The Sunday Call.

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SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.

Moderation of the Leaders of the Congress.

Resolutions Adopted Urging the Election of Socialists to the Parliamentary Bodies. Tariff Negotiations Proceeding.

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BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The proceedings of the Socialist Congress at Erfurt have so heightened the reputation of the leaders of that party and the greater part of the delegates for tact and moderation as to give the whole party a new character in the eyes of the country. From the outset of the congress a few noisy extremists—Werner, Wilderber and others—in a miserable numerical minority, displayed in debate a mental incapacity so pitiable as to cover themselves with lasting ridicule. Their rhetoric was laughed at and their commonplace denunciations of capitalism heard in silent scorn. Considerable toleration was shown toward the extremists during the successive discussions, but forbearance before the prolonged exhibition of blatant inaptitude had its limits, and yesterday, amid cries of "Out!" Werner and his colleagues vanished, probably forever from the Socialist ranks.

On motion of Herr Bebel, the congress tonight adopted a comprehensive resolution to the effect that, in consideration of the fact that the movement of the proletariat aims at the possession of political power, which can only be achieved by persevering work, the congress declares that no reason exists why it should be moved from the tactics formerly pursued. Although it indulges in no delusions concerning the immediate results to be obtained from the action in Parliament, the congress demands continued agitation for the return of Socialist members to the Reichstag, the various Landtags, and to the communal councils of special benefit to the propaganda. The congress demands that each adherent of the party give explicit adhesion to the resolutions adopted by the majority on matters of general policy, leaving the individual members full right to criticize the action of the Socialist members of the Reichstag and the orders issued through the party organ. Finally the congress affirms that the principles of right, truth and morality ought to guide the members of the party in their dealing with each other and with all persons of whatever race or religion. The congress adjourned to-night.

The bankers of this city who have best information from Paris and St. Petersburg utterly discredit the reports regarding the success of the Russian loan.

The North German Gazette gives prominence to the semi-official statement published by the Vienna press that the recent conference between De Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Rudini, the Italian Premier, related principally to the Eastern affair. De Giers tried, but failed, to convince the Italian Premier that the interests of Russia and Italy in Bulgaria and the Dardanelles were identical. Rudini declared that England and Italy had identical interests and a common policy, though they did not desire to attack Russia.

The negotiations between United States Minister Phelps and Chancellor von Caprivi for a reduction of the duty on American grain and breadstuffs still proceed. It is not likely, however, that anything will be decided upon before the new Austrian treaty of commerce is promulgated. The reduction of the tariff on American pork products is also involved in the pending German treaties. It is expected that Minister Phelps will secure for America equal privileges with Austria.

Herr Stoffel, the recently elected Autonomist Deputy for Saverne, has published a significant letter, in which he says the Alsatians no longer desire union with France, the new generation which has sprung up since 1870 having become Germanized.

THE VALPARAISO FIGHT.

Feeling Against Americans—Trouble Feared at the Dead Sailor's Funeral.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 17.—In relation to the killing of a sailor from the United States cruiser last night in a street row with some Chilean sailors it is learned that pistols and knives were freely used on both sides. Only one American was killed and five others severely wounded. Several Chileans were also badly hurt. This was the first time the Baltimore sailors had been ashore for a month. The Intendente of the city had assured Captain Schley that his sailors would be perfectly safe on Chilean soil. The feeling to-day between the Americans and the Chileans is very strong. Several additional fights occurred to-day among the sailors, but not so serious as yesterday. The dead sailor of the Baltimore will be buried tomorrow. An armed force will be landed from the Baltimore to furnish a military guard of honor. Trouble is feared, as it will be Sunday and election day.

ON PARNELL'S GRAVE.

Sympathetic Poland Sends a Floral Tribute to His Memory.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Delegate Sieminski arrived to-day from Warsaw, bringing with him a handsome wreath to be placed on the grave of Parnell. Sieminski says it was intended that he should be present as a representative of the Nationalists of Poland at the funeral of the Irish leader. But the Russian Government did not allow the date of the funeral to be published in the Polish newspapers. The wreath is composed of laurel leaves entwined with the Polish colors and with broad silk bands bearing inscriptions expressive of sympathy with the deceased and the cause for which he fought. The Poles were obliged to smuggle it across the frontier.

Rode Through the Gales.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Yarmouth fishing fleet has just returned, having been at sea since the commencement and throughout the recent severe gales. The fishermen report a fearful experience. The vessels were considerably damaged, and a number of the men were severely injured, but no lives were lost.

Politics in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 17.—A caucus of the leaders from various sections of the country has been summoned to consider the claims and qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency. It is expected that General Mitre will be nominated. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance resigned to-day.

Settlement With Belle Bilton.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The action for breach of contract, which Sir Augustus Harris, manager of the Covent Garden Theater, recently brought against the Countess of Clancarthy, formerly Belle Bilton, the well-known music-hall singer, has been compromised.

Gold Discovered in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX (N. S.), Oct. 17.—A big strike of gold has been made at Oldhat, Nova Scotia. There is twenty-five tons of quartz in sight, which it is estimated will yield at least 100 ounces to the ton.

Russian Financial Needs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—The Government estimates that 183,000,000 rubles will be required to meet the necessities arising from the famine existing in various parts of the Russian empire.

GENERAL MILES' REPORT.

The Last Indian Outbreak and the Prevailing Idea of an Uprising.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—General Miles, in his annual report, recommends that the National Guard of the country be mobilized or assembled at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and that Congress be requested to make an appropriation to pay the cost of transportation. The General reviews at length the Indian outbreak of last winter, attributing it largely, as he did at the time, to a failure of crops and the failure of the Government to properly perform its obligations in regard to rations, etc. Of the Messiah craze, he says the fanaticism and superstition of the people were taken advantage of by the leaders to encourage them to hostilities. He commends the administration of Captain Penney as acting agent at Pine Ridge, and says that, through additional appropriations, the Indians now receive nearly half as much more than they did years ago. However, fires of discord still remain. Commanders have discovered communications going on between the different camps, inciting the Indians to hostility, and even now by September 14th a delegation from the Indian Territory is absent, ostensibly to visit friends in Wyoming. They have, in fact, gone across the mountains and are now in the abodes of the supporters of the Messiah delusion, near Pyramid Lake, in Nevada. Even while hostages were held at Fort Sheridan last spring they received communications from their friends in the Sioux camps, saying that they had not given up the idea of a grand Indian uprising, and that the Utes were ready to join the Sioux whenever the latter were ready to resume hostilities.

SMUGGLING RINGS.

Extensive Frauds in Opium—Coolies From British Columbia.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Times has a special dispatch from Washington, D. C., which says startling disclosures are promised in regard to the smuggling of opium into the country from the British possessions. It declares that, after six months' investigation, the officers of the Secret Service have made a ponderous report to the Treasury Department, showing the existence of an opium-smuggling ring, which includes many prominent men and United States Government officials, and that in extent it has not been equaled since the famous whisky ring of 1876. At least two United States Senators and five Congressman are implicated.

FACTORIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are ten opium manufactories in Victoria, B. C., running night and day, making up crude opium into a state necessary for smoking purposes. These factories are owned by rich Chinese merchants, and return enormous profits to their owners annually. The amount of crude or raw opium imported into Victoria from China during the last fiscal year is as follows, the statement being official, copied from the records of the Canadian customs:

Importations crude opium, fiscal year ending June 30th:

	Pounds.	Value.
July, August, September	26,019	$80,942
October, November, December	37,499	89,029
January, February, March	39,186	91,554
April, May, June	22,607	55,239
Total	125,311	$296,764

Probably all of this amount was manufactured into smoking opium by the Chinese firms engaged in the business. The amount would turn out about 70,000 pounds of the prepared material, not one pound of which was legally entered for export in the Canadian Custom-house, and it is further admitted that it was all smuggled into the United States. The customs duty on 70,000 pounds of opium, if legally entered into the United States, would have been $840,000, and this is the amount which the smugglers have stolen from this Government. These figures relate only to Victoria, but there are also opium factories in Vancouver, New Westminster and other towns in British Columbia, all engaged in preparing opium for the American market. In round numbers, therefore, it is evident that the fraud on this Government's customs will reach the respectable figure of $1,500,000 per year, and this amount is being augmented every year.

SMUGGLING COOLIES.

There is still another feature in the case. Every ship from China landing at Victoria or Vancouver brings an average of 300 Chinamen, and these pay the Canadian Government $50 each for the privilege of landing. Over 90 percent of these find their way into the United States through the Puget Sound district. The State of Washington presents some 1200 miles of shore line upon Puget Sound and the straits of Juan de Fuca, indented with bays, coves and inlets, furnish splendid anchorage and hiding places for smugglers. The numerous islands in the northern part of the sound make an almost continuous land highway between the British island of Vancouver, upon which is situated Victoria, and the mainland of Washington. The islands are separated by narrow, winding straits, through which the water flows fifty fathoms deep, and upon the islands are small farms, settlements and lumber-camps that furnish aid and concealment to the smugglers. When not under cultivation the islands are densely wooded, and upon the hills are constant lookouts, whose signal-lights when a cargo is to be smuggled flash from headland to headland. The mainland of Washington is covered with heavy pine forests, where numerous and easily traveled trails exist. The smugglers have also many safe places of rendezvous west of Port Townsend, along the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on the peninsula, in the small towns and the numerous safe landing places. In the pine belt of the peninsula are the huts of many Chinamen who are engaged in cutting timber, so it will be seen that the opportunities for safe smuggling are many and safe. The smuggled opium is easily spirited away and the smuggled Chinamen mix with their countrymen and the newcomers cannot be distinguished from the old ones.

Victoria is the headquarters of the smugglers and is the point of their departure for the American shore. The people favor the traffic and will aid the smugglers. An instance is mentioned where the preparations for sending a load of Chinese over to American soil were made so openly that the Canadian Collector of Customs was compelled to take notice of it and warned the schooner's captain that he would seize the vessel if she made a false clearance.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Present From Edward F. Searles to the Town of Methuen.

LAWRENCE (Mass.), Oct. 17.—Edward F. Searles, relict of the late Mrs. Hopkins-Searles, is to present to the town of Methuen a statue of George Washington. It will be one of the finest statues of Washington in America.

Charges Unsustained.

SCRANTON (Pa.), Oct. 17.—The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, which has been investigating the charges of a political deal said to exist with United States Senator Quay, by which General Master Workman Powderly was placed on the Republican State ticket as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, found them unsustained.

Detectives Under Arrest.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), Oct. 17.—The coal miners had seventeen detectives on guard at Raymond City and Marmet mines arrested and charged with being members of an armed body invading the State in violation of law and on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Robbers Promptly Arrested.

SCRANTON (Pa.), Oct. 17.—Four men entered the office of the Spencer Company, at Dunmore, to-day and, holding up the watchman, robbed the office of $500 in silver. The police captured the robbers this evening.

Constitutional Eight-Hour Law.

OMAHA (Nebr.), Oct. 17.—The eight-hour law was to-day declared constitutional by the Judges of the District Court. The opinion was given on a test case made by the Central Labor Union, and it will at once be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Caroline Hamilton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Caroline Hamilton has recovered from her lameness, and to-night reappeared at the Standard Theater as Maid Marian in "Robin Hood," meeting with a cordial reception.

Women's Christian Association.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17. — The International Conference of the Women's Christian Association concluded their work this afternoon, after deciding to make an exhibit of its work at the World's Fair.

Resignation of Governor Steele.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), Oct. 17. — Governor Steele said to-night that his resignation had been accepted by the President. The cause of his resignation is not known.

Don't waste precious time.—Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once for your cough or cold.

Beware of frauds!—You want the genuine Salvation Oil for your headache. 25 cents.

SHREWDNESS OF THE CZAR.

Seeking to Form a Coalition With Italy.

Importance of the Dardanelles Question. Probable Result of the Negotiations With Di Rudini.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Smalley's special cablegram to the Tribune from London says: The visit of the Russian Foreign Minister to the King of Italy at Monza has, of course, given rise to endless conjectures. The French try to persuade themselves that the Czar sent M. de Giers with the mission to coax Italy out of the Triple Alliance. That some serious matter was broached is certain. The Marquis Di Rudini was there, the Italian Embassadors at Vienna and Paris were sent for, and these great personages did not assemble in the quiet Lombard town to look at the cathedral or to discuss the weather. There is no reason why the Czar should not seek to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance. There is every reason why Italy should decline to be detached; and as Russia has other interests in connection with Italy, the best opinion is that these, and not the Triple Alliance, were in question. Russia cares more about the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles than about a league of peace not primarily directed against her and Italian support to her policy of freeing the Black Sea would be worth much to her. That was as likely as anything else to be the real aim of the Monza negotiations.

The official announcement that Balfour will succeed Smith as the leader of the House of Commons is still wanting and it is just possible that another resolution will be taken; if not, Lord Salisbury will make a grave mistake. It is true that Balfour is wanted by the party as a leader and is backed by the most influential and generally prudent section of the Unionist press; and it is true also that he is pre-eminently fitted for the post, but it is admitted that he cannot lead the House and govern Ireland at the same time. That raises the question whether it is more important to the country and to the Government that the House should be well led or that Ireland should be well governed. One is a question of the tactics of party management, of the conduct of business and of legislation, which is seldom so serious a matter as administration. The other is a question of existence. This Ministry in the long run must stand or fall by its Irish policy and on its handling of Ireland. Balfour has been its greatest success. His rule in Ireland has been firm, wise and just. He has restored order, restored confidence, suppressed sedition, reformed land tenure, administered great charities and brought something like peace and prosperity to that distracted island. Nothing can be more hazardous than to hand over his work to an untried man. Ritchie or Jackson or John Gorst, all whom are named as possible Secretaries, would be, any one of them, an experiment as Irish Secretary. Balfour, too, would be an experiment as a leader of the house, though none seem to doubt that he has a rare combination of qualities essential to good leadership.

There is not the slightest sign of a reunion between the Parnellites and the McCarthyites. There are many signs that the struggle between these two Irish factions, so far from ending with Parnell's death, is embittered by it and will be prolonged to a more bitter end. Parnellism does not die with Parnell. Parnellism stood for all that there was in home rule about which the Irish people most cared. The great outpouring of people at his funeral last Sunday and the passionate demonstration of grief by the great Irish multitudes showed how little he had lost his hold on Dublin and other cities. The authorities were powerless to stop this demonstration. They are powerless in other directions, strong as their grip is on the more ignorant masses.

Socialists Warned Against Aggressions.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—At to-day's meeting of the Socialist Congress Herr Vollmer warned the congress and the Socialist party at large against overestimating their strength and against adopting an aggressive policy. The Socialist party, he said, was wrong in thinking that an international war would lead to a collapse of the existing system of society and liberation of the proletariat.

BELMONT'S HORSES.

The Imported Stallion St. Blaise Sold for $100,000—Other Sales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The feature of the Belmont sale to-night was the celebrated imported stallion St. Blaise, the greatest winning sire of the nursery farm. When he entered the ring the auctioneer took his hat off, saluting him as the king of the earth.

"What am I bid?" he yelled. Some one cried "$50,000."

"I am bid $100,000," was the triumphant response. Charles Reed of the Fairview Farm, near Gallatin, Tenn., was the bidder. There was a dead silence in the vast assemblage. The bids were stopped, and the king of stallions was knocked down to Mr. Reed. Another sensational sale was the chestnut colt by St. Blaise out of Lady Primrose to Jacob Ruppert for $50,000. The other notable sales were: Magnitzor, foaled in 1885 by Hulsed, to T. W. Shreve, Shreveport, La., $15,000; bay filly, by Hulsed, out of Lady Rosebery, to James Rowe, $11,000; bay colt, by Hulsed, out of Cordelia, to Rowe, $7100; bay filly, by St. Blaise, out of Favona, to A. Lakeland, $2800; bay colt, by Hulsed, out of Madcap, to C. Fleischman, $5100; chestnut colt, by Hulsed, out of Follette, to J. Walden, $6000; bay filly, by St. Blaise, out of Dauntless, to George Forbes, $2200; chestnut filly, by St. Blaise, out of Belle, to James Rowe, $7100; bay colt, by Hulsed, out of Simple Gold, to James Rowe, $2700; chestnut colt, by Prince Leopold, out of Carmen, to J. Daly, $3000; chestnut filly, by St. Blaise, out of Belladonna, to Foxhall Keene, $10,000; chestnut colt, by Kingfisher, out of Delilah, to M. Daly, $5100; bay filly, by St. Blaise, out of Clara, to James Rowe, $10,000. The total amount realized on yearlings was $124,550, an average of about $5189 each; four stallions netted $116,900; the colts brought $72,100, and the fillies $52,450. The Babylon stock farm was purchased by A. K. Alcock for $53,000, and the four years' lease on the Lexington nursery farm for $3750.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—At Garfield Park to-day the winners were:

Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, Duke of Milpitas won, Louise M second, Ireland third. Time, 1:35½.

Three-quarters of a mile, Bon Air won, Pendleton second, Duster third. Time, 1:15¾.

One and an eighth miles, Santiago won, Chimes second, Whitney third. Time, 1:56.

Three-quarters of a mile, Katurah won, Lew Carille second, Boley third. Time, 1:15.

One and an eighth miles hurdle race, Bob Thomas won, Lijero second, Longshot third. Time, 2:05¼.

At Lexington.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Oct. 17.—The winners to day were:

In the 2:21 class Minnie Wilkes won, Pocohontas Prince second, Katherine third. Best time, 2:17.

In the 2:29 class Alhambra won, Incense second, Diego third. Best time, 2:20.

In the 2:27 class Vye H won, Honest George second, Walter E third. Best time, 2:15½.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

A Large Ship-Building Firm of Boston Makes an Assignment.

BOSTON (Mass.), Oct. 17.—The great ship-building firm of Harrison, Loring & Co., proprietors of the City Point Works, South Boston, assigned this afternoon. The liabilities are stated by Mr. Loring to be $375,000, while the assets are nominally put at $800,000, which includes every dollar's worth of property owned by the individual members of the firm, although this amount is generally believed to be somewhat exaggerated. The firm is building the United States steel-armored cruiser No. 11 for the Government; also half a dozen Government steel tug-boats. Loring expected to get credit for the work done on the Government vessels in course of construction, but learning that the construction put upon the contract by the Government officials was such that he could not realize for some weeks, he consulted with some of his creditors and determined to assign. A meeting of creditors will be held next week when the firm will ask an extension.

FILLED WITH BULLETS.

Prisoners Taken From Jail, Hanged to a Tree and Shot.

CLIFTON FORGE (Va.), Oct. 17.—A savage fight occurred between five negroes and Clifton Forge officers in a mountain pass this afternoon, resulting in the death of one white man and one negro. The negroes came this morning from the Big Hill mines, became intoxicated and created a disturbance. They defied arrest, and upon leaving town were followed by officers. They were called to halt at the pass when a fight ensued, in which A. P. A. Bowling of the posse was killed and Fred Wilkinson seriously wounded. One of the negroes was killed. In a short time fifty men were scouring the mountains, and the negroes were captured after a second battle and lodged in jail here, three being wounded.

Two large mobs met late to-night and went to the jail. They attempted, after firing into the jail for some time, to break open the door with a log, but it resisted their efforts. They then procured axes and sledge-hammers and broke in.

They took out three prisoners, and taking them to a gully about half a mile from the jail strung two of them up to a tree and filled them full of bullets. The third prisoner, a boy 16 years old, they brought back to jail.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

Successful Engagement of Stuart Robson at the Chestnut-Street Theater.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The success of Stuart Robson's fine production of "She Stoops to Conquer" here at the Chestnut-street Theater is phenomenal. The advance sale extends even to the top gallery where ladies and children at the matinee occupy every inch of the spacious building. Mr. Robson's triumph in this beautiful play has been so complete that it will be given the entire three weeks of his engagement. The success of this revival is particularly gratifying from the fact that owing to Mr. Jefferson's return to "Rip Van Winkle" next season Mr. Robson will be absolutely the only prominent player on the American stage to uphold the so-called legitimate comedy.

Revolutionists in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Oct. 17.—General C. E. Garza, the Mexican revolutionary leader, is in the neighborhood of Piedras Negras, Mexico, at the head of an armed force of five hundred men. He is committing many outrages on the citizens who will not join his standard. The Mexican Government is sending regiment after regiment of soldiers to that section, and will make every effort to quell the uprising. Garza has just issued a second proclamation over his own signature calling on the people to join the revolt.

Terribly Burned.

GALLATIN (Tenn.), Oct. 17.—A tremendous sensation was caused here to-night when Mrs. Archie Overton entered the store of W. Witherspoon and dashed the contents of a large bottle into the face of Samuel R. Elliot, a prominent and popular young man of this county. His face was horribly burned, and he will probably lose the sight of both eyes. Mrs. Overton was arrested. This is the outcome of a domestic scandal of last year.

Convention of Missionary Societies.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—The forty-second annual convention of the Missionary Societies of the Christian Church opened this morning with sessions of the National Christian Women's Board of Missions, President Burgess, in his annual address, stated that the mission outlook was very encouraging. Following the President's report a number of addresses were made.

PERSONAL NOTES.

C. O. Royce of Chico is at the Palace.

S. W. Knapp of Ogden is at the Palace.

M. C. Mason of San Diego is at the Lick.

Rev. H. C. Gillingham of Modesto is at the Lick.

Hon. F. L. Coombs of Napa is at the Grand.

J. R. Breen of San Juan is domiciled at the Lick.

W. S. Davis of San Jose is registered at the Grand.

Frank R. Swain of Sacramento is a guest at the Lick.

P. Edwards of Milpitas is quartered at the Occidental.

H. W. Wright of San Jose is stopping at the Palace.

Frank Pellet of St. Helena is registered at the Palace.

A. B. Alexander and wife, of Idaho, are at the Palace.

M. C. Nason of San Diego is in the city. He is at the Lick.

Judge Solon Hall of Sacramento is a guest of the Grand.

W. G. Spence of Belmont is among the guests at the Palace.

C. L. Haynes of San Jose registered at the Occidental yesterday.

R. L. Porter of Los Angeles is in town and at the Occidental.

Major W. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., is registered at the Occidental.

Thomas J. Carran Jr. of the Stanford University is at the Grand.

Mrs. A. B. Emery of Salt Lake City is a guest at the Hotel Pleasanton.

General William Vandever of Ventura is in town and at the Occidental.

Lieutenant W. C. Myers of the cutter Richard Rush is at the Baldwin.

John Morton of San Bernardino is in the city and quartered at the Grand.

W. H. Abercrombie, United States Consul at Yokohama, is at the Palace.

J. B. Ward came in from Paso Robles yesterday. He is stopping at the Grand.

E. G. Felthausen and wife, of Buffalo, N. Y., are stopping at the Hotel Pleasanton.

M. D. Scribner, a well-known cattleman of Arizona, registered at the Lick yesterday.

Hon. George W. Merrill, ex-United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, is a guest at the Palace.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert K. Maple of Danville, Va., and Rev. J. Addison Ingles of Fredericks, Md., are at the Occidental.

J. Monroe Renck, Secretary of the Fresno Fair-grounds Association and editor of the Fresno Turf, is on a visit to San Francisco.

Supervisor Coffee, who was so badly bruised by a horse on Sunday, was out yesterday for the first time. He is still very lame and sore.

W. J. Tinnin, ex-Surveyor of the Port, accompanied by his wife, is at the Grand. Since taking up his residence in Fresno Mr. Tinnin has again taken up the practice of law.

E. H. Fletcher of Victoria, inspector in charge of postal affairs in British Columbia, has been spending the week in San Francisco, and has devoted considerable time to investigating the postal methods in vogue in this city.

United States Senator A. H. Colquitt of Georgia, one of the most noted men of the South, is at the Palace, accompanied by his two daughters and S. M. Inman of Atlanta, the largest cotton-dealer in the world. Senator Colquitt was twice Governor of Georgia prior to his election as United States Senator.

The Fire-Bell.

The alarm from Box 351 yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, was for a fire at 327 Broadway, in the basement of a bakery and restaurant owned by Luchesi Bros. The fire was caused by some dry wood being placed too near the stove in the basement, the wood catching some sparks and igniting. The damage done to the premises amounted to $100.

The alarm at 11:30 o'clock last night from Box 17 was for a fire in the second story of a Chinese lodging-house on the northwest corner of Dupont and Pacific streets, caused by the upsetting of a lighted lamp. One hundred dollars will cover the loss.

A prominent Brooklyn man is on his death-bed from a wound from his umbrella, the point of which perforated his side as he jumped from a train. Peritonitis and dropsy supervened and his recovery is impossible.

MUST HAVE CREDENTIALS.

Chinese Cannot Land Without Proper Certificates.

Secretary Foster Adheres to His Decision; Will Not Reopen the Postoffice Site Matter.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Some time ago several Chinamen, other than laborers, left the United States for a trip to China, intending to return, but they neglected to provide themselves with the necessary certificates of prior residence. When they wished to re-enter Collector Phelps at San Francisco telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury wanting to know if he should allow them to enter, stating that he believed them to be entitled to do so. The Secretary replied to-day that the department had no discretion in the matter, and no Chinaman should be allowed to land unless he was provided with the proper certificate.

LAND CASES DECIDED.

In the case of J. H. P. Stevens vs. George B. Sargent, T. B. Cody transferee, involving a homestead entry in the Visalia District, California, the decision of the Commissioner has been affirmed. In the case of George H. Lonkey, involving a timber-culture entry, on appeal from the Commissioner's decision holding said entry for cancellation, Lonkey withdraws his appeal, thus rendering departmental action unnecessary. In the case of Charles S. Howard vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, involving a homestead entry in the Los Angeles District, California, Acting Secretary Chandler says the land involved having been patented by the Southern Pacific Company in 1879, the Interior Department has now no jurisdiction over the same.

THE CATTLE DISEASE SCARE.

News was recently received at the Department of Agriculture of the outbreak of a disease among cattle in certain sections of Pennsylvania which, it was said, was what is known as the foot and mouth disease. An agent of the department, after a careful inspection, says there is not the slightest doubt that it is not that disease, but one of a simple non-contagious character. Secretary Rusk this afternoon said emphatically there is no foot and mouth disease in this country, and that it has never existed here except in imported cattle. He strongly denounced the tendency, aided by some newspapers, to spread wild rumors of the existence of a contagious cattle disease. These rumors are promptly repeated in Europe and do great damage.

LEGAL STATUS OF INDIANS.

The President received to-day Messrs. Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, Professor Thayer of Harvard Law School and William B. Hornblower of New York, the committee appointed by the American Bar Association at its recent meeting to bring the attention of the President and Congress a resolution adopted in reference to having settled the legal status of the Indians on the reservations, the subject having been introduced by an able paper read by Mr. Hornblower. President Harrison listened with attention and interest, and replied that the matter should receive the consideration which the importance and gravity of the subject deserves.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following Postmasters have been commissioned: Thomas B. Childs at Anacortes, Wash., and George W. Rutherford at Winnemucca, Nev. A. J. Howell has been appointed Postmaster at Tonto, Gila County, Ariz., vice J. J. Johnson, resigned.

THE VALPARAISO DISTURBANCE.

Assistant Secretary Soley received a telegram to-day from Captain Schley, commanding the cruiser Baltimore, at Valparaiso, saying that the boatswain's mate was killed and six sailors of the Baltimore injured during a street row in Valparaiso yesterday afternoon, and that he has commenced an investigation of the affair.

MOUNTING A LARGE GUN.

The President this afternoon visited the navy-yard for the purpose of witnessing the hydraulic mounting of one of the 12-inch guns intended for the Monterey, and the largest gun ever made for the United States Navy. The President was received with the usual salute and a dress parade.

NAVAL NEWS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake will be detached from the Fish Commission steamer Albatross on the reporting of his relief, and has been granted two months' leave. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. F. Wieber has been detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Major Halstead of the Pension Bureau has been assigned to Los Angeles as special Pension Examiner. The following are among the hotel arrivals: Ebbett House, E. L. Campbell of San Francisco; Willards, Clinton C. Tripp and C. N. Fox, of San Francisco; National Hotel, W. F. Rowell of Fresno.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The following pensions have been granted: William D. Wood, Dwight Younglove, Benjamin F. Wright, John Atwater, Carlton R. Cheney, Newton R. P. Williams, John M. Connell, John A. Robinson, John C. Burgess and Marion Steward.

FOSTER FAVORS THE SITE.

Secretary Foster is said to be unalterably opposed to reopening the San Francisco Postoffice site matter. He believes that the site is a good one, and that a good foundation can be found for the building.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The President in the case of Edward W. Doane of California, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for embezzlement, has commuted the sentence to two years' actual imprisonment.

THE METHODISTS.

Address by President Harrison at the Ecumenical Council.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Rev. Dr. Williams of the Methodist Church of Canada presided over the Ecumenical Council to-day. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, made a short address. The announcement by Bishop Wayman of the African M. E. Church, that the colored churches had decided unanimously in favor of organic union, was received with applause. The general topic of the day was "War and Peace." The first essay on "International Arbitration" was read by T. Snape of Liverpool. While he was reading his address President Harrison and Secretary Noble entered the hall. Everybody in the church rose to their feet and there was a burst of applause as the President ascended the platform. He was presented to the Chairman, who, in turn introduced him to the assemblage.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Another burst of applause followed, and when this died away the President stepped forward and said: "I came here this morning to make an expression of my respect and esteem for this great body of delegates assembled from all the countries of the world, and, much more, to give manifestation of my respect and love for that greater body of Christian men and women for whom you stand. [Applause.] Every Ecumenical Conference is a distinct step in the direction not only of unification of the church, but of unification of humanity. It is the natural order that subdivisions should be wiped out before grand divisions. The church can be united. You have to-day as the theme for discussion the subject of 'International Arbitration,' and this being a public and an enlarged use of the word, perhaps makes my presence here as an officer of the United States especially appropriate. [Applause.] The subject is one which has long attracted attention, and I think I may say has as greatly attracted interest and adherence in the United States as in any other Christian power in the world. [Applause.]

SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION.

"It is known to you all that in the recent conference of the American States at Washington a proposition was made and adopted by the adherents of all, or nearly all, the Governments represented, that as applied to this hemisphere all international disputes should be settled by arbitration." [Applause.] Of course, there are limitations as yet in the nature of things to the complete consummation and general adoption of such a scheme. It is quite possible to apply arbitration to the boundary dispute; it is quite impossible, it seems to me, to apply it to the case of an international feud. If there is a disposition to subjugate an aggressive spirit to seize territory or a spirit of national aggrandizement that does not stop to consider the rights of men, to such cases and such a spirit international arbitration has no, or if any, a remote and difficult application. It is for a Christian sentiment manifesting itself in a nation to remove forever such causes of dispute, and then what remains will be an easy subject of adjustment by fair international arbitration. But I had not intended to enter into a discussion of this great theme, for the setting forth of which you have appointed those who have given it especial attention.

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.

"Let me therefore say simply this: That for myself, temporarily in a place of influence in this country, and much more for the great body of its citizenship, I wish to express the desire of America for peace with the whole world. [Great applause.] It would have been vain to suggest the pulling down of the block houses or the family disarmament of the settlers on the hostile Indian frontier. They would have told you rightly that the conditions were not ripe, and so it may be and is probably true that a full application of this principle is not presently possible. The devil still being unchained [laughter], we will still have our gun foundries and probably will best promote the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, by having it understood that if appeal be made to a fiercer tribunal we shall not be out of the debate. [Applause.] There is a unity of the church and of humanity, and the lines of progress are the same. It is by this great Christian sentiment, characterized not only by a high sense of justice, but by a spirit of love and forbearance, mastering the civil institutions and the Governments of the world, that we shall approach universal peace and adopt the arbitration methods of settling disputes.

"Let me thank you, Mr. Chairman, and you gentlemen of this conference, for the privilege of standing before you for a moment, and for this most cordial welcome that you have given me. I beg to express again my high appreciation of the character of these delegates and of the membership of the great church from which they come, and to wish that in your remaining deliberations and your journeys to your far distant homes you may have the guidance and care of that God whom we all revere." [Applause.]

As the President concluded and passed out of the church the entire conference rose and applauded his remarks.

Secretary Noble, who was introduced, made a few remarks. He was followed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, who was presented, but made no address.

MR. SNAPE'S ESSAY.

The discussion of the subject of the day was then resumed, and Mr. T. Snape of Liverpool proceeded with the reading of his essay on "International Arbitration." He spoke of the growth of this idea in the last decade and its importance. He made reference to the declaration of the Pan-American Congress and the suggestion of that body, through Secretary of State Mr. Blaine, to the Governments of Europe suggesting they should enter into a similar treaty. Switzerland, however, is the only European power that has given a favorable reply. It is greatly to be regretted that Governments which ignored the proposal is that of Great Britain, the more so because in the arbitration debate in the Commons in 1873 Premier Gladstone had said: "Providence had endowed England and America with increased advantages and facilities for the propagation of the principle of arbitration."

THE COST OF WAR.

Mr. Snape dwelt on the enormous tax necessitated by the tremendous armaments of Europe, and said the suffering inflicted upon the body politic and the injury sustained by morality and religion through war and its institutions are enormous. In times of actual strife, the church refuses to speak lest she should offend her members who are supporters of the Government, which is responsible for the war. Prayers are uttered for the success of the respective combatants on whose side they serve. Such prayers, if genuinely paraphrased, can only mean, "Lord, forgive our enemies, but deliver them up to death. Pardon their offenses against thee, but assist us to slay them for their offenses against us." Let the church arise in all her divine strength to abolish war; to establish international arbitration and peace, and then shall come, as her abiding reward, the benediction of the most high, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Congressman J. D. Taylor of Ohio made an argument for international arbitration.

Rev. Enoch Salt of London said as an Englishman he was bound to admit that in this respect England was at least twenty years behind this country.

Bishop Newman of Nebraska hoped that some day a high Supreme Court would be established before which could be adjudicated all the differences of the nations of the earth. Until that time should come, however, the nations would do well to be prepared to defend their rights.

Rev. Dr. Buckley of New York was not one of those who denounce all wars as sin. He believed in fighting for principle; in fighting for his religion when unjustly attacked.

After a number of other addresses the conference adjourned.

FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

Flattering Comments on President Harrison's Address by Methodists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Star this evening prints the following: There was nothing half-hearted in the applause which freely punctuated President Harrison's address in the conference to-day. Innumerable were the expressions of delight that poured from the lips and hearts of all the delegates, and especially warm and interesting were the comments of those whose homes are in lands other than this. They were accustomed, if ever, to see the governing power afar off, and whenever royalty parades in public there is much pomp and military display.

"We shall have to do away with monarchies after this," exclaimed Rev. W. F. Dawson of Glasgow. He was talking to Bishop Hurst, and the remark was made so loudly that every one in the lecture-room could hear it.

Rev. Ellery Jones, an eminent and eloquent Welsh preacher, said to a Star reporter: "My visit to America has realized the consummation of my highest ideals in the presence and magnificent speech of your President. I should say that every rational Englishman will return to England feeling that a republic is the only true form of government. Never have I heard a man so expressing a heart so Christianly, and if his position was simply the result of accident of birth I would never have expected such a deliverance. The welcome he gave Methodism at the White House would have been impossible at Windsor. If you rolled up all the kings and queens we have ever had since the days of the Conqueror down to the Prince of Wales you would not make so fine a man as President Harrison, nor could you get out of the composite such an able and courageous speech as that we heard this morning. I venture to say that more Methodists in one day have seen and been welcomed by the President of the United States than in fifty years have been recognized and introduced to the members of the royal family."

Lecture on "Home."

Rev. Dr. McClish will lecture on "Home" for the benefit of the Ladies'