VOLUME LXXIII-NO. 91.

SAN FRANCI4CO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1893-EIGHT PAGES.

Mr. Houston on Coast

Needs.

EXTORTION AIDS COMMERCE.

That Is the Logic of the Position Taken by the President of the Pacific Mail.

Special to THE MORNING CALL



ASHINGTON, Feb. 28. It was evident from the commotion among the Pacific Mail and the Pathe Capitol to-day that something out of the usual run was on the

Panama-Pacific Mail investigation committee was nearly over with. when the tall form of C. P. Huntington entered the committee - room, and after greeting Vice-President Houston and

the other Pacific Mail employes, took a seat, and was present for a short time while the committee remained in session, an interested listener of the proceedings. A smile went around when Mr. Huntington entered, for Representative Geary had only a moment before been saying some facetious things about some of the railway magnate's characteristics.

There was little or nothing new elicited at to-day's committee session. Vice-President Houston admitted that a pooling arrangement had existed between the Transcontinental Association and the Pacific Mail on the one side, and between the Pacific Mail and the Panama Railroad on the other, and strategic point should be allowed to conthat the transcontinental roads had paid a monthly subsidy of \$75,000 to the Pacific Mail. Mr. Houston was not ready to call this a "subsidy," but termed it pay for space reserved to the Railroad Association by the steamship company.

Mr. Houston greatly surprised the members of the committee and others by giving a positive opinion that such a pooling arrangement as that was calculated to benefit California shippers, but they were more than surprised when he declared that if all the railroads in the United States would pool together a great advantage would result to the whole people of the United States, because stable rates of transportation were always more conducive to mercantile prosperity than when rates were constantly being cut and nothing could be

depended upon by merchants and shippers. Not the least surprising thing about today's investigation was the fact that Chairman Fellows was inclined to indorse Houston's peculiar views. Indeed, it was Mail by the Transcontinental Association through a suggestion of Fellows that Houston enunciated his surprising piece of

Fellows, "that railroad pooling arrangements have the effect of lowering rates and otherwise benefiting the people?"

ver was any doubt entertained that Fellows was a corporation man that doubt was dispelled to-day. He objected to the shape the investigation was taking when Geary submitted questions concerning he workings of the Pacific Mail in relation to California shippers, but did not lose an ation paid \$75,000 monthly subsidy to the every time that it was not a subsidy at all. but merely the payment for 1200 tons of freight carried monthly by the Pacific Mail for the transcontinental railroads. He was amounted to twice as much as was received for the same amount of freight carried, and when pinned down Houston practically

severing of the relation between the Pacific Mail and the Panama road was a great blow to the former and that the steamship company might not be able to survive unless | continental rallroad lines. some arrangement could again be entered into between them. He also admitted that had tried to secure stock enough to control most valuable strategic military points on the continent of America, and asked the | pany. committee if Congress should not gravely

coming dull some member of the committee nessee raised a laugh at Mr. Lauterbach's | facilities for the performance of the service. expense by asking quite gravely:

What plan shall this committee of Congress recommend to renew the relations between the Pacific Mail and especially the Panama Railroad?"

The laugh was participated in by those who understood the animus of the Pacific Mail people in setting this investigation on

J. E. Houston, vice-president of the Pa elfic Mail Steamship Company, was the next witness called. He said that before February 1, 1893, when the contract between the Pacific Mail and the Panama Railroad expired, the officers of the Pacific Mail went to the Panama company's directors to make a new contract. This purpose, witness indicated, was frustrated by a threat of the Transcontinental Association to cut off the amount monthly paid the Pacific Mail. The steamship company could not guarantee \$40,000 monthly to the Panama Railroad, which declined to negotiate further. and stopped through bills of lading of the forced to flee from their mud huts to the Pacific Mail. Witness had discovered that | church and school. the Panama Railroad was advertising in

The reason assigned by the Panama Railway Company for this action was that the steamship company would not guarantee it along toward Paks with the waters continuthe old amount of money per month. The ally rising. Panama company wanted a guarantee of \$40,000 per month and a restriction as to five children, who gave up, sank and perthe amount of freight to be carried, which | ished in the flood. They were followed by would prevent competition with the transcontinental railroads. At another time the known, and the survivors reached Paks in railroad company insisted on the right to | an exhausted and pitiable plight. There is make rates. The Pacific Mail offered to not any doubt the number drowned is very go on and take all the freight it could carry large.

at a minimum rate to be established between the two companies. Mr. Geary asked the witness how he re- twenty feet above normal. conciled the agreement by which the railroads were allowed to fix rates over the steamship route with the Government's Report Adopted by the Management policy of aiding the company in order to

To this Houston replied, "By the con-tinuance of stable rates." The contract resulted in cheap rates. The witness did | port to the stockholders in answer to the not believe that the steamship company could compete with the railroads on any class of freight business between New York and San Francisco if it were not for the local Central and South American busi-

Geary inquired why the Transcontinental Association had paid the Pacific Mail Company \$75,000 a month for the right to fix its rates if it could not compete.
Witness replied that the discontinuance

of the agreement would not have occurred if it had been profitable to the railroads. "I don't think we can transport goods from New York to San Francisco cheaper than the railroads," he said.
"Then the building of the canals will not give better raies," remarked Mr. Geary.
"Ah, that will be a good thing for both

coasts, and especially for the steamship ONE HIS QUEER NOTION companies," replied Houston. "Now the Panama railroad must be paid a large rate for a short haul, and that lessens the profit."

Houston said that the Pacific Mail Company received a subsidy of \$2000 a trip from New York to Aspinwall, and of \$2500 for the west coast trip. "Do you think yourself justified in accepting the money, which was paid for the

development of commerce," asked Mr. Geary, "while you are in a transcontinental combination?

t," Houston answered. "The increased service entailed on us has been so onerous that I would be perfectly willing if the Postmaster-General would cancel our bond and give up the contract. Yes, I do think that the act tended to increase trade, but it has been at our expense. There has been a very decided increase in trade between San Francisco and the Central and South American coasts as a result of the contract. For instance, the German line formerly carried 88,000 bags of coffee per year. Last year it cific railroad lobbies at carried only 33,000 bags, and the increase came to the Pacific Mail Company, which secured the business."

In answer to further questions Houston said that the Transcontinental Association probably made its arrangements with the Pacific Mail Company partly for the purpose of preventing competition.

Edward Lauterbach, a director and the attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, told of the efforts made since the break between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Company to have friendly relations continued. "I invoked aid of Mr. Grace," he said, "and there was where I put my foot in it."

He then went over the fact that Grace was interested in what was commonly known as the Chilean Steamship Company, and that company sought to secure the trade from Panama north to Acapulco, which the Pacific Mail Company had paid for and was just bringing into promising activity under the reciprocity treaties. That attempt was checked by the New York courts granting an injunction. The Panama Railroad had passed under French control, and it was a question for consideration whether such a railroad at an important tinue a foreign corporation. The arrangement between the Panama Railroad Company, the Transcontinental Association and the Pacific Mail was, he thought, beneficial to the people of California. There had formerly been a war between the steamship company and the railroads, in which the merchants of California had agreed to stand by the water carriers. The railroads gave rebates to the merchants and all but two firms deserted the steamship company. The Pacific Mail did not get much business, the railroads lost money, and, on the whole, the merchants did not fare well, for rates were unstable and uncertain.

Drake, a member of the executive board f the Panama Railway Company, said that shippers had been led to believe that the service by the isthmus was a forty days' service, whereas it should be twenty-five to thirty days' service, against fifteen or sighteen by the railroads. The object of the payment of a subsidy to the Pacific was to eliminate the Pacffic Mail as a factor in the transportation business. Having accomplished this the subsidy was "Now is it not true," asked Chairman withdrawn. This closed the hearing.

OUT IN THE COLD.

Mail. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-The Panama Rail way Company, it is alleged, has at last effected arrangements which leave the Paeific Mail Steamship Company without facitities for crossing the isthmus with opportunity to score a point for the Pacific | through freight between New York and Mail. Geary continually asked Houston San Francisco unless the shippers submit why the Transcontinental Railroad Associ- to local charges on freight by rail between Colon and Panama, and so the Pacific Mail Pacific Mail, and Houston would answer | Steamship Company's effort to coerce the managers of the isthmus route in behalf of the transcontinental railway pool is a fail-

The contract with the North American finally forced to admit that the payment | Steamship Company has settled the business. This company has no steamers, but it has the power to charter them, and according to the statements of the Panama admitted that the balance was paid to Railroad people an option for chartering three vessels between Panama and San Lauterbach, the attorney for the Pacific | Francisco was accepted upon two on Satur-Mail, in his evidence admitted that the day, which with the two steamers the railroad company is already running between New York and Colon, will afford the necessary facilities for competition with the trans-

Just what the Pacific Mall people will do is uncertain. They still have their Centhe Pacific Mail Company was anxious and | tral American office, but as between New York and San Francisco they are practically the Panama Railroad. Lauterbach said left out in the cold except as shippers may that the isthmus of Panama was one of the | be willing to pay the local charges across the isthmus demanded by the railroad com-

The Panama Railroad Company is reconsider whether something should not be ceiving freight now in New York for done to prevent foreigners from dominating | through shipment to San Francisco subject the isthmus, in contravention of the Mon- to the provision of forty-eight days' delay. This condition is due to the transitory na-At times when the proceedings were be- ture of its water route, growing out of the disturbance in its arrangements with the would entire matters with some sally of Pacific Mail and the delay in the complewit or numor. Thus Mr. Patterson of Ten- tion of other contracts and the supply of

DROWNED BY FLOODS.

Austrian Villagers Overtaken by Rising Waters.

The Danube Came Down Upon Them So Swiftly That Escape for All

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

Was Impossible.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.-A terrible calamity has overtaken the village of Gergely, near Paks, Hungary, owing to the sudden rise of Its 1600 inhabitants wers

The advancing waters finally compelled English papers for English freight and them to flee from these refuges or be English ships to run between New York and drowned in them. When they turned out again the flood surged nearly to their waists. The children and infirm were assisted by the stronger as they struggled

> The first victim was a mother with her many others, the number of whom is un-

The people of Paks are deeply concerned for their own safety, as the Danube is

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

of the Northern Pacific. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-The directors of the Northern Pacific to-day adopted a recharges against the management formulated about ten days ago by a special investigating committee. The report reviews in detail the reasons for the course pur-

sued by the management and strongly upholds their conduct of affairs. BOSTON, Feb. 28 .- The United States District Court ordered vacated the decree whereby Massachusetts receivers were appointed for the Reading road, because they failed to give bonds. They are the same as de receivers appointed in Pennsylvania.

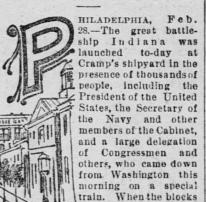
No mirror ever yet threw back Than teeth that are decayed and black: Or one more pure and bright
Than rows of pearls, that all may vaunt
Who put their faith in SOZODONT.

Successful Launch of the Indiana.

SHE IS FITTED TO FIGHT.

"I don't think it has anything to do with | Complete in A!l Appointments - She Will Stand and Fight the Strongest Man-of-War Afloat.

Special to THE MORNING CALL



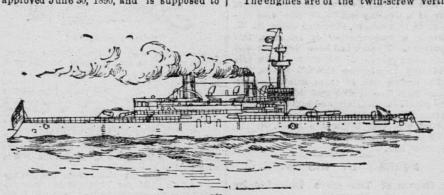
were removed the huge ship slid down the well-greased ways, tossed high in the air the waters of the Delaware River and settled in position. Then she was towed back to the wharf, and in about one year she will be ready for service and turned over to the Government. The vessel was christened by Miss Jessie Miller, daughter of the Attorney-General. The Indiana, built at a cost of \$3,000,000,

is the first of the great battle-ships authorized to be built under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1890, and is supposed to

BATTLE-SHIP. ness of end diagonal belt, 14 inches; thickness of 13-inch breech-loading rifle redoubts, 17 inches; thickness of 13-inch breech-loading rifle turrets, 17 inches; thickness of 8inch breech-loading rifle redoubts, 8 and 10 inches; thickness of conning tower, 10 inches; thickness of couning-tower tube, 7 inches; thickness of casement, 5 inches thickness of 8-inch breech-loading rifle turrets, 8.5 and 6 inches; thickness of 6inch breech-loading rifle local protection, 5 inches: thickness of 20-pounder local protection, 2 inches; thickness of armor deck, 2.75 and 3 inches.

> The side belt armor is 7 feet 6 inches the water, extending along the sides for 148 around and supporting the armor for the 13-

Provision has been made to protect the hull from the blast of the guns by thickening the heavy steel plates where contact necessitates this precaution, and across the decks; under the muzzle of the 13-inch guns circular flash-plates have been prothe planking. The hatch coaming, skylights, coming near the blast of the guns, are removed in action, and heavy battleplates, sunk flush with the decks, are substituted to afford the necessary protection. wood, and thick plates backed up again by heavy channel bars.



THE BATTLE-SHIP INDIANA.

to be the compeer of anything affoat equal in point of guns and size. This means that in the chances of war the Indiana could lay alongside of the most powerful vessel in the world, "give and take," and if the ancient superiority of American seamen is inherited and the modern promise of American success in shipbuilding has been realized, the chances are that the Indiana would be the one that would steam into port to tell the story. The Indiana is intended to cope with the most powerful vessel affoat, to humble "the pride" of any navy in the

The principal dimensions of the vessel extreme, 69 feet 3 inches: draught of water (level keel), 24 feet; displacement, 10,288 tons; maximum speed, 16.2 knots; sustained sea speed, 15 knots; indicated horse-power, 9000 tons: normal coal supply, 400 tons. The Indiana is built of steel, with the new Harveyized nickel-steel armor plates. She has a double bettom for the distance of 196

feet, extending for the length covered by machinery and magazine spaces. Thus all the vital portions are amply protected and every feature is provided to enable her to cope successfully with vessels of the heaviest armor and armament. The forward and after turrets for the 13inch guns mark the extremities of obstruc-

tions upon the main deck; from these points forward and aft to the ends of the vessel, respectively, no further obstacles present themselves to an uninterrupted fire, means having been taken to remove or turn down any erections which might obviate this end. Between the turrets for the 13-inch guns there is a superstructure in which are placed the 6-inch guns, and above, or upon

the deck erected thereon, are placed the 8-inch guns. A battery of 6-pounders is arranged along the top of the hammock berthing and bridge, and 1-pounders are placed forward and aft on the berth deck. The doubletop military mast is cone-shaped, placed on top of the conning tower just abaft of the forward 13-inch gun turret, two 1-pounders being placed in the lower and two Gatling

guns in the upper tops respectively. There are six powerful searchlights arranged along the sides to locate the enemy at night and to guard against small-boat attacks under cover of darkness.

The complement of twelve boats and one baisa are stowed well above the flash of the guns and are handled by means of powerful cranes.

The armament of the vessel consists of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, four 6-inch breech-loading rifles, twenty 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, four Gatling guns and six torpedo tubes. She has, besides, a torpedo netting to protect her from the insidious attacks of the most destructive of all modern engines of naval warfare.

The four 13-inch and the eight 8-inch guns are mounted in pairs within six turrets, two of which are erected upon the main deck. and the remaining four upon the superstructure deck, the former containing the

larger and the latter the lesser guns. The 6-inch guns have local protection in addition to splinter bulkheads, shields and automatic shutters. The turrets are all mounted in redoubts. The 13-inch guns are about eighteen feet above the water and have an arc of fire sweeping across the deck and 45 degrees on both sides back toward the center of body of the ship, making a total arc of fire of 270 degrees for the guns in each of these turrets, thus, as can be seen, giving a converging fire; i. e., the power of training the guns from both ends toward a common point directly opposite the middle of the ship, and concentrating the shot within fifty feet in a straight line

from the ship's side in a broadside action. The 8-inch guns are about 25 feet above the water, and are high enough to fire above the 13-inch gun turret, having an arc of action of 164 deg., being able to fire across the center line of the ship, the projectile crossing the same before reaching the ends of the vessel. The 6-inch guns have a train of 145 deg., and can cross the center line of the ship, extended be youd the hull, within 170 feet from either end of the vessel, showing that the main battery can train within a distance of about

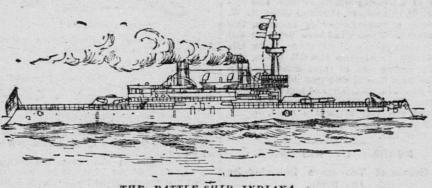
700 feet on either side of the vessel. The rapid-fire gups are so arranged that ; radiating fire of shot around the vessel will destroy any venturesome torpodo-boat or other light craft coming within range, and is particularly effective in forming a destructive fire against the endeavors of the enemy to work such of their larger guns as are only partially protected in action, and whose effectiveness depends very largely

upon gaining the initiative. The facilities for handling the ammunition are of the best. Passages connecting with all the magazines run the length of the armored inclosure, along which and near to the armored tubes and passing scuttles are distributed auxiliary magazines to obviate delay in transmitting ammunition Breckinridge of Arkansas to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of William Brown. No quorum voting, the House adjourned. during an engagement. The armor-plating of the Indiana is a

being the most effective ever put upon a vessel of her class. The following figures will show the thickness of the Harveyized nickel steel plates upon the several parts of has asked that a military force be sent to asserts that an erroneous impression has the monument had been raised and the con-Thickness of side belt, 18 inches; thick- Cherokee strip.

wide, 3 feet above and 4 feet 6 inches below feet, then taking a diagonal course inboard at an angle of 45 degrees for a longitudinal distance of 24 feet at each end, making a total broadside armor of 196 feet, passing inch gun turrets. On top of this side arm or is placed a steel deck 2% inches thick, under which are the magazines and machinery. Above this belt of side armor is placed the casemate, with a backing of 10 feet of coal. Forward and absft the redoubts are three inch protective decks of steel, which turn down to 41/2 feet below the water line, and on top of these decks there is a belt 7 feet high by 6 feet wide filled with waterexcluding material similar to "woodite." The stearing gear is below this deck pro-

vided to prevent the blast from splintering The side belt, diagonal belt, redoubts and the turrets have behind them a backing of The engines are of the twin-screw verti-



embody the acme of naval architecture and | cal, triple expansion, inverted cylinder type. The diameter of the cylinders is as follows: High-pressure, 34.5 inches; intermediate, 48 inches; low-pressure, 75 inches; stroke, 42 inches. With a full coal supply she will be able to steam ten days, giving her a radius of action of about 4000 knots. The complement of the vessel, officers and crew, is 460. It will thus be seen that the Indiana is

armed and fitted at all points for battle, and that she is a fit leader for the new navy of what will one day be the greatest power on the sea, as on the land, in the world. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The President | President-elect. and those who accompanied him to witness the launch of the Indiana at Philadelphia reached Washington on their return trip at about half-past 6 this evening. No incldents of note marked the journey.

WAS NOT SPEEDED.

The New Cruiser Detroit Meets Some Rather Thick Weather. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—The new cruiser Detroit left the Columbia Iron Works to-day to make a trial of her engines. When the deep water in which it is intended to speed her was reached thick weather came on and it was decided to return to the city. Splendid speed was developed in the channels, according to the reports made.

STEWART STOOD OUT.

Weight of the Sagebrush Statesman's Wrath.

He Refused to Act With His Former Associates and There Was No Executive Session.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- In the Senate today the naval appropriation bill was the first business taken up. The first amendment that elicited discussion was one appropriating \$300,000 for the expenses of the international naval rendezvous and review. After considerable discussion the appropriation was agreed to with the words "or so much thereof as may be necessary" added to it. The whole amendment was then agreed to, as was also the next amendment appropriating \$6800 for army expenses inident to the naval review.

The amendment for the construction of four light draft, protected gunboats, instead of one as provided in the bill was agreed to vithout question. Squire moved to increase the appropriation for a drydock at Puget Sound from \$225,000 to \$300,000, which was agreed to

and the bill then passed. Sherman moved to go into executive session. The ayes and noes were demanded on the Democratic side, and the motion was disagreed to-ayes 27, noes 29-a strict party vote. The result seemed to surprise the Republican Senators, several of whom went to the clerk's desk to examine the rollcall, where they found their side had been defeated simply because some of the Senators had not voted and were not paired. The Senate then took up the House bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in

the District of Columbia. It was passedayes 41, noes 15. A second motion was then made to go into executive session, and for the second time the motion was defeated; ayes 30, noes | Brazil which was offensive to the author-32. The Democratic vote in the negative was a compact one, and there was but one defection on the Republican side—Stewart of Nevada, however. The two Populists, Kyle and Peffer, voted with the Democrats. The agricultural bill was taken up and passed with a few unimportant amend

ments and the Senate adjourned. PIG TIN FREE.

There Was No Opposition to Springer's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The House, after agreeing to the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, proceeded to the Alabama contested election case of McDatle vs. Turpin, the majority report being in favor of Turpin. After a debate of some length Turpin, the sitting member, was declared entitled to the

On motion of Springer the bill was passed without the slightest opposition providing that after July 1, 1893, pig tin shall be exempt from duty.

On motion of C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania the bill was passed establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate iron and steel. An amendment was adopted on motion of Springer providing that nothing in the bill be construed to increase the duty on any imported article. Unfinished business was the motion of

Wants a Military Force. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. - Secretary Noble

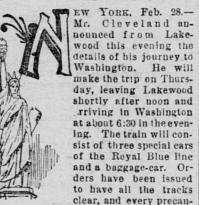
PUT IN CONTRAST.

Cleveland's Method and close of the fair. Stevenson's.

HOW THE LEADERS TRAVEL.

The Vice-President Comes With a Great Flourish and the President Without Ostentation.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.



ders have been issued to have all the tracks clear, and every precaution will be taken to avoid all delays. Cleveland has arranged especially to make no stops and to make the trip to Washington | Blaine family. as quickly and unostentatiously as possible. The party has been limited to the personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. No encouragement will be offered for large crowds to gather in the large cities or in the many small towns through which the train will pass. There will be no speechmaking nor handshaking en route; no newspaper men will be permitted on the train, and unless the present plans are upset the journey will be made without incident. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland expect to remain at the

White House after the inauguration. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Vice-Presidentelect Stevenson arrived at the national capital at 6 o'clock this evening. The arrival of the first member of the official family marked the dawn of the new era of the Democratic administration, and the triumphant Democracy made it the occasion of great rejoicing. Loud cheers went up from the assembled crowd as the gayly decorated train of seven cars rounded the curve near the station at exactly 6 o'clock. A committee at once boarded the special car of the Vice-President, and when a moment later Stevenson appeared leaning on the arm of Colonel J. G. Barret, chairman of the general inauguration committee, a loud cheer was given. Mrs. Stevenson, escorted by J. L. Norris, chairman of the executive committee, followed, and the whole party at once entered carriages and were driven to the Ebbitt House. After the arrival at the hotel the party were given a few minutes of rest, and after dinner occurred the informal reception. Congressman Springer and nearly all of the Illinois delegation called early, and later in the evening scores of Congressmen and prominent people from all parts of the country came to pay their respects to the Vice-

STATE POLITICS. There Is an Armed Truce Only in

Kansas. TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 28.-The Populist House in a body, fifty-four in number, marched into the Representative Hall this morning, he aded by the Populist Speaker. Dunsmore, and followed by the Populist sergeaut-at-arms carrying a United States flag. They were quietly received, the demonstration in the galleries being suppressed.

An hour was then spent drawing for seats. After the drawing Speaker Douglass took the floor and introduced a resolution pledging the House, in addition to making all the necessary appropriations, to pass a number of other measures before adjournment. The Populists opposed the resolution, and after much discussion it went over. The rest of the day was spent in profitless

discussion, and it now seems probable that no legislation will be effected by the Legislature beyond the passage of the regular appropriation bills. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-It may be positively stated that the well-known jurist, Frederick R. Coudert of New York, will be the next United States Minister to France.

He was leader in the movement of the antisnappers. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28. - The State Democratic convention met at noon to-day to nominate candidates for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. The following nominations were made: For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge George H. Durand of Flint; for Regents, Henry A. Harmon of Detroit and Robert T. Bunker

of Muskegon. CHICAGO, Feb. 28.-Carter H. Harrison was to-day nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Chicago, securing an easy victory over his principal opponent, Washington

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 28 .- Governor Mitchell has appointed Samuel Pasco United States Senator from March 4 till his successor is elected by the Legislature which meets in April.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 28 .- The Senatorial pallot resulted in no significant change. OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 28.-The Senatorial ballot was: Allen 47, Turner 22, Griggs 25, Van Patton 9. The remainder was scattering.

REVILED THEIR SAINT. Why Rev. Mr. Nelson Is Held in a

Brazilian Prison. BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.-Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, at the meeting of the Methodist annual conference which will begin to-morrow at Hagerstown, will ask for the appointment of a committee to visit President Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Satolli and urge them to use their influence in behalf of Rev. Mr. Nelson, a Methodist missionary now imprisoned in Brazil. His arrest and imprisonment were caused, it is said, by a statement made in his sermons concerning the patron saint of

POWDER EXPLOSION. Perils of Those Who Deal in Goods Jerkers of Lightning Work Them-

for Sportsmen. Sr. Louis, Feb. 28.-An explosion of lowder in the sporting goods house of Rawlings Brothers this afternoon wrecked the store and set fire to the building, but the flames were controlled and there was no injury except by smoke and a little water. Lizzie Welch, Lee Godfrey and Eliza Melrose, employes of the Rawlings Brothers, was taken home unconscious. Several other millions of francs for operations on the were quite seriously burned. A passing negre, William Brown, was cut by flying | the panic was allayed. glass. The pecuniary loss will be about \$10,000, fully insured.

POSTAL DIRECTORS. John W. Mackay and His Son Both in the Board.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- The annual meeting of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Com- and is now a week overdue. She has a crew pany was held to-day at the office in the of fifty-four men and a few passengers, in Washington building. The board of directail about seventy - three persons. The tors re-elected for the year includes George weather reported by all incoming steamers S. Coe, E. C. Platt, A. B. Chandler, George has been the worst experienced for years, G. Ward, William H. Baker, John W and all vessels are much overdue in con-Mackay, Charles R. Hesmer, William C. Van Horne, James Wellsworth, John W. Mackay Jr., and J. O. Stevens.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS. Through the Fair.

ton that the headquarters here, which were | ment is to be fulshed in the fall of 1895.

intended as a sort of rendezvous for people IS NOT HER MOVE. had been closed. He says that such reports are without foundation, and that the rooms are open at all times, and will be until the

SECURED A CONFESSION. Maggie Manzoni Implicated Florence

F. Donovan. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- The Coroner's inquest into the death of Maggie Manzoni, who died from a criminal operation, was concluded to-day. Joseph Manzoni, brother of the dead girl, testified that he was with his sister on the day she died. A short time before she expired he said: "Now, Maggie, tell me the truth." She said Florence F. Donovan was the father of her child and furnished money for the malpractice upon her. The jury's verdict was to the effect that Miss Manzoni died from septicemia, resulting from criminal operation performed by Sarah B. Chase and L. F. Diemer, and that Florence F. Donovan was accessory before the fact. Donovan is the ex-State Arbitration Commissioner of New York. The two women doctors were lodged in jail, and Donovan was held in \$10,000 bail.

IN BLAINE'S MEMORY. A Great Crowd Attends the Services Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.-Eight thousand people attended the Blaine memorial services, held under the auspices of the Blaine Clubs of Chicago, at the Auditorium to-night. The principal speaker was Hon. John M. Thurston of Omaha. At the conclusion of the speeches a long memorial was adopted. a copy of which was ordered sent to the

JERSEYMEN IN ARMS.

A Strong Protest Against the Resumption of Racing.

The State Has Had Enough of the

Thieves and Thugs Who

Follow Fast Horses.

Special to THE MORNING CALL

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- A storm of indignation against the passage of the racetrack bills is raging all over New Jersey, and instead of abating it is increasing. Many indignation meetings were held last night, and to-night the citizens of Paterson, Orange, Cape May, New Brunswick and other cities held meetings to protest against the overriding of Governor Werts' veto A public meeting was held this evening in Orange to protest against the bills, and was attended by many well-known citizens, and every clergyman in the vicinity was present. Steps were taken to lay the sense of the meeting before the Legislature and Governor Werts. A meeting of the Board of Trade was held in Paterson this evening to protest against the action of the Legislature on the racetrack bills.

The people of Paterson are especially famed as the Guttenburg. About two years | extensive use of silver. ago, when Clifton was closed through the efforts of Judge Dixon, a decided improve- | tually rejected by a vote of 229 to 148, and ment was noted in the moral atmosphere of | the announcement of the vote was received Paterson, and now the thought that all the | with loud Liberal cheers. scum of the racetrack followers would again be imported into the city has awakened public sentiment of the strongest character. The Clifton Track Association as serts that racing will be started at Clifton on St. Patrick's day, but the matter will be ought to the end by the people. NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.-Notices wer

read in all the prayer-meetings in the city to-night for as many people as possible to go to Trenton to-morrow to protest against the racetrack bills. PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 28.-At the Board

of Trade indignation meeting to-night a committee of twenty-five leading citizens was selected to attend the anti-racetrack demonstration at Trenton to-morrow. FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 28.-Quite a sensation was created throughout the county when the Township Committee of Eatontown, all members of the churches in that place, granted Monmouth Park a license for a term of five years at a yearly rental of \$1. An agent of the Racing Association visited members of the committee, and he was as-

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28 .- The sale at Glenville opened this morning with a fair crowd of spectators, but with few bidders present. Early in the morning the Sidney colts were shown and at 10:30 o'clock Aucioneer Edmonson ordered Sidney to be brought out. The bidding on the stallion

sured that they were in favor of giving the

was slow. The first bidder was C. F. Emery of this city. His bid was \$20,000. George H. Hammond of Detroit bid \$25,000. There the price remained, while the auctioneer worked hard and long to raise the price. Finally, Joseph Hubingeo of New Haven bid \$26,000, but when Hammond came back with \$27,000 he dropped out. Fasig then worked hard to get more money, but in vain, and the horse was finally knocked down to Hammond at

Including Sidney thirty-nine horses were sold to-day at the Tattersall-Fasig stables, the total amount received for them being \$66,605. The following were among the sales: Frou Frou, to H. S. Henry of Phila delphia, for \$3500; Fausta, to Millard S unders of Cleveland, for \$2100; Odd Fellow, to Jacobs Brothers of Hubbard, Ohio, for \$2000; Sidmont, to E. W. Johnsdale of Carthage, Mo., for \$2555.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28 .- The track was slow. Four and a half furlongs, Daphne won, San Jacinto second, Denver third. Time, :593/4

Six furlongs, Progression won, Henry

Owsley second, Flora McDonald third. Time, 1:19. Seven furlongs, Larue won, Loftin Jr second, Barker third. Time, 1:051/4. Six turlongs, C. B. Willingham won, Vir den second, Rushling third. Time, 1:35%. Handicap, seven furlongs, Maud won, Bobby Beach second, Primero third. Time,

PUSHED DOWNSTAIRS. selves Into a Panic.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- A serious panic occurred among the employes of the Western Union Telegraph office this afternoon during the progress of a small fire which broke out on the second floor of the building. In the rush from the operating-room Miss Alice Walsh was pushed down the stairway and | ment to make an annual grant of five to ten girls fainted and it was some time before | canal u til the work is completed. The

SEVEN DAYS OVERDUE. Anxiety for the Fate of the Steamer Laronic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Some anxiety is felt for the White Star Line freighter Laronic, which left Liverpool on February 11 weather reported by all incoming steamers sequence.

GRANT'S MONUMENT.

Raised at Last.

International Courtesy. Special to THE MORNING CALL.

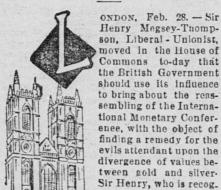
England and the Monetary

Conference.

AMERICA TOOK THE INITIATIVE

Mr. Gladstone Reads the Silver Men

of England a Needed Lesson in



tional Monetary Conference, with the object of finding a remedy for the evils attendant upon the divergence of values between gold and silver-Sir Henry, who is recognized as a respectable authority on trade ques-

national misfortune, and a fixed bimetallic ratio was the sole remedy for the existing difficulties growing out of the currency problem. Samuel Montague, Liberal, well known as a member of the banking-house of Sam-

uel Montague & Co., earnestly supported Sir Henry's motion, and other bimetallists addressed the House in behalf of the propo-Mr. Gladstone, in reply, reminded the House that the International Monetary Conference met at the initiative of the United States, and that it would be an un-

precedented proceeding now to deprive

America of the initiative. In the opinion

tions, argued that monometallism was a

of the Government, no plan as yet proposed showed how it was possible to change the standard of value in Great Britain. [Hear, hear.] Gladstone said that England was not alone among civilized nations in a determination to adhere to the present monetary system. Half of the powers represented at the conference had shown that they leaned toward bimetallism, but as yet they had not given the faintest shadow of an indication of what change they were prepared to make. In conclusion Gladstone made an elaborate

exposition of the benefits of monometallism and the dangers of bimetallism. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture under the last Salisbury administration, supported the motion of Sir Henry, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that the failure of the conference was due to the absence of all definite proposals. If the United States should reconvene the conference and submit definite proposals, the aroused over the bills on account of the British Government would be happy to preximity of the Clifton Racetrack, which | send back the delegates, but it could not be s considered as of low order and as ill- expected to provide a scheme for the more Sir Henry Thompson's motion was even-

AGREED TO DISAGREE.

Still Fighting Over the Sherman Bond Amendment. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-A Representative who called on the President says the latter is emphatic in the statement that under no circumstances will there be any issue of bonds during the remainder of his admin-

istration.

Carlisle, fresh from a visit to Cleveland, had an extended conference with Secretary Foster this morning on the finances of the The conferrees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have resolved to report a dis-

The coming Secretary of the Treasury,

agreement upon the Sherman bond amend-THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

Orangemen Everywhere Preparing to Resist Home Rule Boston, Feb. 28.-A special to the Jourlicense for racing under the new law just Orangemen in Canada who are even now nal from Montreal says: There are 20,000 actively though secretly preparing to help their brethren in Ulster should the Irish home rule bill pass the Commons and the Lords. The different lodges all over the dominion are in active correspondence and a large sum of money has already been subscribed. Negotiations are carried on openly with Australia, where there is a very large body of Ulster Protestants, and a contingent is promised from there to go to Ireland. One of the steamship companies here has been asked for rates for several

> BELFAST, Feb. 28 .- The National Federation has elected Thomas Sexton president, indorsed Gladstone's home rule bill and denounced Salisbury for endeavoring to incite Orangemen to outrage and riot in opposition to the bill.

> > AMERICANS PRESENTED.

thousand men.

The Queen Had Pleasant Weather for Her Drawing-Room. LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The weather was cold and clear to-day and the sunshine gave a cheerful air to the surroundings at Buckingham Palace. It was excellent weather for the drawing-room held by her Majesty Queen Victoria, assisted by her daughter. the Dowager Empress Frederick, Princess Beatrice and other members of the reval family. About 300 persons were presented

to her Majesty, including all the members of the American legation. LEO GREATLY DISPLEASED. He Wanted the American Pilgrims

to Come to Him. LONDON, Feb. 28.-A Central news dispatch from Rome says: "The Pope is greatly displeased by the abandonment of the American pilgrimage. He attributes the abandonment of the undertaking to the disputes between Archbishop Satolli and the American Bishops and has ordered an inquiry." URGED TO GO ON.

France Cannot Afford to Abandon the Canal. PARIS. Feb. 28.—Thebant lectured to an mmense audience last evening on the Panama canal. He urged the French Govern-

audience, which included many members of the Panama committee, applauded with great enthusiasm. The Pope Works Too Hard. ROME, Feb. 28 .- Dr. Lapponi, the newly

appointed body physician to Pope Leo, has enjoined upon him the need of rest. LOW TARIFF ON WHISKY.

How the House Would Go About Breaking the Trust. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The Judiciary

Committee of the House adopted the report of the sub-committee investigating the whisky trust. The report recommends that the duty on imported liquors be reduced The Money to Build It Has Been from \$250 to \$1 per gallon, and that the tariff on all goods be reduced whenever Open Now and to Be Kept Open | New York, Feb. 28.-At the annual found that they were being influenced by a meeting of the Grant Monument Associa- trust er combination. It also recommends CHICAGO, Feb. 28.-The manager of the | tion to-day President Horace Porter an- | that rectifying establishments be made Washington State headquarters in this city | nounced that enough money to complete | subject to governmental supervision, and all prevent the threatened invasion of the gained ground in various cities of Washing- tracts to build it had been let. The monu- components. The Republicans in the commiltee object to the tariff feature of the re-

port, and will file a minority report on that point. They deny that the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company, a whisky trust, so called, is a trust.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GETTING UNEASY.

The Chinese in Chicago Do Not Want to Leave.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The Chinese laborers in this city are getting uneasy as May approaches. There are more than 3000 Chinese in Chicago, and a large proportion of these come under the head of laborers. Only about a dozen have so far registered in Collector Namer's office. Now, however, inquirles are being made by the Chinese in the Clark-street drugstores and elsewhere as to the new law. After May 1 next various Government officials are empowered to arrest all Chinese laborers who cannot show certificates of registration and to bring them before a United States Judge, who

will order them to be returned to China. CALIFORNIA WINES. The Valuable Cargo Taken East by

the Conemaugh. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-The steamship Conemaugh, which arrived to-day, brought a cargo of wines from San Francisco, valued at \$400,000. This is the largest cargo ever brought by a steamship from that port.

WON BY DEMPSEY.

Keogh Fails to Stop Him in Four Rounds.

Interesting Contest Before the Pastime Club of Portland-Dempsey's Opponent a Heavy-Weight.

Special to THE MORNING CALL

PORTLAND, Feb. 28.-Jack Dempsey appeared in the ring to-night for the first time since Bob Fitz:immons wrested the middleweight championship from him at New Orleans about two years ago. Billy Keogh, a heavy-weight, who gained some notoriety recently by defeating Patsy Kardiff, undertook to knock Dempsey out in four rounds for a purse and the gate receipts at the Pastime Athletic Club.

Dempsey showed that he had lost none of his former cleverness and successfully avoided the big fellow's rushes and hit him when and where he willed. At the end of the fourth round Keogh had falled in his effort, and the referee awarded the contest to Dempsey. The event was preceded by four preliminary set-tos between local men of the light and feather weight classes. After a long and tedious wait, which heavily taxed the

patience of the crowd, Keogh entered the ring at 11:15, followed soon after by Dempsey, whose appearance was the signal for great applause, which continued until he had reached his corner. The announcement was then made that Jack Robertson had been chosen referee Keogh's weight was announced at 190 and Dempsey's 150. Both men bore evidence of having trained well. When they faced each other in the ring Dampsey seemed a lillipution by the side of his hig opponent. When time was called both men sprang

Keogh in the side. Keogh reached for Jack's jaw, but fell short. Dempsey landed on Keogh's jaw. The men clinched and the round closed. Keogh rushed Dempsey into a corner and the men clinched. Dempsey feinted and landed a right-hander against Keogh's jaw. Second-Dempsey assumed the aggressive. Keogh made a left-hand swing, grazing Dempsey's neck. Dempsey led for

Keogh's wind, but was stopped by the

latter's right. Dempsey again made for

the big man's wind and succeeded in land-

lightly into the ring and shook has

Dempsey led with his left and caught

ing with his right. Third-Dempsey landed on Keogh's stomach and the latter rushed Dempsey into his corner, but the middle-weight escaped without damage. Jack jabbed Keegh in the mouth. Keegh rushed Dempsey into a corner, but he evaded him, and after cleverly getting away rapped Keogh on the nose. Keogh continued his rushes, but Dempsey cleverly got away and led Keogh around the ring.

In the fourth and last round the same

tactics were pursued. Keogh was unable

to find Dempsey, who would land at will on

ing away from a clinch Keogh struck

the big man's stomach and face. In break-

Dempsey on the jaw and cries of "foul" were raised, but were not allowed. At the end of the fourth round the referee awarded the contest to Dempsey.

WANT THEIR LIBERTY. St. Clair County Judges Find Confinement Irksome. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.-John A. Lucas, the attorney for the St. Clair County Judges imprisoned in the County Jail, sued out a writ of habeas corpus this afternoon requiring them to be brought before Judge Phillips of the United States Circuit Court in chambers for the reason that they were wrongfully, unjustly and illegally detained in imprisonment. Judge Phillips granted

the writ, returnable on Thursday.

day she reiterated the statement that she would kill her sisters again if the circumstances were the same as when she did the deed. She expressed no sorrow for the

EXPRESSED NO SORROW.

Julia Force Says She Would Kill Her

Sisters Again.

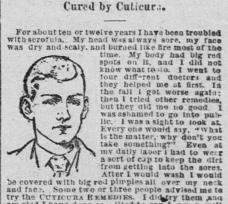
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28 .- Julia Force, who

murdered her two sisters Saturday, was

adjudged insane to-day. She will be taken

to the asylum at Milledgeville. In court to-

SCROFULA 12 YEARS Always Sore. Burned Like Fire. Ashamed to Be Seen. Got Worse Under Four Doctors.



and face. Some two or three people advised me to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I didn'ty them and am glad I nave done so, Giad to say I am a well man and in the best of health since. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES. lose my portrait.

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Cuticura Remedies CUTICUEA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skia Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICUEA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICUEA, SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and sealp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, sealp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to ago, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physiciaus, hospitais and all other remedies fall.

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