REAL ESTATE!
THE ALTA AND EXAMINER COMBINED EXCEED THE CHRONICLE, BUT THE CALL LEADS ALL THREE PUT TOGETHER.
Sunday's Record:
ADS IN SUNDAY'S CALL.....435
Ads in the Other Three Dailies.....419

The Morning Call.

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VOLUME LXIX—NO. 9. SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FIGHT RENEWED

Irish Members Attend the Session of the Commons.

The McCarthy Faction Meets to Decide Upon a Plan of Future Action.

O'Brien Makes a Vain Appeal to Parnell to Endeavor to Effect a Reconciliation. Going to Ireland.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The anti-Parnellite members of the Commons made an early appearance in the House to-day. Thirty-one entered the chamber in a body and took the principal places in the first four benches below the gangway, with the view of preventing the Parnellites from occupying their usual seats. Colonel Nolan and John Deasey entered later and contrived to secure seats. Parnell's seat had also been reserved, he having at an earlier hour affixed a ticket to it. Healy arrived later than his colleagues.

When he entered he took Parnell's seat, but McCarthy wanted him to vacate it. The party appeared in excellent spirits. They cheered loudly when Deasy, anti-Parnellite, advanced to the Speaker's chair and moved the issue of a new writ for an election in North Kilkenny to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward Marum. The writ was issued.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN'S CASE.

McCarthy, amid the cheering of his supporters, gave notice that upon the reassembling of the House he would call attention to the circumstances in connection with the recent arrest and persecution of Dillon and O'Brien, and would move a resolution in relation to the case.

William Henry Smith, the Government leader, announced, when the House went into committee on the Land Purchase Bill, that he would move an adjournment until January 24.

Balfour moved the second reading of the Land Department (Ireland) Bill.

Healy moved to adjourn debate on the ground that the Government was treating the House with contempt in not explaining the provisions of the bill.

The motion was defeated and the bill passed its second reading. Parnell and all the other Irish members voted against it.

Balfour's Irish Relief Bill, which asks an appropriation of £5000 to enable him to supply seed-potatoes to distressed farmers, passed its third reading.

THE M'CARTHY FACTION MEETS.

In response to the call issued by Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellite faction of the Irish party, all the members opposed to Parnell assembled to-day to further consider the line of policy to be adopted. Copies of the call were addressed to Parnell and his supporters, but none of them were present. A council composed of eight members—Messrs. Abraham, Dillon, Healy, O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Power O'Connor, Sexton and Sheehy—was appointed to assist McCarthy in deciding upon the future action of the party.

The meeting was presided over by McCarthy. An adjournment to 2 o'clock tomorrow was then taken.

Before adjournment the meeting unanimously authorized McCarthy to prepare an address to the Irish people at home and abroad. In this, he will give the present aspect of the Irish question and outline the future policy of the party.

A CONFERENCE WITH GLADSTONE.

Professor James Stuart, member of the House of Commons, who, with Henry Labouchere, was charged by Parnell with being engaged in a conspiracy with the anti-Parnellite Irish members of the House, spent some time in conference with Gladstone to-day.

William O'Brien sent a cable dispatch to Parnell to-day appealing to him to suggest some way by which Ireland might be saved from destruction. Parnell replied: "It is now too late to rescue the seceders from their false position. I shall be glad to consult with you on your arrival in Europe."

Parnell has sent a cable dispatch to Milwaukee, Wis., declining an offer of $15,000 for 100 lectures.

Parnell will send a mission to the United States to place before the American people his side of the controversy.

WANTS TO FIGHT PARNELL.

O'Gorman Mahon, Member of Parliament for Carlow County, who introduced Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea, recently expressed a desire to challenge Parnell to a duel, but his duel for prevented him on the ground of the O'Gorman Mahon's age, he being 87.

Parnell goes to Ireland to-morrow. He will deliver an address at Dublin Thursday and afterward proceed to Cork, Longford and Granard. He will also make addresses at Limerick and Waterford.

The Cork Examiner says Parnell's English career is closed. The Examiner thinks Parnell has over-rated his ability to secure the return of men to Parliament to take the places of the members who oppose his leadership. Parnell will be accompanied on his coming tour through Ireland by the most active of his followers. Before his departure from England for Ireland he will issue a manifesto to the people of the latter country, which will be signed by his supporters.

BEGGING FOR PEACE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The Freeman's Journal, in which Parnell is understood to have an interest, advocates on its own responsibility, without recommending the plan to either side on grounds beyond its reasonableness, that efforts be made by the factions of the Irish party in the direction of conciliation and peace. It urges Dillon and O'Brien to return from the United States to Paris, forthwith, and that all the Nationalists or delegates from each section of the party assemble in that city.

The Healy Gaelic Athletic Association has adopted a resolution requesting that Healy abandon his present position and support Parnell.

The Tipperary Town Commissioners have adopted a resolution declaring that they have lost confidence in Parnell.

MISSING EXPLORERS.

A Party of Russians Thought to Have Perished in Thibet.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The greatest fears are entertained for the safety of the Russian expedition which set out in March, 1889, to continue the exploration of Thibet, and if possible to reach Lhassa. Geographers and friends of the missing explorers have nearly given up all hopes of hearing that they are alive and well. It is feared that the entire party, which numbered twenty Russians, have perished. It is understood the Russian Government will immediately send a party out to see if any traces can be found of the party.

The Church's Position.

ROME, Dec. 8.—Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has written a letter in regard to Cardinal Lavigerie's recent declarations in favor of a Republican form of Government, saying the Roman Catholic Church is not inimical to any form of Government. The church applies itself before all else to the progress of religion and therefore thinks it is right for the faithful to participate in public affairs when such action is demanded by the interests of religion.

Small-Pox Raging in Guatemala.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The South American correspondent of the Star says that in Guatemala small-pox is raging and for the first time in the country's history the Government is compelled to make rigid quarantine regulations. Already hundreds of deaths have resulted from the disease and no abatement in the virulence of the epidemic is apparent.

Assumpsit Suits.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Pierre Wibaux, a wealthy Montana cattleman, to-day began two assumpsit suits, aggregating $90,000, against Nelson Morris, the packer. The suits were for breach of contract and for damages for alleged failure to carry out an agreement whereby Morris was to take from the plaintiff a large number of cattle at a certain price.

RUINOUS COMPETITION.

Plans Suggested for the Prevention of Railway Rate-Cutting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Journal of Finance to-day made public, for the first time, a lengthy letter recently written by Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association to the various railroad Presidents on the general condition of railway affairs, and a plan for a reform in the present methods. He says the present legislative attitude of Congress and the States is injurious, but the railroad difficulties are not wholly due to that cause. Competition as it now exists among carriers is ruinous, is simply war. This situation, he says, pleases the unreflecting public, and the necessary inference is that the railroads are playing their adversaries' game.

He refers to the fact that during the past fifteen years about one-third of the railway mileage in the United States has been reorganized or passed through foreclosure proceedings. He does not believe this suicidal process is beyond control, but says radical changes are required. He points out that wars in passenger and freight rates are brought about by scalping, secret agreements, rebates, etc., and says 90 per cent of all the tariff changes made are reductions; accuses them of systematic passenger rate cutting and calls it "competition gone mad." Such wild and reckless methods are not in the interest of the public and are ruinous to the railway systems. He calls on the Presidents to recognize the essential unity of the railway interests and make a new treaty based on disarmament.

He says the first few months of the life of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association is commonly referred to as a period of comparatively successful administration among western roads. It was really an armed neutrality. Every line maintained its fighting force fully armed and equipped. The lines should rid themselves of the machinery for rate-cutting, either open or secret. The fundamental principles of the association should be the concentration of authority and the unification of interests. A traffic division should control the actual handling of that business. A rate division should have exclusive right to contract with connecting roads in respect to the exchange of business, division of joint rates, and with shippers at all points outside the association's territory. Joint agencies should replace the innumerable separate agencies now in vogue. This might be extended ultimately to competitive points upon the lines of members. The work of the traffic division also might very properly embrace the Clearing-house idea, under which it would receive copies of all billing, adjust accounts between companies, settle all loss and damage claims, etc. Under such concentration of methods the danger of rate-cutting, either secret or open, would be substantially eliminated, the net revenues of every line protected and the public better served.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Dow-Jones Company's Boston special says: We hear on the best authority that the Union Pacific officials are not disturbed over the financial condition of the Union Pacific. We are told the floating debt is much less than current reports credit. It seems the alliance with Gould was formed only after Vanderbilt and Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s support had been refused.

Dillon has been interviewed by the Commercial Advertiser. He said: "The Union Pacific is now more in need of a receivership than the United States Government. These rumors are the most nonsensical that have been circulated in Wall street for a long time. Who originated them or for what purpose I cannot tell, but they are absolute lies. The Union Pacific under the new management is getting into shape. The road is all right. Its action will be satisfactory, and I expect to see a receiver in the White House before there is one in this office. The Union Pacific was only one of the number of stocks the prices on which fell last week. These temporary changes in the market are frequent. Nobody can account for them."

To a remark by the reporter, "It was expected when you became President that Union Pacific would go way up," Dillon answered: "Everything can't be done in one day. Neither Gould nor anyman can advance the stock at his pleasure. The Union Pacific is in such a condition to-day that there can be no lasting trouble about its stock. That's all I can say on the subject."

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Director Ames of the Union Pacific said in an interview: "The floating debt of the Union Pacific was fully explained in last year's report. It has been reduced the past year by $4,000,000, and is now about $11,500,000. Mr. Gould knew all about the floating debt when he entered the Directory and has discovered nothing new about it. He agreed to take care of it and has provided for the payment of January 1st requirements, which are less than $2,000,000. Mr. Gould expressed great satisfaction at the appearance of everything connected with the property. He has no more idea of a receivership for the property than I have for the Ames Building. I do not know of any scheme for funding the Union Pacific debt. We can easily pay it when the railroad bond market revives."

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific to-day appointed S. H. H. Clark, now General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, as General Manager of the Union Pacific. At a meeting later of the Union Pacific Board of Directors Clark will be elected Vice-President. E. W. Holcomb, the present General Manager, has been made assistant to Clark. Mr. Clark will remain in charge of the operating department of the Missouri Pacific, but will receive the help of the Assistant General Manager, who has not yet been decided upon.

CALL FOR A MEETING.

J. Pierpont Morgan sent a telegraphic invitation to the Presidents of all railroads west of Chicago to meet at his house in this city on the 15th for the purpose of discussing the railroad situation, with the view of renewing the "President's agreement."

THE TREASURY.

A Large Acceptance of Four-Per-Cent Bonds—Bland's Legal-Tender Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 685,000 ounces of silver at from $1.028 to $1.0350. The amount of four-per-cent bonds accepted today was $4,591,000, for which the disbursement of about $5,550,000 in money will be made. The Secretary of the Treasury said this afternoon that in view of the present conditions he would accept additional offers of fours at reasonable prices of sufficient amount to make the total purchases $8,000,000, for which he said the expenditures would be nearly $10,000,000. The Secretary said further that it was manifestly impossible, under existing conditions, for him to use the fractional currency now in the Treasury in the purchase of bonds, for the reason that it would at once be returned to him in exchange for greenbacks, and leave him with a deficiency instead of a surplus. There is now about $19,000,000 in fractional currency in the Treasury, of which all but $2,000,000 is in silver half-dollars. As it is legal tender to the amount of $10 only, it is regarded as part of the available cash balance. The Secretary said he would like very much to get it into circulation, but he certainly should not do so at the expense of the limited available surplus.

Bland to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a new series of legal-tender notes or greenbacks which, when the ordinary revenues of the Government are not sufficient to meet its requirements, he is to pay out in sufficient sums to meet all demands and dues.

Mrs. Miller Discharged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Cornelia Miller, who was arrested in the extradition proceedings at the instance of the British Government on a charge of receiving $132,000, alleged to have been embezzled by J. H. Field & Co. of London, was discharged to-day by United States Commissioner Shield.

Frederic Remington, the artist, as much at home in the saddle as any cavalryman, has been out with General Miles to the seat of the Indian troubles, and is now home again. But he enriched his collection of Indian curios and his knowledge of the Indian and the horse, three lines in which he is without a rival.

RANCHES RAIDED.

Stock Run Off and Feed Burned by a Band of Indians.

A Company of Armed Citizens on the Way to the Camp of the Depredators.

The Hostile Chiefs Move Their Forces Deeper Into the Bad Lands—Excitement on the Oklahoma Border.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

OMAHA, Dec. 8.—A special from Rapid City, S. Dak., says a band of Indians from Little Wound's camp has been raiding deserted ranches, killing and running off stock, burning hay and grain and stealing household goods. To-day twenty armed men left Rapid City for the Indian camp. They will be joined by a number of ranchmen, and if they are not intercepted by the troops will attack the Indians.

A special from Custer says that not far from Buffalo Gap, T. M. Warren, a ranchman, with four of his men, attacked a raiding party of Indians and killed four. This story is not verified.

A Bee's Pine Ridge dispatch says: A scout came in to-night and reported that no sooner had the hostile chiefs returned home from the council held yesterday than they proceeded to move their camp several miles deeper into the Bad Lands, instead of counseling a movement therefrom as advised by General Brooke.

HIGH EXCITEMENT.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), Dec. 8.—Couriers arrived this afternoon bringing information that uncivilized tribes of Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches just west of the Oklahoma border are in a state of high excitement over the ghost dance, started by runners from the Dakota Sioux. Their attitude is very threatening, and Governor Steele has asked the Legislature to take immediate action by which the citizens can organize a militia company for protection. The craze among the tribes east of here has subsided.

SLIGHT SKIRMISH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—General Miles received this morning a telegram from Buffalo Gap, S. Dak., saying: "Ranchmen and Indians have had a slight skirmish. The situation is becoming serious, for the settlers are unarmed. Can you send fifty good rifles and ammunition, so that the settlers can defend themselves?" The General will leave for the scene of the Indian troubles tomorrow.

TO EXPERIMENT WITH LYMPH.

A New York Physician Will Soon Be Able to Treat Patients for Consumption.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Among the passengers on board the steamer Saale, which arrived Sunday, was Dr. J. Riddle Goffe, who came directly from the laboratories of Koch in Berlin. Goffe is in all probability the first American physician to arrive home after studying the new cure for consumption. "I was unable to bring any of the coveted lymph with me," says the doctor, "but I expect a consignment soon. Shortly before I left Berlin Dr. Koch announced that he would have a large supply ready for distribution about December, and would divide it among the physicians in accordance with the dates of their application. Half of Berlin almost took advantage of his promise. I was fortunate enough to be among the early subscribers. When I receive the lymph I shall experiment with it in the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. In one of the syringes which Dr. Koch has invented for making injections the power is applied by means of a little rubber ball. By this means nothing but the barrel of the syringe and air come in contact with the fluid, keeping it pure and clean. I wish to emphasize the statement that the unfortunate people of the consumptive world should not expect too much from the cure. As the lymph is an agent of terrific power, its use in advanced stages of the disease is dangerous. It cannot accomplish all that is claimed for it by the secular press. It is curative, however, for cases in the early stages, but its limitations have not yet been determined."

MURDERED AT SEA.

The Master of a British Ship Killed by One of the Crew.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The four-masted steel British ship Buckingham came into port to-day with one of her heterogeneous crew, a black barbarian from Mauritius named Grose, tied to a stanchion on the main deck forward, with his face turned to the northerly snow-laden blast, and a stocky savage of a Lascar, Bhagwan Dhaas, manacled to an iron deck-house. The ensign of the ship was at half-mast for her dead commander, Captain Peter Lyall, a young Scotchman, whose body lies many fathoms deep off Shetland Islands. The Lascar murdered him on October 11th, the first anniversary of the captain's marriage in Brooklyn to a comely young Scotchwoman, who began the voyage to Calcutta with him in their honeymoon, and came back on the ship a widow.

WANTS TO WED AN EMPRESS.

The Singular Mania of a Young Episcopal Clergyman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Rev. Andrew Sawyer, a young clergyman, was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital tonight to be examined as to his general condition. Sawyer came to this city to-day from Greenwich, Conn., where he is said to have the pastorate of the Episcopal church. Sawyer is a graduate of Yale College. His mania is that he is a missionary and that he is about to convert the whole Japanese Empire. At intervals he adds that he wants to get married to an Empress.

FORGER MISSING.

A Young Man Makes an Assignment to His Mother and Disappears.

SAGINAW (Mich.), Dec. 8.—Louis D. Sanborn, always considered a most exemplary young man, has left the city, having realized on forged paper during the last ninety days to the extent of over $30,000. Previous to his departure he made an assignment to his mother. His liabilities are estimated at over $100,000.

The Fuller Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Judge Truax has appointed Lawyer George C. Furman guardian ad litem for Mrs. Lizzie Hastings Fuller to defend her in the divorce suit of her husband, Dr. Fraser L. Fuller, who names ex-Judge Leicester Holme as co-respondent. Mrs. Fuller returned from San Francisco a few days ago with her aunt, Mrs. B. M. Tallman. She denies the charge of infidelity.

Suit for Breach of Contract.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A suit for the recovery of half a million dollars was begun here to-day in the United States Circuit Court against the well-known coffee importer, Joseph J. Donohue, by Manuel Calderon Jr. of Managua, Nicaragua. The suit is for a breach of contract in connection with the transfer of a charter for the Banco National de Nicaragua.

Summoned to Washington.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—United States Minister Ryan to Mexico passed through this city to-day for Washington. He has been summoned to the capital by the Secretary of State for some reason unknown to himself. He denied that he contemplated resigning.

Refuses to Freed Sunol.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—C. W. Williams of Independence, Iowa, has offered Bonner $10,000 for the use of Sunol to raise one colt by Allerton. Bonner declined, and says it would take $40,000 to breed her. It is his intention to give Sunol an opportunity, not only next year but the year following, to lower her record, and to raise a colt from her would necessarily thrw ober out of training for part of both seasons.

Educational Bequests.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The will of Daniel W. B. Fayerweather, millionaire leather-dealer, was filed to-day. It gives $2,100,000 to colleges. The following bequests were made: Yale, for a Sheffield scientific school, $300,000; Columbia, $200,000; Cornell, $200,000; Amherst, $100,000; Williams, $100,000; Dartmouth, $100,000; Wesleyan, $100,000; Hamilton, $100,000; Hanover of Rochester, $100,000; Lincoln, $100,000; University of Virginia, $100,000; Hampton, $100,000; Marysville, $100,000; Bowdoin, $200,000; Wabash, $50,000; Union Theological Seminary, $50,000; Lafayette, $50,000; Marietta, $50,000; Adelbert, $50,000; De Pauw, $50,000.

Destitute Farmers.

PIERRE (S. Dak.), Dec. 8.—Lieutenant-Governor Fletcher confirms the reports of destitution in South Dakota. He declares the boomers are trying to conceal the facts and says that in seven counties on account of the loss of crops through drought the past three years the farmers are destitute and will starve unless aided. Aid is being contributed by the citizens of the State, but he thinks a general appeal should be made.

Falls Receding.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—State Engineer Bogart reports to the Commissioners of the Niagara Reservation that Horseshoe Falls have receded 104½ feet since 1842, an average of over two feet a year. The total recession of the American Falls is 22,900 square feet, and the Horseshoe Falls 275,400 square feet.

Pardoned by the President.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 8.—Dock Smart, a United States prisoner, serving a life sentence in an Ohio prison, from Tucson, Ariz., for an attempted train robbery, has been pardoned by President Harrison, investigation having proved his allegations of innocence true.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Efforts of the Treasury Department to Relieve the Present Stringency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Sun prints a long review of an interview on the financial situation by its Washington correspondent with Secretary Windom. The Secretary says the Treasury Department is doing all it can to relieve the present stringency, and will continue on the same line of policy followed up to this time. The stringency, he says, is not the result of the contraction of the currency, and there has never been a time in the Government's history, in an era of peace, when so much money was flowing out of the treasury into the country. The treasury has put out over $100,000,000 within the last nineteen months, with no appreciable effect, and he thinks the money is hoarded. The $100,000,000 in gold, held as a legal tender reserve, will never be disturbed with his consent. He might possibly call on the $24,000,000 deposited in the national banks, but he does not think this would be a very popular proposition at the present time. In conclusion he says that whatever he may do toward allaying the uneasiness in monetary circles he does not propose to let the treasury become bankrupt.

GOOD RESULTS.

Wall street's opinion of Secretary Windom's circular calling for proposals for the sale of $5,000,000 of four-per-cent bonds, as expressed this morning, is favorable, as affording some rel ef itself to the monetary stringency, but still more so from Windom's statement to the New York Sun correspondent published this morning. Wall street regards this as an intimation of future early action in this direction on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. The improvement in the opening prices this morning was attributed as much to this anticipated action as to the circular calling in the four-per-cents.

Kiernan's Agency has a Washington special which says: Windom says it is not his desire to buy silver cheaply or run down prices; on the contrary, he would wish that silver was much higher than it is, but the law has to be obeyed.

COLORADO SMELTERS.

A Herald's Denver (Colo.) special says: Colorado is in an unsettled condition. The silver market is causing serious trouble among the Colorado smelters and mines producing low-grade ores and unless something is speedily done by Congress hundreds of low-grade mines in the State will be compelled to close down. When the price of silver went up under the present Silver Bill low-grade producers sent thousands of tons of ore to the smelters, which was purchased at an advanced price. The smelters are now loaded down with low-grade ore, which cannot profitably be treated at the present price of silver. They figure their loss since the decline at 10 cents per ounce on $4,500,000 worth of mineral. Hundreds of mines in the West are expecting to shut down.

A Commercial Bulletin Washington special says: Some of the Republican Senators do not believe it would be possible to maintain the differences for silver in New York and those in London. This difficulty is admitted to be serious. But the Treasury people believe the price in London would rise when it became evident that the price here had risen permanently. The action of China in demoniting silver coinage is taken as an encouraging sign, and it is hoped Austria and other European countries will increase their consumption of silver for monetary purposes when they discover the United States is bent upon using it and that the price has risen. Arguments like these depend upon the favorable consideration of a good many circumstances; but the President and the opponents of free coinage in the Administration are disposed to at least give a trial to some such plan as proposed in the joint resolution introduced by Congressman Taylor Wednesday regarding additional purchases of silver.

EMBARRASSED FIRMS.

Roberts, Cushman & Co., importers of hatters' materials, have made an assignment. Roberts this afternoon said the failure was not caused by the tariff, but it was the work of several firms, who dragged them down. He could not give the figures, beyond the general statement that the failure was in the neighborhood of $500,000. He was sure all the creditors would be paid in full.

Their capital was from $750,000 to $1,000,000 and their credit good. A member of the firm said to-night the failure was due to the fact that the Philadelphia firm of Price, Sherman & Co. was under heavy financial obligations to them. It is asserted that the house had been virtually carrying the Philadelphia concern until it was impossible to do so longer. Hence the suspension. It is also asserted that Roberts, Cushman & Co. hope to meet all their claims, even though the individual property of the members of the firm be used to meet the indebtedness.

H. M. Silverman & Co., hats, caps and furs, assigned to-day. The firm failed twice before—once in 1876 and again in 1879. The liabilities each time were compromised at about 33 cents on the dollar. The statement last March claimed assets at $174,000 and liabilities of $126,000. It is said the firm bought considerably from Roberts, Cushman & Co. The tight money market caused the failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The hat-manufacturing firm of Price, Sherman & Co. assigned to-day. Their assignment was precipitated by the failure of Frederick S. Sherman, retail dealer in hats and furs. Price, Sherman & Co. were rated from $200,000 to $300,000, and their general credit was high.

MEADVILLE (Pa.), Dec. 8.—Reports continue to come in of new sufferers in the collapse of Delamater & Co.'s Bank. A banker of the city said a cautious estimate of the liabilities would not be less than $300,000. It may reach $800,000. Nothing positive is known about the assets, but the most sanguine do not hope for more than 50 cents on the dollar. The whole city is restless and excited.

The assignee of Delamater & Co. made a statement this afternoon, showing the assets to be $473,000 and the liabilities $545,000. How much the assets may shrink cannot be told, and how many outside obligations the firm may have, not shown by the books, is not known. All the members of the firm have surrendered all their personal property.

EVANSVILLE (Ind.), Dec. 8.—Thomas Scantlin & Son, leading foundrymen, failed to-day. The liabilities are $100,000, with assets in excess of this amount.

BIRMINGHAM (Conn.), Dec. 8.—Postal card Contractor Al. Daggett was to-day declared a bankrupt on a petition of his creditors. The amount of claims are unknown. His debts in this State will probably exceed $50,000.

GOLD FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It is stated that £1,000,000 in gold will be shipped from London to New York this week for the assistance of banks there. It is doubtful if any assistance will be sent by the Bank of France.

KALAKAUA'S MISSION

He Is Here in the Interest of Reciprocity.

An Absurd Story That He Has an Annexation Scheme in View.

Naval Constructor Wilson to Succeed Himself—Reported Suffering Among Southwestern Indians.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—H. A. P. Carter, Minister from Hawaii to the United States, left this city to-night for San Francisco to consult with King Kalakaua on the subject of the relations between the two countries. He expects to be gone three or four weeks. To a California Associated Press man today he expressed his belief that the story sent East last night from San Francisco, to the effect that the King is here on a mission of annexation, is an absurd invention of some space-writing correspondent. He said: "The King has come to America simply for his health, and he has no idea of advancing the annexation idea. He is considerably run down and needs rest. He will not leave the Pacific Coast at all. I have received word from him that he would be glad to see me and talk matters over, and I go to-night. The idea is too ridiculous for consideration. Hawaii is a constitutional monarchy and the King could no more sell it than the Governor of Massachusetts could barter off that State.

ANXIOUS TO EXTEND RECIPROCITY.

"The King, I am free to say, is anxious for the extension of the reciprocity plan to all the products of the Islands, and it is, no doubt, on that subject that he wants to see me. He is a firm believer in the benefits to be derived from general reciprocity and is very eager to see it consummated. I should be glad also if the thing could be done, but I do not think it wise to take any steps in that direction just at present, in view of the attitude of the political parties. It is too late in this session to expect that anything will be done, and it would be useless to do anything with the next House so overwhelmingly Democratic. Blaine's position is a logical one, and I think that it will ultimately prevail. It is so natural to extend the system of free trading that has existed for years between the States that produce different commodities to neighboring countries, between whom and the United States there is no competition, that I am certain the thing is simply a matter of time.

EAGER TO GO AHEAD.

"Of course it is quite different with Europe, where the producing element is so directly in competition with that here. I suppose that the King is very eager to go ahead with the movement to secure the extension of the system, and he probably wants to talk to me about that, but I shall not advise action at this time. As yet no overtures have been made in the premises to this Government. You can state very positively that the King has neither any authority nor any desire to sell his country out."

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

The belief has become settled in naval circles that Chief Constructor Wilson, whose second term of office at the head of the Bureau of Contruction and Repairs expires on the 15th inst., will be nominated to succeed himself, notwithstanding the statement that Secretary Tracy made early in his administration that he would appoint no man to a third term. Just what has induced Secretary Tracy to change his mind in this matter is not known, but it is understood that the Commodore has so ingratiated himself with the Secretary by his recent good work on the plans of new vessels that the latter has come to reconsider the matter. There were, in case of Chief Wilson being out of the race, two candidates who avowed themselves as such, Constructors Hichborn, formerly of Mare Island, and Fernal, now at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. Captain Hichborn has withdrawn his name from the list when it became apparent that the Secretary was reconsidering his former remarks, and there is now practically no competition for the position.

SUFFERING AMONG INDIANS.

General Morgan, who has just returned here from an 800-mile trip among the Apache, Navajo, Moqui and Pima Indians, of Arizona, in company with General McCook, reports to Secretary Noble that the Indians are sadly in need of food and clothing, and recommends that immediate steps be taken to relieve their distress.

Instructions were issued to-day by Secretary Noble regarding the Rancho Punta de la Laguna, which empower W. E. Dargie of Oakland to make selections of indemnity lands for all the beneficiaries out of any nonmineral unoccupied, unreserved, surveyed or unsurveyed public lands in California.

In the case of John S. Barry vs. Robert Webster, Acting Secretary Chandler affirms the Commissioners' decision in holding Barry's entry for cancellation and allowing Webster to make final proof.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Frank Coombs of California is here, and was at the Capitol, being introduced to the Congressmen by Morrow, this morning.

Apropos of the discussion as to Civil Service Commissioner Schoonmaker's successor, Senator Mitchell and Representatives Biggs and Wilson say in to-night's Star that a Pacific Coast man ought to be appointed.

Senator Hearst has received a telegram from San Francisco merchants urging the prompt passage of the Tobacco Rebate Bill.

Secretary Windom to-day wrote to Collector Phelps, stating that Article 1419, General Resolutions, has been so amended as to require Appraisers of all ports to report monthly.

California pensions—Issachar McClintie, Corning, Los Angeles; Ross C. Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles.

WANAMAKER IS SOLVENT.

To a Mail and Express correspondent Postmaster-General Wanamaker said today: "There is no truth in the story telegraphed from Chicago about my failure."

Charles Bretano of San Francisco has been appointed to a $1000 clerkship in the Pension Department.

George Hazard of San Francisco is at the Ebbitt House.

Colonel G. H. Mendell is in this city.

Mrs. George H. Powers and Miss Ruth Powers are at the Hamilton House.

A new propeller for the United States ship Nipsic was shipped from the Norfolk Navyyard to Mare Island on Saturday.

Following is the order of the Secretary of War in the case of Louis Bell, late a private in Troop H, Tenth Cavalry, now at Alcatraz Island, California: The unexecuted part of the sentence published in General Court-martial Orders, No. 14, Department of Arizona, August 2, 1890, is, by direction of the President, remitted.

INTERSTATE LAW.

Several Amendments Recommended by the Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends a number of amendments. The first is that there be added to Section 3 a provision that the facilities to be offered by a common carrier shall include due and reasonable receiving, forwarding and delivery by every such carrier at the request of another common carrier of through traffic at through rates; second, an amendment to Section 10, removing ambiguities in its language and making criminal remedies clearly applicable to a corporation, when a common carrier, as well as to its officers and agents. A further amendment is also indispensable, the commission says, providing for the service of criminal process on corporations and bringing them under the jurisdiction of the courts. The commission also recommends a change in Section 20, so as to enable it to obtain reports from common carriers when desired, and call for reports from companies owning or conducting terminal facilities, or rolling stock, etc. The recommendations made in previous reports are renewed. The commission says the difficulty of obtaining direct evidence from parties who, by means of participation in illegal acts, have a knowledge of the particulars of such transactions, is invariably very great, and suggests an amendment to meet this defect.

Irrigation Subject.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—During the morning hour in the Senate Casey of North Dakota introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate all information in his possession as to the progress made in the investigation for irrigation purposes of regions lying between the ninety-seventh parallel west and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, as provided in the Deficiency Act of September 30, 1890; and also to inform the Senate whether, in his opinion, the investigation provided in said act can be carried out so as to secure the information sought, and with the greatest economy. On motion of Stewart, this resolution was referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

Mrs. Miller's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The funeral of the late Mrs. M. W. C. Miller of California, who died Saturday, will attract a large number of people prominent in official society circles. It will be from Mrs. Miller's late home on Connecticut avenue at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The pall-bearers will be Senators George F. Edmunds of Vermont, John Sherman of Ohio, Leland Stanford of California, Eugene Hale of Maine, H. B. Allison of Iowa, John T. Morgan of Alabama, M. C. Butler of South Carolina, J. R. Hawley of Connecticut, Major-General John B. Schofield, U. S. A., and Rear-Admiral R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N. Mrs. Lieutenant Clover, Mrs. Miller's only child, is too ill to attend her mother's funeral.

The Tobacco Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Ways and Means Committee voted to report, without amendment, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund so much of the tax collected on tobacco which shall be in the hands of dealers and manufacturers January 1st as was abolished by the recent Tariff Act. The committee also voted to report the resolution declaring nothing in the Tariff Act should be construed to impair the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty. The Democrats opposed the resolution.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

German Argues Against the Passage of the Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the Senate today Jones of Arkansas offered a resolution, which went over, calling on the Attorney-General for information as to the Supervisors of Election appointed for the First and Second Congressional districts of Arkansas for the last Congressional election on November 4th, and the sums paid out or called for in connection with the election or with the proceedings since the election, etc.

Casey offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for a statement of the progress made in the investigation for irrigation purposes.

Dawes read portions of a letter written by Lee, the Census Indian Agent, from Pine Ridge Agency to the Interior Department, going to show there is no lack of food among the Sioux. He said he had read this to relieve public anxiety and show the Indians are not on the warpath on account of the want of supplies.

The discussion was continued on the joint resolution appropriating $5000 for an investigation of the Indian outbreak. It was finally referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of moneys paid to Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections, each year since 1871, was agreed to.

Hoar moved to proceed with the consideration of the Election Bill; but, at the suggestion of Gray, who was called outside, withdrew the motion, and asked unanimous consent to have the time fixed on Friday next for taking a final vote on the bill. Gray meanwhile came in, and the bill was taken up.

Gray yielded to Gorman, who argued against the proposition to fix the time for taking a vote. He recalled the statement of Hoar at the last session that if the Election Bill was not then taken up and disposed of there would not be time to do so in the short session. It had been the firm conviction of the Democratic side that after what had occurred at the last elections the Senator from Massachusetts would not press the bill; so the Senators on his side had not prepared themselves to discuss it intelligently.

Gorman continued: "We stand to-day on a volcano. We have heard the discussion as to the starving Indians, but take no note of the fact that the farmers of the land are meeting and resolving that there is danger and trouble, if not starvation, among them. The faces of bankers and merchants are blanched with fear. No man can tell what will happen to-morrow or next day every bank in the great centers of commerce will all be closed by the suspension of payments. In the midst of such a state of affairs we, who come here flushed with victory, had hoped that the majority party would give us an opportunity to join with it in preventing the wreck which is now impending, lay aside this bill which we consider to be pronounced against, and let us take up matters which all classes of our fellow-citizens are looking to us to consider. If you do not—if you persist in the course marked out by the Senator from Massachusetts—the responsibility must rest with the party in power. If the Senator from Massachusetts forces the consideration of this partisan measure while bankruptcy and ruin are going on, when he gets back to Boston he will find the merchants and bankers and men of affairs, as well as farmers and laborers, will tell him while he is attempting hostile legislation against certain sections of the country that it had not been for the products of that section—if it had not been for the moving of the cotton crop—there would not be a bank in Massachusetts able to pay its depositors. The only thing that has saved them has been the fact that they have been able to draw on the cotton crop and on the oil."

Hoar replied that for four days the Senate had been listening to Democratic speeches, made for mere delay and obstruction. If the Senator from Maryland had another measure which he thought would allay the anxiety and alarm to the commercial prosperity of the country, which had begun when the elections were declared in favor of the Democratic party (the country having been before that time in a position of unexampled prosperity), why should he not, after a fair and proper statement of his reasons for voting against the Election Bill, let the Senate take a vote upon it? The Election Bill was a measure whose sole purpose was to submit to Judges of courts of the United States, against whose integrity and official honor no man could bring a charge, the question of who had prima facie title to a seat in the House of Representatives, instead of having it declared by ruffianism, fraud or violence, as has so often been the case in the past.

Gray spoke brief