SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1892-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SHOT AND STABBED.

II. C. Frick, the Carnegie Manager, Murderously Assaulted.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN, HIS ASSAILANT.

The Assassin Forces His Way Into Frick's Private Office and Fires Three Shots-Frick May Recover.

Special to THE MORNING CALL

PITTBURG, July 28. - A desperate and almost successful attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate Henry Clay Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company

(limited). His assailant was Alexander Berkman, a Russian Jew, who came here from New York with the evident intention of killing Frick. It was a few minutes

before 2 o'clock this afternoon when a young man entered the elevator in the Telegraph building and asked to be let off at Frick's office. The young man had

been a frequent visitor during the past few days, and the elevatorboy thought nothing unusual of the request. Two minutes later the occupants of the building and the passers-by on Fifth avenue were startled by three pistol-shots, fired in rapid succession.

The man had tried to assassinate the great steel master, but the latter, notwithstanding two buliet-wounds and four ugly gashes from a dagger, is still alive and will proba-

Attempted Assassination. Before the man came in Mr. Leishman, the business partner of Mr. Frick, had entered the office and was holding a private conference. The office-boy noticed a man come in hurriedly from the outside and pass through the railing, but before he could stop him the stranger had entered the private office. He sprang to within about five feet of Frick, and quickly drawing a revolver, pulled the trigger. The first cartridge did not exclode, but the second shot, entering the back of Frick's neck, glanced downward and passed out below the downward and passed out below the

Frick jumped to a window on Fifth ave-Frick jumped to a window on Fifth avenue and tried to open it, but could not. Berkman rushed up to him again and fired, the ball entering the left side of the neck and passing around to a lodgment under the right ear. At this moment Mr. Leishman threw himself on the assassin and struggled to get the révolver. He clutched the barrel and turned the muzzle up as the man pulled the trigger again, the ball entering the ceiling.

Stabbed With a Dagger.

The desperate man then drew a dagger and attempted to stab Leishman. Frick saw the gleam of the steel, and although staggered by the shock of his wounds and bleeding profusely, jumped between the men and seized Berkman's arm. The latter trand himself from Leishman's arm. Twice again was the knife thrust injury. Twice again was the knife the at Frick, but he was merely scratched. his time the office clerks and Deputy Sheriff

The Assassiu Arrested. May had drawn his revolver and was

about to shoot Berkman in the back when Frick eried out: "Don't kill him. We've got him all right. Leave him to the law." The man broke away and tried to escape, but was secured and taken to the station. In five minutes half a dozen surgeons were on hand and Frick's wounds were on hand and the way calm had quickly attended to. He was calm, had perfect command of his faculties and ap-parently was less excited than any other person in the room. From time to time he made suggestions, and half an hour after the shooting he dictated a message to Andrew Carnegle about the assault.

At his request all communication with his residence was shut off, and his brother-

in-law was sent to inform his wife and to reassure her. She had given birth to a child ten days ago and was still confined to her room, but though greatly distressed she bore herself bravely. Will Probably Recover.

After considerable difficulty the

lodged in his neck was removed and Frick lodged in his neck was removed and Frick was soon resting easier. The news created intense excitement, and telegrams poured in on Frick from people, high and low, from various parts of the country. At no time did he express fear as to his condition and after the removal of the bullet he dictated a letter to his stenographer and re-ceived reports about the condition of affairs at Homestead.

Frick refused all medicine until 5 o'clock, when he was given a sedative and was soon

sleeping soundly.

He was removed to his home soon after 7 o'clock, and his physician, Dr. Litchfield, is confident that he will recover, although At midnight he was resting easily.

SUPPLIED WITH DYNAMITE.

Two Deadly Cartridges Taken From the Prisoner's Mouth. PITTSBURG, July 23.-The news of the attempted assassination spread like wildfire, and five minutes after the shooting Fifth avenue from Market to Wood streets was black with people and the greatest indignation was expressed at the cowardly

When Berkman was brought out of the building by the police officers to be taken to the Central station cries were heard of "Shoot him now"; some shouted, "Let him have what he gave Frick," but the better element stepped forward and helped to keep the assassin from the violence of the

Berkman was subjected to a searching exemination at the station and two dynamite cartridges were found in his mouth.

Berkman had to be choked till black in

the face before he would open his mouth to allow the dynamite cartridges to be taken It was evidently his intention to follow the example of Louis Lings, the Chicago Haymarket anarchist, to commit su icide by exploding the cartridges in his mouth. It appears the caps would not work and the

After the dynamite cartridges had been taken from his mouth Berkman became more communicative. He told the Inspector he was 26 years of age and had been working as a compositor on a New York paper. He declined to give the name of the paper. He said he came to Pittsburg the day before yesterday.

day before yesterday.

THE DEED PREMEDITATED. The Assassin Lying in Wait for His

PITTSBURG, July 23 .- Berkman is still in the Central station to-night, and all at-

Until ten days ago Frick had been receiv-ing seyeral crank letters every day, but then they ceased. Yesterday another one came which notified him that he had by ers to live. This was probably from

camp here, and extra guards have been thrown around General Snowden's head-quarters, the reason given being that the strikers are displaying much bitterness toward the general for his rigid enforcement of the rules and his determined and unbending stand generally. Some of the strikers to-night, when they were told of the extra precautions being taken to prevent any mishap, were indignant and pronounced it an attempt to bring them into discredit by connecting them before the public with the attack on Frick.

The Frick affair has also led to a marked increase in the number of deputies here and the abandonment of all meetings of the men, except the advisory board, for fear that some one might indulge in hot-headed talk. The workmen generally deplore the affair, saying that it cannot fail to damage their cause.

At a intention the advisory board, so the strict of the approach to the affair of the approach the affair of the approach the approach the affair of the approach the approach the approach the affair of the approach to the approach the approach the approach to the approach the approach to the approach

their cause.

At misnight the advisory board gave out a resolution to the press which had been adopted, condemning the assault on Mr. Frick and tendering him their sympathy.

President Weihe of the Amalgamated Association was much affected at the news of the shooting of Frick. He emphatically denounced the action of the assailant, and declared him an assassing at heart an enemy, not clared him an assassin at heart, an enemy, not only to the country, but to organized labor all over the United States, and said: "I hope the greatest punishment the law allows will be inflicted upon the dastardly and cowardly assailant of Mr. Frick." O'Donnell did not secure his release on bail to-day, as after hearing the elaborate arguments of both sides, Judge Magee ad-journed the hearing until Monday.

their cause.

THE ASSASSIN AN ANARCHIST. Berkman Well Known as a Rabid Anar-

chist in New York. NEW YORK, July 23 .- If the man locked up in Pittsburg for attempting to murder H. C. Frick is Alexander Berkman, formerly of this city, he is an anarchist of the most radical style. About six years ago Berkradical style. About six years ago Berkman, who is a Russian Jew, came to this city from Wilna, Russia. He made himself conspicuous by his marked radical views against capitalists, and it is said he attempted to organize a group for the express purpose of going about the country to exterminate capitalists. In 1891 he secured a position in the composing-room of Triebler, Herr Most's paper, where he worked a short time. He has recently been idling about the anarchist haunt in this city without apparently doing any work. The police are of the opinion that Berkman was simply the agent of the anarchists here, and was sent agent of the anarchists here, and was sent to Pittsburg for the express purpose of kill-ing Frick. The detectives are working on

MORE MEN AT WORK. Upward of 500 Non-Union Employes Now in the Milis.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—There is nothing new in the general situation to-night at the different points. The steamer Tide took up a lot of non-union men this afternoon, and 500 men are now said to be at work. The Amalgamated Association is greatly elated because of the signing of the new scale by the Illinois Steel Company. A thorough search up and down the river to-night fails to corroborate the rumor which has been circulated that a number of non-union men were thrown into the river from the steamer Little Bill.

THE ASSASSIN'S REASONS. Why Berkman Wanted to Put Frick Out of the Way.

NEW YORK, July 23 .- A morning paper prints an interview alleged to have been had in Pittsburg with Berkman, the would-be assassin of Frick. The re-porter says that the prisoner, at first, refused to say anything, talking about the capitalistic press, etc., but freed himself from Leishman's grasp and when the reporter addressed him in German plunged the dagger into Frick's right side he warmed up and began to talk. He asked just above the hip, making an ugly wound if Frick was dead, and expressed disapthree inches long.

He made another lunge and this time the knife struck higher up, but the point struck a rib and glanced without inflicting much he shot Frick. Berkman went on with a long ever been benefited by Frick living. On the contrary, he had made thousands miser-able in Homestead. The people would soon be suffering the pangs of hunger of his account, and thousands of men are idle now because they can't return to work with-out sacrificing their self-respect. Six workngmen were buried here last week, and all

ingmen were oursed here list week, and an this was chargeable to Frick. Such a man is a dog and should die.

"I wanted to kill him," said Berkman, "and I'm ready to die for it."

He converted that he came to Pittelburg. He continued that he came to Pittsburg merely for the purpose of killing Frick. He had been thinking it over for a long time. He knew if he killed Frick escape was out of the question, but he decided that he was only one, and his death would be nething compared with the happiness of thousands of workers who would bless his memory. The men could then win the strike and the downtrodden of the country would rejoice. He was very sorry now that he had made a bungle of the as his life would probably be wasted. When asked why he wanted to kill Frick rather than other rich men, Berkman said a beginning had to be made somewhere, and Frick was more prominent as the oppressor of the poor than any other capitalist in the

Berkman declined to talk about his identity or to say whether he intended exploding the dynamite cartridges he had in his mouth after the fashion of Linzg. He had, he said, no immediate intention of killing himself.

ATTEMPTED POISONING. Statement That the Frick Family Had

Been Given Poison. NEW YORK, July 23 .- A Wheeling (W. Va.) special to the World says: Robert V. Alexander, a Pittsburg frescoer who is working here, last night received a letter from his sweetheart, who is employed as a domestic in the Frick household. She said that within the last four days a desperate attempt had been made to poison the entire Frick household. Mrs. Frick and her infant son were made dangerously sick, and the wife of Frick's coachman is in a dying

SCENE IN CONGRESS.

Altercation Between Oates and the Rep-

WASHINGTON, July 23.-There was a ively scene this morning in the House, just before assembling, and John Devlin of the executive committee of the Knights of eral Oates, a one-armed Confederate veteran, and at present chairman of the special committee investigating the Homestead trouble and the Pinkerton system. The trouble grew out of criticisms made by Devlin on the conduct of yesterday's examination of the Pinkertons and his insinuations that the adjournment of the committee taken to enable the members to vote on the deficiency appropriation bill had actually been taken to give the Pinkertons time to prime themselves with answers to the questions propounded by the Knights of Labor. His manner, as well as his words, offended General Oates, who told him that the General Oates, who told him that the committee had treated him and his associates with extraordinary consideration, having given their questions precedence over those of the committee, and that his criticism now was impertment. More words followed and Oates told Devlin he might go to a warm place. Devlin again charged that the committee had taken the recess at the instance of the Pinkertons. Oates retorted that Devlin was a liar. The two men were about to come to blows when members interposed.

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET.

Members of Both Houses of Congress WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The Senators and Representatives seen this afternoon and evening expressed great regret at the shooting of Frick in Pittsburg to-day, feeling that it would have a bad effect on the cause of the men, whom many would hold chargeable for the occurrence, in spite of the fact that the assassin was not connected with

Chairman Oates of the investigating committee said it was a depiorable occurrence, but it was not a great surprise to him, con-sidering the agitated state of mind and conditions existing between the Carnegie Com-pany and the men at Homestead. It was a very serious situation there, and because of what he saw on his visit he was not greatly surprised when he heard of the shooting.

Opposed to Indiscriminate Immigration. PITTSBURG, July 23 .- The National Convention of Window-glass Workers passed a AT THE WORKS.

AT THE WORKS.

The Workmen Condemn the Assault on Frick, but the Guards Doubled.

Homestead, July 23.—The shooting of Manager Frick to-day had the effect of causing renewed precautions in the military and calling or make it an issue in the Congressional causing renewed precautions in the military

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Homestead, July 23.—The shooting of Captured.

Manager Frick to-day had the effect of Congress that it will hold the dominant party of that body responsible if it passes the Stump limiting for the former.

The workmen Condemn the Assault on Frick, but the Guards Doubled.

Homestead, July 23.—The shooting of Manager Frick to-day had the effect of Captured in the Congressional clied of cholers, the captain refused to allow any one to land here. The passengers revolted. The captain got word to the shore and a launch filled with armed soldiers was sent out. The troops fired upon the mutineers and compelled the vessel to proceed.

Vienna, July 23.—According to reports being for the former.

PARIS, July 23.—The Nancy Journal publishes a report that 30 German soldiers recently crossed the French frontier between Tousey and Avricourton, passing along the brought to this port. resolution giving notice to Congress that it



THE FOOTMARKS OF MONOPOLY.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Gladstone's Position Dependent on the Irish Vote.

Efforts of the Radicals to Control the Policy of the Government-Prospects for Home-Rule Legislation.

Special to THE MORNING CALL

NEW YORK, July 23.-Smalley's special cablegram from London says: What will Gladstone do with a majority dependent on the vote of the Irish members? That is a question which political sections are no liscussing. The English and Scotch rad cals have submitted some during p grammes and proposals for the consider. tion of the Liberal chief. It is the kernel of all of them that a quarrel must be picked with the House of Lords so that upon another appeal to the constituencies, which is universally admitted as probable at an early day, home rule pure and simple will not be the only issue laid before the elec-

How the quarrel shall be provoked is a matter of dispute among Mr. Gladstone's the increasing pressure of old age." bouchere, would put home rule in the secondary place or altogether on the back seat, and would raise the issue over regissome other plank of the Newcastle platform, for it is feared that the English electors will not march to the sound of the homerule drum alone. Others, like the radical meeting at Sir William Harcourt's vesterday, so far realized Gladstone's personal earnestness about foreing on home rule that they dare not suggest that it should be set aside in favor of anything else, but that other British measures of reform shall be run with it, upon one of which the final quarrel with the Lords may be provoked. Design of the Kadicals.

The chief design of these radicals, no loubt, is to prepare for the next election by enlarging the register, admitting more masses in their dealing with the promised home rule for Ireland. Gladstone, however, cannot adopt this course without a reckoning with the Irish members. Their acquiescence is absolutely necessary. Gladstone's promises about pressing forward home rule cannot be abandoned without Irish assent. In the early days of the recent election the Liberal leaders even indi-cated that the London programme must be wholly set aside for home rule. More recently he has talked about the necessity of reviewing the whole situation, and two days ago he as ually spoke tenderly of the Liberal-Unionists, as though they were not beyond the pale of his friendship, if they

gave him their votes.

But the Irish members may not be content with this project. Certainly they do not care to see British reforms trotted forward in front of home rule. The Irish members may conclude that if home rule is relegated to a secondary place the proposed quarrel of the English radicals with the House of Lords may end in a Gladstonian victory. victory at the next general election so complete that it will give him a majority independently of the Irish party, and the home-rule bill which will then follow wil be less after Irish desires than if modeled as matters now stand under the influence of the controlling Irish vote.

Home-Rule Measures.

The radical vote of to-day is largely nonconformist. It is not enthusiastic toward the Irish priesthood, and would gladly pre-fer a home-rule measure containing severe restrictions equally. On the other hand the Irish members are not eager to have their home-rule dish seasoned by a non-conformist flavoring, which will certainly be the case if Gladstone's majority hereafter should be independent of the Irish vote. Hence the tactics of the English radicals in the last few days find no particular response among the Irish members. On the contrary there seems to be a disposition among the Irish to stand aloof altogether and demand that Gladstone proceed according to

The Irish certainly will not commit them-selves till informed what Mr. Gladstone inselves till informed what Mr. Gladstone intends proposing, and are much too cute politicians to allow themselves to be juggled by the English and Scotch radicals for the sake of British reforms. That Gladstone fully realizes his embarrassment was evinced by this week's speech, abounding in courtesies toward the Liberal-Unionists. He apparently thinks that as they do not have to keep their friends in office they may become more liberal and may feel bound by self-interest and the safety of their own seats to support some of those English reforms which would commence to command forms which would commence to command their sympathies if there was no question of home rule.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

An Increased Mortality in Many Places in

Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, July 23 .- Cholera is increasing at Saratoff. The death rate at Samara is higher. With fewer cases, there is at Astrakhan a decrease in the mortality. July 19 t ere were 198 new cases and 57 deaths, against 195 cases and 132 deaths July 18. July 19 there were 57 new cases and 43 deaths 'at Samara, against 75 new cases and 36 deaths July 18. At Saratoff there were 119 new cases and 57 deaths, against 20 new cases and 14 deaths on July 18. At Rostoff there were 84 new cases and 31 deaths. At Tsaritzin July 18 there 89 new cases and 54 deaths, and at Azoff 46 new cases and 22 deaths. Advices from Saratoff are to the effect that the town is garrisoned with troops for the purpose of suppressing disorders due to the intense excitement in connection with the cholera epidemic. The epidemic continues

cholera epidemic. The opidemic to grow worse there.
Disorders of a similar nature have occurred in other cholera-infected places owing to the lower classes not understanding the sanitary regulations, etc. In two places hospitals have been destroyed by

in Austro-Polish papers a workman died of in Austro-Polish papers a workman died of the plague at Baku, July 2. The doctors declared it a case of the plague, but the Governor denied it and forbade mention of the matter in the newspapers. No preventive measures were ordered by the authorities. The plague spread and large numbers of the inhabitants have since died. The disease came from Meshed. Three years ago the hospital authorities at Jaroslav, on the Volga River, had pipes secretly constructed to convey hospital sewage into the river just above where the town obtains its river just above where the town obtains its water supply and the inhabitants of the town have been drinking poisoned water ever since. If a similar state of affairs exists at other towns this poliution may ex-plain the spreading of the cholera along the Volga.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Istone's Werk Said to Be Too Arduous. The New Administration.

London, July 23.-A Times' editorial says: "Mr. Gladstone will meet with no ob-struction from the Government, but before consider whether he ought to undertake the duties of the Cabinet at all. It is idle to pretend that he is not showing signs of Times then proceeds to dilate upon the heavy work that will fall on him if he will insist that he himself shall defend every part of the home-rule bill in debate, and adds: "No Government ever relied on the support of a contingent even remotely resembling the character of the Irish factions, of which 41 members, according to the finding of a special commission, had engaged in criminal conspiracy with revolutionary ob-jects and who, for the sake of the pecuniary help they received from the Clan-na-Gael and other extreme anti-English plotters in America, abstained from condemning the

T. P. O'Connor, writing in his paper, the sunday Sun, gives a forecast of the new administration: Premier and First Lord of the Treasury, William E. Gladstene; Chan-celler of the Exchequer, Sir William Ver-non Harcourt; Lord President of the Councii, Earl Spencer; Chief Secretary for Ireland, John Morley; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl of Resebery; Secretary of War, Right Hon. Henry Campbell Bannerman; Secretary for India, Earl of Kimberley; Lord Lieuteness, Lord Lieuteness, Lord Lieuteness, Lord Lieuteness, Earl of Kimberley; Lieu Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl

of Aberdeen.
O'Connor says: "The office of Lord Chanceilor has been offered to Lord Herschell, but it is reported that Lord Coleridge is ready to take the Chancellorship and thus enable Sir Charles Russell to take the Chief enable Sir Charles Russell to take the Chief Justiceship, when Herschell will take a non-legal Cabinet office. Sir George Trevelyan will probably be the First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler Home Secretary, J. Rigby Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, Henry Labouchere Postmaster General, Right Hon. Arthur W. Peel Speaker of the Commons and Herbert Gladstone Financial Secretary of the Treasury."

Edward Majoribanks will have the office

Edward Majoribanks will have the office of chief ministerial whip if he chooses Sydney Buxton and Richard Knight Gauston are sure of places, the latter probably being made a baronet. O'Connor does not believe that Arnold Morley will be elevated to the peerage, but will probably take a higher place and eventually become Speaker. Referring to the Conservative assertion that the movement in favor of postponing the nome-rule bill is gaining strength among the Radicals, O'Connor says he as-sumes that the assertion is founded on the articles in some Liberal organs, and adds: "I cannot answer Liberals and Liberal journalists, but I can interpret the views of frishmen, and the answer is that it will not to. Home rule must be the first and chief business of the new Government. Any faltering or postponement of home rule will compel the Irish party to oppose the

CANAL TOLLS.

Canada Threatens to Retaliate Against Tax-

ing Her Vessels. OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.-It is reported on good authority that the Dominion Government, in the event of President Harrison's enforcing the act imposing an equal tax on Canadian vessels passing through Sault Ste Marie canal, will pass an order in council imposing a tax on American vessels passing through the Welland canal. This, it is de-clared, will not be any more of an invasion of the treaty of Washington than the threatened American decree, as the United States Government, by the same treaty, agreed to secure for Canadians, on the same terms as Americans, the use of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, at that time owned by the State of Michigan.

TORONTO, July 23.—Commenting on the proposed retaliation measure of the United States Government against Canada in the matter of canals, the Toronto News, a Liberal-Conservative newspaper, in an editorial headed "Give Blow for Blow," says it should be the policy of the Dominion Government to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States. But it is good to understand that this is not to be relations with the United States. But it is good to understand that this is not to be brought about by lying down and allowing the Americans to walk over us. It is the duty of our Government to return blow for blow. The Americans employed in this country should be dealt with as the Canadian laborers are dealt with across the line. If the Americans want fight, and nothing else will do, give them enough of it. The Montreal Star prints an editorial couched in similar language.

Seventeen Days Without Food. BRUNN, July 23.-Three men buried a ong time in a mine at Gilin, Bohemia, have been rescued alive. They were without food for 17 days, and when found were in a terribly emaciated condition. They were so weak that they were unable to rise.

Elections in Manitoba. WINNIPEG, July 23.-The elections to day resulted in the return of the Green way government to power by a majority of seven over the opposition. The question of na-tional schools or separate schools was the great issue of the campaign, the victory be-ing for the former.

road leading to Chateau-Salins, and visiting a French farm, where they stayed a long time. According to the same report a squadron of German cavalry crossed the frontier at the same point, although the boundary line is clearly marked by posts.

STREAMS OF LAVA. The Eruptions of Mount Etna Increasing in

Violence. Rome, July 23 .- The eruptions of Mount Etna are increasing in volence, and especially so on the western side of the mountain. Villages at the foot of the mountain are shaken almost continually by earthquakes, and the inhabitants pass hours daily in prayer in the open streets. The stream of lava approaching Nicolosi last force last night, but this afternoon began flowing toward the town. The lava streams have already destroyed many mountain huts. King Humbert has sent 20,000 francs to be distributed among the people who have lost their homes or have been driven from them by force.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

he thinks of selecting a Cabinet be must Precautions Against the Plague-A Cabinet Crisis Impending.

BERLIN, July 23 .- The advance of the enotera toward the Russian frontier absorbs the attention of the public to the exclusion of all other topics. The health of Berlin is fairly good, the only disturbing sign being some cases of cholerina, which is common at this time of the year. The most rigid precautions are being taken by the Government. Advices from various Russian points afford but little hope that the epidemic will be stayed. The announcement from St. Petersburg regarding the enforcement of sanitary regulations in the stricken districts do not correspond with the facts as seen by the German physicians, who report a dire tack of sanitation, miserable quarantine service and bad arrangement of the hospitals.

The Bulgarian Government, with the approval of Germany and Austria, is preparing to protest against the Russian official connivance in plots against Ferdinand. Bis-marck will leave Kissingen for home on Monday next, and is looked for to open out in a speech at some of the recept ons which will be tendered him en route. The Munich Allegemeine Zeitung prophestes the early dismissal of Caprivi and the installment of Count von Eulenberg in the chancellorship. A split seems imminent in the Conservagramme is very distasteful to the moderates. In the event of a disruption the extreme Conservatives are likely to coalesce with the centrists, while the free Conservatists will unite with the National Liberals and on care with the National Liberals, and on some questions with the Freisinniges the Government will be placed in a fearful condition and the Chancellor probably be made to pay dearly for his relations with the clericals.

Emperor William has ordered prayers in all the churches to-morrow for the happy accouchement of the Empress. In September he will go to Sweden and spend some time with King Oscar in hunting elk. John Sturn, an Alsatian, who lived 50 years in America, recently returned here, and has been addressing meetings urging his countrymen to emigrate. The Government has suppressed the movement and ex-

Barrett's American Tour. LONDON, July 23 .- Wilson Barrett will

sail for America with his company October 19. After appearing in all the Eastern cities the company will return to London and Barrett will proceed to San Francisco to ulfill an engagement at the Stockwell Theater. Supported by the local company he will play all the old favorites and two new ones—an adaptation of "The Bondman" and "My Pleasant Sins."

An Officer Censured. BERLIN, July 23 .- The case of the steamer Trave of the North German Lloyd line, which recently collided with and cut in two the ship Fred B. Taylor, has been tried. The court blamed First Officer Meissel of the Trave for driving his steamer too fast through the fog, but at the same time praised he sailorlike action of the officer when the

Shortland Won the Race. LONDON, July 23 .- The 24 hours' bicycling contest opened at the Herne Hill grounds at 8:05 o'clock last night. At the conclusion of the fourteenth hour F. W.

Shortland had ridden 243 miles and 160 yards, beating the record by 1 hour and 58 minutes. Shortland beat the best previous

collision was seen to be imminent.

bleyeling record for 24 hours by 54 miles to-Patti's American Tour LONDON, July 23.-Marcus Maver has concluded a contract, whereby Patti agrees to sing under his management in 40 concerts in America at \$5000 a night, beginning in New York, November 10. She declares on

this trip that she will sing in 17 American towns that she has never visited before, going as far west as Portland, Or. Italy's Silver Delegates. ROME, July 23.-Signor Luzzatti, who held the office of Minister of the Treasury

in the Rudini Cabinet, and Signor Zeppa, an economic expert, have been offered the appointment as delegates to the international silver conference. Arabs in Revolt. London, July 23.-The Arabs of Yangwe, on the upper Congo, have revolted against the Congo Free State and cut off communi-

cation with Tanganyika. Scotland Won the Prize.

MUST PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Senator Morgan Goes After the Pacific Railroads.

Bill Proposed to Establish Government Supervision Until the Debt Is Paid in Full.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-Senator Morgan of Alabama has resolved that the Union and Central Pacific railroads ought to be made to pay their debts due to the United States Government. In the Senate to-day he introduced a bill providing for boards of directors for these respective railroads, to consist of 15 citizens of the United States, five to be elected by the stockholders of each of the said corporations, and having the qualifications now prescribed by law, and 10 directors to be appointed by the President of the United States, to be selected as far as may be from the leading commercial, industrial, professional and agricultural classes, without reference to political affiliations, none of them to be stockolders or bondholders in any railroad com pany, canal or water transportation company, and not in any business as common carriers.

The said 10 directors are to hold office for two years, subject to removal by the President. These, together with the other five. shall constitute the board of directors with the same powers as now conferred upon the existing boards of directors of these roads. Each member shall receive from the com pany an annual salary of \$10,000 besides his actual traveling expenses while necessarily engaged in service relating to the road. The President may appoint the same persons as directors of each of the said corporations, but without an increase of salary, and in this case the said corporations shall pay the salaries and traveling expenses in equal parts.

Powers of the Directors.

In addition to the powers now conferred by law upon the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway directors, they are empowered to contract with stockholders or bond holders or the creditors secured by mort-gage of either of said corporations for a full and final settlement of the debts and outstanding obligations of either of said roads, subject to ratification by Congress, or, in like manner and subject to like ratification, they may contract with any persons or cor-porations for the sale or lease of either or any part of all their property, rights and interest of every kind, including their cor-porate franchise; said corporations shall be liable for and bound by the acts and conduct of their respective heards of directors with of their respective boards of directors with-out recourse against the United States on the part of any persons who may have cause of complaint against either corpora-tion. All laws in contravention of this are repealed. This act is to expire when all the debts due or to fall due to the United States from either corporation are fully paid up, or when the same are secured to the satisfaction of Congress.

Must Pay the Debt. Senator Morgan said to THE CALL correspondent that it was a shame that the Government should permit these roads to evade the payment of their just debts, and he proposed to see if he could not bring them to terms. He believes that a majority of the Sanators will sat with him. of the Senators will act with him. Senator Morgan has kept pretty well posted on California railroads and transportation matters, and is fully aware of the way the Southern Pacific Company squeezes the San Francisco shippers, and how this company is enabled to stifle all competition by fair or foul means, and he may have something to say to the Senate on this subject hereafter upon the information he has received. The Hydraulic Mining Bill.

The Senate Committee on Mines and Mining held another meeting this morning to consider Caminetti's hydraulic mining bill. No quorum was present, but the expression of sentiment of those present was favorable to some measure looking to the resumption of hydraulic mining in California and the arrestion of works. fornia and the erection of works to restrain the debris from finding its way into the streams. It is not considered probable, however, that the bill will be reported this session, as the Senators of that committee think it a big question and one that should be considered very carefully. Senator Bate is likely to give the bill more trouble than any one else.

Name of the New Cruiser. Secretary Tracy to-day directed that the triple screw cruiser No. 12, heretofore known as "the Pirate," be named Columbia. This is in recognition of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, of the seat of our Government and the capital of the State of South Caroline. of the State of South Carolina.

Manley Resigns as Postmaster.

Joseph H. Manley, having accepted a membership on the National Republican Executive Committe, has resigned his position as postmaster at Augusta, Me., and Walter D. Stinson has been nominated to succeed him.

Pensions Granted. Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Henry S. Cogswell, Cyrus N. Frazier, Alvin L. Pounstone, James C. Perham, Amos Vanzandt, George F. Hogle, Richard C. White. Reissue—Samuel Taggart, Mary E. Thomas, Elizabeth B. Dexter.

been affirmed in the case of Frank D.
Decker vs. William D. Crichton in the Stockton district of California.
Dr. John Ransom has been appointed a member of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

roads Under Government Control.

Capital Notes.

The Land Commissioner's decision has

CONGRESS. THE SENATE. Bill Introduced Placing the Pacific Rail

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- A debate involving the question of specific contracts payable in gold was precipitated to-day in an unexpected manner, and continued unil it was crowded out by the anti-option bill. Just before adjournment on Friday unanimous consent was given to have the House | Francisco is among the visitors who have bill in regard to judgments in the United | gone to the Carlsbad baths from Berlin.

States courts taken up and acted on during the morning hour to-day. The fact was overlooked that on a previous occasion the bill had been before the Senate, and the amendment offered to it by Telier was still pending, making such judgments pavable in legal-tender money, even although the contract stipulated for payment in gold. The amendment was strenuously opposed by Sherman and Higgins and advocated by Palmer, Morgan and Turpie. When the morning hour expired the bill and the amendment went over without action.

The anti-option bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the rest of the afternoon, Hansbrough making an argument in favor of it and Hiscock in opposition. The bill is to be taken up Monday, when George will make an argument in its support. Remonstrances against its passage ware presented by when George will make an argument in its support. Remonstrances against its passage were presented by Cullom from Springfield and Rock Island, Ill., signed by bankers, merchants, business men and farmers, and by Davis from bankers and business men of Minneapolis.

Sherman introduced a bill for the creation of a tribunal on international relations. Referred.

Morgan introduced a bill to provide for

tions. Referred.

Morgan introduced a bill to provide for the Government control of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad companies until the debts due to the Government had been paid or secured. Referred to the select Committee on Pacific Roads.

A resolution was offered by Sharmen in A resolution was offered by Sherman in-structing the Committee on Foreign R-lastructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to continue its investigations as to the Nicaragua Canal Company. Agreed to.

Frye from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound, and \$200,000 for facilitating transportation between Lake Washington and Puget Sound. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then adjourned. THE HOUSE.

Senate Amendments to the General De-ficiency Bill Rejected. The House to-day non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill, with one exception, this being the appropriation of \$487,000 for the payment of Indian depredation claims.

A resolution was adopted asking the President for information as to the regulations in force concerning the transportation of merchandise in bond through Canada, etc.

The House then adjourned.

EIGHT MEN KILLED.

Terrible Disaster in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 23 .- A frightful explosion occurred in the York Farm colliery to-day, by which eight men are

Bride, Herman Werner and Anthony Gutzchlawage. The injured are: Henry Madara, Thomas Landas, Anthony Stock and Edward Cur-ran. Stock died this evening, and the others The explosion was caused by the gas-feeder being broken into and ignited by a lamp. The explosion was terrific and com-pletely closed the gangway, shutting in a number of men besides those known to be

killed.

The tunnel and gangways in different directions were filled up with debris and it will take many days to clear it away. The workmen in different parts of the mine say the noise and force of the explosion was terrible; men who were 500 yards away were thrown to the ground. As soon as an entrance could be made to the mine a rescuing party set to work. The first persons brought to the surface were the injured, preparations for whose care had been made. The body of Thomas Jones of Minersville was brought to the surface at 5:30 o'clock, and it is expected that his companions, Hirand it is expected that his companions, Harrison and Hartzel, will be reached in a few

Henry Madara, another of the injured,

DROUGHT IN MEXICO. Much Suffering Caused in Northern Provinces by Lack of Rain. EAGLE PASS, Tex., July 23 .- Northern

Mexico is again confronted with a total crop failure. The summer rains, with which late crops might be harvested, have not come. In spots there have been good rainfalls, both in Durango, Coahuila, Chihuahus and Neuvo Leon, but they have been isolated and insufficient. Four years of consecutive crop failures is something upprecedented even in droughty Mexico, and a large number of the inhabitants are confronted with grave conditions. Farms in the best parts of Mexico are idle, and labor-ers are working on new roads in Mexico at 50 cents a day, equal to 34 cents of American money, Corn their principal article of diet, costs 42 cents a peck. Many have large families, and they are considered for-

A Clash Between Chicago Officers and the Garfield Racing People. CHICAGO, July 23 .- Judge Horton of the Circuit Court to-day dissolved the injunction restraining the city from interfering with the selling of pools at Garfield racetrack on the ground that such pool-seiling is gambling and is forbidden by the State law. The Mayor has forbade the issuing of a license to the association and the Chief of Police announces that he will suppress all pool-selling. The managers announce, nevertheless, that they will open the summer meeting on Monday, and that admission will be free.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS SEIZED.

A Well-Known Importer Arrested on Arrival From Europe. NEW YORK, July 23 .- Much secrecy is manifested over an arrest and the seizures of smuggled diamonds made to-day by the Custom-house authorities on the arrival of the steamer Fuerst Bismarck. The prisoner is a well-known importer of this city and Chicago, and is said to be a director of several city banks. He was a first-class cabin passenger on the Fuerst Bismarck, and the officers found nearly \$10,000 worth of diamonds in his possession. He was re-

Thieving Railroad Employes.

KANSAS CITY, July 23 - Detectives are at work on the suspected conspiracy between the conductors and train agents, and it is now believed that the conspiracy extends to each and every road leading out of this city. While it is impossible yet to get any-thing definite, enough is learned to make it certain that within a few days there will be a number of arrests made.

An Answer in the Graves Case. DENVER, July 23 .- The State to-day, through Attorney-General Babb, filed with the Supreme Court its brief in reply to the case of Dr. Graves, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Barnaby. Attorney-General Babb de-nies all the allegations of the defense, and asserts that Judge Rising's rulings and instructions, as well as the records of the trial are free from error.

A Savage Butcher Fatally Shot. DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 23 .- A butcher amed Snyder terrorized his neighborhood to-night by attacking everybody with a butcher knife. Policeman Siegrist at-tempted to quiet him, and in turn was at-tacked by the drink-crazed man. The officer then shot Snyder through the heart, killing him instantiy.

Appealed to the United States Courts NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23.-H. Clay King, the Memphis lawyer, who has been sentenced to hang, filed in the United States Circuit Court to day a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that he has not been tried according to the forms of the

Altee Mitchell Insane. MEMPHIS, July 23 .- In the Alice Mitchell case to-day Dr. F. L. Sim, a celebrated specialist on nervous diseases, testified at length. He considered Alice Mitchell in-sane, and believed that it was hereditary in

her family.

A Fever-Stricken Ship. New York, July 23 .- The steamer Rugia from Hamburg is detained at quarantine owing to the presence of typhus fever among the passengers.

BERLIN, July 23 .- Chris Buckley of San

THE SANTA FE COMING.

A High Official of the Road Authority for the Statement.

MONEY WAS RAISED IN EUROPE.

At Last There Is Revealed the Significance of the Recent Visit of Allen Manvel to

San Francisco.

Special to THE MORNING CALL

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Direct from a high Santa Fe official to-day THE CALL correspondent is enabled to state as a fact that within a few months the Santa Fe will build a line into San Francisco. The road will run in as straight a course as possible to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad near or at Mojave. President Manvel secured the money to build the road on his recent trip to Europe. The Santa Fe official intimated to THE CALL correspondent also that the Santa Fe would build a road north from San Francisco to connect with the Northern Pacific. A gentleman thoroughly posted in rail-

road matters, to whom the above dispatch was shown last night, said: "It would seem from your dispatch, and I have reason to believe there is a great deal of truth in it, that there was vastly more in the recent visit of President Manvel to San Francisco than has yet been permitted to appear. Why the Santa Fe has for so long been centent to stop at Mojave, reaching San Francisco over the tracks of its greatrival, is a mystery easy of solution. The Santa Fe had but just reached Mojave when the Southern California boom drew the attention of the Boston management as an excellent business prospect, and there followed an era of "building railroads for fun" that was disastrous to the company, although, as it has proven, being an excellent thing for that section of the country, and promising eventually rich returns to known to have been killed outright, and it sion of bad harvests in Kansas, where the The killed as far as known now are: John | Santa Fe is in absolute control of the local Harrison, Thomas Jones, Harry Jones, trade, and the great system went as near to William Wehman, James Hartzel, George ruin as a railroad ever does that weathers the storm. There was no money to build to San Francisco then, there was scarcely money enough for operating expenses.

"The Manvel management came in under the reign of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and while the finances of the system were put while the finances of the system were put in better shape, Santa Fe stockholders had been too badly bitten to make California investments palatable, and Manvel saw that the opening here could wait—meanwhile acquiring the Colorado Midland and St. Louis and San Francisco roads, strengthening his eastern postion, and getting an entrance into Salt Lake.

"The time has come now, and it may be anticipated that a brief period will see the track of the Santa Fe stretching toward San Francisco from the south, and from San Francisco to the north. Certainly the present activity in railroad matters about

present activity in railroad matters about the bay, the upheaval visible upon the sur-face, has beneath it some force more potent even than the desire of San Franciscans for

"The recent transfer of the North Pacific Coast road, the talk about a change of evident desire of somebody hostile to the Southern Pacific for ferry privileges from Oakland, and above all the activity noted from time to time along the San Joaquin Valley, are all portents of the times.

'It is of course impossible to conjecture what course would be taken by the Santa Fe in building northward from San Francisco, although presumably a road on that line would nead for Portland and the sound cities as directly as might be.

"For the extension from Mojave the way is clearer. The Santa Fe fathered the Wilher line once upon a time and that is citied.

bur line once upon a time, and that is still the most direct route from the line of the Atlantic and Pacific to the bay. Leaving the main line at Kramer, a few miles west of Mojave, the line would cross the South-ern Pacific south of the present point of function and run a little north of west to the Tejon Pass. Through this, by a grade much easier than the Southern Pacific gets into Mojave, the road would enter Bakers. field, and, running thence up the west side of the San Joaquin, parallel the Southern Pacific northward through the most fertile portion of the valley to Martinez, with a branch to Fresno on the way north, and tanning the raise belt. The same conditions prevail in counties of Texas on this side of the Rio Grande.

The same conditions prevail in counties of Texas on this side of the Rio Grande.

The same conditions prevail in counties of tapping the raisin belt. The bay shore would be struck at Martinez, where, as is well known, the Santa Fe long ago acquired land for terminal purposes. From Martinez, where the same conditions are supplied to the same conditions are supplied to the same conditions. land for terminal purposes. From Martinez to Oakland the extension might or might not be made. Of course, it must come eventually, but much would depend upon whether the town had recovered possession of the water front but the the extension. ssion of the water front by the time the

new road was ready to come in.

Grasshoppers in Arizona. PHENIX. Ariz., July 23.—Grasshoppers have destroyed the corn crop and vegetation of all kinds in Williamson Valley, 16 miles northwest of Prescott. They came in swarms, as they did in Kansas in 1876.

One of Howell's Gang. WILLOWS, July 23 .- A. S. Vone of Orland was lodged in jail here to-day on a charge of passing counterfeit money

A LARGE RANCH DEAL.

Transfer to a Scotch Colony of an Extensive Property in Wyoming.

LARAMIE, July 23.—One of the biggest ranch deals in the history of the State is about to be consummated. A contract has been entered into between the Douglass and William Sartoris Company and an English syndicate for the transfer of the former's big ranch near here, to be occupied next season by a large Scotch colony. The price is \$1,250,000.



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larities, and weaknesses peculiar to the sex, the "Favorite Prescription" is a remedy so certain that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, the money is returned. No other medicine for women is sold in this way.

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tempts to interview him are unavailing. A charge of felonious assault has been preferred against him and the police authorities say that bail will be refused. Several people who have seen him say he was present at the anarchist meeting recently addressed by Herr Most in this city. He has undoubtedly been in this city some time, having called at the Carnegie office Thursday and Friday. This morning he called and sent in a card reading, "A. Berk-man, Agent, New York Employment Com-Frick was busy at the time, and in a few minutes Berkman left. He was seen lounging about the street door for some time, and evidently intended making an attack as Frick was entering or leaving the