning Call.

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VOLUME LXVII—NO. 163. SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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AFRICAN HORRORS.

A Corroboration of Stanley's Charges.

Major Barttelot's Inhuman Treatment of Natives.

Bonney Believes the Commander of the Rear Guard Was Insane—Jamison's Sketches of Cannibalism.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Times this morning publishes a three-column statement from Bonney, who opens by regretting that Barttelot's brother forced the disclosure of a painful story. Bonny says Stanley only heard of the poisoning suspicions from him on the 26th of October. Bonney says Barttelot and Jamieson, after questioning the Arabs belonging to Stanley's previous expedition as to the fate of Pocock and others, expressed the opinion that Stanley would poison anybody. He admitted that rumors to that effect were current in Europe, but nothing was ever proved against Stanley.

WANTED POISON.

Bonney confirms the report that Barttelot asked him for tasteless poison with which to remove Tippoo, a nephew of Selim, with whom he had had a quarrel. Bonney hid all the poison and Barttelot did not make any further attempts to poison Tippoo. Bonney confirmed the statement that Barttelot deliberately bit a woman. For this Barttelot would have been lynched if Bonney had not rescued him. Bonney has not the slightest doubt that the boy Soudi died from the effects of a kick given him by Barttelot.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A BOY.

He confirms the statement that the mission boy, John Henry, who acted as interpreter, died from the effect of 300 lashes. He did not desert, as stated, but was left on the road. The boy was afraid to come back because he had sold Barttelot's revolver to procure food. The Major recaptured the boy, and had him publicly sentenced to be shot, not intending to carry out the sentence. The whole camp threatened to desert if the sentence was carried out. Barttelot then exclaimed: "By —, I will give him 300 lashes." Henry became insensible after receiving thirty lashes. The scene was the most horrible he (Bonney) ever saw. Mortification set in and the flesh of the victim fell in pieces to the ground. His body swelled to twice its ordinary size and he died in twenty-four hours.

MURDER OF A CHIEF.

Bonney tells of the unprovoked stabbing of the chief Unguna by Barttelot with a penknife. He declares that the best of feeling prevailed in the village till the Major arrived, when he immediately caused trouble by extravagant demands and threats. Bonney confirms several other statements, and tells about the killing of Nauzibari by Barttelot, who, after beating the man frightfully with a staff, smashed his skull with it.

THE MURDER OF BARTTELOT.

Bonney confirms Stanley's account of the murder of Barttelot, except that Barttelot had not a cypress staff but a revolver in his hand, and punched and kicked the woman. Bonney justifies the sentence of death of the Sandanese soldier Bonney condemned, but says Stanley is entirely correct in stating that Barttelot projected an expedition of his own, by which it was planned to reach Casati and not to go to Unyoro. Bonney threatened that he would enlist the assistance of the Arabs to frustrate this plan and therefore it was dropped.

FEELING AGAINST BARTTELOT.

He never thought Stanley was dead. With regard to Stanley's charge against him of a lack of interference, Bonney says he is glad Barttelot's blood is not on his head, as it would have been had he violently resisted and tried to stop Barttelot's doings. Had he done this—the whole camp so execrated the Major—in a moment, on the raising of Bonney's hand, Barttelot would have been torn limb from limb. Bonney admits that combined action might have succeeded, but the relations of the officers were too strained, and a single written protest would have made little protest a marked man, and it was no slight matter to incur Barttelot's dislike. Bonney declares that he has no doubt of the correctness of Jamieson's story. Jamieson showed him a cannibalistic scene sketch and described it in detail. Six sketches are now in the possession of Jamieson's widow. They represent the tying up, killing and carving of a girl, the distribution of flesh to the natives scrambling for pieces, and cooking and feasting. Bonney declares he told Barttelot's brother the whole proceedings, and that had he published a complete diary they would have thrown much light on the affair. He says:

In conclusion, he can only believe that Barttelot was insane. He wrote to this effect in 1886 to Sir Walter Barttelot, relating his reasons for this belief, and he thought it a pity that the dead man's relatives failed to take this charitable view.

THE JAMIESON INCIDENT.

A communication appears in this morning's Times, in which he gives the names of persons who informed him of the Jameson incident. He says Jamieson said if such a charge were brought against him he would deny it. He also says a clergyman in London had seen a negro's head and neck which Jamieson had sent home to be stuffed. Stanley adds that he could not have believed the story himself had not Jamieson appeared to glory in the fact that he was the only white man who had seen cannabilism. The Times calls upon the Barttelots and Mrs. Jamieson to publish everything in their possession in order that the whole dreadful business may be cleared up.

THE EMIN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Emin Relief Committee publishes a denial of the statements that they desired to acquire Emin's ivory rather than to rescue Emin's life. The committee say they only stipulated if the ivory was found it should be used to defray their expenses, but that none was received. The expedition cost them £14,350. Stanley gave his services gratuitously, besides throwing up engagements of the value of over £10,000, and further, generously placing at the disposal of the committee all sums which the press might pay for his letters on the expedition, which sums amounted to £2000. Stanley was personally responsible for the selection of members of his staff and the agreements made with them.

THE REAR GUARD DISASTER.

The Times yesterday printed an interview with Herbert Ward, who declares he never saw Barttelot commit any acts reflecting on his honor or that Stanley himself had not committed. He was shocked that such personalities had been printed and sorry to think that Stanley, in defending himself, should seek to enbroil him (Ward) in a quarrel lacking every sentiment of chivalry for the dead and consideration for the living. Speaking from his own knowledge, he declared that Barttelot never used excessive cruelty. He says Stanley, in his opinion, fails to attribute blame for the disaster to the rear guard where it should be laid, namely, upon Janssen, Administrator of the Congo State, who neglected to send a steamer up to the camp.

STANLEY'S STATEMENTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Lieutenant Troup again talked yesterday about Stanley's latest statements. He denies that there was, while he was in the Yambuya camp, any log-book or other record of "cruelties" signed by him. Stanley's insinuation that he (Troup) was influenced by Barttelot's family not to disclose affairs at Yambuya is utterly false. Stanley has failed to make any new charges and has not brought any proof that he (Troup) acted contrary to written instructions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—At a dinner in honor of Stanley, given by the Union League to the Stanley Club last night, the following prominent persons were present: Chauncey Depew, Murat Halstead, General Greely and Senator Hawley.

The Meat Question in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The meat question, which has reached a stage where it becomes a public calamity and scandal, has at least one good feature to recommend it. It has taught the German people to devise means for coping with the difficulty by their own exertions. Breeding rabbits on the French system is being universally adopted, and it is now proposed to devote attention to sea fisheries, which have been shamefully neglected.

PRONOUNCED A SUCCESS.

Satisfactory Results of Experiments With Dr. Koch's Consumption Remedy.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Professor Bergmann inoculated fifteen consumptive patients Thursday by Professor Koch's process, and on the following day exhibited one of the patients before a number of physicians in order to show the change that had resulted within twenty-four hours. The Borsen Courier says it has authority for the statement that Professor Koch's remedy has proved to be successful.

The Swedish Government will send the renowned medical authority, Dr. Torstenssen to Berlin next year to study Professor Koch's method. After his return the Government will build a free hospital for consumptive patients at Scolido. Other governments are expected to follow suit. A big building in Speneerstrasse is being got ready as a laboratory for the preparation of Professor Koch's lymph.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

Significance of Chancellor Caprivi's Recent Visit to Rome.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Prime Minister Crispi's organ, the Riforma, says the visit of the German Chancellor to Italy is an event over which the two nations should rejoice, as it affords a fresh confirmation of the existence of the friendly relations between the two countries. It is a political event of the first order, indicating a change of system and belief in high quarters in the existence of other forces better adapted to combat socialism than the conservative party, which will be replaced by the middle class of liberals. But the turn of the conservatives will come around again. The July overthrow of monarchy in France proved that the middle class is capable of governing.

BREACH OF FAITH.

A London Broker Expelled From the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A rare incident in the history of the Stock Exchange occurred during the past week. It was the action of the Executive Committee in expelling from the institution Percival Preeston, a broker, for breach of faith with a client. It seems the client had ordered Preeston to sell a large parcel of Mexican securities, but the broker, disregarding the interests of his client, first sold for himself, thus spoiling his client's market.

A FIERY LETTER.

Caron Doyle Protests Against Parnell's Scheme.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—Canon Doyle has published a fiery letter exhorting Irishmen to reject Parnell' suggested alternative, or any other land purchase scheme leaving out one half of the tenantry, as Parnell's scheme does. He declares that the very stones of Mitchellstown and Tipperary, red with the blood of their murdered brothers, would rise in mutiny at the thought of such a re-establishing of hated landlordism. The letter caused a great sensation.

A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

Enthusiastic Reception of Sagasta by the Residents of Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Nov. 9.—Ex-Premier Sagasta, who is making a political tour of the country, received an ovation here to-day. On his arrival he was carried from the railway station to a carriage on the shoulders of the crowd. Then the horses were unharnessed and the carriage dragged in triumph through the streets.

DISSATISFIED WORKINGMEN.

An Eight-Hour and Universal-Suffrage Movement in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9.—Meetings were held throughout Belgium to-day in favor of the eight-hour working day and universal suffrage. Many speakers advocated a Belgium Republic. Money was collected in anticipation of a general strike. Bills were thrown over the barrack-walls in Brussels enjoining the soldiers to co-operate with the workingmen.

Cheers for Von Caprivi.

MILAN, Nov. 9.—General Von Caprivi left for Berlin this morning, after bidding a cordial farewell to Prime Minister Crispi. As the train moved off the Chancellor was vociferously cheered.

Earthquake in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 9.—A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt at 1:15 o'clock this morning in Guaymas, causing great fright, but doing little damage.

Comte de Paris and Duke of Orleans.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Comte de Paris and Duke of Orleans, accompanied by their suites, have arrived at London.

Balfour Suffering From a Cold.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—Balfour is confined to his rooms in Dublin Castle with a severe cold, the result of exposure on his tour.

LONDON'S POOR.

Building Measures Adopted by the London County Council.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The London County Council has resolved by a decisive majority to enter upon the most important scheme yet undertaken by any municipal authority for housing the poor. They voted to spend £1,500,000 in buying some acres in Bethnal Green and pulling down and rebuilding the houses. They had the legal power to require the landlords to put their premises in a sanitary condition, and they might have dealt with part of this large district themselves, calling upon the landlords to deal with the other part. Their decision probably commits them to very large enterprises in the future as well as now.

Lord Churchill is going to Egypt next week and will not be home for the autumn session. The season being over, which was a very successful one for him, he finds nothing in England attractive enough to keep him during the season's fog. His health is very good.

Mr. Booth, sometimes called "Salvation Booth," is winning some notable converts to his vast social regeneration scheme. Archdeacon Farrar has written a letter abounding in adjectives and emphasis and hopes to be able to send him, early next year $250. Cardinal Manning writes a letter in which he calls him "Dear General Booth," and reminds him that he (Cardinal Manning) had written a book, or perhaps a pamphlet, entitled "A Pleading for the Worthless," which would show his "Dear, dear General Booth how completely my heart is in your work." More remarkable than the pecuniary support promised by Archdeacon Farrar or the platonic approval of Manning are the expressions which Booth has extracted from the Bishops of the Church of England. The Bishop of Exeter declares that he has read "In Darkest England" with interest, and he hopes with profit. The Bishop of London, none other than worldly wise Dr. Temple, has been an earnest reader of the book. The Bishop of Lincoln candidly says that the object is one in which all agree, and thereupon preaches a short sermon with the "Cross of Christ" for his text. Other Bishops take refuge in hopes and pious wishes that good may come.

Kinglake's illness is of a nature which leaves little or no hope for his recovery. It is now more than a year that he has suffered from cancer in the mouth, for which he has endured one operation. The malady returned, as usual, and the surgeons think it useless to attempt further relief. His life is probably a question of weeks, if not of days.

Archdeacon Farrar delivered an earnest address this morning at Westminster Abbey in support of the scheme of General Booth for the redemption of England's poverty-stricken masses. The Abbey was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands were unable to gain admission. Twenty leading clergymen of Great Britain have signed an appeal to the people to raise £100,000, which Booth thinks would be required to successfully carry out the enterprise. The Prince of Wales has written Booth heartily approving of the scheme, which he describes as "an intelligent and promising effort to aid the people, whose welfare is near my heart."

A STRANGE ROMANCE

Brother and Sister Courted and Wed.

Escape of Seven Prisoners at Kansas City.

The Chicago Anarchists Commemorate the Third Anniversary of the Executions. Murder and Suicide.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—A most remarkable romance came to light to-day. Twenty-five years ago two babes, brother and sister, were abandoned in Castle Garden, New York City, by their parents. They were adopted by different people. The girl lived with her fostermother, Mrs. Evans, in Philadelphia. The boy was adopted by a man named Barr and grew up, and learned a trade and went to Philadelphia. There he met Miss Evans, fell in love with her, and in due course of time they were married and came to Kansas City to live. A couple of years ago Mrs. Evans died, and soon after a relative in Canada died intestate, leaving a large fortune. Detectives in searching for Mrs. Evans' adopted child, discovered the story and told it to Mr. and Mrs. Barr. No issue has resulted from the marriage. Legal proceedings will at once be taken to annul it. The brother and sister will then take possession of the fortune.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

The American Committee Does Not Want Money at Present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The American Committee for the relief of the famine-stricken in Ireland has issued a public statement announcing that it temporarily withdraws its appeal to the American people. The statement says that while at the time the appeal was issued there was no reason to believe the distress would be relieved otherwise than by American generosity, the British Government has since been spurred to investigate the matter and undertake a system of public works in the distressed districts which, by affording partial relief, will at least postpone the famine. The committee has good reason to believe that this sudden activity on the part of the British Government is largely due to the prompt sympathy and support spontaneously offered from this country, and accordingly congratulates the American people on having secured for the sufferers in Ireland a substantial hope of relief without the expenditure of a dollar. It has also been represented by the visiting Irish delegates that it would produce an interfering element in Irish politics if aid in any shape should be sent to Ireland by any charitable agency before the present resources of the imperiled peasants were exhausted.

The situation of the political parties in Ireland is peculiar, and the committee is strenuously anxious to avoid creating new complications by interference of any sort. These representations of the accredited envoys of the Irish people are therefore entitled to consideration, so long as there is no immediate danger of actual suffering by famine. When that point is reached, if it does come, the committee will, with the full approval of the Irish leaders, renew its appeal. The crisis will come about the close of the year, and it will then be apparent whether the pledges of the British Government are to be kept and whether the relief measures provided under its auspices will be adequate.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The Irish leaders held a reception this afternoon at the Boston Theater, which was packed with people. Speeches were made by all the delegates. Another meeting was held to-night at the Globe Theater. The receipts at the two meetings aggregated $5000, in addition to which the audience pledged about $3600.

THE ANARCHISTS.

They Commemorate the Third Anniversary of the Executions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Armfuls of flowers, sympathetic speeches and a parade of two thousand people marked the celebration today of the third anniversary of the execution of the Anarchists. Decorum characterized all the exercises. The speeches, in comparison with the old-time, fiery utterances, were mild almost to tameness. The weather was cold and cheerless. The procession marched through several down-town streets with banners furled and draped with crape. When the special train reached the cemetery, the procession again formed and marched past the graves, each society, as it went by, depositing its floral offering, until the graves were piled high with a mass of red and white flowers in various designs. The crowd then assembled in front of the small platform and listened to speeches.

George Schmeidzer said that the purpose of the assemblage was to commemorate the murder of their comrades by the machinery of capital.

L. S. Oliver said the memory of the noble dead will stir the laboring men to do and dare, and when that time comes let somebody beware. "Though scaffolds and gibbets were built at every cross-road, let us have courage. Comrades, onward."

H. E. Bartholomew in his address said that the excitement over the assassination of Lincoln was as nothing compared with the influence of the hanging of the Anarchists. He eulogized the dead as new John Browns. Other speeches were made in German and English, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

CANNED MEATS.

Chicago Packers Decide to Establish New and Improved Yards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Chicago packers of canned meats at a meeting yesterday decided to advance prices a quarter of a cent a pound because of the increased cost of tin under the new tariff. They also considered the plan of moving the stock-yards and various packing-house plants to a point south of the city and nearer the lake. After the meeting, Armour said the yards will be removed. It was shown to be feasible to establish new and greatly improved yards and packing-houses, with better facilities for handling stock and at less cost. The present yards will be used for other purposes.

FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

A Chicago Street-Car Driver Arrested on a Serious Charge.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—William Bennett, a street-car driver, was arrested to-night charged with poisoning his wife. A year or so ago Bennett married a well-to-do widow. A short time ago she was ill and called in a physician. After taking the medicine for some time it was discovered that instead of getting better she was growing worse and an investigation by her friends resulted in the discovery of the fact that Bennett had been systematically adulterating her medicine with carbolic acid. She will probably die.

HILL'S ASPIRATIONS.

He Means to Appropriate the Senatorship Himself.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—As time goes on it becomes more evident that Smith M. Weed's pronunciamento that he, and he alone, was to be United States Senator in case the Democrats carried the legislature was made without authority. The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs that Governor Hill denies having made any pledges to Weed. It is also pretty clearly understood among politicians in that city that Hill means to appropriate the Senatorship himself.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Seven Prisoners Escape, But Five Are Recaptured.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—Seven desperate negroes escaped from the County Jail this morning by knocking down the jailer, who let them out into the corridor to empty the slops, and taking away his keys. He was seriously injured, but will recover. Five of the prisoners were recaptured during the day, only one, Peter Jackson, offering any resistance. He had the jailer's revolver and tried to kill two of the policemen, but was clubbed nearly to death. Green Reid, a murderer, and Richard Pendleton, a highwayman, are still at large.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

First Execution in Colorado Under the New Law.

CANYON CITY (Colo.), Nov. 9.—Noverto Griego was hanged in the State Penitentiary at 6 o'clock last night for the murder of W. C. Underwood, at Trinidad, last June. This execution was the first to take place under the law requiring the death sentence to be carried out within the walls of the prison, and prohibiting the press from publishing any account of it. The State press, however, disregarded this clause in the law. The hanging was guarded so well by Warden Lemping that it was after midnight before it became known outside the walls.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

Order Disbarring the Association from Holding Stock in Any Other Company.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Judge McConnell entered a sweeping order yesterday disbarring the Gas Trust from holding any stock, even a minority, in another gas company or electric light company. This is in accordance with his decision rendered some days ago. Counsel for the trust excepted to the entry of the order, and the Supreme Court will settle as to the legality of McConnell's judgment of ouster.

A CABINET RUMOR.

Report That Secretary Tracy Will Be Tendered a Supreme Court Appointment.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Nov. 9.—The Times will publish to-morrow morning a statement that Hon. H. Clay Evans, the present Congressmen from this district, who was defeated by the Democratic nominee last Tuesday, will be a member of President Harrison's Cabinet, succeeding Secretary Tracy, who will be tendered a seat on the Supreme Bench.

UNLAWFUL BALLOTS.

The Only Republican Congressman in South Carolina to Be Counted Out.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), Nov. 9.—Thomas E. Miller, the only Republican in this State elected to Congress is to be counted out in the Seventh District because his ballots were smaller than those provided by law.

A Draw Fight.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—A fight between "Reddy" Brennan of Streator, Ill., and Tommy Danforth of New Orleans was declared a draw at the end of the eighth round on account of darkness.

The first round of the fight was very tame. In the second Brennan knocked Danforth over the ropes, but the latter quickly regained his feet and drew the first blood from over Brennan's left eye. After this there was considerable in-fighting and some good exchanges, but no serious work. In the latter part of the seventh Brennan knocked Danforth down, and when he arose grasped him about the neck and was beginning to pummel him when the referee separated them.

Final Disposal of Young Lincoln's Remains.

SPRINGFIELD (Ills.), Nov. 9.—Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to England, arrived yesterday with the body of his son, who died abroad. He was met at the station by members of the Lincoln Monument Association, who escorted Lincoln and the remains of his son to Oak Ridge, where the body was deposited in a monument erected to the memory of the boy's illustrious grandfather. The interment was without ceremony.

Russian Furs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Mail and Express' St. Petersburg correspondence says: According to news from Vladivostok, that maritime province this year has supplied a large quantity of furs. As many as 4500 sables, 700 foxes and 960 bears have been killed, and the furs, which were sold on the spot, brought from 10 to 12 rubles per sable, and an average of 20 rubles each for fox and bear furs.

The Insurance Swindle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The World says that the alleged letter of Edgar to P. H. Sumner has had the effect to satisfy the authorities that an insurance swindle was at the back of the whole mystery. The authorities agree that Sumner holds the key to the mystery, and that he has strong reasons for not giving it up.

Berserker's Tips.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Berserker's tips on Elizabeth races are as follows: First race, Forerunner or Guildero; second, Senorita or Riley; third, Sir John or Prince James; fourth, Bush Bolt or Pisa filly; fifth, Ella T or St. Patrick; sixth, Cracksman or Kingstock; seventh, Kempland or Jackrose.

To Grease the Washington Monument.

NORWICH (Conn.), Nov. 9.—Charles Taylor, known as Steeple Charley, has been hired to oil the Washington Monument. The outside shaft has become dry and gritty on account of the weather. To grease it all over will take about six weeks. He will be paid $3000.

Pacific Coast Defenses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Commenting on General Miles report, the Sun says: With a gun factory at Benecia and a navy-yard on Puget Sound, the Pacific Coast could begin to supply its own defenses just as it is now supplying new war-ships of the best sort for the Pacific and Asiatic stations.

A Scow Wrecked.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—The scow Becker was wrecked off Ahnapee this morning, and the cook, Bernard, was lost. The other members of the crew remained in the rigging five hours, and are in a serious condition as the result of exposure.

Chief Wheaton Acquitted.

ELMIRA (N. Y.), Nov. 9.—C. S. Wheaton, ex-Grand Chief of the order of Railway Conductors, was tried here yesterday on a charge preferred by Grand Secretary Daniels and acquitted, Daniels failing to substantiate the charges.

A Beautiful Young Woman Murdered.

FORT WAYNE (Ind.), Nov. 9.—Miss Ida Snyder, a beautiful young woman, was shot and killed to-day by Bert Shurt, her lover, who was insanely jealous because attentions were paid her by other young men. Shurt afterward suicided.

Sprinting Record Broken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Wendel Baker, a crack sprinter of the Berkeley Athletic Club, broke the record for 200 yards yesterday, doing it in 20 seconds, one-fifth of a second better than the best previous record.

Railroad Men Strike.

GREENOCK (Mass.), Nov. 9.—At a meeting of railway men held here to-day it was decided to go out on strike, on account of the companies refusing to either lessen the hours or submit the men's demands to arbitration.

The Irish Delegates.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—O'Brien, Dillon and other Irish delegates arrived here last evening. They were greeted at the depot by a tremendous throng, and afterward held a reception at the Parker House.

Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—An elaborate dinner was given to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and their party at the Plaza Hotel, by Colonel and Mrs. Finley Anderson. The room was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

HILL'S ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Quay's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It is understood that a meeting of the Republican National Committee will be called within the next two or three weeks to consider the impending resignation of Chairman Quay.

Cottrell's Slayer Justified.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.), Nov. 9.—Chief of Police Gerald, who killed Cottrell, the notorious ex-Mayor of Cedar Keys, Fla., has been acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

A World's Fair Appointment.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Daniel H. Burnham, a well-known architect, was yesterday appointed by the World's Fair Directory Chief of Construction with a salary of $12,000 per year.

CEREALS AND FRUIT.

Work of the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Rusk Reviews the Experiences of the Past Year.

How Tariff and Silver Legislation Benefits the Farmer—Efforts to Stamp Out Diseases on Vine and Tree.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Secretary of Agriculture has presented his annual report to the President. By comparing the prices at Chicago for October 16th of 1890 and of 1889, he shows a marked increase in the values of agricultural products, especially cereals. A tabular statement of the agricultural exports of the last fiscal year, including live animals, barley, hay, potatoes, hops, cheese, eggs, flax, wool, tobacco, wines, etc., old and new tariff rates being given for each, indicates a material increase in import duties on these articles, and shows each to have been imported in considerable quantities.

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.

The Secretary says that, without ignoring the effects of natural causes in enhancing values, it is evident the economic legislation of the last session of Congress has directly benefited the farmers. The improved value of cereals has, he believes, been largely due to the silver legislation, which, moreover, has lessened the influence of Russia and India, our wheat competitors in the British markets.

CATTLE AND PORK EXPORTS.

Our increased export trade in cattle and animal products is another cause of congratulation, which he traces to the energetic and effective measures adopted for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia and to the growing appreciation at home and abroad of the department's ability to suppress or effectually control contagious animal diseases. He declares that not a single case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been alleged to exist among American cattle shipped to British ports since March last. Similar energy has been directed to our pork interests. The Secretary strongly recommends an inspection law, more comprehensive than the present one, for all animals slaughtered for the interstate or foreign trade.

THE SUGAR BEET.

The outlook for the home sugar industry is considered favorable. An analysis by the department chemist of beets grown in various States from seed distributed last spring indicate a high per cent of sugar, and affords what is regarded as a conclusive proof that large sections of the country are adapted to the successful culture of the sugar beet. The practical results obtained in Nebraska and Kansas, he says, demonstrate the feasibility of home-grown sugar manufacture.

In the Bureau of Animal Industry, arrangements have been perfected for a dairy division, the establishment of which was delayed somewhat by the lack of necessary legislation. Co-operation, with experiment stations, has been undertaken on important lines, including experiments with grasses in arid regions and the trial of new economic plants, and a collection of agricultural statistics of reports on growing crops and of the probable supply of staple products in the markets of the world.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

The production of raw silk as an indigenous industry, is referred to in not very encouraging terms, though its importance is emphasized by reference to imports of raw silks, which have largely increased during the year, and are valued this year at upward of $24,000,000, but the necessity for favorable legislation as well as for improvements in machinery is insisted upon. Encouraging words are spoken with reference to flax culture, Secretary Rusk believing the recent changes in the tariff on linens, will serve to encourage manufacturers to provide a market for home-grown flax.

Irrigation and an artesian supply of water are made subjects of special reference.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Reference is made to the forthcoming transfer of the weather bureau to the Department of Agriculture, with a declaration of the Secretary's desire to widen the present scope of the bureau so as to increase its benefits to agriculture. He also insists strongly upon the necessity for more frequent representations of the department at meetings of agricultural and kindred societies.

The possibility of serving corn-growers throughout the country by extending the market for Indian corn in foreign countries has engaged the Secretary's attention with the result that he has appointed a special agent abroad, having special instructions for this duty, to investigate and report upon the possibilities of promoting the consumption of Indian corn in European countries.

In concluding his report he says: "A careful review of the past year and a general survey of the agricultural field to-day, betoken a marked improvement in the condition of our agriculturists, and promises well for their future well being." He ends by declaring that he looks forward with confidence "to the time when in the high quality of its work, as well as in the magnitude of its enterprise, the agriculture of the United States shall not only lead all other industries in this country, but shall be leader in this great industry of all other countries."

SILK CULTURE.

Concerning silk he says: "I stated in my last report that in regard to silk culture the real question to be determined as to the possibility of establishing this industry in the United States is that which concerns the reeling of silk and the conversion of cocoons into marketable thread. While I have looked for assistance in the solution of this problem and the improvement of machinery for reeling silk, I have nevertheless become quite convinced that, even with such machinery perfected, it would be necessary for manufacturers to have some encouragement, either in the shape of duty on imported raw silk or a bounty for such as might be produced in the United States.

INCREASED IMPORTATIONS.

"The importance of this subject and the desirability of establishing such an industry are beyond dispute, and as though to strengthen the claim on behalf of home-grown silk we find as great an increase as nearly 25 per cent on the imports of manufactured silk during the past fiscal year over the preceding one, the imports of this product for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, being in value $19,333,229, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, $24,331,867. Under these circumstances I confess that it would be a source of great regret to me to see the abondonment of all efforts looking to the establishment of silk raising in the United States, but I cannot but reiterate my conviction that to all the improvement in mechanical devices which American ingenuity can bring about must be added the benefit of legislative encouragement. Should some bill embodying this idea become a law during the coming winter, it will afford me great pleasure to be the instrument for executing it and creating for this industry a brighter outlook than at present exists.

GRAPE DISEASES.

"The division of vegetable pathology was the first agency in this country to introduce the use of fungicides for grape diseases, and it is estimated as a result of its work that nearly five thousand grape-growers in all parts of the country treated their vineyards for mildew and black rot in 1890, and the amount of fruit saved in this way will vary from 50 to 90 per cent of the crop. Laboratory work has been pushed forward with vigor, the principal subjects under investigation being peach yellows, California grape disease, pear blight, cotton disease, bacterial disease of oats and so-called "rots" of sweet potatoes. The laboratory investigations of the California grape disease have been mainly in the line of bacteriological study of diseased parts of the vine supplemented by inoculation experiments, with a view to determining the contaminous and non-contaminous nature of the malady. Numerous facts bearing on this subject have been accumulated, and these will be shortly embodied, together with the result of field observations and experiments, in a report soon to be published.

FOREIGN VINES.

"In May of this year a special agent engaged in this work and was granted leave of absence without pay for six months in order that he might visit France, Spain, Italy and Northern Africa in search of information that will aid him in his work. For many years the vineyards of these countries have been ravaged by diseases, which, according to published accounts, is very similar to the one in California. It was claimed that within the past two years the disease had almost entirely disappeared from certain portions of Italy, and it was principally to get some definite information in regard to that matter that the agent desired to personally inspect European vineyards. It is hoped that his investigations will enable him to throw some light on the best means of combating the California trouble, which has already devastated thousands of flourishing vineyards, causing losses almost beyond calculation.

PEACH-YELLOWS.

"The peach-yellow's work is being prosecuted with vigor along practically the same line followed the last year. Some important results bearing on the treatment of this disease has been obtained, but as yet they are not sufficiently conclusive to warrant their publication. Experiments have been made with the use of hydrocyanic acid gas under tents, as a remedy for the red scale. In the last report a statement was made that the cost of this remedy had been greatly reduced by experiments made by one of the California agents, and further experiments have developed the means by which the process may be easily rendered more efficacious and the expense still further reduced.

"The question of the damage to the grape by phylloxera in California has been taken up and certain vine-growing regions of the State have been visited by an agent, who is making tests and observations.

FLORIDA SCALE INSECTS.

"The division has been appealed to in reference to possible danger by the importation of the destructive Florida scale insects into California, a matter which has attracted a good deal of attention the past season in the latter State. It seems that frequent accidental importations of these scales, especially of the purple scale, long scale and chaff scale, have been made, but in no case have the insects been destructive. It is, therefore, argued by many that the climate of the Pacific Coast is not favorable to their increase, while others hold opposite views, and are much alarmed. The Department Etymologist is of the opinion that while there are some grounds for the former belief we cannot exercise too much care in preventing the carrying of these destructive scale insects from one section of the world to another.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

"I have, therefore, been particularly careful to have plants received from foreign countries and to be shipped to different States carefully disinfected before such shipment, as I am very anxious that the department shall not be the means of further disseminating obnoxious species. I earnestly recommend that similar precautions be taken by all nurserymen and horticulturists in shipping plants to other States. In view of the success that has attended the importation of the Australian ladybug to prey upon the fluted scale in California, public attention has been specially drawn to this manner of destroying injurious insects through the instrumentality of their natural enemies, but success in any instance is not likely to follow without the most complete, thorough and intelligent direction. Our entomologists, fully realizing the importance of this question, have made various efforts during the year, so far as they can be made with the assistance of foreign correspondents equally interested in the subject, to import desired species and to reciprocating by sending others abroad."

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Superintendent Wilson's Report on the Condition of West Point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Colonel Wilson, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, in his annual report, says: There were 294 cadets at the academy on September 1, 1889. Since that date there has been a loss of eight by resignation, 22 by discharge, two by death and 54 by graduation. There have been 81 new cadets admitted since, making a total of 299, of whom were admitted September 1, 1890. Colonel Wilson makes a point of the disadvantage under which candidates who enter in September are placed from lack of drill and instruction which their more fortunate classmates have acquired during the summer encampments. He earnestly urges, except under extraordinary circumstances, that no further September appointments be made, and that June candidates be notified a sufficient time in advance of reporting to permit him to prepare for examination.

The condition of the corps of cadets as regards drill, discipline and instruction has been excellent.

During the year the health of the command was less favorable than usual, and upon examination it was found necessary to recommend extensive improvements in the sewerage and plumbing.

In view of the limited period allowed for field artillery drill it is urgently recommended that another battery of new 3.2-inch field guns be supplied to the academy. The sea-coast and siege batteries are also reported to be in bad condition, as three guns had burst during the year, fortunately, without serious results. Those supplied in their place are old guns, which were used during the War of the Rebellion, and the Superintendent says it would be criminal on his part to endanger the lives of the cadets by practicing with these obsolete pieces. He recommended that, in their stead, new 5-inch breech-loading steel guns be furnished. He says, also, that battery instruction should be placed upon an independent footing, and that fifty horses and thirty artillerymen should be furnished.

THE ENGINEER CORPS.

A Board Appointed for the Examination of Officers for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Under the provisions of General Order 128, October 29, 1890 a board of officers—to consist of Colonel George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers; Colonel Basil Norris, Surgeon; Lieutenant-Colonel William H. H. Benyaur, Corps of Engineers; Major George M. Sternberg, Surgeon, and Major William H. Heur, Corps of Engineers—is, by direction of the Secretary of War, appointed to meet at the call of the senior member thereof in San Francisco, California, to examine such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it, with a view to determining their fitness for promotion, as contemplated by an act of Congress approved October 1, 1890. The junior member will act as Recorder. By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant James P. Meyler, Corps of Engineers, will report in person to Colonel George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, President of the Engineer Examining Board in San Francisco, at such time as he may designate for examination for promotion, and at the conclusion of his examination will return to his proper station.

POLITICAL TRICKERY.

Deception Said to Have Been Resorted to in McKinley's District.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Dr. R. H. Graham has just returned from Ohio. He says that the campaign in McKinley's district was the most exciting one he has ever witnessed in the State. All sorts of tricks were resorted to, and money flowed as freely as water. The Democrats were out early and got in some effective work before the Republicans learned of their operations, and it was then too late to do enough effective hedging. The Democrats sent out a number of young men with wagon loads of tinware from farmhouse to farmhouse, and asked exactly twice the value of buckets, pans and kettles. "Housewives," said the Doctor, "lifted their hands in holy horror and wanted to know why a 25-cent bucket had doubled its price in such a short time. The McKinley bill did it, was the cry in every instance, and it is, of course, not necessary to say what the women thought of both Major McKinley and his bill."

The Alaskan Census.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The bulletin from the census office upon the census of Alaska is composed of an introductory statement from Superintendent Porter and a letter from Special Agent Petroff describing his experience in organizing a force of enumerators and collecting statistics. He began his work on February 10th last, when he divided