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The Morning Call.

VOLUME LXXI—NO. 100. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1892—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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PROTECTION FOR THE SEALS.

Correspondence Between the United States and Great Britain.

ENGLAND'S DISPOSITION FOR DELAY.

President Harrison's Determined Policy—American Sealing Grounds to Be Protected—Vigorous Measures to Be Pursued.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence in regard to the Bering Sea question covering the period from April 20, 1891, to the date of the recent correspondence. The most important letters are two from Sir Julian Pauncefote under dates of February 29 and March 7 and his reply sent yesterday. In his note of February 29 Sir Julian informs Mr. Blaine that Lord Salisbury does not admit, as previously indicated by Mr. Blaine, that the delays have been greater on the part of Great Britain than the United States. He says the British Commissioners have reported that there was no danger of a serious diminution of the seals, and therefore the necessity for a modus vivendi is not apparent. Still, he would not object to a prohibition limited to a zone of not more than thirty miles around Pribyloff islands, provided the catch on the islands be limited to 30,000.

In his note of March 7 Sir Julian presents arguments in support of Lord Salisbury's refusal to accede to another modus vivendi. He says he first agreed to it under the stipulation that the measure could not be repealed, and there is no apparent danger to the seal species. He adds: The zone proposed is more extensive than that mentioned by Blaine on March 16, 1891, and the anticipation of conflicts, considered in the

further learned that petitions to that end will be addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

TOLSTOI'S LETTERS.

Russian Ministers Complain to the Czar of Their Effect.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Several of the Ministers believe that the letters of Tolstoi published in the foreign papers giving accounts of the distress in Russia, should be stopped, and have urged the Czar to place the Count under arrest. The Czar has refused.

MRS. OSBORNE'S PUNISHMENT.

She Pleads Guilty to Robbery and Perjury, and Is Sentenced to Imprisonment.

LONDON, March 9.—Mrs. Osborne, against whom an indictment was found for larceny and perjury, to-day pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Mrs. Hargreaves made a plea that the court would show mercy to Mrs. Osborne and deal as leniently as possible with her. Mrs. Osborne wept bitterly during Mrs. Hargreaves' remarks. The prisoner was then sentenced and led away to her cell.

Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne is the wife of a captain in the British army, and the crime she committed caused quite a sensation a few months ago in London society circles. Mrs. Osborne, prior to her marriage last summer, was the guest of Mrs. Hargreaves at her country place. While there with a number of other guests, of which Captain Osborne was one, the hostess missed a valuable pearl necklace, said to be worth many thousand pounds. No trace of the missing jewelry was discovered for some months, until Mrs. Hargreaves by accident overheard a conversation of some friends regarding a valuable set of pearls for sale at a leading jeweler's on the Strand in London.

On making inquiry at the jewelry-store the pearls were recognized by a peculiarity of the setting, and the storekeeper willingly gave a description of the lady who had sold them to him and her reason for disposing of them, together with the numbers of the bank notes which he paid the woman. A quiet investigation developed the place where the notes were exchanged and suspicion was strongly directed to the young

TALKING ON THE TARIFF.

McMillin Opens the Debate for the Democratic Majority.

DINGLEY DEFENDS THE McKINLEY ACT.

The Issue Presented on Wool, Sugar and Free Ships—Arguments Advanced for the Campaign.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The tariff discussion of the Fifty-second Congress was opened in the House to-day with McMillin of Tennessee leading the tariff-reform forces of the Democrats and Dingley of Maine defending the McKinley law. To Representative Blount of Georgia, a parliamentarian of twenty years' Congressional experience, was awarded the honor of presiding over the proceedings of the committee of the whole. In the days of long political wrangling that are probably to follow in the committee of the whole Speaker Crisp will find the respite he has so much desired. To-day he occupied a seat in the gallery, and was as interested an auditor as any of the other 2000 visitors who bent eagerly forward to catch every word of the partisan orations. The press and diplomatic galleries were also crowded, but the crowning indication of the im-

bills," said Dingley, "embrace all the tariff reform that the Democratic majority of 140 has to offer in redemption of all the pledges and promises made before the last election. "The voters, who have been cheated once, would like to know, and they have the right to be informed now and here by the 140 Democratic majority of this House, exactly what kind of a tariff bill the Democracy would substitute for the existing McKinley tariff. The people demand that this Democratic House shall present such a measure as they profess to be ready to substitute for the McKinley tariff before the election, not after it. They ask that they may have full information of exactly what is proposed while they may have a chance to express an opinion on it and not after it is too late. The fact that the Democratic leaders have not and will not present such a complete tariff measure is practically a confession that they dare not let the people see what they propose to do."

Injury to the Farmer.

Dingley defended the McKinley act eloquently and at length. He argued that the three bills proposed by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee could only result in nothing but injury to the farmer. The free-wool bill, he said, proposed free trade for the most universal product of the farm, and the continued protection for the manufacturer of wool. "It would certainly reduce the price and destroy the wool industry. Every evil prophecy relating to the McKinley tariff," said Dingley, "has been disproved by the march of events. Every prediction of its benefits has been made good. Protection has been more than justified. The policy which has done so much to make the country the largest agricultural, manufacturing, mining and the most prosperous country on earth, is here to stay." [Great applause.] Before the conclusion of Dingley's speech the committee arose and the House adjourned. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

A FIERCE BLIZZARD'S WORK.

Violent and Destructive Storm Raging Throughout the Northwest.

WHIRLING CYCLONE OF SNOW AND SLEET.

People Frozen to Death, Trains Blown From the Track and Abandoned, and Telegraph Wires Prostrated.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—A frightful post-winter blizzard, from Lake Michigan to Montana, the worst in years and unexampled at this season, is raging to-night, according to the fitful advices possible over telegraph wires iced and snapping asunder as soon as patched. There has been a fall of 50 degrees in temperature, with a whirling cyclone of snow and sleet, and reports from all sides of destruction to property and life are features of the extraordinary visitation.

Individual cases are instanced of people freezing to death. All trains are delayed; on many roads cars have been blown from the track.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.—An unusually violent blizzard is raging here to-day and the snow is drifting badly. The morning trains are several hours late, and the after-

Side Street Railroad, this morning presented himself at the office of the clerk of the Criminal Court, and gave bail to appear for trial. Starkey is the alleged author of the "special" sent from Canada relating to the Cronin trial.

Colorado River Indian Reservation.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the Senate a communication concerning the Colorado River Indian Reservation in California. He says that no canal, irrigation ditch or railroads shall be allowed to cross this reservation without authority of an act of Congress, as such action would violate the treaty rights of the Indians.

Copper Trust.

BOSTON, March 9.—It is reliably stated that negotiations for a copper combine are proceeding satisfactorily. The delay is occasioned principally by the greatness of the undertaking. The chief trouble has been the arriving at a settlement with Haggin of the Anaconda, but it is believed some basis satisfactory to him has now been practically agreed upon.

Surprise in Store for Dana.

CHICAGO, March 9.—General Alger is in the city to-day. He speaks favorably of his chances of securing the nomination for the Presidency. Speaking of his war record, General Alger says he has a surprise in store for Charles A. Dana, which will be a regular bombshell when it is exploded.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Three Negroes Taken From Jail and Killed by a Mob.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—Four Deputy Sher-

THROTTLED COMPETITION.

The Merchants' Petition Against the Pacific Mail.

STETSON'S WORK FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Independent Shippers All Favor the Movement.

What Captain William L. Merry Says Upon the Subject.

"The Call" Is Given Credit for the Victory That Has Been Won by the San Diego Citizens.

Nearly all of the independent merchants of this city are ready to sign the petition to Congress asking for the withholding of the Government subsidy from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This was ascertained by a general inquiry yesterday.

"We must do something," is the general remark, "to break up the combination be-

Transportation by Land and Sea.

to suit himself, which, of course, would mean the closing up of competition. But now, if the Traffic Association were incorporated, it could easily make an ironclad contract with the steamship company say for ten or twelve years, by which the carrier would be bound to keep clear of all combinations to maintain rates. Then if Mr. Huntington or any other man who happened to be at the head of railroad affairs should buy up every share of stock of the steamship company it would not help him in the least in the matter of controlling competition, for there would be the contract—a perfectly legal and binding arrangement—which he could not get around.

"The members of the Traffic Association see this, and they stand ready to incorporate. This will probably be done soon."

It pleased the merchants of this city very much to learn that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had receded from its position with reference to not handling freight and passengers offered to it by the citizens of San Diego. The local shippers regard this as an effort to placate the public and they lay it to the agitation that has been commenced to induce the Government to withhold the subsidy now paid to the company for carrying the mails.

"The people of San Diego ought to be grateful to THE CALL for the attention it has given to the subject," said a shipper yesterday. "It has certainly done some good work. The Mail Company realizes the fact that it is in a very unpopular attitude toward the people. This subsidy matter has been stirred up before, but never in the way it has been done in this case. Formerly the shippers have said: 'Yes, that's good. Give it to them.' Now they are going to work for themselves and something will be accomplished."

The petition will probably be ready for signatures next week. It will be well circulated, and care will be taken that none of the copies fall into the wrong hands.

Meantime the Mail Company continues to receive its $75,000 a month for "space" in its steamers, which is at the command of

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

VEST ACQUITTED.

SKOOKUM ROOT

HAIR GROWER.

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