THE RECORD-UNION.

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WITHDRAWING THE TROOPS.

Trouble at the Washington Mines Believed to be Over.

ONLY ONE COMPANY TO BE LEFT ON THE FIELD.

No Further Attempt to be Made to Disarm Strikers—Governor Ferry Opposed to Declaring Martial Law, Thinking That the Civil Power Has Not Been Exhausted—The Strikers Reported to be Losing Heart, and Many Anxious to Return to Work.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SEATTLE, July 10.—General Curry had a conference last night with Governor Ferry at Olympia and urged further measures to restore order at the mines.

The Governor was averse to declaring martial law until the civil power has been exhausted, and accordingly General Curry telegraphed Colonel Haines to request the County Commissioners to meet him to-day.

At Newcastle last evening a man named Carey was stoned by a striker named Wall, who had been evicted from the house Carey now occupies. Wall was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff and great excitement followed, but he was afterward released.

A commission of citizens at Black Diamond which was appointed to secure the surrender of arms, has resigned, admitting that its mission has utterly failed.

The strikers are reported to be losing heart, and the more conservative of them are anxious to go to work. They are only restrained by the more radical, who become belligerent as their cause becomes more desperate.

At a conference this evening between the county officials and General Curry and Colonel Haines of the militia it was decided to reduce the force at the mines from five to three companies, leaving the cavalry in the field, as Governor Ferry thinks the civil power has not been exhausted.

No further attempt will be made to disarm the strikers. Sheriff Woolery will send additional deputies to each mine.

Superintendent Corry of the Oregon Improvement Company says that the number of arms at Franklin has been exaggerated, and that all arms have been surrendered. Shipments of coal from the several mines daily increase, showing the strike to be broken.

AN ENORMOUS CAVE.

An Exploring Party Discover a Large Cave in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The *Examiner* to-morrow morning will announce the discovery of enormous caverns in Josephine County, Oregon, about twelve miles north of California, and about forty miles from the coast.

The exploring party which visited the caverns reached them by way of Grant's Pass, Or., on the line of the Oregon and California branch of the Southern Pacific. From thence the party traveled thirty miles to Kirby, and then proceeded into the mountains with pack trains and horses.

Two openings in the cave were discovered. These openings look like small fissures in a great limestone bluff. This limestone extends for miles, and appears massive and solid outside, but is honeycombed within, with cracks and crevasses, which extend for miles without any apparent order or system.

Many of the passages within the cave are described as of great beauty, containing in them semi-transparent stalactites, giant milk-white pillars, and pools and streams of pure, clear water. A creek flows from the main opening to the cave, and it was here that the party entered.

They spent a week in exploring the cave, and found innumerable passages and chambers, and several miles from the entrance they discovered a small lake of clear water and a waterfall thirty feet in hight. All kinds of grotesque figures were found in the various chambers. A large number of flash light photographs were taken.

The only sign of animal life was found a short distance from the entrance, where a few bones indicated that bears had used it for a lair and carried their prey there.

It was estimated that the main body of the cave was fifteen hundred feet from the surface of the mountain, and the cavern itself appeared to be fully as large as the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Annual Report Filed With the Railroad Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The report of the Southern Pacific Company and also the reports of the leased lines operated by the company have been filed with the Railroad Commissioners. The report of the Southern Pacific Company shows that 4,483.57 miles are operated under lease; that no dividends were declared during the year; that the amount of capital stock outstanding is $116,074,890; that the company has no funded debt; that it owns no railroad except through ownership of the capital stock of railroad companies; that the total par value of stocks owned by the company is $152,018,300, which cost the company $115,723,815; that the gross earnings from the operation of the Pacific system amounts to $34,857,709, and the income from the operation of the Pacific system was $12,881,491, and from the Atlantic system $4,312,773; that the company owns bonds of other companies amounting to $999,000, and stocks of other companies amounting to $115,723,815; that the floating debt is $3,619,848. The total passenger earnings of the Pacific system were $12,459,684, and the total freight earnings $21,064,508. The number of passengers carried on the Pacific system was 16,556,283, and the number of tons of freight carried 6,292,069.

LOST HER BEARINGS.

A Nicaraguan Bark Runs Ashore Below the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The Nicaraguan bark Don Carlos, Captain Tobey, seventy-four days from Caleta-Buena, Chile, lost her bearings in a dense fog late this afternoon while trying to enter the bay and ran ashore a mile south of the Golden Gate. Tugs went to her rescue, and there are now three lines fast to her and a life-boat along side.

It will be impossible to get her off until high tide, which comes at midnight, but it is believed the damage will be small. The sea is not very high. The Don Carlos is a wooden bark of 694 tons, consigned to Grace & Company, San Francisco.

LATER—At 10 o'clock the tugs succeeded in getting the ship off and are towing her in.

Willows Election Fraud Cases.

MARYSVILLE, July 10.—The Culver case, the second of the Willows election fraud cases, which has occupied the attention of the Superior Court for the last four weeks, went to the jury this afternoon at 2 o'clock, after four days' argument. The jury was out at 3 o'clock, and from reports current it is thought it is so evenly divided that there is not any possibility of an agreement.

Fatally Stabbed.

MODESTO, July 10.—At Long's ranch, twenty miles east of here, day before yesterday, H. I. Fuller and Frank Albert quarreled. Albert knocked Fuller down, and the latter then stabbed Albert, inflicting injuries believed to be certainly fatal, though he is still alive. Fuller was brought to jail here. The men were both laborers on a ranch.

Made Good the Loss.

SONORA, July 10.—County Clerk Fitzgerald to-day succeeded in raising $1,918 which he took from the moneys belonging to the License and Tax Collector, thereby making good the loss to the county.

Looks Like a Murder.

PORTLAND, July 10.—The body of John Reed, with a bullet hole in his head, was found in the Gilbert River, a few miles below this city, this morning. Suspicions of foul play are entertained.

Injury to Orange Trees.

MARYSVILLE, July 10.—Wind the past few days has done serious injury to young orange trees, and competent authority says one-half of the local crop has been destroyed.

"DECENNIAL DAY."

How It Was Observed by the Christian Endeavor Society.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.—This is "Decennial Day" of the Christian Endeavor Societies, and it was opened at 6:30 by a half-hour prayer meeting. The regular session was called to order at 9:30. Rev. Dr. Ware read for the morning lesson the sixth chapter of the Second Corinthians. President Clark then announced the committees. A "Free Parliament" was conducted by Rev. Dr. Ronthaler of Indianapolis, the subject for consideration being "What the Society Has Done."

Dr. Ronthaler opened with a fifteen-minute talk explaining the topic was not to consider the relations of the society to the church, for the society is the church. His speech was the introduction of one of the most interesting general exercises. From all over the hall the delegates were on their feet with minute suggestions as the work of the society. Responses came so fast that each remark seemed to be the signal for a fresh burst of applause. Sociability, evangelistic efforts, support of the pastor, conversion of souls, opposition to saloons, Sunday amusements and many other points were brought out in quick succession.

Secretary Naer read a cablegram from Natal, South Africa, enjoining them to "Enlarge the tent."

A cablegram was sent to Dr. Spurgeon, extending love and greeting.

A short prayer service was then had, which was followed by three brief addresses on "What the Societies May Do."

Rev. Dr. Hoyt called for a vote from the pastors on the loyalty of the society to the church, and from all over the immense hall came the response, which was acknowledged by applause from the young people.

Rev. Dr. Dille of Oakland, Cal,, considered "The Society and the Church Officers." He believed the Endeavor movement was the arrival of reinforcements which have been needed by the church, and the full development of this movement meant the conversion of all the children of to-day and a millennium in thirty years.

Rev. Dr. Warden of Philadelphia had for his topic "The Society and Sunday-school." He did not believe in suppressing the young people. Every one in the Sunday-school above the infant class should be in a Christian Endeavor Society.

Ira D. Sankey sang "Only Remembered by What We Have Done," after asking a silent prayer for Dr. Spurgeon.

Singing and adjournment followed.

At 1:30 o'clock a committee meeting was held to consider the question of Sunday observance and the closing of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday. A meeting of all the Methodist delegates was held in the Centenary Church at 1:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon session a number of topics were considered and several addresses were made.

ON THE TURF.

Results of Yesterday's Racing Events in the East.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 10.—The weather was clear, warmer, and the track fast.

Three-quarters of a mile, Cascade won, Louis second, Idea third. Time, 1:18¼.

Five furlongs, Pedestrian won, Uncle Sim second, Peruvian third. Time, 1:03¾.

Six furlongs, Bellevue won, Houston second, Tanner third. Time, 1:16¼.

Mile and a sixteenth, Virgie won, Rover second, St. John third. Time, 1:50¼.

Mile and a furlong, Longstreet won, Reclare second, Prince Royal third. Time, 1:56?

Five furlongs, Meriden won. Lizzie second, Miss Colville third. Time, 1:02¼.

Mile and a quarter, Ganymede won, Kern second, Glendale third. Time, 2:12½.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The weather was clear, and the track fast. There was seven races.

Three-quarters of a mile, Gorman won, Breeze second, Julius Sax third. Time, 1:15.

One mile, Chinsea won, Acclaim second, Melody third. Time, 1:42.

Mile and a furlong, Poet Scout won, Ormande second, Pomfret third. Time, 1:57.

Mile and a quarter, Guido won, Morris second, Varlera third. Time, 2:07¾.

One mile, Philora won, Haglehurst second, Silver Lake third. Time, 1:42.

One mile, Balgowan won, Ed Bell second, Linlithgow third. Time, 1:43¾.

One mile, Take Notice won, Forerunner second, Penn P. third. Time, 1:42¼.

EASTERN BALL GAMES.

The Chicago Club Again Takes the Lead in the Pennant Race.

CHICAGO, July 10.—After an exciting game Chicago to-day gained the first place for the third time this season. Score: Chicago 8, New York 6. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Rusie and Buckley.

CINCINNATI July 10.—A home run, two hits and two errors in the fifth explain Cincinnati's defeat to-day. Score: Cincinatti 2, Boston 5. Batteries—Rhines, Radbourne and Herrington; Nichol and Ganzel.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Timely batting, added by bases on balls and errors by the visitors, gave the home team to-day's game. Score: Cleveland 4, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Gruber and Zimmer; Lovett and Daily.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Hits when needed won to-day's game for the visitors. Score: Pittsburg 3, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—King and Berger; Esper and Gray.

Americans Must be Careful.

Standish—What's that? You say you were attacked by highwaymen on the way here?

Winthrope—Yes, and robbed of every cent, after being beaten insensible.

Standish—Honest citizens ought to go armed.

Winthorpe—I was armed.

Standish—Then why didn't you shoot?

Winthorpe—I was afraid some of the highwaymen might be unnaturalized residents, and I did not wish to risk plunging my beloved country into a foreign war.—New York Weekly.

KEYSTONE BANK FAILURE.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker on the Witness Stand.

HE RELATES HIS TRANSACTIONS WITH THE BANK.

Horrible Tragedy Enacted in Ellis, Neb.—John Puterbaugh, Crazed From the Effects of La Grippe, Murders His Wife and Children, and then Sends a Bullet Through His Own Brain.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The Bardsley Investigating Committee held another session to-day, at which Postmaster-General Wanamaker testified concerning his transaction with the Keystone Bank, and a statement made by Bardsley to editor McWade of the *Ledger* was for the first time made public. It proved to be a long interview, in which Bardsley again went over the story of the Keystone Bank, and stoutly maintained that he put the $930,000 in the bank, but did not know what became of it. Bardsley said that Bank Examiner Drew had been a heavy borrower from the Keystone Bank, and he was completely under the thumb of Lucas and Marsh.

In regard to John Wanamaker, Bardsley said that Marsh told him that Wanamaker knowingly held over-issued bank stock, demanded $100,000 for it, and upset the plans for reorganizing the bank.

Marsh retained Sulzberger and Johnson as counsel, and they made a demand on Wanamaker, which he refused, proposing that the Lucas estate should pay him $50,000, Marsh $25,000 and the bank $25,000. The lawyers then notified Wanamaker that if the fraudulent shares were not delivered at a specified date they would resort to legal measures. The shares were then turned over without delay.

Bardsley asserted than Wanamaker had made a threat that he would see Comptroller Lacey and have the bank closed before they expected it. In March, 1890, Marsh came to him and said Wanamaker wanted $200,000 at once, and Bardsley let Marsh have the money. Bardsley also talked a great deal about his connection in the past with several prominent Philadelphians, and blamed them for the stand they had taken against him.

Speaking of the scheme to get the gas works from the city, Bardsley asserts that Colonel McClure, of the *Times*, was in it. McClure was to get a big block of stock for his advocacy in his paper, and was not to pay a cent for it.

Regarding the payment of $500 to Hugh Mullen, Bardsley said Mayor Fitler wanted Mullen appointed Mercantile Appraiser, and William M. Singerly, of the *Record*, wanted Richard J. Lennon appointed to the same place. Afterward Bardsley learned that Mat Quay and the Auditor-General were pushing General Albert Crawford for the same place. The result was that overtures were made to Singerly to draw Lennon out of the fight, and he was promised that if Lennon was taken out $100,000 State money would be deposited in the Chestnut-street Bank. This was done, and Mayor Fitler got angry at what he claimed to be a broken promise. Bardsley then paid Mullen $500 to redeem the promise to the Mayor.

Bardsley said B. B. Yard got a great deal of Keystone money. He was in the pool with Lucas and Mash, and Marsh allowed him to overdraw his account $90,000, even when the run on the bank was going on.

The remainder of the statement was simply a long story of Bardsley's trouble, containing no new facts.

Yard was then called, but did not respond, his counsel announcing that his case had been appealed.

The committee instructed the City Solicitor to take steps to compel Yard to appear.

Then Postmaster-General Wanamaker appeared. He said he never pledged over-issued stock after he was told it was an over-issue, and it was out of his hands at the time. He did not know Yard, and had never met Mrs. Lucas but once.

Asked what transpired between him and Marsh at Washington, he said Marsh asked him to assist the bank, and he declined. Wanamaker said his firm's balance in the Keystone bank at the time of the run was $10,000, and when it closed it was much larger. The last money received from the bank was about a year before the bank closed, and the last discount was obtained in October, 1890.

As to the story told by Bardsley about threats to close the bank, and that lawyers compelled him to return the stock, Wanamaker said it was absolutely false. Granville Haines and Samuel B. Huly came to Washington to see him about over-issue stock, and he told them they must settle for it, and if they did not, in justice to himself, he should inform the Comptroller of Currency. After the bank closed he gave up the stock.

Bardsley's statement that Marsh obtained from him $200,000 for Wanamaker in March, 1890, was absolutely untrue; without the slightest foundation, and Wanamaker invited the committee to inspect his books.

Wanamaker was informed by a member of the committee that during their examination of the Keystone stock book they found 3,200 shares of stock in his name in addition to 2,515 shares which he testified had been given him by Lucas to use as collateral for a deal in Reading.

"When I appeared before the committee," said Mr. Wanamaker, "I confined myself principally to the business of the firm. In my deals with Lucas in Reading I had in my head certain private matters, but did not suppose the committee wanted to hear of his private operations."

Wanamaker then again referred to the 2,514 shares which he had held as collateral, and gave the committee a list of those he had turned over to the Lucas estate. That some of those shares had been at one time in his name he did not state, as he had not used them in any operation. In regard to the stock found in his name, 625 shares of it, he said was held by Irvin & Toland, his bankers, as collateral. This reduced it to 2,000 shares of stock. Of these, five blocks of 200 shares each were dated March 3, 1886, and while issued in his name, the power of attorney had never been indorsed by him, and they could never have been used. The next lot of five blocks of 200 shares each were dated four weeks earlier. He was a Director in the Grand Trust Company, and Lucas came to him and asked him to obtain him a loan of $40,000 on stock.

"I have been just foolish enough all my life," continued Mr. Wanamaker, "to do those things, and I got the money on the stock and gave it to him. A considerable time afterward it was paid off by the Lucas estate, and they got the stock back."

Wanamaker also presented the committee with a letter from Lucas of May 28, 1886, inclosing money to pay interest on the loan.

"Of the other unused five blocks of stock," said Wanamaker, "my impression is that Lucas first intended to ask for a larger loan, and so issued them. It was never used, however, as it could not have been without my indorsement. I know of no other stock, but remember that ten years ago, when Lucas was securing control of the bank, he came to me and said he did not want the people to know who certain stock belonged to, and for a time placed some in my name.

"In regard to certificate No. 450, which was transferred by Yard to Scudder & Durham of Trenton, that is part of the stock on which the loan from the trust company was secured, and after the Lucas estate got it back it was very likely passed over to Yard again to raise money on."

Wanamaker then again went over, at some length, the transactions in Reading in which Lucas was a partner, and said when a settlement was made President Marsh admitted in the presence of three witnesses that the Lucas estate owed him $15,000. The fact that some of the certificates held as collateral by Irwin and Toland were dated after Lucas' death was due, he said, to the fact that the broker would not handle them while in the dead man's name.

In closing his testimony Wanamaker read a letter from Comptroller Lacey and Assistant Secretary Nettleton, to show that he never influenced nor delayed for an instant the appointment of a receiver for the Keystone Bank.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

John Puterbaugh Murders His Family and Suicides.

OMAHA (Neb.), July 10.—A special telegram to the Omaha *Bee* from Ellis, Neb., says: Sometime last night the most horrible tragedy ever enacted in this section of Nebraska occurred. This afternoon Mrs. Dr. Allen of Beatrice came to Ellis on a visit to her brother, John H. Puterbaugh, who lives a mile and a half south of town.

She was driven to the farm by Louis Petting, and knocked at the door, but received no response. They entered, the door not being locked, and found a horrible state of affairs. Her brother was lying on the floor, his face covered with blood. In the bed was the mother, with a bullet through her head. In the bed with her was a two-year-old baby, also shot through the head. In the room was another bed, occupied by two young girls, 13 and 15 years respectively, both dead, with bullet holes in their heads.

How they met their terrible fate is yet unknown. The general belief is that the terrible deed was the work of the husband and father. The faces of the dead, although covered with blood, were calm, as though sleeping. All seemed to have been killed while sleeping, and were shot directly through the skull.

Puterbaugh was not a drinking man. He suffered from the grip last spring, and since then has not been in the best of health. It is thought that he killed his family and then suicided.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Peaches and Plums in Good Demand, and the Market Improving.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Porter Bros. Company sold to-day at auction two carloads of California fruit: Peaches, $1 35@1 55; Purple Duane plums, $1 55@2 25; Peach plums, $1 70@1 90; Bartlett pears, $1 75@2 30; Tragedy prunes, $2 65@2 75. Demand for peaches and plums is good, and the market improving.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Earl Fruit Company sold two carlords of California fruits at auction to-day as follows: Hale's early peaches, $1 25 to $1 70; German prunes, $1 50; P. D. plums, $1 75 to $1 80; Peach plums, $1 70 to $2 15; Tragedy prunes, $2 75; Royal Hative plums, $1 05 to $1 50; Royal apricots, $1 16 to $1 40; Peach apricots, $1 10; Bartlett pears, $2 15 to $2 30; Royal Ann cherries, $1 15; St. Catherine plums, $1 25 to $1 35; Moorpark apricots, over-ripe, $1 10.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Porter Brothers Company sold at auction to-day for account of California Fruit Union shippers, one car of California fruit, realizing for Bartlett pears $2 70@2 90; German prunes, $2 10@2 15; Tragedy prunes, $2 10@2 35; Peach plums, $1 80@2 15; Purple Duane plums, $1 70@1 95.

BOSTON, July 10.—Blake & Ripley, agents of California Fruit Union, sold at auction to-day one car Vacaville fruit for $1,630 gross. Bartlett pears averaged $3 16; apricots $1 06; peaches $2 08; plums $1 64.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.—The Porter Brothers Company sold yesterday for account of California Fruit Union shippers, Goodell refrigerator No. 16,278, realizing for peaches $1 50@1 75; pears $2 50@2 75; plums $2 50. There is good demand for peaches and plums.

BOSTON, July 10.—The Earl Fruit Company sold a carload of California fruits at auction to-day as follows: Royal apricots, over-ripe, $1 05 to $1 26; good condition, $1 75; Peach plums, $1 75 to $1 80; Hale's early peaches, $1 70 to $1 75; Alexander peaches, $1 70 to $1 87; Royal Hative plums, $1 75; Tragedy prunes, $3 50.

Merely Wants a Free Trip Home.

NEW YORK, July 10.—T. B. Dowley, who claims to be an illegal prisoner in Guatemala, has not an enviable reputation. He has been disowned by his father, who doesn't care whether his son remains in Guatemala or not. The father has tried unsuccessfully to reclaim him and finally has given him up for good. The son has been in Guatemala seven years, though he says, in the story sent to the State Department, that he has been there only one year. The father has had no news from him for six years. It is believed here that Dowley merely wants a free trip home.

Expelling Intruders.

GAINESVILLE (Tex.), July 10.—Indian Agent Bennett and the Chickasaw militia have arrested over fifty white families and charged them with being intruders. They will be put across the river into Texas to-morrow, with orders not to return to the Territory under heavy penalties. The cattle tax of $1 a head is being collected by the militia from the whites and wire fences are being cut.

Perished in the Flames.

CEDAR RAPIDS (Ia.), July 10.—The home of J. E. Hannegan, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern road, was burned early this morning. Miss Huff, a servant, perished in the flames. The other inmates narrowly escaped.

Duty on June Wheat Bags.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Board of United States General Appraisers sustains the action of the Collector at San Francisco assessing duties on certain June wheat bags. The Collector is justified by the law and the facts, and the protest of S. Koschland & Co. is overruled.

An American Forger Pardoned.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—President Diaz has pardoned Carlos Zaremba, an American, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for forgery and for using false Government seals.

"Jack the Ripper" Sentenced.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Frenchy, the New York "Jack the Ripper," was sentenced to life imprisonment to-day for the murder of a woman in a hotel some time ago.

Prize Fight Stopped.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), July 10.—Last night the Sheriff stopped a prize fight between Smith A. Davis of Buffalo and Eugene McElroy.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Four hundred and forty-nine thousand ounces of silver were purchased to-day at prices ranging from 1.0075 to 1.00875.

The President Goes Fishing.

CAPE MAY POINT (N. J.), July 10.—President Harrison and party to-day went fishing about fourteen miles away.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

Chinese Convicted of Illegal Entry Must Go Back to China,

NO MATTER FROM WHAT COUNTRY THEY CAME.

The Department of Agriculture Issues a Bulletin on the Condition of Crops at the End of the Month of June—The First Installment of the New Two Per Cent. Bonds to be Ready for Delivery on the 23d of the Present Month.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Huron, Mich., in the case of a Chinaman arrested for illegal entry, to send him to San Francisco for deportation to China. A controversy has arisen between the Treasury Department and certain United States Commissioners at Detroit and Suspension Bridge, N. Y., as to the disposition to be made of Chinamen convicted of being illegally in the United States. The law says they shall be returned to the country "whence they came." The department holds that this means they shall be sent to China, notwithstanding they may have entered the United States from Canada or other contiguous territory. The Commissioners in the cities named have recently, in cases where it was proved that Chinamen were smuggled in through Canada, ordered their return to Canada, despite the protestations of Assistant Secretary Spaulding, who says they should have been sent to San Francisco for deportation to China. The subject was referred to Attorney-General Miller for his opinion.

MUST GO TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Attorney-General Miller has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Chinese restriction laws require that Chinese convicted of illegal entry into the United States shall be returned to China regardless of the fact that they may have actually entered the United States from contiguous territory such as Canada or Mexico.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

Bulletin Issued From the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture makes the acreage, compared with the breadth harvested last year, of corn, 108.3; potatoes, 102.3; tobacco, 102.6. The condition of the corn is 94.8; winter wheat, 96.2; spring wheat 94.1; rye, 93.9; oats, 87.6; barley, 90.9; potatoes, 95.3; tobacco, 91.1.

The increase in the corn acreage is more apparent than real. A compromise is made with the breadth harvested last year, when the loss was heavy on on account of the drought. The present return makes the acreage slightly less than 78,000,000 acres, or somewhat smaller than the area actually planted last year.

The crop is late in all sections on account of drought and unfavorable conditions at the planting and the cool weather during May, but June was warmer, with abundant moisture, and the crop was coming forward rapidly July 1st.

In the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, the progress during the month was especially gratifying, but in Kansas and Nebraska considerable damage resulted from the excessive rainfall. In many districts the June rains prevented proper working, leaving the fields foul. But a few days of sunshine would remedy this.

The general average is a fraction below that of 1888 and 1890, and slightly above that of 1889. The average of the surplus States are; Ohio, 93; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 96; Iowa, 94; Missouri, 88; Kansas, 82; Nebraska, 90.

The condition of winter wheat returned is practically the same as in June. The crop is harvested except in its more northern habitat.

With a condition the highest reported since 1879, with one exception, the averages of the principal States are: Pennsylvania, 98; Ohio, 97; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 99; Illinois, 93; Missouri, 98; Kansas, 94; California, 98.

The condition of spring wheat has improved during June, the advance being in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where the month was exceptionally favorable. The cinch bugs have appeared in the Northwest, but with no appreciable damage yet.

The State averages are: Wisconsin, 77; Minnesota, 93; Nebraska, 96; Iowa, 96; North Dakota, 98; South Dakota, 97; Washington, 93.

Oats improved during the month, but the general average is the lowest reported since 1879, except 1887 and last year, when the July condition was 81.6, followed by a practical failure of the crop. The poor condition generally is the result of drought early in the season, the present improvement having followed seasonable rains and the high temperature of June.

The first return of potatoes shows the condition higher than the average of recent years, while that of tobacco is higher than in any year since 1886. The fruit prospect is very flattering in New England and the North Atlantic States and west of the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. The crop in Ohio and Michigan was materially damaged by frosts in May.

A special cablegram from the European agent indicates a heavy deficiency in the European crop.

THE NEW BONDS.

The First Installment Will Be Ready on the 23d Inst.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has commenced the work of preparing the new bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest which are to be issued in continuance of the 4½ per cent. loan, and it is intended that the first installment shall be ready for delivery on Thursday, the 23d inst. In the meantime the applications already received are being recorded, and the first lots of 4½ per cent. bonds for continuance will be passed through the Secretary's office on Saturday of this week. The owners of the bonds may therefore expect to receive in a very few days their checks in prepayment of the interest to September 2, 1891, while the new bonds will follow promptly on their receipt from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The force employed on the work to be done in the department has been carefully organized, and it is thought that there will be no delay in settling the cases as they are presented; but from the manner in which the national banks are responding, it is expected that there is plenty of work ahead in the loan division.

GAS FAILING.

Scare in the Large Manufacturing Centers in Central Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD (O.), July 10.—There is a scare in the large manufacturing centers in central Ohio, which is so in the case of Springfield, Dayton and many of the smaller towns which are supplied with natural gas from the Mercer County fields. The largest company in the field drilled in eighty-six wells at a cost of $135,000. Twenty of the wells have been exhausted and fifteen more will be abandonded within sixty days, leaving fifty-one wells on the line, and some of these not very strong. Several of the wells were tested and it was found that the rock pressure was 240 to 275 pounds to the square inch.

When the field was first opened the pressure was from 275 to 380 pounds. An expert concludes that this pressure is too weak to force gas as long a distance as at present, and thinks the natural gas supply for central Ohio will soon be exhausted. Vast interests are involved.

HOPE DEFERRED.

It Looks as Though Forsyth's Nomination Will be Rejected.

CHICAGO, July 10.—It was another instance of hope deferred to-day in the case of William G. Forsyth of California, who expected to be confirmed as Chief of the Department of Horticulture. The committee investigating the charges against him submitted their report, which was simply an unfavorable recommendation as to his confirmation, but expressing no opinion as to the accusations. The Directory's action on the report was of equally negative character.

Forsyth's nomination was neither confirmed or rejected. It was simply referred back to the National Board of Control.

Director-General Davis to-day nominated Millard A. Smith, of the *Railway Age*, as Chief of the Transportation Department, and James Allison, who was General Superintendent of the Cincinnati Exposition, to be Chief of the Department of Manufactures. Both names were confirmed by the Directory and the Board of Control.

PEOPLE WHO ARE TALKED ABOUT.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde wears divided skirts, which is not all strange. There has to be somebody with pants on in every family.

Frank Ingalls, a younger brother of the ex-Senator, is President of Drury College at Springfield, Mo. He is tall and slender.

King Milan, it appears, leads a somewhat enviable existence in Paris. According to *Figaro*, he recently won 130,000 francs at baccarat within forty-eight hours.

George Gould passes his summer in a log cabin in the Catskills. It is not stated whether he wears patches on his pants, but he probably does. At any rate, he can afford to.

As Professor Harrington, the new Weather Chief, is an astronomer, he will doubtless so regulate the other planets that they will act on our own sphere so as to modify all extremes of weather.

Count Wilhelm Von Moltke, the head of the Von Moltke family, has decided to convert his uncle's study at Kreisan into a memorial museum. Everything will be left just as it was when the great field marshal took his last journey to Berlin.

R. D. Blackmore, the British novelist, is a hearty and well-preserved man of 65 years. He looks much like a typical back-country squire, and rarely appears in society, preferring to live the life of a literary recluse. He is an Oxford graduate and a lawyer.

Foreign papers announce that an engagement has been arranged between the young King of Servia and Princess Xenia, the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. The young lady is only 11 years of age. It has long been known that the Czar favored such a match.

The remarkable interest displayed by the secular press in the election of Philip Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts is, perhaps, without a parallel in that class of affairs. And now a widespread demand by these papers for greater promptness on the part of the bishops in confirming the choice is noticeable.

Uncle Jerry Rusk, of the National Department of Agriculture, says that the report that he mixed up the edible and poisonous mushrooms in his last annual report, is absolutely false. He has had sufficient experience on the farm to know the difference between a common toadstool and one that dame nature has loaded for poisonous work with people of perverted tastes.

John M. Wilson, who died at his home in New Holland, Ohio, on June 12th, was for many years in the Consular service. He was Consul at Bremen under President Grant, and under President Hayes he served as Consul at Hamburg and Panama. On the election of President Cleveland he returned home, somewhat broken in health. He had an excellent record in the State Department.

A man of Jansen, Fla., will realize $9,000 this year from an acre of pineapples, while Major Ryals of Chatham County, Georgia, has a truck farm of 125 acres, near Savannah, which yields him $10,000 a year. His chief crop is Irish potatoes, of which he has eighty acres. In addition, he raises cabbages, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, onions and other small vegetables. His income from onions is $700 an acre.

Scholarship in Germany suffered a great loss by the death of Professor Anton Springer, in Leipzig, a few weeks ago. Dr. Springer was only 66 years of age. He had been a Professor in the University of Leipzig since 1866. His principal works are: "Handbook of the History of Art," "History of Arts in the Nineteenth Century," "History of Austria Since the Peace of Vienna," and "Raphael and Michael Angelo."

Prince Dolgoroukoff, who died in Paris July 1st, was born in 1810 and entered the Guards in 1829. He served in the Polish war and displayed great bravery in the assault of Warsaw. Later on he served in the Hungarian campaign, and also in the Crimea. He was appointed Governor of Moscow in 1865. His ancestor, Prince Michael Vsevolodovich of Tchernigof was executed by the Tartars in 1246, and has been regarded as a martyr.

General Butler's wife was with him most of the time during the war, and he says: "Thus I had the advantage over most of my brother commanding Generals in the field in having an adviser, faithful and true, clear-headed, conscientious and conservative, whose conclusions could always be trusted. In the mere military movements, although she took full note, she never interfered by a suggestion, for in regard to them I relied upon the opinions of my valued, accomplished and efficient staff."

Beethoven's Flemish ancestry has been proved by the discovery in Bonn of a history of the Beethovens since 250 years ago. The composer's great-grandfather lived in Antwerp in 1750. His son Lewis, in consequence of a family quarrel, left Antwerp at about that time and got a position as tenor in the royal choir in Bonn. His son Jean, Beethoven's father, was a singer in the same choir. The last member of the Antwerp branch of the family was the mother of Jacob Jacob, a marine painter, who several years ago enjoyed a European reputation. She was Maria Theresia van Beethoven, and she died in January, 1824.

"Can't the Lord Make Them White?"

"I knew an Irishman in Amesbury," Mr. Whittier said, his eyes twinkling at the remembrance, "who was very much opposed to social equality for the negro. I said to him: 'But there are many Catholic negroes in Brazil, the West Indies and other places. Thy church accounts of them as it does of thee. And thee'll have to come to it in heaven. Thee'll have to meet the negroes there on equal terms.' I thought I had silenced him with an unanswerable argument. He sat musing for a moment, then looking up at me, said, 'And can't the Lord make them white in heaven, Mr. Whittier?'"—Boston Pilot.

ALL HAIL, THE EMPEROR.

Thousands Witness His Passage to and From Guildhall.

TREMENDOUS CHEERING ON HIS APPROACH.

The Prince of Wales, on the Other Hand, Jeered at as He Passes by the Rougher Classes—The Emperor Replies to the Address of Welcome of the Lord Mayor, in Which he Said His Aim Above All Was the Maintenance of Peace.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, July 10.—The inhabitants of London and vicinity turned out in force to witness the progress in state of Emperor William from Buckingham Palace to Guildhall and back to the palace, after partaking of the hospitality of the Lord Mayor. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with immense crowds of people, and a large force of police and soldiers kept them clear.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Emperor reviewed the Queen's Westminster Volunteers on the lawn of Buckingham Palace. After this review the German ruler enjoyed a light breakfast and then visited the Naval Exhibition. Leaving the exhibition the Emperor returned to Buckingham Palace and retired to his private apartments in order to tranact public business connected with the German Empire. Precisely at noon the Royal State carriage left Buckingham Palace for Guildhall.

As the procession left the palace from all over the city peals of bells rang out and announced that the imperial pageant had commenced. The decorations were superb, every inch of the way from the Strand to Guildhall abounding in color.

The Emperor's flags were to be seen everywhere, and conspicuous among them were hundreds of American flags, along with the bunting of every nation.

The appearance of Emperor William was the sign for tremendous cheering.

On the way to the Thames embankment, at Ludgate circus, where the rougher element of the city was packed in all the numerous thoroughfares branching into that much-frequented center, there were somewhat exciting incidents. This rowdy element had been getting up steam on beer and gin for hours, and had worked itself into a frame of mind well adapted to giving the Prince of Wales or anybody else a warm reception.

While waiting for the heir apparent there were a number of lively scrimmages between hoodlums and the police, in which the latter generally managed to come out ahead, and which ended in one or more ruffians being relegated to the rear and thence escorted to the police station.

When the Prince of Wales' carriage appeared the mob was in condition to do unpleasant things. The authorities, it is understood, received an intimation that the roughs were preparing to give the Prince a distinctly hostile reception. In any case, when the carriage containing the Prince and Princess of Wales passed through Ludgate circus, it was driven at a decidedly rapid pace, so much so that the carriage had passed the dangerous spot before the main body of the crowd was aware that the Prince was in their midst. As it was, however, in spite of the presence of the Princess of Wales beside him, the Prince was greeted with repeated outbursts of jeering and "boorings," which were only slightly set off by a few faint cheers.

In the face of this hostile demonstration, the Prince, apparently unmoved, looked straight to his front and passed the excited crowd, and made no attempt to return a salute to the weak cheering which broke out in opposition to the "boorings," etc.

The reception accorded to the Prince of Wales was in strong contrast to the hearty ringing cheers which the Duke of Connaught, his brother, was greeted by Ludgate circus by the crowd, as the Duke passed over the same ground.

The reception of the Prince of Wales was of a mixed character, though on the whole it was favorable.

The imperial party reached Guildhall at 1:25 o'clock. The Lord Mayor received the guests at the entrance, and the procession was formed and moved to the library. Here the Court of Common Council was held. The Recorder read the address to his majesty, declaring that the Lord Mayor and Corporation extended a sincere welcome, and declaring that his visit to the Queen was a happy augury of the continuance of the friendly and affectionate relations so long existing between the two nations.

The address was presented in a splendid gold casket, richly enameled and studded with jewels.

The Emperor replied to the address, expressing thanks for the welcome extended him. He said he would always, as far as it lay in his power, maintain the historical friendship existing between England and Germany. Continuing he said:

"My aim is, above all, the maintenance of peace; for peace alone can give that confidence necessary to a healthy development of science, art and trade. Only so long as peace remains we are at liberty to bestow earnest thoughts upon great problems for the solution of which, in fairness and equity, I consider the most prominent duty of our time. I shall always be found ready to unite with you, and with other nations, in the common labor for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse and the advancement of civilization."

A dejeuner in Guildhall followed the proceedings in the library.

MAY VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

HAMBURG, July 10.—An officer of the new Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck, on board of which vessel the Emperor and Empress of Germany recently went to Heligoland, made a somewhat curious statement in regard to the alleged possibility of the imperial couple visiting the United States. This officer said he heard the Empress ask her husband whether he would go to the United States in the Fuerst Bismarck. To this question the Emperor is said to have replied, smiling: "Do you really think we should go to the United States?"

Pritchard Defeats Smith.

LONDON, July 10.—Jem Smith and Ted Pritchard yesterday fought for the championship of England and $10,000 under the rules of the London ring. From the start Pritchard had the best of the battle and at the end of the fourth round the championship of England was decided in his favor. It was a bloody and fierce fight, but the little man outgeneraled and outfought his powerful opponent.

Census of England and Wales.

LONDON, July 10.—The census of England and Wales, just taken, shows a total population of 29,001,018, an increase of 3,026,572, or 11.65 per cent. since the last census taken.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is the latest victim of influenza. His royal highness is not strong by any means.