The Morning Call.

VOLUME LXX—NO. 115. SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HIS LAST LETTER.

Balmaceda's Message to His Best Friend.

His Sacrifice for the Safety of His Co-Patriots.

Almost a Riot Among the Junta's Soldiers. Northern Troops Expected to Plunder the Southern Towns.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Herald's cable special from Santiago says: The emeute among the troops of the Junta yesterday, caused by indulgence in liquor, was a trivial matter compared with the revolt that broke out to-day. Included in the large number of soldiers of the Provisional Government stationed here are many volunteers from Tarapaco and other northern provinces of Chile. For some time these volunteers, many of whom were drawn into the service of the Junta by the hope of rich plunder in the southern provinces, have been very restless under the law of order and restraint that has followed the occupation of this city by the Junta.

The spirit of lawlessness, which has been smoldering in ranks of the volunteers, broke out to-day. As Senor Moneda at noon was walking through the main thoroughfare he was suddenly surrounded by an infuriated mob of soldiers from a northern province. They made a great outcry against what they denounced as an injustice, keeping them longer in Santiago, and demanded, with many threats, that measures be at once taken to return them to their homes. Among other matters denounced was the food which had been furnished them. They protested that the quality was inferior, and declared that they would no longer submit to it.

As a consequence of the turbulence of the volunteers Santiago, which had not yet recovered from the excitement caused by Balmaceda's suicide, was again thrown into a high fever. The news spread quickly over the city, and as it traveled through one street after another, the startling intelligence was followed by the closing up

To what extent the disaf-
ve spread it is impossible to
ouble was happily averted,
me being, by the clear judg-
pearing of the President of
ge Montt, and Colonel
Canto. Their firmness, coupled with their promises to the angry soldiers that their grievances would be attended to served to allay the spirit of rebellion. These promises were not made in any more conciliatory manner. The movement to return the discontented volunteers to their homes will be begun to-morrow. Three battalions are to be sent northward by steamer to Iquique and to other points.

Balmaceda's death, as I predicted, has tended to soften the measures adopted by the Junta in its conduct toward many of the supporters of the late Government who are yet in hiding. The sacrifice he speaks of so pathetically will not have been made in vain. With him still alive certain of his prominent adherents might well have dreaded the treatment they would have meted had they been caught by the victors. Now that the grave has closed over him the fierceness of the conquerors appears to be giving way to generous and magnanimous feelings.

Edwards Matte, who was one of the leaders of the Congressionalists, said to-day the Junta was not disposed to indulge in any harshness. It preferred, on the contrary, to show the world that the revolution having gained all the objects desired the Junta would not permit the names of its leaders to be stained by any acts of vindictiveness.

Decrees have been issued ordering the local authorities in all the provinces to conduct the coming elections without resorting in any way to coercion.

The following is the complete text of the letter written by Balmaceda early on the morning that he killed himself. It was addressed to the Minister of the Argentine Republic:

SANTIAGO, September 19, 1891.

My Dear Sir and Friend: In conformity with what we previously said, and, as you well know, I must find a solution of the situation in which I am placed, and I ought not to prolong any further the asylum, which, in the painful moments, you have so generously given me, and which I recommend to my family as the greatest service I received in my life. The execrable hate of my enemies renders it impossible, should my residence be found out, to go to extremities, which I shall avoid by the greatest sacrifice a courageous man can make. You know I have scorned a vulgar evasion, deeming it unworthy a man who has ruled over the destinies of Chile, and more so to excuse the acts of a triumphant revolution. I had decided, therefore, of my own free will, to place myself in the hands of the Junta de Gobierno, hoping that the Constitution and laws would in the end prevail and protect every one. However, with all the chiefs and officers in the army, Senators, Representatives, municipalities, judiciary, public functionaries in all branches of the service accused and brought to trial, prisoners, dragged to justice and represented by special Judges and partisans of the revolutionists to answer with their persons and property, I have lost all hope that justice would be accorded. Seeing the brutal and tendencies of revolution have become controlling, I do not seek further to prolong my asylum, which I neither can nor ought to do. I am ready to make the sacrifice. Would to God this sacrifice would lessen the persecutions of my friends by those who think in this way they can humiliate and wound me more keenly. May God have mercy on a man thrown down by the blows of misfortune. As I bless you and your virtuous wife, I hope my children will also bless you. Tell Arrieta—he is good and stays near my kindred—to perform the last merciful services without ceremony or any following other than yourself. May you and your wife and children be ever happy. Yours,

J. M. BALMACEDA.

P. S.—Please comply with the intimate affair of honor I recommended to you last night toward person you know. Vale.

Attached to the letter was another brief postscript calling attention to the fact that other letters would be found addressed to his wife and mother and requesting they be delivered. These letters simply contain the unfortunate man's farewell.

Minister Ezan assures the correspondent that in neither letter is there the least reference to the motives that drove Balmaceda to suicide.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The English Government has officially recognized the Provisional Government of Chile.

RUSSIA'S DISTRESS.

Great Destitution Reported in Many Places. The Government Petitioned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Reports from Tamboff and the adjacent provinces announce that the Zemstvos have provided for the resowing of the land and will furnish supplies of grain until January next. After that date there will be the greatest difficulty to ensure food for the people. As the collection of taxes is impossible, the salaries of the local administrative bodies have been suspended. The scarcity of oats and hay is compelling farmers to sell their live stock at mock prices. Destitution is also staring in the face a large number of people who have been employed upon the public works, as the work upon the latter must stop when frosts set in. The masses of the people rely entirely upon the Government to help them. This being the state of affairs in the present mild weather, the gloomy prospects that are held out by the coming winter can be readily imagined.

At an extraordinary meeting of the authorities of the government of Saratoff just held, it was decided to petition the Imperial Government to prohibit the exportation of millet as well as rye.

THE TAORMINA'S LOSS.

Cowardice of the Crew Caused Heavy Loss of Life.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Dutch journalist, one of the survivors of the Italian steamship Taormina, which was recently sunk off the coast of Greece, has written a letter in which he makes serious charges against the Italian officers. He says the Taormina's crew, led by the first officer, basely deserted the captain, and they clambered "like rats" on board the Thessalia. Only a handful of sailors, the journalist adds, remained loyal, and they were unable to lower the Taormina's boats, which were filled with miscellaneous articles and so securely fixed and sheltered from the sea that it was impossible to launch them. Continuing, he says the passengers could not find any life-rafts or life-saving apparatus of any kind, and he attributes the great loss of life to these defects.

SEPTEMBER GALES.

Northeasterly Storms Increasing on the Scottish Coast.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The northeast gales which have been causing so much damage in England and Scotland have grown worse instead of calming down. The latest news received as to the damage done is that a number of coasting vessels have been driven ashore and lost between the Tyne and the Forth.

Russia's New Loan.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times announces that the French Government has consented that the Credit Foncier shall issue the new Russian loan. The Credit Foncier called a meeting of the syndicate and announced an issue at the end of October of 3 per cent stock without conversion. The Credit Foncier, according to the Times, reserves the right to negotiate the price. Contract dealings continue on the Paris Bourse at from 1 to 1½ per cent premium.

Bogran's Death Denied.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Herald's cable special from San Salvador says the reports about the assassination of General Luis Bogran, President of Honduras, are utterly false. They and other rumors of similar character have been propagated by Guatemala agents with a view of discrediting the Salvadorian Government and manufacturing public opinion against it.

Railroad Accident on the Russian Frontier.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Glaiwitz, Prussian Silesia, states that a collision occurred on the railroad connecting Golaczow with Wolbrom, near the Russian frontier, between two passenger trains. Ten people were killed and many injured by the accident, which shattered all the cars of the two trains.

England's Armed Defenses.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The First Lord of the Admiralty has written to a correspondent justifying the permission given to French officers to inspect English defenses and arsenals on the ground that it would remove the false impression of England's strength created by the depreciatory tone of the English press.

War-Ships to be Relieved.

HALIFAX (N. S.), Sept. 22.—The Admiralty has decided to relieve six of the war-ships now serving at this station. They are to be relieved on the expiration of their present commission and their places will be taken by more powerful and modern ships. The changes are all to take place in 1892.

To Suppress an African Uprising.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Tagblatt to-day publishes a dispatch from Zanzibar saying that Commander Kreutzer, with a detachment of German colonial forces and a force of picked Zulus, has started for the portion of the interior where the Wadigos' uprising occurred.

Russia Surveying the Crimea.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Standard's correspondent at Sebastopol says: A party of officers has been sent from St. Petersburg to survey the Crimea and prepare topographical plans for the War Department. This fact is much commented upon in military circles.

Austria Increasing Her Forces.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—At the conference of the Austrian Cabinet, Emperor Francis Joseph presiding, it was decided to increase the military budget 6,000,000 florins and to strengthen the peace effective force of the Austrian Empire.

French Mission Attacked.

LISBON, Sept. 22.—Advices from Portuguese Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, say that the French Mission Station in that region has suffered an attack from natives, who killed ten attaches of the mission. A Portuguese gunboat has been sent to punish the offenders.

The Insurrection in Yemen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—The Governor of Yemen and all the Turkish officials have fled from Cana. The insurgents have captured Hodeida, and great alarm prevails here, it being feared that the insurgents will advance to Mecca and proclaim an Arab Caliph.

Supposed Case of Cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Health authorities of Kilburn, a suburb of London, are investigating the sudden death of a man supposed to have died from cholera. The man died after an hour's illness after apparently suffering from symptoms of cholera.

Holland's Military Service.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 22.—The Minister of War, Colonel Bergansius, proposes that the period of enforced military service shall be similar to that of other Continental countries.

Earthquake in Sicily.

ROME, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Messina says that an earthquake was felt there today.

A WIFE'S DILEMMA.

Appearance of a Reported Victim of the Park-Place Disaster.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Sherman Cummins, one of the alleged victims of the Park-place disaster at New York, has arrived in Boston from Nova Scotia, where he was on a pleasure trip instead of being buried in the ruins as reported. A letter failing to reach his wife announcing his departure from New York caused the mistake. Mrs. Cummins identified one of the bodies as his, buried it and got $1000 from the Relief Fund. This places Cummins in an embarrassing fix. He cannot identify himself unless his wife will, and if she does she must give up the money. If she prefers the money Cummins must remain dead, for his wife gave, by accident or design, a wrong description of him, making him lame and two inches shorter than he is. Cummins is mad clear through.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A cold wave with hail has damaged the fruit in this vicinity.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 22.—The School Board announces that on account of the excessive heat the city schools will be closed.

ROME, Sept. 22.—The Pope has sent a letter to the German and Austrian Catholic clergy, urging them to make a strong endeavor to eradicate dueling.

ROME, Sept. 22.—The Pope is organizing an International Congress, to be held in Freibung in 1892, to arrange a European Catholic Democratic Union.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Freeman's Journal stockholders, E. Dwyer Gray was elected Director. The present Board of Directors thereupon resigned.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Russia, which claims absolute supremacy over the region, has excluded Captain Younghusband, an Englishman, from entering Little Pamir, in Central Asia.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A grain and feed establishment on the west side was burned last night, and twenty horses stabled in the basement perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Almost all the Government officials at St. Petersburg have voluntarily contributed their salaries to the Famine fund. There is public talk of bringing bread from America and Egypt.

GEARY (S. Dak.), Sept. 22.—News has just reached here that a tornado struck the northern part of Deuel County, S. Dak., and passed into Minnesota, unroofing buildings, blowing down barns and scattering grain stacks.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Freisinnige Zeitung says Herr Richter proposes the cession of the southern section of Germany's possessions in East Africa to England on condition that the latter refunds the indemnity Germany paid to Zanzibar.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £324,000, including £39,000 for New York. Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds in United States gold was sold by the bank to-day.

Particulars of a romantic marriage come from Georgia. Ten years ago the couple, then only boy and girl, were married, but their folks separated them, the bride being sent away. They didn't correspond, and neither afterward married. Some time ago the groom advertised for his wife. She saw the notice, answered it, and both have now again been married.

OVER THE BORDER.

Government Lands Thrown Open to Settlement.

Oklahoma Land Offices Besieged by Crowds of Excited Boomers.

An Indian Town Quickly Transformed Into a Lively City—Rumors of Rioting Between Negroes and Cowboys.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), Sept. 22. — Simultaneously with the arrival of the hour of noon the home-seekers gathered on the border made a headlong rush over the line into the coveted country and on to the quarter sections upon which their eyes had been feasting for somedays, and others for weeks and months. There is room on this land for about 5000 settlers, allowing 160 acres for each. There were on the border waiting to claim the available land fully 15,000 people, so that there were three people for a quarter section. It was no wonder then that the rush was a mad one. Like scenes were never witnessed before except in Oklahoma two years ago. The craze to become an owner of part of the new lands has caused a strange commingling of the various elements of society. A half-hour's diligent work would have sufficed to prepare the most elaborately equipped boomer for a race into the new country, but the preparations were begun long before the hour of noon. Horses were hitched, the wheels greased, saddle-girths cinched, and everything made snug as early as 10 o'clock, so anxious was every one to be in readiness to move at the appointed time.

A GENERAL STAMPEDE.

When the noon hour did arrive all the pent-up excitement found vent in the firing of revolvers and rifles, and the shouting and singing and cracking of whips and furious driving and running. The horsemen, of course, had the advantage of every other man in the race, and most of the racers were horsemen. The man who proceeded to the border in a prairie schooner with his family, left his schooner, family and one horse on the border and mounted the other and became a horseman. After locating his claim he will return and direct his possessions to his new home. Some more desperate cowboys mounted steers, and the latter, joining in the stampede, carried their riders to the interior, while others were unceremoniously unhorsed or unsteered near the border.

POORLY GUARDED.

The Government supervision of the opening seems to have been sadly deficient. The entire Government force was composed of two companies of troops, numbering 200 men, and the forces of three United States Marshals, numbering about 250 men. Of the latter, fifty were sent to Langston to preserve the peace between the cowboys and negroes. Fifteen were required at each of the three land offices and twenty-five at Tohee. Of the regular troops a squad of men was stationed at each of the two county seats. This left only some 300 men to patrol the borders of about 200 miles in extent. The men were not stationed at regular intervals. In some places there were ten or fifteen men to a mile, while at other points there were stretches of from five to ten miles entirely unguarded.

EVADED THE LAW.

Under these conditions it might have been expected that a number of boomers would enter before the appointed time, and they did. Two miles north of Tohee about two hundred boomers had gathered in a secluded spot. Knowing the Government force to be massed at the border towns, they all set their watches three hours ahead last night, so that their testimony would agree as to the time, if their claims were contested on the ground of their being "sooners." At 9 o'clock their watches indicated the noon hour, and they rushed over the border, and began a race for choice sections of land. "Sooners" at other unguarded portions of the border were also very numerous, and it is estimated that fully 3000 settlers entered on the land before the legal time.

A NEW TOWN.

Tohee this morning was an Indian town; to-night it is a white man's city of 1500 inhabitants. It fell into the hands of a town-site company, organized here by the President of the Board of Trade. The President of the First National Bank, Mr. Joseph McNeil, and the City Marshal of Guthrie, representatives of the company, this afternoon filed at the Land Office a plat of the town and the company's claims. He reports that at an election held this afternoon McNeil was chosen Mayor. At Tohee the boomers waited until the noon hour before making a rush for lots and homesteads, and the occupation of land there was peaceful. Among the boomers at a point below Tohee was one woman who crossed the line before the time. A Deputy Marshal forced her back over the line. Soon afterward she again crossed the line prematurely, and when the deputy a second time ordered her back she drew a revolver from her dress-pocket and opened fire upon him. The Marshal returned the fire, and shot her in the left leg just below the knee, shattering her limb and disabling her so that she was unable to make the race. When the time came the others left her under a tree this side of the border, and she was brought here.

SCENES IN GUTHRIE.

Guthrie was an animated town this morning. Many belated settlers were skurrying around to find a means of conveyance to the new lands. Horse-traders were selling stock and farmers were soliciting men to ride with them to the border of the new lands. Ten dollars was the fare, and anxious boomers eagerly accepted a chance to make the journey even at that price. The farmers did a thriving business; so did the store-keepers. They all agreed last night to double the prices of their wares, and even then the supply was nearly exhausted before night. The scene at the Land Office here to-day was a lively one. About 250 old soldiers, armed with declaratory statements, had been in line before the office door for four days past. Some slept in chairs, some on the ground and some hardly at all. Their meals were brought to them by their wives, children or friends.

The Land Office was opened at four seconds past 12 o'clock, and the first man to present his papers was S. F. Deamond, who had stood in line day and night since last Friday. He was almost exhausted from exposure and want of sleep and rest, and as he staggered up to the window it was necessary for a friend to assist him. The rush from here to the border began before daylight this morning. Ten thousand persons would be a moderate estimate of the people who passed through this city en route for the new country.

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOMERS.

The boomers were distributed among the various starting points about as follows: At Tohee 3000, Langston 2000, on the border of the Kickapoo reservation 8000 and on the Pottawatomie border 2000. The allotment to the Pottawatomie Indians nearly exhausted the lands in their reservation so that the home-seekers had little chance to locate a claim there.

At Langston were the negroes gathered by the negro colonization society to the number of 1500, and they were to move en masse into Cimarron Valley, the most fertile region, and locate in a bunch. Five hundred whites, mostly cowboys, also had their eyes on that section, and each party made all sorts of threats of taking the land by force. A force of Deputy Marshals and Deputy Sheriffs have been dispatched there to preserve order, and it is believed they will be able to maintain peace.

One of the unique sights at Tohee was a company of young ladies from Guthrie, who had formed a colonization company to proceed to the new lands and settle on adjoining claims. They were mounted on Texas ponies, and were attired as near as might be in cowboy costume, armed with revolvers and equipped for camping out. They made the race in a body.

So far as ascertained up to the present time no serious conflict has taken place between rival claimants.

THE LINES AT LAND OFFICES.

The second man at the office was J. I. Kalkloich, and the third man was T. B. Knapp. There was no disturbance about the office and business proceeded quietly and swiftly. At 7 o'clock all the old soldiers had got in their papers. The line did not decrease in length, however, as settlers who had located claims in the new lands began to arrive to file entry notices. The Land Office was kept open until 7 o'clock. At that time fully 200 men were still in line and others were arriving every minute.

A dispatch from Oklahoma City says: It was expected that there would be a riot at the Land Office when it opened for business at noon to-day. The crowd which has surrounded it for the last four days became very boisterous last night and this morning it was found necessary to guard the office with Deputy Marshals. The latter succeeded in preserving the peace and there was no disturbance.

Reports from Langston state that there has been rioting between negro settlers and cowboys. Two negroes are reported killed, but no one seems to know how they met their death. Two negro women secured quarter sections immediately adjoining Langston. The Town-site Company platted a town on a quarter section immediately adjoining the Government town-site at Chandler and every lot has been taken. South County's town-site has been surveyed and it will be opened to-morrow. All is reported quiet here.

WARREN LOST.

Cal McCarthy Knocks Him Out in the Twenty-first Round.

NEW ORLEANS (La.), Sept. 22.—The fight to-day at the Olympic Club between Tommy Warren and Cal McCarthy was a grand success. It was apprehended, on account of the Grand Jury indictment against the principals, that the match would not come off, but the State law allows contests with five-ounce gloves in regularly chartered organizations. Hence, when acting Mayor Clark received the opinion of the City Attorney that the city officials could not refuse a permit to the club, there was general rejoicing by the sporting fraternity. McCarthy and Warren were instructed by the referee that a decision would be made when it became apparent that one or the other's chances to win had passed. The men weighed in under the 118-pound limit. The purse was $1500, of which $1200 goes to the winner and $300 to the loser. John Duffy was referee. Haley and Robinson seconded Warren and O'Meara and Brown seconded McCarthy.

It was one of the prettiest and gamest feather-weight battles ever seen in the South, McCarthy winning in the twenty-first round. In the first round both men displayed great cleverness from the start. McCarthy had the longer reach and showed up stronger, and both these qualities told all through the fight. Warren displayed his usual skill in dushing, but McCarthy equally found a way to stop his dodging by terrific uppercuts with his left. Notwithstanding this, Warren escaped punishment until in the frequently recurring clinches he ran counter to McCarthy's right, which opened a gap over his eye. Thus the fight stood up to the tenth round, and from that time out McCarthy was general enough to keep playing upon the wounded parts. This was easy, as Warren did most of the rushing, and McCarthy's longer reach enabled him to counter on the most vulnerable parts. Between the twelfth and twentieth rounds Warren rallied a great deal. He stopped a number of vicious uppercuts with his elbow, found his way to McCarthy's heart and stomach with his left, and swung his right on his neck. The loss of blood, however, made him weak and his blows scarcely moved McCarthy, who kept Warren's wounds open and landed often enough to sting the little Californian to madness, and keep him growing weaker all the time. McCarthy's constant battering finally had the desired effect. Warren lost his science as he lost his strength, and rushing madly struck aimlessly and wore himself out. He went down frequently in the twentieth round and was nearly knocked out when the gong signaled the close of that round. When he came up for the twenty-first round the fight was plainly hopeless. McCarthy countered with his right and left as he rushed in and Warren went down on all fours. He tried hard to struggle up before eight seconds were called, but fell forward on his hands and was counted out. McCarthy escaped without a scratch.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS.

Formal Opening of the German-American Catholic Congress at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee to-day formally opened the German-American Catholic Congress as celebrant of the pontifical high mass. The orator was Bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, Minn. He spoke in German. Germany he likened to one's father or mother; America to his bride. They had left Germany and were wedded to America, and to the latter they should adhere. He said they should learn the language of their new country, but they were bound also in gratitude to remember and love the language of their mother. The Bishop closed with an eloquent tribute to the American flag. Following the mass the lay portion of the huge congregation dispersed and the priests repaired to the first session of the Priesten Verein. It was held in strict privacy. Notwithstanding the secrecy maintained, one of the members—Father Hagen of St. Louis—declared nothing had taken place during the meeting which they would have objected to anybody knowing. The most important business was the adoption of an extended constitution. The name adopted is "German-American Society of Priests."

A decided sensation was caused to-day by entrance effected into the secret meetings of the "priester verein" by Father Zurcker of Buffalo, a non-member, who has severely criticized the association, calling it un-American. Father Zurcker's presence was discovered in short order and proceedings were suspended until after he was withdrawn. Mr. Gessner of Dubuque spoke enthusiastically in favor of the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to preserve and cultivate the German language, we recommend that Catholics send their children to such institutions as teach the German language besides the English.

The session ended with the appointment of a committee on platform. At to-night's session, to which the general public was invited, a number of addresses by prominent clergymen were given.

NOVEL MUTINY.

A Fishing Schooner Compelled to Return to Port by the Crew.

BOSTON (Mass.), Sept. 22. — Yesterday Oliver Lewis, Henry Hastings, T. H. Wold, J. H. Earnst, Patrick Welsh, Sidney Dunphy, John Borie and H. L. Rand, part of the crew of the fishing schooner F. D. Winchester, were before United States Commissioner Hallett, charged with a novel mutiny. They signed for a trip to Iceland, and the Seamen's Union here told the men that if they got tired they could compel the captain to return, not by open opposition or refusal to work the ship, but by passive resistance, such as a failure to catch fish, etc. When they got to the station they heard from a later schooner that the union in Boston was boycotting fishing vessels till the captains offered better terms. The men, therefore, made the same demands, and being refused, determined to compel the schooner to return to port. The conspirators then refused to catch fish. They put out lines and nets, but shook the fish off when hauling them in. Thus the fresh bait gave out. They stopped up the chimney in the captain's cabin and nearly suffocated him with coal gas. Seeing that resistance was useless, he came home with only half a cargo, the trip being a heavy loss to him. In the court the mutineers were sullen, and one would not testify until six months for contempt made him surrender. All were held in $1000 for trial.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's Views on the Improvements Contemplated.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Club last night Postmaster-General Wanamaker delivered an address. He would like, he said, to see the pneumatic system introduced in large cities, to have the mails taken off ships at Sandy Hook, and would like to see a system of free delivery through the whole country. One of the interesting things which he had tried was to take forty-one little villages in about thirty different States and arrange to give them one and two deliveries daily. Out of the forty-one, thirty-four had produced sufficient increase of business to pay the whole cost and leave quite a profit besides.

TWO WILLS.

The Contest Over the Estate of Mrs. Searles.

Statement of the Grounds Upon Which the Contestants Rest.

Testimony of the Respondent—His Acquaintance With and Visits to Mrs. Hopkins. The First Proposition of Marriage.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

SALEM (Mass.), Sept. 22.—The hearing in the Searles will opened in the Probate Court this morning. William W. Dodge testified to drawing up the will of Mrs. Searles. It was read to her and she signed it after declaring that it expressed her wishes. She was, to all appearances, of sound mind. The witness mentioned drawing another will, and the Court, on motion, ordered it to be produced. Incidental to the request it was stated that Timothy Hopkins would not be conceded the right to appear as an adopted son.

Burleigh proceeded to cross-examine the witness, his main point being the fact that the name "Timothy Hopkins" was written in apparently different ink in the blank space left for the name. Dodge stated that his impression was that he left the space until he got to Methuen, as he was not sure whether there was a middle initial. He had been instructed to draw the will leaving all the property to Searles, and as his duty as a lawyer required he inserted the section regarding the omission of the name of Timothy Hopkins. He called the special attention of Mrs. Searles to this, and told her he could modify it if she desired, but she stated it expressed her wishes and it was executed.

William M. Thornton, another witness to the will, corroborated the last witness. The cross-examination showed that the witness could not read a single word.

William O. Norris, a third witness to the will, corroborated the previous witness as to the execution of the two wills. He also witnessed the will for Mr. Searles since the death of Mrs. Searles.

Mr. Burleigh asked the executors to produce the will of Mary F. S. Searles, dated November, 1887.

Judge Harmon ruled that the executors must produce the will.

Mr. Burleigh stated that the position of the contestants was: First, there is no sufficient attestation of the will; second, the will was procured by undue influence and fraud on the part of Edward W. Searles and some confederates; and, third, the testatrix was not of sound and disposing mind at the time the will was made.

Mr. Burleigh then called Edward F. Searles to the witness-stand. He first met Mrs. Hopkins in San Francisco in March, 1883, going to her house with a letter of introduction to look over her house; he met her several times, going on excursions into the country twice with her and her daughter-in-law. He then detailed his acquaintance with and visits to Mrs. Hopkins. The first proposition of a marriage between the two came from Mrs. Hopkins in New York in the fall of 1883. He did not assent to it for a year, but in December, 1884, he entertained the proposition; he knew at the time that Mrs. Hopkins was born in 1820 and was twenty-one years his senior; he had never previously proposed marriage to any one; he could not well help knowing that Mrs. Hopkins was a lady of large means; he delayed the proposition of marriage to give her a chance to be sure she was satisfied, and after he entertained it he delayed the wedding for three years. In the spring of 1886 he went to Florida as a guest of Mrs. Hopkins in her private car; she was accompanied by Miss Cass of Great Barrington; witness, from 1885 to 1887, was superintending the building of Mrs. Hopkins' house at Great Barrington. He had understood that her son, Timothy, in connection with the railroad people, managed her affairs; he had been told by Mrs. Hopkins that Timothy had objected to the marriage, but she cherished no ill-will toward him for it; the agreement of marriage was entered into in September, 1887, on the witness' part, because he greatly admired her. In reply to a question, he said he married her for all she had, both love and money; but should have never married her for money alone. He did not know of the will made the day of the marriage, November 8, 1887, until after her death, but did not think it was intentionally made behind his back. A marriage contract made at the same time was also put in, conveying by Mrs. Hopkins to T. E. Stillman, trustee, for the benefit of Edward F. Searles, after the marriage, the mansion in San Francisco, improved and unimproved land in Sacramento, mountain lands in Summit County and soda springs, California; redwood and timber lands on the Coast Range; two parcels of quarry lands; the Great Barrington property and four lots on Ninth street, New York. This contract was canceled June 16, 1888. The hearing was adjourned to to-morrow.

LEVELED BY FLAMES.

Town and Country Property Swept Away by Forest and Prairie Fires.

HURON (S. Dak.), Sept. 22.—Reports from Vilas say that the town and surrounding country were badly damaged by prairie fires this afternoon. By hard work the town was saved from total destruction. A high wind fanned the flames and everything in its course was wiped out. No estimate of the damage can be had to-night, but it is especially heavy to grain and farm property. The town of Bradley is also reported badly damaged.

ASHLAND (Wis.), Sept. 22.—The weather the past few days has been intensely hot and dry. Early last evening it was noticed that the forest fires were underway again, and they seemed to sweep along almost with the velocity of prairie fires. Several homesteaders toward the reservation lost their shanties and barely escaped with their lives. During the day the atmosphere has been heavy with smoke from surrounding fires.

Reports from down the Omaha road state the damage will be the heaviest ever known unless the flames are soon choked. Over a hundred acres are said to be a mass of flames, about three miles from Cable. The telegraph wires are down to a considerable extent.

TURTLE LAKE (Wis.), Sept. 22.—The village of Comstock was nearly destroyed by fire to-day. The fire caught from forest fires raging in this neighborhood. Comstock is near the city of Cumberland, which is in great danger of scorching. If no rain falls there will be a still greater loss of property, as it is impossible to stop the fire, everything being so dry.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Age of Limitation Considered by the Supreme Grand Lodge.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The Supreme Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows reconvened this morning. The most vital question discussed was the age of limitation, it being thought wise by a large number of the order to reduce the limit of eligibility from 21 to 18 years. The matter was not settled at the time recess was taken.

In the drill to-day Canton Elwood of Indiana won the first prize for the best drilled canton, the Germantown (Ohio) canton being second. In the individual drill, Chevalier Awitz of Chicago won the first prize and Chevalier Jones of Indianapolis won the second. A long list of athletic events occupied the rest of the day.

THE DALTON BOYS.

Fears of an Attack on the Guthrie Bank by a Gang of Desperadoes.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), Sept. 22.—It is reported by Lee Whistler, Treasurer of the Sac and Fox nation, who just arrived here in company with Joe Springer, another Indian, that they were passed on the road sixteen miles east by the Dalton boys. The leader of the gang was seen here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Guards have been placed around all the banks, as it is feared the desperadoes are planning an attack. Mayor Spengel has supplied the places of policemen that have deserted the town for land claims. He says he is creditably informed that the Daltons are planning a raid on the town, relying for success upon the scarcity of officers and the semi-deserted condition of the city.

COAST INTERESTS.

Important Land Cases Decided—Patents Issued—Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Noble to-day modified the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of the pueblo lands of Monterey, California. The city authorities had made a deposit sufficient to cover the estimates of the cost of a proper survey, but the money was frittered away on erroneous surveys. What was known as the Garber survey was ordered approved, but the Commissioner declined to approve it and issue a patent therefor until the costs of making it had been deposited by the authorities of Monterey. The latter appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, and that official to-day ruled that the Commissioner of the General Land Office should ascertain what amounts had been paid to the land officers on account of the survey of the premises, and if it be sufficient to cover the cost of the survey found to be properly made, then the Commissioner is to issue a patent for the lands in question without further charge. If, however, the deposit is not sufficient to cover the cost of the legal survey, then the city authorities are to make up the deficiency before the survey shall be approved and a patent issued.

TO NEGOTIATE A TREATY.

The Bureau of American Republics is informed that Jose Ives Limantour, who has been appointed by the Government of Mexico to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, will visit Washington during the early winter for the purpose of conferring directly with the Secretary of State. Mr. Limantour has for several years been a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and a leader of the Liberal party in that body. He is considered the ablest debater and writer in Mexico on financial and economic topics, and an advocate of liberal and advanced ideas in commercial policy. He is a lawyer by profession, but has devoted most of his life to politics. Mr. Limantour's work was a plan for the reorganization of the internal taxation system of Mexico. Francisco de Macin, who has been selected as Secretary to the Commissioner, has held several responsible positions in the Customs Department of Mexico, and was the private secretary to the late Mr. Dublan during almost the whole term of the latter as Secretary of the Treasury. Both gentlemen speak English fluently.

The Bureau of American Republics is informed that large and valuable deposits of mother-of-pearl have recently been found in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico, on the banks of the river Conchas. Some of the shells are very large and of first-class quality. A company has been formed to develop the deposits, and very profitable results are expected, as good mother-of-pearl is very rare, and prices rule high.

FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN.

Treasurer Nebeker has issued a circular intended particularly for the Pacific Coast section of the country, giving information how persons and firms can obtain fractional silver coin from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury and the United States Mint at that place. The circular says: "Fractional silver coin—halves, quarters and dimes—will be furnished in sums of $200 or more by express free of charge, or by registered mails in sums or multiples of $50, registration free, for drafts collectable at San Francisco, or for a deposit of currency or gold coin made in the San Francisco Subtreasury. Drafts in payment must be drawn to the order of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, and should be mailed directly to that office. New quarters and dimes, in amounts of $200 or more, if desired, can be forwarded from the Mint of the United States at San Francisco, and drafts in payment therefore should be drawn in favor of the Superintendent of that Mint and mailed directly to that office. Silver coin will not be shipped from San Francisco to localities nearer to the Sub-Treasuries at Chicago, New Orleans and St. Louis."

PATENTS ISSUED.

Patents have been issued to residents of the Pacific Coast as follows: California—James W. Carver, Pawlett, Vt., assignor by mesne agreements of two-thirds to G. H. Carver, National City, rifle-gun barrel; Theodore M. Connor, Los Angeles, netted-wire fabric machine; Harris G. Cox, Alvarado, harness; Beau Hooker, San Diego, compound for preserving ships' bottoms, etc.; Frank E. Smith, San Jose, assignor to E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, Boston, Mass., contact for electric programme clocks; Henry Thibault and C. D. Harsin, said Thibault assignor to said Harsin, and said Harsin assignor of part to J. Gambetta, Stockton, engine.

Oregon—Samuel Freedenrich and T. J. Geisler, Portland, piano attachment.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

Pensions have been granted to the following Californians: Original—Jesse H. Greenly, Fritz Engerrom, William F. Green, Andrew J. Flint, George W. McKelley; additional—Peter Easian, Russell B. Clirk; restoration, Oscar Guppill; increase—Lineman Matthews, Henry Tortman, Joseph Condon, George H. Wood; original widows, etc.—Mary A. Goodwin, Andrew J. McKinsey (father), Rachel K. Ratzer (mother).

FAVORABLE TO CALIFORNIA.

Captain J. J. O'Connell, First Infantry, U. S. A., who inspected the California National Guard during the four camps of instruction in July and August, in his report to the War Department, after pointing out some defects of discipline, says he does not belive that there is another State organization superior to the California militia in the essential features of a military body.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The President to-day appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow, Captain Symons and Professor Bosmans members of the Mexican Boundary Commission, which is authorized by Congress to relocate the existing frontier between the United States and Mexico west of the Rio Grande.

BURGLAR SHOT.

A Wounded Thief Claims to Be a Resident of San Francisco.

EAU CLAIRE (Wis.), Sept. 22.—About 3 o'clock this morning two burglars broke open the safe in a dry-goods store here, and the noise aroused three employes, who slept in the building. While getting out of a back window one of the burglars was shot through the body and was found in a pool of blood. The other burglar escaped, but without any plunder. The wounded burglar, who will probably die, says his name is William Harriman, and his home is 430 Twenty-seventh street, San Francisco, where his mother, Mrs. E. M. Smiley, is now living. He is 26 years old, of good address and fair education. He says he has been a thief all his life, and, while he does not know who shot him, he holds the marksman blameless. He refused to tell anything about the other burglar.

It is believed that the Harriman mentioned in the above dispatch is a young man known as Billie Harriman, who used to run with a gang of loafers at the Mission in the neighborhood of Bernal Heights. His operations here were confined to petty thieving.

Resignation of a Cashier.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), Sept. 22.—Upon his return to the Capitol to-day State Treasurer Boyer found the resignation of Cashier Livesay awaiting him. It was mailed at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 26th of August. Domestic circumstances are given as the cause of the resignation.

The Barnaby Will.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Sept. 22.—In the Municipal Court this morning the probate