TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR!

The Examiner recently published an article from the Argonaut, in reference to THE CALL. Stars (* * * * * *) were inserted for parts left out. What the stars stood for: "THE CALL is one of the best—IF NOT THE BEST—morning papers in S. F. "Deservedly popular." "Read by the best people in the community," etc., etc.

The Morning Call.

STATE LIBRARY

THE DIE IS CAST!

IT WAS CAST BY THE PEOPLE LONG AGO, AND IT WAS IN FAVOR OF THE CALL AS THE MEDIUM FOR ALL THEIR "WANTS!" THE--CALL--IS--THE--ONLY--WANT--MEDIUM!

VOLUME LXIX—NO. 143. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1891—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FLAGS AND FLOWERS

The Presidential Party Among the Orange Groves.

Ride Through the Celebrated Magnolia Avenue at Riverside.

The Distinguished Guests Presented With Bouquets and Souvenirs by School Children—Short Speeches.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

SAN DIEGO, April 23.—The President and his party spent two very pleasant hours in San Diego this morning. The entire population turned out en masse to receive the Chief Magistrate and they paid him every possible honor. The programme included breakfast at the Hotel del Coronado, a street parade and public exercises on the Plaza. That beautiful square was profusely decorated, as were also most of the business houses along the route. Thousands of yards of bunting marked the line of march and the ships in the harbor were alive with streamers.

The party was received by a committee of citizens, including Mayor Gunn and General Eli H. Murray, Governor Markham, Senator Felton, and Governor Torres and staff of Lower California joined in welcoming the President and party.

The President spoke as follows: "Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens: I am in slavery to a railroad schedule and have but a few moments longer to tarry in your beautiful city. If there were no other reward for our journey across the continent we have seen to-day about your magnificent harbor that which would have repaid us for all the toil of travel. I do not come to tell you anything about California, for I have already perceived in my intercourse with Californians in the East and during this brief stay among you that you know all about California. You are indeed most happily situated. Every element that makes life comfortable is here, and I am sure as I look into these kindly, upturned faces that your homes have as healthful a moral to the atmosphere as God has spread over your smiling land. [Cheers.] It is with regret that we now part from you. The welcome you have extended to us is magnificent, warm and tasteful. We shall carry away the most pleasant impression and shall wish for you all that you anticipate in your largest dreams for your beautiful city, and that your harbor may be full of foreign and coastwise traffic—that it may not be long until the passage of our naval and merchant marine shall not be by the Horn, but by the Nicaragua Canal. I believe that the great enterprise which is to bring your commerce into nearer and cheaper contact with the Atlantic seaboard cities, both by this continent and South America, will not be long delayed. [Applause.] And now again with thanks for your friendly attentions in our behalf, and in behalf of those who journey with me, I bid you a most kindly farewell."

Governor Torres of Lower California arose at this point and said: "Mr. President, I wish to read to you the following dispatch, which I have received from President Diaz: 'It has come to my knowledge that the President of the United States shall visit San Diego on the 23d inst., and I let you know it so that you may call to congratulate him in my name and present him with my compliments.'"

The President responded as follows: "Governor Torres, this message from that progressive and intelligent gentleman who presides over the destinies of our sister republic is most grateful to me. I assure you that all our people, that the Government, through all its constituted authorities, entertain for President Diaz the most chivalrous people over which he presides the most friendly sentiments of respect. We covet, sir, your good-will, and those mutual changes which are profitable, and we hope that the two republics may forever dwell in fraternal peace." [Great cheering.]

As the procession was passing the military barracks on H street a national salute was fired. At one point of the march the procession passed through a line of 2500 gayly dressed school children, who showered the President and Mrs. Harrison with flowers.

At the plaza addresses of welcome were made by Governor Markham, Mayor Gunn and Governor Torres of Lower California, which were responded to by President Harrison, Secretary Rusk and Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

The pavilion at the plaza, where the exercises took place, was a beautiful mass of flags and flowers, and it is said that so fine a floral display has never been seen in this vicinity.

The Chamber of Commerce presented very handsome souvenirs in an invitation to the President and Secretary Rusk. They were printed in gold letters on white satin, in folio form.

The speech-making was followed by a general reception, during which about a thousand persons shook hands with the President. This was shortened in order that the President might keep his engagements elsewhere.

The procession was then re-formed and escorted the President and party to their train, which left here promptly at 11 o'clock for Riverside and Pasadena.

During his stay here the President gave a special reception to the Indiana colony.

AT SANTA ANA.

President Harrison's Response to an Address of Welcome.

SANTA ANA, April 23.—At least 5000 people assembled at the Santa Fe Depot this afternoon to welcome the President and his party while en route from San Diego to Riverside. A stand erected near the track had been profusely decorated with bunting and flowers and surmounted with an American eagle. One thousand school-children were there with the veterans of the Civil War, Company F, N. G. C., and the people from Westminster, Garden Grove, Newport, Fairview, Tustin and the surrounding country, all eager to see and honor the President. Hon. W. H. Spurgeon, the patriarchal father and founder of the city, as President of the Day, introduced President Harrison, and Professor Manley welcomed him in these words: "Mr. President, the citizens of Santa Ana gladly welcome your Excellency on this occasion. They hope that during your stay in the city and your journey through this valley you may be able to form some conception of the nature of our climate, the quality of our soil and the diversity of our productions, and some estimate of the patriotism, hospitality and general character of our people." At the conclusion of this welcoming address the President advanced to the front of the stand and spoke as follows: "My fellow-citizens, I have already proved your hospitality; it is very generous and it is very graceful. I have but one doubt in regard to it, and that is whether I can stand so much of it. [Laughter and applause.] It has given me great gladness of heart to look into your faces. I have been discharging some public business far remote from you. I hope with some concern for your interest, for I have tried to take a wide view of public questions and to have in my mind a thought of the people of this great land. Our policies should be as broad as the territory over which our people have spread. It is a part of the history of the country which has always kept in memory the safety and interests of those who pushed civilization to the Rocky Mountains and over its rugged peaks into these fruitful valleys. I am glad to see here this afternoon these little children. The order in which they are assembled gives me assurance that they have come from the school-houses—those nurseries of knowledge and common interests in our American States. I am glad that you grow not only the olive tree in your garden, but that the olive trees that are planted in the household and bloom about your table receive your greatest attention. Now, thanking you very humbly, and confessing very humbly that I am not able to repay you for your generous welcome, and leaving to all these little ones my best hopes for useful, prosperous, honorable lives, I bid you all good-by." Wanamaker, Rusk and Governor Markham was each in turn called upon and made short speeches, the Governor being in an exceedingly happy mood. Nothing happened to mar the exercises of the hour and people were amply repaid for having thus honored their chief magistrate.

AT RIVERSIDE.

A Delightful Drive Through Six Miles of Orange Groves.

RIVERSIDE, April 23.—The Presidential party arrived at Riverside at 5 o'clock this afternoon after a delightful trip from San Diego over a route abounding with beautiful scenery. Short stops were made at Oceanside, Santa Ana, Orange and at South Riverside. The President received a cordial welcome at each of these places, and expressed his thanks in brief speeches complimentary to the people and to their country. The crowd at each of these places was swelled by school children, who presented the ladies of the party with flowers.

At Santa Ana the reception took place in a floral pavilion, surmounted with a fine specimen of the American eagle. Postmaster-General Wanamaker made a speech there.

The President left the train at South Riverside for a few minutes and was photographed, standing on a low platform, with his left hand resting against a tall column of block tin mined and manufactured in the immediate vicinity. He congratulated the people on the development of this important industry.

The reception by the people of Riverside this afternoon to President Harrison and party was an ovation which the Executive of the nation can never forget. At a very low estimate 10,000 people greeted him along the route of the procession from Arlington Station, at the foot of Magnolia avenue, to the Santa Fe depot, at the head of Eighth street. One thousand people, with carriages, awaited the arrival of the Presidential train at Arlington. The President and party, together with Governor Markham, ex-Governor Perkins, J. C. Stump, Senator Felton, Colonel Crocker, F. McCoppin and Mr. Horsburgh of the Southern Pacific were transferred at that point into carriages drawn by four horses and slowly driven to this city, the route being over Adams street and the world-wide renowned Magnolia avenue. At the residence of Hon. A. P. Johnston on Arlington avenue the party was driven into his forty-acre orange orchard, heavily laden with fruit and bloom, and halted long enough for those who desired to pick oranges and blossoms. The President improved the opportunity, as did all the ladies and gentlemen of the party. At the High School building on Fourteenth street the school children of the valley had congregated to the number of 1400, and when the Presidential party came up the President's carriage was stopped in front of the entrance and introduced by Hon. S. C. Evans. The President spoke as follows: "My trip from Washington has been full of pleasures and surprises, but nothing has given me greater surprise and more pleasure than the drive of this afternoon through this beautiful valley of Riverside. I am glad you are interested in the cultivation of children as well as oranges, and I trust that they may be kept as free from evil as your orange orchards are free from weeds. Then will the fruitage of their young lives be as glorious as that of your orchards is famous. As the time for our departure has already arrived I can only repeat the pleasure it has afforded me to have met you, the remembrance of which shall always give rise to thoughts of greatest delight. Good afternoon and good-by."

From the school-house the procession was escorted through the business portion of the town by the militia companies of Riverside and San Bernardino. The Uniform Ranks Knights of Pythias, Sons of Veterans and the Grand Army, headed by the Knights of Pythias Band, Grand Marshal of the day and aids. At the intersection of Seventh and Main streets an informal reception was held, and the President spoke a few words, thanking the people for the enthusiastic manifestation of kindness and patriotism in their welcome, and commending them for the many evidences of prosperity he had witnessed during his short stay among them. During the halt beautiful bouquets were presented to the President and Mrs. Harrison.

Immediately after the President spoke the procession again moved to the Santa Fe Depot, where, amid strains of music and cheers for President Harrison and Governor Markham, the party boarded their train and departed. President Harrison and Postmaster-General Wanamaker took a great deal of interest in asking questions about the value of lands and the yields of our orange orchards. In answer to a question by Mrs. Harrison as to the income from a 10-acre orchard, the lady looked somewhat surprised at the amount named and remarked: "Why, that's better than wheat." All the business houses were appropriately decorated, and business totally suspended during the afternoon. Both the President and Mrs. Harrison expressed profound sorrow when informed of the death of L. Munson of the Banning Herald, which occurred at Arlington a few moments before the arrival of the Presidential train. They remembered the gentleman, as he had made a short address of welcome to them the day before upon the arrival of their train at Banning, which others spoke of as being an effort of literary brilliancy. This is the first time a President has ever visited Riverside and our people will ever remember it as being the most enthusiastic event in the history of our city.

The President had just concluded a brief address to the school children, when the horses attached to the carriage containing Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Dimmick took fright at a shower of flowers and dashed wildly into a crowd of children, who were standing in the open road. A panic ensued, and the children tumbled over each other in precipitate flight. There were three horses to the carriage and the leaders became unmanageable and they tripped in the traces and fell down. Secretary Rusk, who had jumped out of the carriage at the first alarm, was at their head in a moment, and, with the assistance of some of the bystanders, soon had them under control. Several children went into hysterics from fright, but beyond that no harm was done. Mrs. Harrison was very nervous over her narrow escape and declared she would never again ride in a procession behind four horses, unless men walked at the heads of the leaders.

AT SAN BERNARDINO.

A Warm Reception, Followed by an Address by the President.

PASADENA, April 23.—The President had a warm reception at San Bernardino, the next place visited and addressed the people as follows: "Mr. Mayor and fellow citizens: I can only repeat to you what I have already had occasion to say to many similar audiences assembled in California—that I am delighted with my visit to the Pacific Coast; that, much as I had heard of its richness and high cultivation, what I have seen to-day in this great valley has far surpassed my expectations. You have subdued an unpromising soil and made it blossom as the rose, but then all the fruits and harvests, more and better than all the products of the field, is this intelligent population, which out of their kindly faces extend to us a greeting wherever we go. I am glad, coming from the far East, to observe how greatly our people are alike. But that is not surprising, because I find all through this valley many Hoosiers and Buckeyes I knew at home. It is not singular that you should be alike when you are really and truly the same people, not only in lineage and general characteristics, but the same men and women we have known in the older States. And now I thank you again and beg you will excuse me from a further speech, with the assurance that if it were in my power I would double the rich blessings which you already enjoy. [Cheers.]

Mr. Louis Munson, editor of the Banning Herald, died suddenly at Arlington this afternoon while awaiting the arrival of the Presidential party.

AT PASADENA.

A Military and Civic Procession, Public Reception and Banquet.

PASADENA, April 23.—The beautiful city of Pasadena was illuminated to-night in honor of the visit of the Presidential party. They arrived here at 7:30 o'clock and were welcomed by Mayor Lukens and a committee of citizens amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells and the cheers of the populace. The approach of the train was marked by huge bonfires on each side of the track. The Reception Committee was assisted by the local militia and civic organizations. The President and party were escorted to the hotel green. Here the President held a short public reception. The party was afterward entertained at a banquet at the hotel, which was attended by all the leading citizens of this and adjacent cities. The Postmaster, Mr. W. U. Masters, presided, and toasts were responded to by the President, Secretary Rusk, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Governor Markham, ex-Governor Sheldon of Montana, General McCook, U. S. A., and others.

The President's address was as follows: "Gentlemen, I beg you to accept my thanks for this banquet spread in the honor of this community of strangers who have dropped in upon you to-night. We come to you after dark, and I am not therefore prepared to speak of Pasadena. When the sun shall have lightened your landscape again and our expectant eyes shall have rested upon its glories I shall be able to give you my impressions of your city, which I am already prepared to believe in one of the gems in the crown of California. [Applause.] Perhaps no other place in California has, by name, been more familiar to me than Pasadena—if you except your great commercial city of San Francisco—from the fact that many of your early settlers were Indiana friends. I am glad to meet some of these friends here to-night. It is pleasant to renew these old acquaintances; to find that they have been received with esteem in this new community. I have found a line of Hoosiers all along these railroads we have been traversing. Everywhere our train has stopped some Hoosier has lifted his hand to me, and often by the dozen. As I said the other day, the Ohio men identify themselves also to me by reason of that State being my birthplace; but it is not a surprise to me to find an Ohio man anywhere. [Laughter.] The Ohio people are especially apt to be found in the vicinity of public office. [Laughter.] I suppose whatever good fortune has come to me in the way of political preferment must be traced to the fact that I am a Buckeye by birth. [Laughter.] And now I thank you most cordially again for your attention and kindness. California has been full of the most affectionate interest to us, as we have passed through it. I have never looked into the faces of a more happy and intelligent people than those I have seen on the Pacific Coast. You occupy a most important position in the sisterhood of States, stretching for these several hundred miles along the Pacific shore. You have a fortunate birth, and your history has been a succession of fortunate surprises. You have wrought out here great achievements in converting these plains that seemed so unpromising to the eye into such gardens that cannot be seen anywhere else upon the continent. [Applause.] And now, when I remind you that bedtime was 1 o'clock last night and reveille sounded at 6 o'clock this morning on our car, I am sure you will permit me to say good night." [Applause.]

AN ANGRY GOVERNOR.

An Interview That Was Not Meant for Publication.

PORTLAND, April 23.—Governor Pennoyer, when asked to-day whether he would go to the State line to receive President Harrison is reported to have said: "Mr. Harrison represents, in his official capacity, the official power and dignity of the Federal Government. I, as Governor of Oregon, represent the State of Oregon in the same way; we are equal; I have no business to go to pay homage to him; on the contrary, when he visits Oregon he should rather pay his respects to me as its official Executive."

Governor Pennoyer was seen at his residence this evening in regard to his utterances about the reception to President Harrison. He said: "I would not have had that interview appear in print for the world. I expressed my opinions in strict confidence, and did not give them for publication; but now that publicity has been given them, the less said, perhaps, the better. I never was so angry in my life as I was when I read the interview, and hereafter I shall be a little more careful when talking to reporters. It was entirely uncalled for and places me in a wrong light. The interview would make it appear that I expected the President to hunt me up. I wished to convey no such idea. My place on my official days is at State House, and that is the place for the Governor of the State to receive the President of the United States. There I expect to receive President Harrison, with all the courtesy and respect that is due his exalted position."

"Will I deliver an address of welcome? Yes, but it will be very short. People come to hear the President and not the Governor. The committee will meet the Presidential party at the State line and escort them to the State House, where a reception will take place. I see that on this Presidential trip all the Governors are receiving the President at the State line. This was never done before, and I have doubts as to its propriety. As I said before, I am sorry and exceedingly regret that a matter I discussed in confidence should be given publicity."

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS.

Morris' Effort to Establish Private Stock-Yards at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Nelson Morris says Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. are with him in his movement to establish private stock-yards outside the Union Stock-yards. He adds that the arrangement is merely temporary and that these three big firms will after a time move their plant to Tolleston, Ind., just over the State line. There is a prospect that the Federal Government may interpose objections. Armour and Morris recently purchased 100,000 head of cattle in Texas, and, it is asserted, the herd cannot, under the quarantine regulations, be landed in Chicago at any point except within a certain part of the old stock-yards.

DEPEW INTERVIEWED.

The Vanderbilts Have no Intention of Paralleling the Union Pacific Road.

KANSAS CITY, April 23.—The Vanderbilt party passed through this city, en route to the East, to-night. Depew said that Vanbilt had no intention of paralleling the Union Pacific. Summing up his view of the political situation, Depew predicted that Harrison would be renominated and reelected. Regarding the Western Congress recently held in this city, Depew said there could be no West against the East in politics. Such a proposition, he said, was "peanut politics," originating from picayune statesmanship. Acres did not govern the country, but brains.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Florida Democrats Excited Over the Exposure of a Little Scheme.

TALLAHASSEE (Fla.), April 23.—Another sensation was caused in the Democratic caucus to-night by the charge that Representative Newlan had offered, over his own signature, $100 cash to John L. Bryant if he would influence one of the Jefferson County representatives to desert Call. Newlan emphatically denies the charge. A committee has been appointed to investigate. There was no choice in the caucus to-night.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Worthless Cincinnati Fellow Kills His Wife and Suicides.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—George Graber's wife left him some time ago because of his worthlessness and has since supported herself and children by washing. To-day Graber went to the house where she was working, killed her and suicided.

Obnoxious Passport Regulations.

PARIS, April 23.—Representations have again been made to Emperor William of Germany, asking him to relax the passport regulations in force in Alsace-Lorraine, in order to enable the inhabitants of French towns near the German frontier to attend the fairs and markets held in the German territory. The Emperor, it is added, refused to accede, claiming that the time for such a change has not yet arrived.

Mormon Immigrants.

NEW YORK, April 23.—To-day there ar 3177 immigrants to be landed at the Barge Office. Among the passengers landed from the steamer Wisconsin from Liverpool were eighty Mormons, in charge of two elders, en route for Utah. This is the first batch of Mormons arriving here under the new immigration law, which excludes polygamists.

Court-House Struck by Lightning.

SANDUSKY (Ohio), April 23.—The Sandusky Court-house was struck by lightning last evening and greatly damaged. The loss on the building is $25,000. It is impossible to estimate the damage to the records.

A Court-Martial Ordered.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Court of Inquiry having found Lieutenant-Commander Bicknell responsible for the stranding of the Nina and Galena a court-martial has been ordered.

Suicide of a Despondent.

CHICAGO, April 23.—W. F. Pieronnet, a retired Board of Trade operator, committed suicide here last night. He has of late years, it is said, lost a fortune on the board and became despondent.

Yellow Fever in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A yellow fever infected steamer arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro.

REVOLVERS USED.

Murderous Assault Upon Sheriff McCormick.

Another Serious Outbreak in the Pennsylvania Coke Regions.

Detroit Street-Car Employes Have Several Conflicts With the Police—Striking Italian Stone-Masons.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.), April 23.—This was a day of excitement in the coke region. A serious riot occurred at Monarch this morning, and another, with seven killed, was reported late this afternoon. Fortunately, however, the later report proved to be without foundation. This morning Sheriff McCormick and his deputies, who had a fight at Adelaide yesterday, went to Leisinring No. 3 to evict ten families of striking Huns. A company of militia accompanied them, but remained some distance away from the houses. When the writ of eviction was read to Thomas Tarr, that man declined to get out, and, seizing an ax, defied the Sheriff.

A crowd of 300 or 400 men and women collected at once, and berated the Sheriff and his deputies in the strongest language they could command. Then Mrs. Andy Blashko rushed out with a pistol in her hand and made a dive for the Sheriff. Just as she was about to fire at his breast he struck the revolver down with his left hand and at the same time fired at her. He received a painful wound in the left ankle, while the woman was shot in the fleshy part of the leg.

Her husband then made a dash at McCormick with a club, but the Sheriff, taking deliberate aim, shot him in the left ankle. McCormick's blood was now up, and with a big revolver in each hand he stood with his back against the house and informed the people that the first one who moved toward him would be shot. Martin Scroupka rushed at the Sheriff with a large club, but quickly retreated with a bullet in his mouth, which knocked out several teeth.

Tarr then rushed at the Sheriff with an ax, but retreated again before the revolvers. Then the militia came up on the double quick and the rioters dispersed. The evictions were soon completed. The work will be resumed to-morrow by the Sheriff, with every prospect of more trouble. Martin Scroupka is in a critical condition, but the others who were wounded will recover.

SCOTTSDALE (Pa.), April 23.—The latest report concerning the riot at the Adelaide plant of the Frick Company last night is that none of the persons injured will die. Sheriff McCormick says that but for the timely arrival of the troops he and his deputies would have been killed. All was quiet to-day at Adelaide and no trouble is reported from other parts of the region.

BELLIGERENT CARMEN.

Detroit Police Have Several Conflicts With the Strikers.

DETROIT, April 23.—The street roads were all tied up this morning. Last night the rails were torn up in places on most of the lines of the city and barricades blocks in length were put on the rails. The Police Department were totally unable to cope with the trouble, as the men were gathered in crowds all over the city.

The company has stated that it could run cars if proper protection is afforded it, as it has more than enough applications to fill all the vacant places. The employes of the Michigan and Detroit Stove Works, to the number of about 3600, who yesterday gave notice that they would not work to-day, are mingling with the strikers and encouraging the men in every way.

While the street-car company and its employes are thus trying to settle their differences, the public suffers greatly, as there is no mode of conveyance. The strikers have strong sympathy of the people, who, in many instances when the cars have been run since the beginning of the trouble, have refused to ride in them.

At a conference this evening it was decided to give the street-car company the support of the entire Police Department, as well as the Sheriff's force, to enable them to run cars. This evening ten cars started on Woodward avenue. The first one was manned by police and went along all right. The next one was not guarded and was quickly thrown on its side in the gutter. No more cars were run then, but the first one got righted and went up the street. When it started to return from the end of the route a man in a heavy cart blocked the track until the police arrested him. The car was followed by a shower of stones as it drove off.

Then an attempt was made to bring up the car which had been lying at Jefferson-avenue ferry all day. A great mob collected and all sorts of obstructions were placed across the track. The police could not keep the way clear. Finally Hendrie of the street-car company went on the front platform with the driver, and the latter revolver pointed it at the mob. Immediately a shout of "Kill him!" went up, and a fusillade of stones and everything that could be picked up was leveled at the car. Hendrie gave up, and the car started back to the river. The strikers followed, and, unhitching the horses, tried to run the car into the river.

The police made a bold stand here, however, and charged the mob with vigor. For a time it looked like a serious riot, but the police effected a number of arrests, and a heavy rain coming up thinned out the crowd. As no more attempts were made to run cars all is now quiet.

To-night small gangs of strikers are congregated in various parts of the city. The street-car tracks are being torn up in places and barricades built in others. The police are on the continual move, but the strikers evade them. To-morrow promises to be quiet, as the company has decided, upon the advice of the Mayor, not to attempt to run cars.

RIOTOUS ITALIANS.

New York Stone-Masons Use Force to Induce Men to Quit Work.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Organized Italian stone-masons to-day caused a good deal of trouble in the upper end of the city. They struck work to-day in a demand for eight hours' time with nine hours' pay. President Gompers of the Federated Trades announced to them that they could easily accomplish their demand. This morning they went to several houses, and induced some non-unionists to quit work. Finally they struck a building on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street where a large number of Italian non-union masons were employed and they refused to quit. The strikers drew stilettos and picked up stones and were about to raid the place when the non-union men drew revolvers. The strikers then contented themselves with firing volleys of stones. A dangerous riot was imminent when a force of police came up and arrested a dozen of the men. Another small riot was started a few blocks away and more arrests were made there.

CLEVELAND'S SILVER POLICY.

The Interview Between the Ex-President and Stephens Not Accurately Reported.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—State Treasurer Stephens, who has returned from New York, when asked this morning about the published interview between himself and ex-President Cleveland in reference to the policy of Cleveland on the silver question, said: "I had not the slightest idea that Cleveland would have any objection whatever to use being made of what he said." Stephens was asked if the reports that appeared were accurate. He replied: "Not by any means. I did not write a line of the interview that appeared in the New York papers, nor did I see it after it was written until it appeared in print. It contained much that Cleveland said, but also what he did not say, and if I had known just what its tenor was to be I would have removed many embellishments. Cleveland did not announce himself as a candidate, but spoke as a private citizen. When I asked him what he would do in case he was President and a free-coinage bill was presented to him, he laughed and turned the question by saying that it was 'a long time until 1894.' I would prefer not to particularize the mistakes in the account of my interview with him, further than to state if it had been submitted to me I would have struck out one-half of it."

Mr. Stephens said the statement that he went to New York as a representative of anybody to see Cleveland is a misrepresentation. He says, among other things, that he asked Mr. Cleveland if he were President would he veto a free-coinage bill if passed by the Democratic party by a large majority. "I am a private citizen," replied Mr. Cleveland, "and I will not climb over a hill until I come to it."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Clarkson Expresses His Opinion On the Outlook for Next Year.

BOSTON, April 23.—The Herald has a long interview with President-elect Clarkson of the Republican League. Clarkson says, in part: "The failure of the young men to participate in politics is a weakness of the Republican party in New England. I believe the New England Democracy has outgeneraled its Republican opponents in that respect. They have as leaders the sons of the founders of Republicanism. The Republican party must utilize their young men. The labor question will figure in the next campaign and ought to. Wealth should be more evenly distributed."

"Do you interpret the Cincinnati Convention as favoring Blaine instead of Harrison?"

"I was not at the convention, so I cannot assume to judge of its sentiments," was the rejoinder.

"It is said you are personally out for Blaine, as against the renomination of President Harrison," suggested the reporter.

"I have no personal choice for President," replied Clarkson. "Time will indicate the man. If the silver question is settled the situation will be greatly cleared. The seat of Republican power—the West—will never consent to see the Treasury of the country dwarfed to a gold basis. The West will not consent to any candidate or platform that will not represent the views of its people, and the greater part will not consent to a platform that will not represent silver as money by the coinage of the American product. With such a position on money, and with a position for the revision of the banking laws so as to make our banking advantages favorable to agricultural communities, cities and towns, and with the purpose to provide good money and enough of it, the Republican party will hold the West as solid for the party as it was in 1888, while the McKinley bill will carry New York and the doubtful States.

"The next Republican candidate for President must be a man broad enough to cover this broad land and able to administer justice on all different interests, with true regard to all the national interests. President Harrison has made a faithful Executive in every public sense, and is lacking only in that personal popularity which gives a man the power of electricity in politics. He has demonstrated the qualities fully, and his pure intellectual ability is not second to any American living to-day, not even to his phenomenal Secretary of State. Whoever is the Republican candidate must be a man who can maintain the solidity of the party in the great agricultural region west of the Mississippi. The candidate must not only be near to the people, but must be from the farm. All political parties will go more closely to the farms hereafter than they have in the past fifty years. The farmers are going to assert themselves in public affairs, and for the good of the race."

Clarkson said he believed Cleveland will be the next Democratic candidate. "If his personal views on the silver question do not quite suit the South and West he will make them suit. He feels that the gold people will trust him anyway, and as the Western and Southern Democrats believe in him as a man of destiny he can successfully hypnotize them on the silver question, and I think he is doing it."

"To win in 1892," said Clarkson, "we must bring up the Republican newspaper circulation to meet that of the Democratic party in its programme for the circulation of millions of arguments directly to the houses of voters."

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The new Executive Committee of the National Republican League is composed as follows: Alabama, R. W. Austin; Connecticut, Edward L. Lindsey; Delaware, Philip Walter; Georgia, R. D. Locke; Idaho, George N. Roberts; Illinois, James C. Edwards; Indiana, George W. Pitchell; Iowa, Frank D. Jackson; Kansas, E. C. Little; Kentucky, W. D. Riley; Louisiana, E. C. L. Heuing; Maine, J. H. Manley; Maryland, George L. Wellington; Massachusetts, J. Henry Gould; Michigan, Edward P. Allen; Minnesota, T. E. Byrnes; Missouri, Charles E. Peace; Nebraska, John L. Webster; New Hampshire, M. J. Pratt; New Jersey, Louis T. Derasse; New York, James A. Blanchard; North Dakota, A. T. Kuptil; Ohio, Horace M. Deal; Pennsylvania, J. Freeman; Tennessee, L. K. Torbett; Vermont, Hamilton S. Peck; Virginia, G. W. Harris; Washington, B. C. Van Houten; West Virginia, Stephen B. Elkins; Wisconsin, A. B. Shaw; New Mexico, Elbert J. Fawn; District of Columbia, A. M. Clapp.

Mr. Clarkson has telegraphed his acceptance of the presidency of the league and called a meeting of the Executive Committee for next Wednesday at New York.

CHILEAN BATTLES.

Government Troops Defeated at Iquique. Story of the Fight at Pisagua.

PARIS, April 23.—According to dispatches received here, the insurgents of Chile fought another battle at Iquique on April 19th, defeating the Government troops. The loss is not known.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamship Andromeda brings this story of the fight at Pisagua, Chile: The first signal of the approaching battle came on January 21st, when the town was entered by insurgents, who declared that a great fight was near at hand and death was only a question of a few hours for the inhabitants if they did not side with the malcontents in denouncing Balmaceda as an outlaw. Hemmed in on all sides by the insurgents, they were either compelled to fight or die of starvation. They preferred the former and opened fire on January 26th at daybreak. A broadside, which killed men, women and children, answered. The battle lasted until nightfall, when the insurgents were forced to flee. Most of the women inhabitants of the town took refuge during the conflict on the ships in the harbor. Those who were so fortunate, however, had to pay from $35 to $75 for the shelter afforded them.

MINISTER BLAIR DINED.

A Gathering of Notables to Bid Farewell to the New Representative to China.

NEW YORK, April 23.—At the residence of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard to-night Hon. Henry W. Blair, the new Minister to China, met many gentlemen interested in the Chinese trade and others well known in social and political circles. The event was a dinner and reception tendered to Blair in anticipation of his early expected departure. Colonel Shepard proposed the health of Blair, who responded. The Japanese Minister was also called upon and surprised all with the clearness and correctness of his English. Speeches were also made by Senator Evarts, Senator Spooner, Congressman Flower, Judge Dillon, ex-Senator Platt, Cornelius N. Bliss, Everett Fraser, the Consul-General of Corea, and others.

Railway Company Sued.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The proprietors of the Boston Ideal Opera Company have brought suit against the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company for $50,000 damages for breach of contract, whereby the company was unable to reach Louisville in time to give a performance, resulting in the loss of receipts and disbanding of the company.

Fatal Gasoline Explosion.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A can of gasoline exploded at noon to-day in the home of Theodore Karnbradt, fatally burning Mrs. Mary Burnson and badly scorching Mr. Karnbradt. The house in which the fire started and a number of dwellings adjoining were destroyed, rendering a dozen families homeless. Loss, $50,000.

Russian Seal Rookeries.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Russia has ordered the closer protection of the seal rookeries on Copper and Robbin islands.

Chinese in Mexico.

SALINA CRUZ (Mexico), April 23.—Over 600 Chinamen have arrived here from Macao to work on the isthmus railroad.

TO SAVE TIME.

A Change Urged Regarding South American Mails.

San Diegans Want Them Received and Dispatched at That Port.

Naval and Army Orders Promulgated—Washington Postoffices Discontinued. The Pension List.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Captain Brookes, who has charge of the foreign mail service, has received numerous petitions and memorials from the Chamber of Commerce and business men of San Diego, asking that the department select that point for receiving and sending out the mail for South American countries. It is represented that by receiving the mail there it will reach San Francisco thirty hours quicker than if carried to San Francisco by vessel. They also ask the same for the outgoing mail, thereby giving the business men of California over one day advantage by selecting San Diego, with its good harbor and facilities. They are pressing the matter very hard and making the best showing possible to induce the department to comply with their wishes. So far nothing has been received from San Francisco in relation to the matter. The department is rather anxious to have information from various points concerned in the matter. Captain Brookes says that Postmaster-General Wanamaker, while on the Coast, will make a personal investigation, and take in the situation from a business standpoint as thoroughly as his time and facilities will permit.

THE PROPOSED NEW SERVICE.

As contemplated, the new service will shorten the time from San Francisco to Valparaiso ten days, which will make the schedule time twenty days. This cannot be done without decreasing the number of stops. The new plan contemplates not over nine stops from California to Valparaiso. The present system calls for nine stops in Mexico and the new one under consideration only two. In addition to improving the mail facilities the question of commerce will be given due consideration and will be one of the perplexing features. As contemplated by Captain Brookes, the service at first will be an enormously expensive one and quite a burden to maintain for some time. It is believed that the Government revenue will increase rapidly, as it will facilitate the means of doing business which is expected to increase enormously and especially if reciprocity negotiations are concluded successfully.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Medical Inspector McMurtie has been detached from the Navy-yard at New York and ordered to the Lancaster, and upon his arrival upon the Asiatic station to report for duty as fleet surgeon of that station.

The Charleston was ordered to-day to report at San Francisco Saturday and will be at the service of the Reception Committee having in charge the Presidential party.

THE ARMY.

By direction of the President Captain Henry G. Burton, assistant surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Los Angeles., Cal., vice Major David L. Huntington, surgeon, who is hereby relieved. By direction of the President Captain Leonard Hay, Ninth Infantry, will report in person to Brigadier-General Alexander McD. McCook, President of the Army Retiring Board at Los Angeles, Cal., for examination by the board and on the conclusion of his examination will return to his proper station.

GENERAL ORDER.

James E. White, General Superintendent of the Postoffice, has issued the following order: The attention of this office is called to the fact that in many cases postal clerks are in the habit of lacing mail sacks together and using the same as hammocks. This practice is in violation of Section 951 of the Postal Laws and the regulations of 1887, and must be discontinued.

The following Postoffices have been discontinued in Washington: Gate City, Thurston County; Lookout, Whatcom County; Porter, Chehalis County; Rochester, Thurston County.

California pensions—James Knox Walker, Sidney Davis, William T. Pepper, Francis M. Virdan, David B. McCrane, Royal F. Clark, Babette, widow of Lawrence Wise.

THE PARCEL POST.

Rapid Development of International Commerce Under the New System.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Few people are aware that, under the parcel-post treaty with Mexico, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bahamas, British Honduras, Sandwich Islands, Leeward Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Salvador and the Danish West India Islands, unsealed packages, not exceeding 11 pounds in weight and 24 feet 6 inches in length, may be sent in the mails for 12 cents a pound. Under this system, international commerce is developing rapidly, especially with Mexico. A few days ago the upper half of a carriage, divided into twelve separate packages, was sent from St. Louis to Mexico. More than 1000 pounds of merchandise were transmitted by parcel post during March, being four times the volume of such business for January. All security extended by the Government to the regular mails is given to the parcel-post system, and packages are delivered where any of the governments named above have postoffices, either by rail, coach, horse or foot.

BLAINE HAD HIS OWN WAY.

The Secretary Responsible for the Termination of the Negotiations With Canada.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Commercial Bulletin's Washington correspondent says: I am informed by close friends of Blaine that the reports which have been circulated that the President interfered with his plans regarding Canada are without foundation. The outcome of the conference here with Sir Charles Tupper was rather sudden, but just the sort of outcome Blaine desired. The views of Blaine decided the matter and probably gave the President what ideas he had on the subject. If there was any disagreement between them it was over the form of dismissal of the Canadian envoys and not over the fact itself.

THE TARIFF LAW.

An Investigation of the Workings of the McKinley Act Begun.

WASHINGTON, April 23. — The Senate Finance Committee met yesterday for the purpose of determining its course of procedure under the resolution directing the committee to make an investigation into the workings of the McKinley tariff law. A sub-committee, consisting of Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Carlisle and Harris, was appointed to prosecute the inquiry. It will first collect statistical information, and will not, until later in the year, at least, take any testimony. The sub-committee will meet next week.

Direct Tax Fund.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Warrants for the repayment of the Direct Tax Fund were issued from the Treasury Department today in favor of the following States: California $208,249, and Arkansas $156,272.

To Be Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, April 23