

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Grand Greeting Accorded the Spanish Princess Eulalie.

A BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL DAY—THE GROUNDS THROGGED.

Unique Programme Observed in the Opening of the Nebraska State Building—The United States Circuit Court Decides That the World's Fair Must Remain Closed on Sundays.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, June 8.—No woman was ever honored with grander greeting or more cordial welcome than was accorded Maria Eulalie, Infanta of Spain, upon her arrival at the World's Columbian Exposition to-day. No less than 150,000 people were on the grounds, and this mighty host included representatives from every nation and every people from the Arctic regions to the equator, and all did homage to the little woman from Spain, and from the time of her arrival till she left the White City, this democratic member of Spain's royal house showed by her every act that she fully appreciated the honors showered upon her, and the sight that she saw was a grandeur of glistening white palaces, temples of art and science, stored with wonders of human ingenuity and wondrous size. These beautiful structures were such that from the time the royal guest entered the gates until she arrived at the administration building her face wore an expression of one lost in amazement.

The day was bright and beautiful, and the temperature just right to be out of doors. The World's Fair never looked so beautiful as when visited by the Princess Eulalie this morning. That she was astonished and delighted beyond measure by what she saw was fully evidenced in her demeanor throughout, and the undisguised keen interest she took in everything she saw.

The Princess and party were driven to the fair over the beautiful boulevards and escorted by the Chicago Hussars. Entering Midway Plaisance, that medley of all nations, she was received by good feeling and every eye with the homage peculiar to them, and with the accompaniment of native music. Entering the fair proper, she was driven to the administration building, where breakfast was served in a room beautifully decorated. Her pathway from the carriage to the entrance was carpeted with 25,000 pansies, strewn by little girls. Breakfast over, she paid a visit to the woman's building and drove among the great buildings of the fair, returning later to the Palmer House.

A unique programme was observed to-day in the opening of the Nebraska State building. The past and the present were brought together face to face. Tribes of Indians, whose ancestors had hunted the deer and the buffalo on the wide prairies of the State, rubbed and bowed with the distinguished citizens of that commonwealth, and the most interesting prevailed. Governor Lorenzo Crounse, and staff came to the fair in a carriage this morning and were met at the entrance by Hon. Wm. F. Cody and his outfit of cowboys, Indians, soldiers and Mexicans, representing Nebraska in the early days, and escorted them to the State building.

The incoming trains for the past few days have been loaded with Nebraska people, and they were at the building to meet Governor Crounse and his escort. General Joseph Garneau, President of the State Commission, formally turned the building over to the Governor, who dedicated it to the public in a brief address. He was followed by W. J. Bryan, member of Congress; ex-Governor R. W. Furness and others. At the conclusion of these exercises, Mrs. Caroline W. Brooks, the "butter artist," moulded butter the official seal of the State, which will be put on exhibition in the Nebraska dairy display in the agricultural building.

To-night fully 200,000 people were at the grounds, the attraction being dual, the Infanta and a magnificent electrical and pyrotechnical display.

The Norwegian exhibit in the manufacturers' building will be opened to-morrow.

MUST CLOSE ON SUNDAYS. The majority of the United States Circuit Court to-day decided that the World's Fair must close on Sundays. Judges Wood and Jenkins ordered that an injunction be issued restraining the officials from opening the gates of the fair grounds. Judge Crosscup dissented, recommending that the injunction applied for by the United States District Attorney be not granted. The decisions of Judges Wood and Jenkins, though reaching the same point of view in the end, take action on widely diverging grounds, and the dissenting opinion differs radically from both.

The courtroom was crowded when the decisions were read. Judge Woods read his own opinion, in which he concluded that Jackson Park was lawfully devoted for exposition purposes, and that the exhibition had been, in fact, turned over to the control of the Federal Government by the local corporation, and that its control was, therefore, as absolute as its control of the Federal buildings. He held that the Sunday closing rule, having once been passed by the local directory, and approved by the National Commission, the former body could not change it.

Regarding the case before Judge Stein of the State Court, he held that it was no bar to the proceedings, because it is inadmissible to say that the Government must, in comity, yield to a State court.

Judge Jenkins took the view that the Sunday-closing condition was not a question of religious belief, but a matter of scientific research; that man required one day to rest, and that this had been recognized by the United States ever since its formation. The resolution of the directory to return the souvenir coins, he claimed, was no tender at all. He said the question did not hinge on the question of possession of the grounds by the Federal Government, and concluded by recommending that the injunction issue.

Judge Crosscup, in dissenting, held that the Commissioners had jurisdiction of the exhibits in awarding prizes; also

the right to modify, but not to make rules. He took an exactly opposite view from Judge Woods in reference to the \$5,000,000 appropriated by Congress, holding that it was not in the nature of a gift, but a contract between the United States and the local corporation. He said if the National Commission had charge of the exposition, as claimed, it was the first time in the history of the world that the Government had ever heard of the donor making himself a condition. The Government having broken its contract by withholding part of this appropriation, therefore the local organization was released from its contract with the Government. He therefore disagreed from the conclusions of the Judges.

Attorney Walker immediately appealed to the United States Court of Appeals, and the question will be considered at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow.

Director-General Davis said: "Certainly we will keep within the law, and if that's the law the fair will be closed on Sundays."

SHERMAN SILVER ACT.

Representative Tracy of New York says it will be Repealed. WASHINGTON, June 8.—An evening paper has the following: General Tracy of Albany, N. Y., who is one of the most conspicuous anti-silver leaders in Congress, and who is regarded as one of the strongest friends of the Administration on the floor of the House, is in the city, and saw the President to-day. General Tracy says that the Sherman law will be repealed at the coming session of Congress without the passage of any substitute measure or the adoption of any compromise with the free silver men. He has a large majority, he says, in the House, and there are forty-five votes for it in the Senate.

He also gave it as his opinion that the proposed repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of State banks would fail of passage.

Coming from General Tracy, these views are of more than ordinary value. He has carefully studied the situation, knows every move that has been made, and evidently speaks by the card.

Senator Jones of Arkansas took an entirely different view from that entertained by General Tracy. "The Sherman law can never be repealed in the Senate," said he, "unless some other measure looking to the coinage of silver is substituted. I am opposed to the Sherman law and spoke and voted against it, but I would not vote for its repeal unless some other legislation was enacted favorable to silver. I would be willing to have the old like Act re-enacted, or some measure identical it, and would support the repeal of the present law with that compromise attached."

ANOTHER TRAIN HELD UP.

The Express Car Broken Open and the Contents Stolen. St. Louis, June 8.—The Mobile and Ohio southbound passenger train, which left St. Louis at 8:30, was robbed by men at Forest Lawn, near East St. Louis, at 9:30 this evening. Several shots were exchanged, but it is not thought anyone was hurt. The passengers were badly frightened, but not molested. All the money in the express car was taken, but it is not known how much there was. It is impossible to get further particulars at this hour.

LATER—The following additional particulars have been learned: Six robbers broke open the express car with hatchets and axes. The messenger was badly beaten before he would open the safe. Ten thousand dollars in cash was secured. While two were stooping away this money the others were exchanging shots with several passengers who had opened fire on them. Neither robbers nor passengers were hurt.

For boldness and audacity the robbery is almost unprecedented.

THE FARGO CONFLAGRATION.

Losses Placed at Three Millions of Dollars.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—A special to the Tribune from Fargo, N. D., says: At a meeting of the insurance men to-day the estimated loss on the insured property is placed at \$2,800,000, and a half a million more on uninsured property. Rebuilding has already commenced. Mayor Smith presided at a public meeting to-day, and subscriptions were started for the relief of the homeless. A committee was also appointed to secure reduced rates for necessary supplies and building material. The previous statement that three children of Gilbert Elston were burned is untrue. Only one life is known to be lost, that of an unknown man. The homeless are sheltered in school buildings, and there will be no suffering outside of the financial loss. Contributions of clothing, etc., will be most acceptable.

Senate Immigration Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Pacific Coast trip which the Senate Committee on Immigration and Naturalization expected to begin this week, in furtherance of the investigation recently begun by it in New York, has been postponed until the first week in August. The Committee on Territories charged with the duty of making an investigation during the recess of Congress will accompany the Committee on Immigration when it goes West.

Cholera in Asiatic Turkey.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has received the following dispatch from Mr. Newberry, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, dated from Pera, relative to the cholera outbreak in Asiatic Turkey: "The latest news shows a rapid spread westward into the Mesopotamia trade routes. This will soon bring it into Mediterranean ports."

World's Fair Rates.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Central Traffic Association lines to-day knocked the last peg from under the stand taken by the Western Passenger Association, by making the World's Fair excursion rate on a basis of one fare for a round trip based on the highest rate for limited tickets on the route traveled. The Western lines will now have to make some provision for low rates.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Latest Accounts Go to Show That Trouble is Brewing.

ROYALISTS PLANNING A COUNTER REVOLUTION.

Bombs Discovered in the Vicinity of the Ex-Queen's Residence—President Dole of the Provisional Government Believes It a Conspiracy to Restore the Monarchy—More Talk Regarding the Deportation of Liliuokalani.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, June 1.—No one knows how or why, but the fact remains that the annexation party of Hawaii have settled in their own minds that the United States is going to establish a protectorate over the islands. Annexation, except as something in the future, is not now discussed. The cry, "annexation or nothing," is no longer heard.

The business men of the community, who are the main support of the Provisional Government, are tired of the uncertainty in business affairs which has existed for so long a time, and yearn for a settlement of the political problem with a longing that is deep and strong. Why they should have given up the hope of annexation at this particular time is hard to tell. It is reported that Minister Blount has dropped a hint that a protectorate is the proper thing to look for, and that may be the reason for the change of mind on the part of the annexationists.

The Provisional Government evidently expects important developments very soon and is said to be quietly preparing for any possible outbreak that may occur before that news arrives. It is known that a consultation was held this morning with Minister Blount, and these preparations are said to be a result of that conference.

It is extremely improbable, however, that any trouble will occur. If the constant protestations of the royalists are to be believed, they have no intention of making a move until after the decision of the United States is known.

So far, Claus Spreckels has not gained much by his efforts to embarrass the Government financially. Minister of Finance Damon betrays no concern about the matter, and says that the \$65,000, the repayment of which is demanded by Spreckels, has been guaranteed by a number of wealthy supporters of the Government, and that Mr. Spreckels will receive his money before the end of the week.

Now that Mr. Spreckels has had his fling, the subject of retaliation is being discussed. There is talk of stopping the subsidy of \$1,000 per month now paid to Spreckels' Oceanic Steamship line. There was a time when the Oceanic line was of great value to Hawaii, but now that the new Canadian Pacific line, the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies make Honolulu a port of call, the annexationists do not deem the Oceanic line absolutely essential to their prosperity.

The acceptance of the position of Minister of Finance by S. W. Damon has given the impression that the big banking concern of which he is a member has become the financial backer of the Provisional Government, and that a large amount of gold is expected on the Monday to-morrow, which will make the Government independent of other aid than that of the United States.

By the steamer Albatross the Government has shipped \$30,000 in gold to London to pay the semi-annual interest on the English \$1,000,000 loan incurred by the ex-Queen's Government.

During the temporary absence of the warship Boston, Admiral Skerrett has placed his flag on the Adams, at present the only American war-vessel in Honolulu harbor.

After the departure of the Hyacinth on Thursday for Tahiti, only one American man-of-war will be in Hawaiian waters. The English ships Royal Arthur and Temeraire are, however, expected to arrive here soon.

BRITISH RESIDENTS WANT A WARSHIP.

The English residents of Honolulu were greatly put out when they learned that the Hyacinth was to leave. A petition which received nearly 100 signatures was presented to the British Minister asking him to detain the ship, as in the opinion of the signers the situation was such as to demand the constant presence here of a British warship.

The Minister declined to interfere, as he considered that in the event of trouble, which he did not anticipate, British residents would receive ample protection from other war vessels in port. It is the general opinion that the cause for the petition was not so much to ask protection for a number of the British warships' officers, who were to participate in an amateur production of a comic opera.

A DYNAMITE SCARE.

Honolulu had a genuine dynamite scare last night. During a concert at the Hawaiian Hotel at which most of the people of the town were assembled police officers saw three men acting in a suspicious manner near the ex-Queen's residence on Washington Place. When ordered to halt two of the men drove off in a hack and the third ran away in the darkness. Near where the man on foot was seen the officers discovered three dynamite bombs and a small bottle of fulminate of mercury.

A shot was fired at the man, but missed him, and the police have no clue to the bomb-carriers. Company B of the volunteers was called out immediately, and guarded the palace and barracks all night. It is thought by the officers of the Provisional Government that the bombs were to have been used to blow up the barracks in which the Provisional army was sleeping.

This morning the Government troops are moving into the palace, and it is stated that at least one member of the Cabinet will be on duty there each night. The occupation of the palace, however, was decided upon yesterday afternoon at the suggestion. It is thought, of Minister Blount, who is reported to have advised the Government to make itself as strong as possible. The barracks will be torn down, so that there will be open space for

several hundred yards on all sides of the palace.

CONSPIRACY TO RESTORE THE QUEEN.

President Dole when seen stated that he thought that the finding of the bombs was proof of the reported conspiracy to restore the Queen, as did Attorney-General Smith. A meeting of the Executive Council will be held this morning, at which the matter will be brought up, and, if the evidence warrants it, several arrests of suspected royalists will be ordered.

Acting, it is said, at Minister Blount's suggestion, the Government has quietly been organizing three more companies of volunteer soldiers. Most of them are already armed and the remainder will be furnished with weapons, a consignment of which is reported to have arrived from San Francisco on the Monowai this morning.

A PROTECTORATE.

Although no official news has yet been made public, it is stated that the Government has received private letters from Washington assuring them that a protectorate will be declared by the United States. Minister Blount has not made public any additional instructions he may have received, and it is not believed that he received any by to-day's steamer.

The ex-Queen Liliuokalani is preparing a lengthy statement, to be given to Minister Blount. In it she recites the history of her short reign, the causes leading to her downfall, and gives her views as to the justice of her treatment by the Provisional Government. The ex-Queen and her former Cabinet, Messrs. Parker, Cornwell, Peterson and Colburn, held a meeting yesterday, at which this statement was discussed. It will be given to Minister Blount within a few days.

The royalists, this morning, are very indignant about the charges made by the Provisional Government that the bombs were found on the Queen's premises, and that the alleged plot is supposed to have originated there. They deny all knowledge of the bombs, and say that if any were found it is just as probable that an attempt was to have been made on the life of the ex-Queen by some fanatical Annexationist.

There is no doubt but that there are a few whites among the Royalists who are bent upon upsetting the Provisional Government, but there are too few in number to attempt any such undertaking.

It is stated that the instructions to Minister Thurston regarding the new treaty with the United States will be forwarded by the steamer which leaves here June 10th.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

As the steamer is about to sail, it is learned that the bomb matter is receiving serious consideration. At the meeting of the Executive Council this morning last night's dynamite affair was discussed, but no action was taken. The Advisory and Executive Councils meet this afternoon and the matter will then be considered.

The officers of the Provisional Government, while excited over the attempt to blow up the barracks, seem confident that the Government will be able to withstand any onslaught that may be made by the Royalists.

The talk of deporting the ex-Queen and a few of her most prominent supporters had almost died out, but now the radical Annexationists are again eager for the Government to take action in that direction.

President Dole, when seen by an Associated Press representative this morning, said that the Government had not considered the question of deportation, and did not have any such act in contemplation. He did not know, however, what the acts of the Royalists might lead to.

The Government is said to be in possession of the name of a native who purchased several sticks of giant powder, of which the bombs are now said to have been made, and also, the name of a man who made inquiries of a naval officer as to how to prepare fulminate of mercury, the explosive found in the bottle.

RESTRICTION LAW.

LETTER ON THE SUBJECT FROM THE CHINESE LEGATION.

Instructions From the Home Government to Protest Against Enforcing the Geary Act.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION. LOUISVILLE (Ky.), June 8.—In view of the recent statement that the Chinese Ambassador at Washington had assured Secretary of State Gresham that the Government of the former would enter no protest against the carrying out by the latter of the provisions of the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act, the Chinese Legation from Tsui Kuo Yon to Colonel Blount of this city, written last Monday and received this morning, is of National, not to say international interest.

CHINESE LEGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th. Mr. Zhenou Zhong—Dear Sir: We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter of the 21st inst., inclosing a copy of your letter to the United States Legation at Peking, in reference to the Geary Act, which you condemn as unjust and inequitable. We appreciate the kindness and friendship which you and a majority of your people desire to show the Chinese. By a cablegram lately received from your Legation, we are instructed to protest strongly against the enforcement of the Act, and to adopt a firm attitude in the adjustment and settlement of the pending difficulties. However, I am glad to be able to say that the present Administration is not pushing matters to extremes, and is still ready for the maintenance of mutual friendship, and is endeavoring to observe the treaty stipulations of the two nations. There is now no territorial question left me to await for final development of the pending question. Very respectfully, TSUI KAO YEN, PEI HO SHEN CHIEK.

California Debris Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The California Debris Commission organized to-day. Colonel George H. Mendell is President, Major William H. Heuer Secretary and Disbursing Officer, the third member being Lieutenant Colonel W. H. H. Bennett. The commission will have a temporary office at the Flood building until permanent quarters can be obtained.

Fifty Villages Destroyed by Floods.

VENNNA, June 8.—Fifty villages in Galicia and Glucocina have been partly destroyed by floods. Hundreds of acres have been devastated.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Present State Officers Renominated by the Convention.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S NAME AT THE HEAD OF THE TICKET.

President Cleveland Says That Under No Consideration Will Bonds be Issued by the Present Administration to Meet the Wants of the Treasury Unless Authorized by an Act of Congress.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

COLUMBUS (O.), June 8.—With superb elegance Governor McKinley to-day received the laurels of success, a presage perhaps of higher honors to come. The great protectionist in his magnificent form, and in accepting the renomination as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio he virtually outlined his declaration of principles by which he may be judged as a candidate for the Presidency.

The permanent Chairmanship, after much sharp skirmishing, was relinquished by a dozen others, and the nomination was made by acclamation. While waiting on the committee to bring McKinley in, Lieutenant Governor Parvis was renominated by acclamation.

At this juncture Colonel Robert Nevens, in an eloquent address, nominated McKinley for Governor. He was seconded by a dozen others, and the nomination was made by acclamation. While waiting on the committee to bring McKinley in, Lieutenant Governor Parvis was renominated by acclamation.

Then McKinley entered amid an outburst of applause and taking the platform delivered his address of acceptance. In opening he said that the nomination was both an honor and one which imposed a duty. He might forego the honor, but he could not refuse the duty. Continuing, he challenged the Democratic party to battle on both State and National issues.

He reviewed at length the situation, pointing out that Cleveland had first fixed the \$100,000,000 gold reserve as the lowest safe limit, and, having erected this danger signal, curiously enough was the first to pull it down.

"Was it to be wondered at if the people were distrustful, especially in view of the fact that the Administration put forth no line of financial policy? If to-day the President would announce that there would be no change in the industrial legislation of the country and the financial situation would be met and solved on the standard of financial honor and national good faith, established by the Republican party, confidence at once would be restored."

"Cleveland says that the Sherman silver bill is the cause of the prevailing depression, but he does not convene Congress to repeal it. Is this because he thinks that further financial distress is necessary to convince his party of the necessity of such financial legislation? If so, Democratic ascendancy will prove a costly lesson."

"While waiting for the Democrats to carry out the declarations in their platform on the tariff, the country's business is paralyzed because of the uncertainty. If they do as they promised, they will revise the tariff on a British free trade basis, striking at many industries, making profligate millions of capital and throwing thousands of American workmen out of employment. If the expectation of what the Democrats would do has destroyed confidence, what will the full realization do? But a party divided into factions for and against the Administration and split asunder on the tariff and currency issues is poorly prepared to grapple with the gravity of the situation. With a gold President and a silver Congress what can be done? The only direct way in which to look for relief is to the Republican party."

The speaker then took up the pensioners' question, saying he did not object to striking unworthy pensioners from the rolls, but he declared that the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior and the revision of the pension rolls would result in striking from the list thousands of worthy, dependent soldiers. The speaker concluded with an eulogy of the Republican party and its legislation.

McKinley's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. The Spanish Duke gazed curiously at the scene. At the conclusion of McKinley's speech the report of the Committee on Platform was read and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Then the renomination of the present State officers was resumed and put through with a rush, in which to look for the platform of the National Republican party of 182 and the administration of President Harrison; favors protection to American labor and industries, and reciprocity; protests against free wool; declares that the tariff laws should protect the products of the farm as well as the factory; demands the enactment of laws to restrict immigration; condemns as unfriendly and unjust to policy of the present administration toward pensioners, and denounces the avowed purpose of the Democracy to repeal the bank tax.

The ticket nominated was as follows: Governor, William McKinley; Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew L. Harris; State Treasurer, William T. Cope; Attorney-General, John K. Richards; Supreme Judge, Joseph Bradley; member of the Board of Public Works, Frank J. McCulloch; Food and Dairy Commissioner, Dr. F. B. McNeill.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Prices Realized at the Sales in Chicago and New York.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at auction, for

count of California Fruit Union shippers, one carload of cherries. Black Tartarians sold at \$1 10 to \$1 40 per box; Governor Wood cherries, 80c to 85c per box.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit to-day at auction, realizing the following prices: Cherries—Royal Anne, \$1 75 to \$1 45; Tartarian, \$1 15 to \$1 30. Appriots—Seedling, \$2 25; Pringle, \$1 45 to \$1 60.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Porter Brothers Company sold to-day one carload of California fruit. Black Tartarian cherries, \$1 30 to \$1 60; Black Eagles, 70c per box. One carload sold gross for \$2,711.

PENSION BUREAU.

Boards of Examining Surgeons to be Reorganized.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The question of reorganizing the boards of pension examining surgeons throughout the country is just now under consideration by Secretary Hoke Smith, Commissioner Lochren and Deputy Commissioner Murphy. There are 1,200 of these boards, each containing three members, and their work is a very important factor in the administration of the pension laws and the adjudication of claims.

Officials of the department state that careful examinations have revealed incompetency and gross carelessness in the work of some of these boards, and in some instances the evidence indicates that improper influences have been successfully applied to secure reports in pension claims favorable to applicants. In view of these facts it has been decided to give this branch of the service a general overhauling.

While no formal plan of reorganization has been announced, it is stated the purpose of Commissioner Lochren, with the approval of the Secretary, to appoint on these boards only such men who stand in the very front rank in their respective localities, and men who keep well abreast of the times in medical science.

Another indefeasible condition to the appointment will be that of unquestioned integrity. The politics of applicants will not, it is said, be made the first importance, although, other things being equal, Democrats will undoubtedly be given preference.

The officials, in speaking of the matter to-day, said the recommendations by men of known character in the medical profession will be more efficacious in securing appointment on the pension boards than if made by politicians. Active work of organization will soon be begun.

MADE A MISTAKE.

Masked Men Hold Up the Wrong Train on the Burlington Road.

OTTAWA (Can.), June 8.—Two masked men held up a train on the Burlington road at Nodaway, a small station west of Corning, last night, detached the baggage and mail cars, compelled the engineer and fireman to leave the engine, and ran it and the baggage and mail cars a mile down the track. Entering the baggage car, they asked the baggageman what train it was. Being informed that it was only a local passenger train, they exclaimed, with an oath, that they were after the Denver express, and immediately disappeared.

EX-SECRETARY FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—R. J. Wyne, ex-Secretary Foster's private secretary, has received a letter from Foster which has caused his friends in this city considerable satisfaction. He says: "I begin to feel better. Not an unkind word has been said about me by anyone. I hope now to get on my feet again. I have had nearly a hundred offers of money from people who have befriended me in the past, and I begin to think there is such a thing as gratitude."

LIES AT THE DOORS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Star says: President Cleveland told members of Congress to-day that under no circumstances would there be an issue of bonds unless especially authorized by Congress. The Administration, he said, was not responsible for the present financial situation, and it lay with Congress, and not with the Administration, to find a remedy for it.

BLOUNT HAS NOT RESIGNED.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—If Blount has resigned as Minister to Hawaii, as stated in a San Francisco dispatch, it is not known at the State Department. It is said to be improbable that such a communication could be sent by telegraph, and the Hawaiian mail which arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Australia will not reach the State Department before next week.

GUATEMALA'S NEW MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—This afternoon Secretary Gresham presented to President Cleveland Don Antonio Loza Arriga, the new Minister to the United States from Guatemala. He handed his credentials to the President, and was formally received by the usual exchange of expressions of esteem and good will.

SIXTEEN PEOPLE SERIOUSLY BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—A tank of gasoline exploded in Samuel Reppert's grocery store, on the first floor of a tenement house occupied by a number of families, and sixteen people were more or less seriously burned or injured by broken glass or debris. Three are not expected to live.

CONDITION OF BRITISH CROPS.

Some Unforeseen Circumstances Must Arise to Avert Ruin of Farmers.

LONDON, June 8.—The Times publishes to-day specially compiled reports of the present condition of the British crops. The cereal crops generally are below the average in England and Wales, but good in Scotland.

English and Welsh wheat is 17 per cent, English barley 27 per cent, and Welsh 14 per cent, below the average. Scotch barley is equal to the average. English oats are 21 per cent, and Welsh 14 per cent, below, and Scotch oats 33 per cent, above the average.

English beans are 30 per cent, and Welsh beans 20 per cent, below, and Scotch beans slightly above the average.

The feeling in England and Wales regarding the prospects generally is very depressed, and it has been repeatedly stated this has been the worst season ever known for winter feed. The drought seems to have completely dried up the crops.

THE TIMES SUMS UP THE WHOLE SITUATION

by saying the difficulties appear so great that the continuation of them will lead inevitably to a general agricultural disaster, and some unforeseen circumstances must arise to avert the ruin of the farmers.

EVANS AND SONTAG.

The Train Robbers Again Make Their Appearance at Visalia.

BUT ELUDE THE VIGILANCE OF THE SHERIFF'S POSSE.

Many People Believe the Two Bandits Are Still in Town, and the Evans House Was Placed Under Guard, and All Roads Leading to the Mountains Are Lined With Men.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

VISALIA, June 8.—Last night Sheriff Kay received information that Evans and Sontag, the fugitive highwaymen, were in town. He did not make a night attack, fearing a repetition of the last fiasco. At 12:15 o'clock he received what was considered reliable information that the men were in Evans' house. A posse of 100 men was organized, and the house was surrounded, and the Sheriff, accompanied by a nephew of Evans, went to the house, but the men were not found. The home of Mrs. Byrd, Evans' mother-in-law, was also visited, but the desperadoes were not there.