The Morning Call.

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THIS IS TOO MUCH.

Unbearable Lassitude of the Pacific Mail.

IT LETS OUR COTTON TRADE GO.

The Best Interests of San Francisco Are Ignored.

TYRANNICAL TREATMENT OF SHIPPERS.

How About the National Government's One-Fourth Interest in the Big Railroad Subsidy?

Surely the Pacific Mail deserves the title of "an uncommon carrier."

THE CALL has told how the steamship company has let the tea trade slip away from San Francisco.

Reference has been made to the fact that name you a sum, just a fourth of that, that has been deliberately appropriated from the funds of the United States Government and paid over to your company.

"How is that?" you ask, innocently.

"Why, you know well enough, Mr. Houston, that for years past under the Thurman act the Central Pacific has been compelled to pay to the Government, as a part of the money due it, 25 per cent of all its net earnings. You know that very well.

Now, suppose the Central Pacific's contribution to that $14,500,000 subsidy money was $4,000,000. It may have been more, it may have been less, but put it at $4,000,000. Was not one-fourth of that deliberately kept out of the Government's hands? Did your company not receive one million big round American dollars into its coffers that belonged by right to the Government? Of course it did.

Here is the way the Pacific Mail treats its best friends:

A big coffee-dealer of this city wanted to ship coffee aboard the Mail steamers from a little sea-coast town in Mexico. He was told that the Mail company could not run its steamers in there. There was no wharf.

"Well, what will we do? We want to get that coffee trade."

"Why, build some lighters."

"What are lighters?"

"Why, the kind they use down there are surf-boats. They run from the beach to the steamer, and will carry a good deal of coffee, if built large enough."

So the coffee shipper had two surf-boats built in this city.

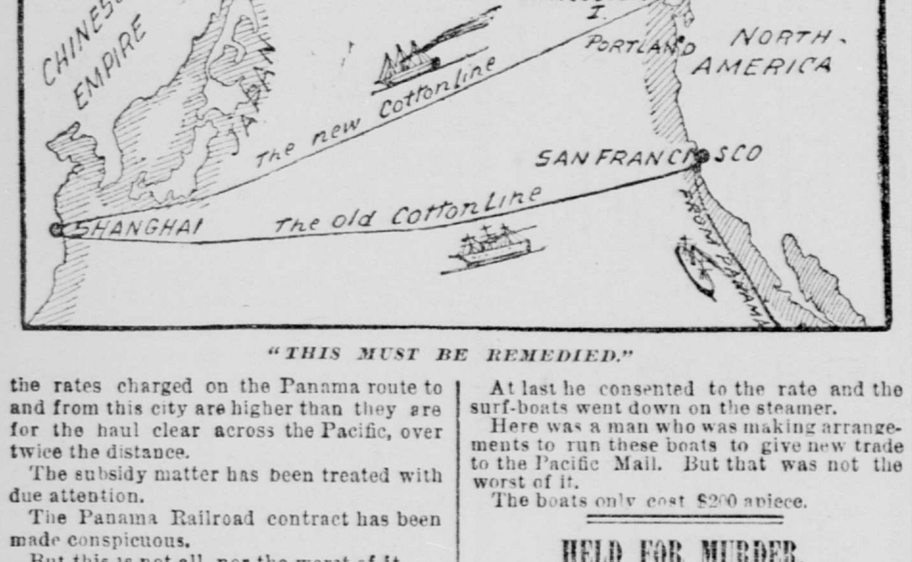
"What is the lowest figure for which you will carry these boats to Mexico?" they asked of the Mail Company's agent.

"Six hundred dollars apiece."

"Six hun—— what?" exclaimed the astonished shipper.

"Yes, $600, or $1200 for the two."

This exhibition of cool nerve froze the shipper's imagination. He had been dreaming of $100 as the outside figure for the two.



"THIS MUST BE REMEDIED."

the rates charged on the Panama route to and from this city are higher than they are for the haul clear across the Pacific, over twice the distance.

The subsidy matter has been treated with due attention.

The Panama Railroad contract has been made conspicuous.

But this is not all, nor the worst of it.

Attention will now be called to some very important facts with relation to west-bound trans-isthmian and trans-Pacific traffic. On this THE CALL will not elaborate. It is not necessary. The bare facts are sufficient. Anybody can point the moral.

China uses American cotton—thousands of bales of it. There is nothing strange about that. It is only natural. The Chinese, while very quick to imitate the white man in other fields of industry, have not yet learned to mill cotton to an advantage. Cotton grown in China and manufactured there is vastly inferior to the material from and manufactured elsewhere.

For many years after England opened up the seaport trade of China to the world Europe controlled the cotton trade of Eastern Asia. A great deal of the cotton used by the Chinese was shipped from America in a raw state, manufactured in England, France or Germany, and sent to Hong-Kong, Canton or Shanghai around the Cape of Good Hope, or, later, through the Suez Canal.

Our diplomatists, legislators and other encouragers of commerce had to almost move heaven and earth to induce the Chinese merchants to order their cotton shipped to Hong-Kong via San Francisco.

At last, when it seemed as if the task of blowing the dust of solidly formed custom off the backs of the Asiatics was a hopeless one, success crowned the efforts of the agitators on behalf of San Francisco.

The Chinese cotton trade—a goodly portion of it, at least—was finally started by way of the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco.

The cotton came from the Southern States. What was sent by way of this port to Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Canton and other Chinese cities kept several mills running in Georgia.

"I have seen as many as 150 tons of cotton come up on the Panama steamer," said a gentleman yesterday. "I was in the steamship business myself, and used to notice all the freight that came into and went out of this port. The docks used to be piled high with the bales, and their presence there used to be the means of giving employment to a good many freight-handlers. I think that during the shipping season the cotton used to come in at the rate of 100 tons a month. It remained here until the steamer sailed for China, and then it went on its way."

That was in the days when the Pacific Mail had the trans-Pacific trade all its own way. Now, there is a competitor in the field. Being heavily subsidized the Pacific Mail Steamship Company does not care to make rates to keep business away from competing lines. It has let this cotton trade slip away from it, and now it is lost to San Francisco.

When the Canadian Pacific opened its through route from New York to Japan and China, via Vancouver, it made a strong bid for the cotton business, along with the other traffic. Listlessly the Mail Company looked on and saw the trade leaving it. It made no move to prevent this great loss. Any other line, steamship or railway, would have reduced its rates and put them on a basis that was calculated to control the traffic. Any other line would have made it a matter of pride to have kept that cotton trade, even though there had been a very small profit in the hauling of it. There are transportation companies that would even have carried that cotton at a loss rather than have seen it gone over to a competitor.

But the Pacific Mail is an uncommon carrier. It permitted a common carrier, the Canadian Pacific, to get the business from it and to keep it.

If the Pacific Mail had had the interests of San Francisco at heart in the least way it would not have done this. It would have held on to that cotton.

"San Francisco has lost the Chinese cotton trade because of high rates of freight," said a traffic authority yesterday. "The reason for its disinclination to reduce the rates and keep the business is that the high rates maintained by the Mail Company on the Panama line would be affected by the cutting down of the tariff in the case of any commodity carried."

Vice-President J. B. Houston of the Pacific Mail, who is located in New York, does not like the way THE CALL has been letting the sunlight into the dark and secret places which his company does not want to have people peer into.

In a recent interview with a New York reporter Mr. Houston said that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had done all that it could, without sacrificing its own interests, to build up the San Francisco trade. "There is no reason why we should carry freight anywhere else than San Francisco," said he, "and we have endeavored to favor that place. In our January schedule both freight and passenger rates between San Francisco and Central and South American points were reduced in order that San Francisco might keep that South Pacific coast trade as against the competition of the German and British steamship lines which run through the Straits of Magellan."

All this sounds well. San Francisco believes about as much of it as she believes of the "Book of Mormon."

Tell us about that subsidy, Mr. Houston. Give us the actual figures of the amount your company receives from the railroads to "hold up" San Francisco as a stagecoach is "held up" on the public highway.

By the way, Mr. Houston, how much does the Central Pacific Railroad Company, singly, alone, nobody-else-included, pay the Pacific Mail as a part of this commerce-stifling proceeding?

Give us those figures—those actual figures, representing the amount of that subsidy that has come from the Central Pacific alone for the past eight years, and we will

At last he consented to the rate and the surf-boats went down on the steamer.

Here was a man who was making arrangements to run these boats to give new trade to the Pacific Mail. But that was not the worst of it.

The boats only cost $200 apiece.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Deeming Examined and Formally Remanded for Trial at Melbourne.

PERTH, West Australia, March 23.—The hearing in the case of Deeming, the wife-murderer, was resumed this morning. Counsel are trying all legal means to prevent his being sent to Melbourne, also to prevent his extradition to England for murdering his first wife and four children. It is believed, however, their efforts will prove unavailing, and that Deeming will be sent to Melbourne for trial. It is not thought he will have to go to England, as the police of Melbourne claim to have evidence that will beyond doubt result in his conviction and execution there.

The preliminary hearing in Deeming's case was finished to-day and the prisoner formally remanded for trial at Melbourne for the murder of his wife in Windsor. The courtroom was again crowded, but Deeming maintained nonchalance.

LONDON, March 23.—Boxes which Deeming sent to Plymouth and never called for have been found to contain blood-stained clothes belonging to his wife and children.

BRISBANE, March 23.—In searching the house here formerly occupied by Deeming and a woman, from which they suddenly disappeared, the police found in a garden adjoining the remnants of a woman's clothing.

NEW RAILROAD.

Plans of the Sioux City, Chicago and Baltimore Company.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 23.—Articles of incorporation of the Sioux City, Chicago and Baltimore Railroad Company have been filed here. The new company proposes to build a road from Sioux City to the Mississippi River, between Savanna and Muscatine; another to the Mississippi River between Keokuk and Lyons; also to the southern boundary of Iowa, between Fremont and Van Buren counties; also, northeast to a point between Howard and Osceola counties. One branch will connect with a chain of short lines, by which the Baltimore and Ohio will secure a terminus here. Connection will also be made with the Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and Lackawanna. It appears that the Eastern roads named are attempting to make Sioux City the Missouri River terminal of the system, of which "the short line," in competition with the Union Pacific, will be the western end.

FOUL PLAY.

Excitement Over the Discovery of the Mutilated Bodies of Three Prospectors.

BRAZORIA, Tex., March 23.—All the lower coast country is stirred up over the finding of the bodies of three men in Bernard River horribly mutilated, and each of them bearing marks of foul play. Ten days ago a party of five, one a Mexican, was seen in the vicinity of the land prospecting. The Mexican was the guide. Their wagon was found near the river, burned, except the ironwork and a piece of the body, on which was the name of the owner. It is thought the prospectors were murdered by the Mexican and a white partner. The country is armed and seeking for the suspected parties.

IMPRISONED OFFICIALS.

A Mayor and a Market Clerk Charged With Embezzlement of City Funds.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—The chairman of the Auditing Committee of the Alleghany Council to-night reported the result of the investigation into the accounts of city officials. It says the accounts of the Mayor, Market Clerk, Superintendent of Water Works and Health Office show a deficiency of $350,000. The investigation so far has resulted in the imprisonment of Mayor Wiman and Market Clerk Hastings for embezzlement.

Cleveland Democratic Association.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 23.—The initial meeting of the Cleveland Democratic Association of New Jersey was held here this afternoon. Nearly all of the twenty-one counties of the State were represented, and the delegates claimed the existence of an overwhelming demand for the renomination of Cleveland. A finance committee and treasurer were chosen and a careful canvass of the State provided for.

Exclusion of Chinese From Canada.

OTTAWA, March 23.—Gordon, a delegate from British Columbia, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the Chinese immigration act by increasing the polltax on Chinese immigrants from $50 to $100 per head. The bill enacts that after the expiration of four months after the passage of the act Chinese immigration into Canada shall be prohibited altogether.

Dynamite Seized in Paris.

PARIS, March 23.—The police to-day discovered a regular dynamite bomb factory in an anarchist's dwelling situated in the St. Denis quarter. They also searched the rooms of an anarchist named Ravachol and seized infernal machines and dynamite

Eight-Hour Law Defeated.

LONDON, March 23.—In the Commons to-night the miners' eight-hour bill was rejected by 272 to 160 after a debate of some length, the bill being supported by Joseph Chamberlain and others.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

CORK, March 23.—Joseph Joyce, a supporter of the Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary party, was to-day sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Patrick O'Leary, an anti-Parnellite.

HARRISON'S ACTION.

Seal Poachers to Be Excluded From Bering Sea.

SHARP REPLY SENT TO SALISBURY.

The Subject Discussed in the United States Senate.

THE PRESIDENT WILL BE SUSTAINED.

The Military Forces to Be Resorted to if Necessary—No Further Delay Permitted.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President has notified Lord Salisbury that unless Great Britain forthwith consents to a renewal of the modus vivendi, he will proceed to exclude foreign vessels from the Bering Sea, even if the military force of the United States is required to enforce the law.

Salisbury's irritating notes have been characterized by evasion and triviality. The President is understood to have asked for a straightforward statement and the announcement of a definite policy on the part of the British Government, and stated plainly that this country proposes to act in an honest and vigorous manner throughout.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Salisbury's Notes Transmitted to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Sherman and General John M. Foster of the State Department held a conference with the President this morning on the advisability of the prompt transmission to the Senate of the Bering Sea correspondence passed between this country and Great Britain since the 8th inst. The correspondence consists, it is understood, of two notes, the first being Lord Salisbury's cabled note of the 18th inst. and the reply from the President dated yesterday. It is broadly intimated that the implied disposition on the part of Great Britain to resent any interference by this Government with vessels flying the English flag in pelagic sealing in the Bering Sea would undoubtedly result in rejection of the treaty in its present form.

There is every reason to believe that President Harrison has taken just as firm a stand in the Bering Sea matter as he did in the Chilean affair, and that he will refuse to take a backward step not entirely in consonance with his exalted idea of American rights and honor.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

President Harrison's Firm Stand on the Sealing Question.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Bering Sea correspondence was laid before the Senate in executive session at noon. The reading of Salisbury's note refusing to consent to renew the modus vivendi and making a counter proposition was received with ill-suppressed irritation by the Senate. The note is evasive and equivocating.

The President's rejoinder broadly hints that Salisbury has not met his overture in a straightforward manner. He insists on a renewal of the modus vivendi without reference to insignificant or irrelevant conditions and closes with the stirring assertion that if Great Britain declines to assist in protecting the seals during arbitration he will proceed to enforce the laws and exclude poachers from the Bering Sea if the military forces of the United States are required to accomplish it. The note created a sensation in the Senate. After a half-hour discussion the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GRAVE SITUATION.

Efforts Made to Keep the Facts From the Public.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The gravity of the case has led to the renewal of the strongest efforts of the Senators to prevent the public from being made acquainted with the facts until the correspondence has progressed further. There was no expression of opinion by the President in the letter of transmittal; but this was not needed in view of the clearly defined position assumed by him in his rejoinder to Salisbury, which appeared to meet with the unanimous approval of the Senators.

Although the debate itself was too short to disclose officially the standing of the Senators, and although there has been nothing in the nature of a direct vote upon the treaty of arbitration, yet there is well-defined opposition to it as a surrender by the United States of her rights as acquired by the treaty from Russia. It can be stated the treaty will soon be ratified by the Senate, but a resolution will accompany it reciting that there does not appear to be any sufficient reason for the abatement by the United States of its claims to jurisdiction pending arbitration and authorizing the President to use all the military arm of the Government to insure protection of the rights of the United States.

Sustained by the Senate.

A prominent Senator who has taken a leading part in the Bering Sea discussions in the executive sessions of the Senate says: "You can tell your people on the Pacific Coast that there is no division of sentiment on the seal question among the Senators. Irrespective of party they are unanimous in their support of the administration. They think as if with one mind."

The Secretary of the Navy has said that, if necessary, four big cruisers and four revenue cutters will be sent to Bering Sea, and that their captains will be instructed to act the same as if there was not a British war vessel within a thousand leagues. So far no orders have been sent to the commanders of the cruisers, except that they hold themselves in readiness for service.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

What Is Thought of the Deadlock in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, March 23.—The Chronicle says: The Bering Sea case looks like a dangerous deadlock. The diplomacy of President Harrison's reply is hard to grasp, particularly coming from a nation that is the professed admirer of peace.

The Telegraph says: We hesitate to qualify the news as alarming, but it is certainly troublesome and disquieting. We can only hope that President Harrison's threat of military coercion is inaccurately represented. It is always well to remember in dealing with an American bravo of this description, that the elections afford an excuse for language which in quieter times would be considered outrageous. Still we cannot abstain from the hope that the expression is exaggerated. Neither can we imagine such an attempt to embroil the nations will assist President Harrison in the election. He may rest assured that we are not likely to believe in the virtues of a modus vivendi because recommended at the sword's point. Therefore we are glad to see the Pacific squadron going northward. History has always proved that the easiest mode of securing peace is to show promptitude in preparing for defense.

CRUISERS ON THE COAST.

Available American Ships That Can Be Called Upon.

Should it become necessary for America to make a decided stand in the Bering Sea matter and enforce her rights there, the question next arises, what warships has the United States on this Coast available for immediate action? England, it is well known, is better equipped for naval warfare than any nation in the world, and that the navy of this country is not to be compared with that of Great Britain.

The available fighting fleet on this Coast and the China stations that could be called upon to repulse the British, while not large, is fairly effective.

The San Francisco is at Mare Island, and could be fitted for sea at short notice. Her armament consists of twelve 6-inch breech-loading guns, four 6-pounders, four 3-pounders and nine rapid-fire magazine guns. Speed, 20 knots an hours.

The Baltimore is also at Mare Island, with four 8-inch breech-loaders, six 6-inch, four 6-pound rapid-fire guns and ten Gatlings. Her speed is 19 knots.

THE BOSTON.

The Boston is at sea. Her armament consists of two 8-inch 11¾-ton guns, six 6-inch 5-ton breech-loaders, six 6-pound rapid-fires and ten magazine guns; speed, 15 knots.

The Charleston, at San Diego, is an armored cruiser, carrying two 8-inch breech-loaders, six 6-inch, four 6-pounders and ten magazines; speed, 18 knots.

The Yorktown is also at San Diego, ready for service. She carries six 6-inch guns, two 6-pounders, two 3-pounders and five magazine guns; speed, 16 knots.

One of the old warships, the Pensacola, is now heading this way from China, armed with twelve 9-inch smooth-bore muzzle-loading 4-ton guns, two 80-pound breech-loaders, two 60-pounders, one 3-inch howitzer, two 20-pounders and five rapid-fire magazine-guns. Her speed under favorable circumstances is 9 knots.

Another wooden ship that can be called upon in an emergency is the Alliance, now on the China station. She carries four 9-inch smooth-bores, one 8-inch, one 60-pound breech-loader, one 3-inch, one muzzle-loading howitzer and one Gatling. Her speed is 10 knots.

The Marion, also in China, has six 9-inch smooth bores, a few howitzers and Gatlings, and makes 11 knots per hour in a fair wind.

The Adams, at Mare Island, is a 9-knot wooden ship, carrying five 9-inch smooth bores.

The Ranger is an ironclad with one 11-inch, two 9-inch, one 3-inch breech-loaders and one 60-pounder. Speed 10 knots.

The Mohican, in northern waters, has eight 9-inch and one 8-inch smooth bores, one 60-pounder, one 3-inch breech-loader, two 20-pounders, one howitzer and three rapid-fire magazine guns, with a speed of 10 knots.

The Thetis is lying at the navy-yard, and the Alert is on the China station, but can be called home if needed in defense of her their country's rights The Iroquois is at Samoa.

In addition to those already noted the Swatara, 1375, and Omaha, 2400 tons, wooden cruisers, are out of commission at Mare Island and entered in the navy register as unserviceable. In the list of available vessels the single-turreted monitor Comanche, now at Mare Island, the Monadnock nearing completion at the same place, and the Monterey almost ready to be commissioned, are not taken into account, as they cannot be classed as sea-going vessels.

GENERAL RUGER TALKS.

He Thinks War With Great Britain a Very Long Way Off.

General Thomas A. Ruger was interviewed on the situation by a CALL reporter last night at the Hotel Richelieu. "I have had no official intimation," he said, "of any call upon the military forces, and even if I had I do not think there would be any likelihood of my disclosing the nature of any orders I may have received unless especially authorized to do so. With regard to the situation on the Bering Sea question I can only give an individual opinion, and that is that they haven't got through the talking part of the business yet by a long chalk. War between the United States and England would be without doubt the greatest military problem the world of modern times has ever known. Look at the immense mutual interests existing between the two nations, to which the whole sealing question is but as a drop in a bucket, and I think you must be convinced that the uttermost and last-thought-of resort would be a declaration of war. Let come what may, every one's fervent hope must be that such an overwhelming calamity may not take place, as it would bring the most widespread disaster upon both countries and the world at large.

"It is true that England's navy is the largest and strongest in the world, but in the event of hostilities breaking out the United States has the command of money sufficient to make her own navy nearly equal to that of Great Britain at a short notice. As for the army, I think we are more than equal to any army she can put into the field. I repeat that I think any trouble of this nature is very far off and very unlikely to happen over the Bering Sea question."

COLONEL GRAHAM'S VIEWS.

He Does Not Regard the Telegram as Genuine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, post commander at the Presidio, was shown the warlike telegram about 9 o'clock last evening, and he expressed some surprise at it, not necessarily because of its positive character and the fact that it smacked some of a clash between the two greatest nations on earth, but that it has been made public if there is any truth in it. Under all circumstances proceedings of that character are state secrets and guarded very jealously by the authorities, even after they have taken effect. The fact that this intelligence comes out so suddenly, and without any previous warning of what was taking place, surrounds it with suspicion. It looks to him very much like the ingenious fabrication of some none-too-careful newsgatherer who is fond of a little sensation now and then.

Colonel Graham next viewed the subject from another point. The fact that it bristles with spunk, he thinks, does not necessarily put a serious aspect on the case, even if the report is genuine. He is inclined to think that England knows very well she is wrong all through this controversy and has no right whatever to encourage or permit poaching in the Bering Sea. When Russia owned those sealeries England never thought of asserting any such right or taking any such position. It was only after the fishing territory was purchased by the United States that the vexatious system of petty larceny began on the part of English sealers, and was indifferently encouraged by the English Government.

"It always looked," said the colonel, "as though England, and other nations as well, seemed to regard the United States as very slow about getting her pluck up, and they knew they could take all sorts of advantage of her and pile every sort of indignity upon her without any fear of being called to account.

"Some of them may make a mistake one of these fine days. This nation may be slow to anger, but when she does get mad the cause had better keep an eye out.

"Of course, you understand," added the colonel, "that even if this dispatch is true it does not amount to anything like war. The President cannot declare war while Congress is in session, but he may take measures to prevent an infringement of national rights. He no doubt has the power to protect the sealeries from depredation, and that is all that this means. It will not be an attack at English commerce or England's maritime interests—simply a means of protection against English poachers, who are behaving like pirates in the sealing territory.

"You ask if it could amount to war. Certainly it could, but I cannot conceive that there is the slightest danger of it. England has got too much at stake, she can't afford to engage in war with this nation. She may have a lots better navy than ours, but she knows mighty well that Uncle Sam is always equal to any emergency, and will not be lacking in this. It seems entirely out of the question that any nation will ever dream of jeopardizing so much for a few miserable little seals.

"Even under ordinary circumstances England could not afford to go to war on so trifling an issue, but she is now in a more vulnerable position than ever before in her history. She has many irons in the fire, and will surely get some of them burned if she goes to fooling with this country.

"No," said the colonel in conclusion. "For many obvious reasons I can't credit that report. And I don't believe there will be war or even the menace of war. Our naval force on this coast is fairly good, what there is of it, and they will make the poachers think the Bering waters very warm if they ever started after them."

NO WAR IN SIGHT.

Admiral Belknap Deprecates the Idea of International Trouble.

Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap deprecated the idea that any serious international trouble was imminent as a result of the Bering Sea difficulty.

"It is hardly probable," he said, "that two great countries would become involved in a war, or even in a serious complication, over a few fishing vessels in Bering Sea. I think that the whole matter will be arranged with more or less amicability. There may be some little friction, but it will hardly be attended with momentous consequences. The United States and England, as also Russia, thoroughly appreciate the situation, and recognize the fact that their mutual interests necessitate a diplomatic adjustment of the controversy. I think that the settlement, whether it is made sooner or later, will be peaceful, and no belligerent action on either side need be apprehended."

MANY SPEECHES ON SILVER.

The Second Day's Debate on Bland's Coinage Bill.

NO CHANCE FOR A COMPROMISE.

Pierce of Tennessee Opens the Discussion—Stone of Pennsylvania Makes a Sarcastic Reply.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The chances for a compromise on the silver question in the House by substituting a bill providing for an International Monetary Congress are now admitted to be very slight, and the advocates of such action concede a clear majority to the free-coinage bill when a vote is reached. The opponents of the bill at the conclusion of the debate will move to recommit the bill to the Coinage Committee. It is believed this motion is the strongest move its opponents can make, as it will receive the support of many members who will otherwise feel compelled to support the measure.

It was announced to-day that the Committee on Rules had consented to bring in a rule forcing a vote on Monday in case the opponents filibuster to-morrow.

Debate Resumed.

The galleries of the House were again crowded. Chairman Bland opened the debate by giving notice that at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon he will demand the previous question on the silver bill.

Pierce of Tennessee then spoke favoring the measure; he said: "If I did not believe the unlimited coinage of silver for the best interest of the people of the whole country I should not so warmly support the measure. It is only by going back to the past upon this question of bimetallism that we can properly understand the great question—for the question of to-day is whether we shall have bimetallism or monometallism." Contrasting the period of prosperity prior to the demonetization of silver by England, he said: "The next three years witnessed a period of depression, distress and suffering hitherto unknown in Great Britain. This is a matter of history and cannot be controverted." Continuing, the gentleman showed that "after the expansion of the currency resulting from the discovery of gold in California and Australia, in 1849-50, labor in every commercial nation was affected by this expansion and advanced 45 per cent. There are gentlemen of New England," said Pierce, "who say, if we pass a free silver bill that New England will send an unbroken body of Republican Representatives to this hall and that they will give us a force bill. I say to you, gentlemen from New England, that we Democrats of the South and West measure our action by Democratic rule, the cardinal principle of which is submission to the will of the majority, and we will bow to it and support the nominee and platform that the majority presents. That is our kind of Democracy." [Applause.]

Stone's Sarcastic Speech.

Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania denounced "the pending bill as not a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver, but a bill for the unlimited issue of paper money. He had a suspicion the bill is an heirloom in the Bland family. [Laughter.] In reading the history of his country he discovered that one Richard Bland was a leading member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia in 1848. Like his distinguished namesake of to-day he seemed to labor under the idea that the economic and financial system of his days needed tinkering with. [Laughter.] In those days the currency of Virginia was tobacco in hogsheads of 950 pounds. [Laughter.] The inconvenience of carrying around the legal tender of the day naturally aroused a desire to devise a more convenient system of currency. This desire took shape in the 'Bland bill of 1768.' [Laughter.] That bill is almost the counterpart of the bill of to-day. It provided for the establishment of Government warehouses and the appointment of Government inspectors in charge. The Bland bill of to-day provides for the use of mints already erected. The bill of 1768 provided for the deposit of any amount of tobacco by any person and the issue of 'tobacco notes' therefor, to be accepted as legal tender and receivable for the debts and the dues of the Government. The bill of to-day provides for the deposit of silver bullion, whether owned by an inhabitant of England, Africa or America, and the issue therefor of notes as legal tender, receivable for debts and dues of the Government. [Laughter.] This bill is not a bill for the free unlimited coinage of silver, but a bill for the unlimited purchase of silver bullion. Nine bills were before the committee that did provide for free coinage, but all were laid aside and this bill reported in their stead. The effect of this bill, by repealing the act of two years ago, would be to restore the act of 1873."

At the conclusion of Stone's remarks, Bland asked consent that the debate, which would expire to-morrow night, be extended until Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Simpson of Kansas objected, on the ground of the failure of friends of the bill to make an allotment of time to representatives of the People's party.

Warner (D.) of New York and Brawley (D.) of South Carolina then spoke in opposition to the bill.

Lynch of Wisconsin, Stout of Michigan and Fitch of New York earnestly opposed the bill.

Attacks on the Minority Report.

McKeighan of Nebraska discussed the minority report, which he said had about it the perfume of a banking-house. The report was begotten of avarice and its fruition was the spoliation of industry. The cry about a 70-cent dollar was a deliberate attempt to suborn the public conscience. Free coinage would wipe out the disparity between the coin and the bullion value of a dollar, and our silver dollar the world over will be of the same value as the metal in it.

The gentleman from Ohio (Harter) had sent out notices to Grand Army posts asking them to protest against the passage of this bill. He (McKeighan) had been an old soldier and he could not forget that he had enlisted when gold and silver were the only legal tender currency. He received depreciated paper and never heard any complaints from the men who represented the banking interests of the country. This duplicity did not fool the old soldiers. The people that he (McKeighan) represented were not anarchists. They were not opposed to the accumulation of wealth, but they believed that the wealth distribution, if permitted to follow natural laws, would be proportioned to the skill, economy and labor employed.

Money Speeches Made.

Bushnell of Wisconsin spoke in favor of the proposed amendment providing that hereafter a silver dollar shall contain one ounce troy of pure silver. After a speech by Perkins of Iowa in opposition to the bill the House took a recess until this evening.

At the evening session of the House, Coombs of New York, Bacon of New York and Page of Maryland opposed the bill. Livingstone of Georgia, in advocating the bill, said if Congress did not now hear the voice of the people, the time would soon come when that voice would be heard. Speaking of the contest in the Democratic party in New York, Livingstone said Hill and Cleveland meant nothing more nor less than silver and anti-silver. Harter interrupted with the query: "Do you mean to say Hill is in favor of free coinage?" Livingstone—Well, now; will you vote for Hill if he is? "No, sir," replied Harter, with emphasis, amid applause and laughter.

Brosius of Pennsylvania, Hayes of Ohio, Chapin of New York, Walker of Massachusetts and Bunting of New York opposed the measure, and Abbott of Texas, Townsend of Colorado, Whiting of Michigan and Layton of Ohio advocated it.

The House then adjourned.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of the Inquiry Into the Acts of the Pension Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Commissioner Raum was before the Pension Office Investigating Committee again to-day. The charges of immorality against Engle while chief of the division he had sent to Secretary Noble, with the affidavit of William T. Ford, charging Engle with the act. He admitted that Ford was dismissed during Commissioner Black's administration on charges. He was subsequently reinstated, and the witness had been told Dudley recommended it. The examination then recurred to the report made in the Postoffice Department as to Taylor's previous record at the time he applied for a transfer from the Pension Office to the Postoffice. A Pension Office clerk named Lineaweaver had obtained a report from the Postoffice Department. It developed that Lineaweaver was not now in the city. Engle asked if he was not hunting up evidence to be used in the investigation, and the Commissioner said he did not know.

The committee designated some weeks ago to examine the condition of the work of the Census Bureau finds that to complete the work outlined and entered upon under the instructions from Congress will necessitate the expenditure of $2,000,000, including the $250,000 recently appropriated.

SILVER COINAGE.

Statement of the Secretary of the Treasury Showing the Amount Coined.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Replying to the Senate resolution for certain information as to the workings of the silver act of July 14, 1890, Secretary Foster to-day sent to the Senate a letter stating that there had been purchased from the date the law took effect to February 29 of this year, 84,500,363 ounces of silver bullion, at a cost of $85,467,892, in payment of which there had been issued treasury notes to the amount of $85,236,212, leaving the balance, $231,680, representing the amount of purchases at the mints, reports of which came in after the close of the month. There were coined, under the act, 28,939,475 standard dollars, with a wastage of $28,935, not yet adjusted, and there was held in the treasury at the close of business on the 28th of February last 62,098,563 fine ounces of silver, which cost $61,437,330. Of the dollars, 24,001,627 are held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes; $4,380,000 had been covered into the treasury on account of the seigniorage, and the remainder, $567,248, is held uncovered awaiting the adjustment of the seigniorage account.

The offer of silver to the treasury to-day aggregated 682,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 150,000 ounces, at .8908 to .8915.

CLOSING THE FAIR.

Railroad Employes and Others to Have the World's Fair Closed on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate Committee on Quadro-Centennial this morning gave a hearing to several persons representing that element of population of country which seeks to secure Congressional action compelling the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. Dr. H. H. George of Pittsburg, representing the American Sabbath Union; Dr. S. P. Stevenson of Philadelphia, representing the National Reform Association, and L. S. Coffin, ex-Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, all spoke in favor of closing the fair on Sunday. Coffin said the brotherhood, numbering about 23,000 persons, mostly brakemen, pleaded for the observance of the Sabbath in order that railroad employes might have an opportunity for rest. Incidentally he said it was contemplated by the association to request Congress to pass a law prohibiting the running of interstate mail trains on Sunday.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

An Executive Message From the President—Indians as Indian Agents.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Senate this morning an executive message from the President of the United States, on the Bering Sea controversy, was delivered by Mr. Pruden, one of his secretaries, and handed to the Vice-President. The army appropriation bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the Senate then proceeded to executive business.

When the doors reopened at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The first important amendment reached was that striking out of the bill the proviso requiring army officers to be detailed as Indian agents.

Morgan moved as a substitute for the house provision one directing the President to appoint Indian citizens of the United States as Indian agents when, in his judgment, such appointment might contribute to attract the Indians to the ways of civilization and to the Government of the United States. Without action, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Bill Reported for Construction of Revenue Vessels for the Pacific Coast.

In the House to-day Patterson of Tennessee reported favorably the Senate bill for the construction of a revenue cutter for use on the Pacific Coast. As amended, the bill appropriates $175,000 for a cutter of 600 tons displacement, having a speed of fifteen knots per hour.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, as reported to the house, amounts to little more than $25,000,000, about $13,000,000 less than the similar act of the last Congress. The largest cut made is in the items for public buildings. There is also a saving of over $300,000 on account of military posts.

The House Committee on Territories have decided to report favorably the Caine bill to give a local government to Utah, with an amendment striking out the section relating to the sale of public lands for school purposes, the committee deeming it best to have a separate measure governing this point. The vote was a party one, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans opposing the bill.

The balance of the session was consumed in the debate on the Bland free-coinage bill. Speeches were made by a large number of members. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

GERMANY'S CRISIS.

Count Eulenburg Appointed President of the Prussian Council.

BERLIN, March 23.—It is reported that Count Eulenburg, Grand Marshal of the imperial court, has been tendered and has accepted the presidency of the Prussian Ministerial Council.

Von Caprivi to-day visited Emperor William at Hubertusstock for the purpose of recommending Count Eulenburg for the chancelorship as well as Prussian premiership. It is generally believed that Von Caprivi's final retirement is only a matter of a few months. The entire press oppose the proposed separation of the functions of chancellorship and Prussian premiership. Count Eulenburg has accepted the presidency of the Prussian Council.

The Tageblatt reports that Emperor William is suffering from emphysema of the lungs. No other paper mentions emphysema and nothing is known in well-informed quarters confirmatory of the Tageblatt's report. According to the official statement, the Emperor is suffering from an attack of a kind of influenza.

Dr. von Gossler, formerly Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, has compiled a memoir against the educational bill, which has made a great impresson on the Emperor.

It has transpired that the sudden illness of Bismarck last Monday was much more serious than at first reported. The Prince has not of late been in good health. Monday he was suddenly stricken with the alarming symptoms of collapse. He had several fainting fits, and for a time it was feared the worst would happen. Prompt medical attention enabled the Prince to rally, but he is still very weak and far from convalescent.

Russia Preparing for War.

LONDON, March 23.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says the officers of the reserve are daily receiving orders in regard to their course of action in case of a sudden mobilization of troops. There is no doubt that every possible measure is being taken to be prepared to seize the first advantage after the declaration of war, which, however, will never come to Russia.

Financial Crisis Averted.

MONTEVIDEO, March 23.—A run here on the branch of the London and River Platte Bank was caused by the announcement that the liquidation of Murietta & Co. of London had ceased. The President gave orders that the Government offices should accept the bank's notes freely, and this had the effect of restoring confidence.

A Large Conflagration.

BERLIN, March 23.—A large conflagration is raging in Immenhausen, a town of about 1300 inhabitants in Hesse-Nassau. Already ninety houses and a number of stables have been burned.

What folly! To be without Beecham's Pills.

NO STATEMENT AT PRESENT.

Arrival of the Majestic With Drayton and Borrowe as Passengers.

THE STEAMER BOARDED BY REPORTERS.

Interested Parties Refuse to Discuss the Particulars of the Scandal Which Is Agitating New York Society.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, March 23.—James Coleman Drayton and Hallett Alsop Borrowe, principals in the cause celebre which is now agitating New York's four hundred, arrived, with no evidence of a sanguinary meeting half anticipated by the interested public on this side of the water. Their trouble arose out of Borrowe's intimacy with Mrs. Drayton, and culminated in an attempt on the part of the injured husband to seek satisfaction by force of arms. The Majestic did not reach here until late this afternoon. Shortly afterward a revenue cutter with fourteen on board left the dock, and, notwithstanding orders to the contrary, when the steamer was reached the whole party clambered aboard. There was no evidence of any unusual excitement aboard. Captain Pearsell was on the bridge, and, when questioned by energetic reporters, received them with a look of blank amazement. "I know nothing of any trouble between the two gentlemen," said he. "They have been the very quietest of my passengers during the trip. I heard nothing about any duel, either on board the Majestic or anywhere else. This is all news to me. Indeed, I did not know Drayton and Borrowe knew each other."

Borrowe and Millbank were discovered later. Both were greatly startled at what they deemed the intrusion by reporters. They were informed of the marked attention given their personal affairs by Americans generally during the past week and shown copies of letters purported to have passed between Borrowe and Drayton. These were received with significant shakes of the head and accompanying smiles.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton.

"My lips are sealed," said Millbank. "I cannot say anything at present. I am surprised at this publicity, but as we have not read the story here published I ought not to speak now."

"I really cannot make any statement at present," broke in Borrowe. He smiled and continued: "Now let me go. Really, gentlemen, I am not prepared to say anything. We were not aware of these stories," and he hastened away. "Well" (with another long pause), "you can best judge for yourselves. Really, I have nothing to say just now. I think Drayton should make a statement first anyway. He began the trouble."

D. L. Upshur, son of Commodore Upshur, and servant, were of the boarding party. Once aboard, they rushed about the ship and spent nearly ten minutes before they found Mr. Drayton. Upshur rushed up and, putting a bundle of newspaper clippings in his hand, excitedly said: "Read this; read it carefully. It is of great importance." In the meanwhile Drayton was shoved into a berth and a servant put on guard at the door with instructions to let no one in. Upshur became excited, then rushed through the passage exclaiming, "Can't talk, can't talk!" By one lingering outside the door after Drayton had gone inside, could be heard frequently the exclamation, "That's singular, that's singular!" and then the voice of the man servant could be heard whining in affirmation, "Awful, awful."

Upshur, when next seen by the reporters, was talking earnestly to her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, who was a passenger. Said Mr. Upshur: "Mr. Drayton will look over the matter, and all that has been published will be carefully read. After consultation with some of his friends he will decide what course to take."

One of the passengers, whose name could not be learned, but who said he knew both men well, told of a meeting between the men on the ship and described it. Drayton and the Duchess of Marlborough were going down the companionway, when Borrowe started up. They retreated a step, and turning their backs allowed Borrowe to pass.

The Duchess of Marlborough, when asked about the episode, colored slightly and said: "Oh, yes. Mr. Drayton asked me to step aside a moment, and afterward explained that a man he did not want to meet was coming up the steps at the time. I am afraid that some of your reporters will get me mixed up in this."

Mr. Drayton remained during the day locked in his stateroom. With him was a friend, and at 4 o'clock John Hoey with his son, Frederick Hoey, who was a passenger on the Majestic, paid him a visit. The mail steamer took away the party of visitors, and Mr. Drayton, accompanied by John Hoey and Frederick Hoey, took passage on the boat of the Health Officer.

At the pier of the White Star line fully 800 persons had gathered, awaiting the docking of the Majestic. Among them were Percy Drayton, a cousin of Drayton, and Freddy Gebhardt. After the arrival of the mail boat, as Mr. Drayton was not on board they took a coupe and drove uptown.

Promptly at 9 o'clock representatives of the press met at the Windsor Hotel and waited for the appearance of Drayton, who promised to make a statement at half-past 9. That hour arrived, but it did not bring Drayton. The reporters waited until 10:30 o'clock, when it became apparent that Drayton would not show up. Up to a late hour they had been unable to find him. A rumor was circulated to the effect that the would-be duelist had been quietly spirited away to Philadelphia, but this could not be verified. A call was made at the residence of Samuel Borrowe, father of Hallett Alsop Borrowe. Borrowe refused to be seen, and it was said by an attendant at the door that young Borrowe remained on board the Majestic to-night.

SENSATIONAL REPORT.

Unconfirmed Rumor of a Meeting Between Drayton and Borrowe.

NEW YORK, March 24.—At an early hour this morning a sensational report was in circulation to the effect that Drayton and Borrowe had proceeded to a quiet spot in Westchester County to discuss the situation, and perhaps have an encounter in the morning. They were accompanied respectively by Millbank and Freddie Gebhard. It is impossible to verify the rumor.

A morning paper prints an alleged interview with Borrowe. The reporter asked if there was any impropriety in his conduct with Mrs. Drayton. Borrowe denied emphatically that there had been. "Have you had any communication with her?" "I have not." "You have not written to her, or she to you?" "Hum—well. I rather think, upon consideration, that I wont answer that question."

THE SEQUEL OF A SCANDAL.

Story of the Difficulty Between Drayton and Borrowe.

The interest which has been manifested in the arrival of the Majestic centered in the anticipated possibility of a duel or physical encounter during the voyage between two of the cabin passengers, both equally well known in New York society. These are Hallet Alsop Borrowe, son of Samuel Borrowe, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and James Coleman Drayton, who married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor. She is a handsome woman, as the accompanying reproduction of a recent photograph will indicate.

For two months the American colonies of London and Paris have heard vague rumors of a prospective duel between Borrowe and Drayton, growing out of the suspicions entertained by Drayton regarding Borrowe's friendship with Mrs. Drayton, which Borrowe has always declared to be entirely platonic. Friends of Borrowe say that Drayton recently made charges against his wife to her parents, and that they agreed to pay him $5000 a year and $15,000 a year for their children, who should remain under her care, but that if she continued the acquaintance of Borrowe the children and their $15,000 should come under the charge of Drayton.

The latter part of last year, Drayton, his wife and children, went to Europe, and he took a house at Wimbledon, spending most of his time, however, in London, where he made the St. James Club, in Piccadilly, his headquarters. Borrowe arrived in London in January and took up his abode at the Hotel Victoria. Soon after his arrival Drayton found Borrowe and Mrs. Drayton together at the Midland Grand Hotel. According to Borrowe's friends, Drayton came upon them, accompanied by two detectives, and said: "Ah! caught you again: when are you two going to bolt?" and left the room.

Not long after this voluminous correspondence passed between the two men, Drayton endeavoring to bring about a duel. Borrowe was ready enough, but his seconds, Harry Vane Millbank and Edward Fox, refused to allow him to fight on the ground that Drayton's conduct in accepting money and that he had been suspicious of his wife five years before he had challenged Borrowe forfeited his right to ask the satisfaction of a gentleman. In this decision the seconds were upheld by no less authorities than Aurelien Scholl and the Duc de Morny, two of the most celebrated duelists in France. Nevertheless Drayton has not hesitated among his friends to attribute Borrowe's conduct to cowardice.

Borrowe telegraphed to friends in America some time ago that he would sail on the Majestic on March 16. Before that date arrived, however, he decided to postpone his departure for a week. He did not learn until the steamer had left Liverpool that Drayton was on board. Fearing that the circumstance that he had announced his departure by the Majestic and had not sailed on it while Drayton had might lend color to Drayton's charge that Borrowe was afraid of him he started for Queenstown at an hour's notice, accompanied by his friend Harry Vane Millbank, whose reputation as a duelist is known throughout Europe. They caught and boarded the Majestic at Queenstown, Millbank stating before their departure that he would endeavor to prevent the threatened hostile encounter.

THE CHICAGO BOODLERS.

Difficulties Encountered in the Prosecution of the Accused Aldermen.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cullerton, the acknowledged leader of the Chicago Aldermen, was kept on the waiting-bench in the Grand Jury room to-day for two hours, and was then told to come again to-morrow. No further indictments were returned to-day. The continued unaccountable absence of Secretary Soule of the Jefferson Electric Road and President Billings of the gas trust seems to be acting as a decided hamper to the prosecution. The political aspect of the matter is also attracting attention. The nearness of the Aldermanic election and the fact that all of the indicted men are of one party is harped upon, and speculation is also indulged in as to the effect the matter is having upon State Attorney Longenecker's chances for the gubernatorial nomination. Altogether the outlook to-night is slightly disappointing. There are indications that Alderman Roth, the chief witness for the prosecution thus far, is not the staunch reformer his statement for the press would cause him to appear.

FIGHT ON THE BORDER.

A Texas Ranger Killed by the Garza Band of Revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—A Times-Democrat's Corpus Christi (Tex.) dispatch says: A small party of rangers had a fight yesterday with the Garza band of revolutionists near Bennett's ranch and Robert Doughty, one of the rangers, was killed. Captain McNeil and twenty rangers have gone to the scene. Another fight occurred yesterday, about 35 miles from San Diego. Deputy Sheriff Benavido was out with a posse after J. Ashworth, supposed to be one of the parties who robbed Stein a few weeks ago. The posse came upon Ashworth near where Glover was killed, and a fight took place. One of the posse was shot in the leg and one of the outlaws killed. Sheriff Buckley and another posse left last night for that point. The troops of cavalry which have been patrolling that country passed through yesterday on the way to San Antonio. It has been known for several days that they were to be withdrawn and the boldness of the outlaws is attributed to the fact that they knew the soldiers were gone.

FATALITIES AT A FIRE.

An Explosion of Benzine Causes a Heavy Loss of Life in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.—Four houses on the Keizer's Gracht canal have been destroyed by fire. Five persons were killed and twenty injured. Seven are likely to die. The fire was caused by the explosion of benzine.

The explosion resembled an earthquake. All the clocks stopped and windows were shattered. The work of digging out the bodies of the victims began as soon as the fire was extinguished and is still being prosecuted. The crushed and blackened remains of eight persons have been taken from the ruins. A number of persons are still missing and it is feared that as the work in the burned building proceeds, the death-list will be greatly increased.

Another Indictment Against Scudder.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Dr. Scudder was indicted again to-day for the assassination of his mother-in-law, this time being charged with poisoning her, as well as pounding in her skull. The poison is said to have been administered with an hypodermic syringe. It is hinted that some sensational developments may be expected.

The Paige Bank Failure.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, March 23.—The excitement caused by the failure of the Paige bank has not abated. Depositors are not satisfied with the statements, and threats of violence are made. The assignee estimates the bank's assets at $80,000 and B. K. Paige's at $25,000. The liabilities are $300,000 to $500,000.

George Sheppard Page Insane.

NEW YORK, March 23.—George Sheppard Page, one of the most conspicuous figures in Wall street, and famous as the "millionaire chemist," was committed to the asylum for the insane to-day. His mind is broken down by worriment, superinduced by a severe attack of the grip.

Mitchell and Slavin on the Ocean.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Charley Mitchell and Frank P. Slavin sailed for England this afternoon on the City of New York.

SKOOKUM ROOT

Grows Hair On Bald Heads. Gives Length And Strength. Contains No Lead Or Sulphur. Is A Purely Vegetable Compound. Cures Dandruff. Is An Elegant Hair Dressing.

Stops Falling Hair. Makes The Hair Soft And Glossy. Grows Hair Rapidly. Is Free From Poisons, Oils Or Sticky Substances. Natures' Own Remedy For Scalp Humors.

HAIR GROWER.

$5000 REWARD FOR ANY TESTIMONIAL we publish which is not genuine.

Testimony of a Well-Known Business Man of This City.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 9, 1892.

To the Skookum Root Hair-Grower Co., New York, N. Y., W. C. Halleck, M'g'r.—Dear Sir: About 12 years ago my hair commenced falling out and in a short time I became bald, in fact the whole crown of my head was void of hair, and this has been my condition for 10 years. I have been persistently using your tonic for six or seven months and it has gradually restored my hair until now my whole scalp is covered with a growth of from one-half to an inch in length. You can refer to me at any time at my office, Pacific Novelty Company,

ALBERT HOWELL, Secretary, 37 Second street.

mr10 ThMo 1p tf