LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION BILL DEBATED IN THE HOUSE.

Secretary Bayard on the Effect of the Failure of the Fisheries Treaty—Tariff Reformers May Find that the Increased Expenditures Authorized by Congress Will Not Leave Any Surplus—Preparing Another River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In the House today Mr. McCreary of Kentucky from, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported for immediate consideration the Senate bill to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, with an amendment repealing the acts of May 6, 1882, and July 5, 1884, the repeal to take effect on the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. McCreary said that owing to the fact that the Senate had amended the treaty it had to be returned to China for the ratification of that Government, and that it would probably be the first of next year before the treaty could be agreed upon. The object of the bill, he said, was to carry out the provisions of the treaty as soon as it was ratified by both countries. The treaty was a liberal one, and the President and his able Secretary of State were entitled to great credit for having at last negotiated a treaty which was to prevent the hordes of Chinese from coming to this country. He hoped that the House would pass the bill without objection or division.

Mr. Morrow of California discussed the provisions of previous acts upon the subject and pointed out wherein they proved defective in prohibiting the immigration of Chinese. From 1852 to 1870, before there had been any attempt at restriction, the average number of Chinese entering annually at the port of San Francisco was but little over 8,000, but during 1887, after several attempts at restriction, the immigration at San Francisco had amounted to over 11,000 persons. He hoped that the bill would pass in time to go upon the statute books before the ratification of the treaty in order that there should be no hiatus between the treaty and the law.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi regarded it as extremely unfortunate that the Senate should have made the amendments which he regarded as immaterial and unnecessary) to the treaty, which caused the delay in its establishment and promulgation by the two Governments. If the treaty had been ratified by the Senate as it left the hands of the men who made it, it would to-day be the supreme law of the land.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana attacked the Republican party for its failures in years past to stop the importation of contract labor. It had favored the opening of the doors to cheap labor, but wanted them closed on cheap goods. He also attacked the record of the Republican party in regard to legislation upon the question of Chinese immigration, and declared that the Republican candidate for the Presidency, while in the Senate, had not only voted against bills to restrict or suspend Chinese immigration, but had voted in favor of every amendment which conferred greater freedom and rights upon the Chinese. It was true that Gen. Harrison had declared that he had opposed the bills because he had considered them in violation of treaty stipulations; but, with due regard for Gen. Harrison, he would say that ex post facto statements, made when there were visions of the White House, however dim and remote, floating around, must be taken *cum grano salis*. He criticised the Senate for having amended the treaty, and declared that if the House had passed the bill as it came from the Senate the country would have been left without any law on the subject until the ratification of the treaty. He hoped that the bill would pass with the proposed amendment. Democrats could vote for it and give it their earnest support without swallowing their words or stultifying their records.

Mr. Owen of Indiana replied to what he characterized as a special address to the voters of Indiana made by his colleague, and denied the charges made by that gentleman as to the record of the Republican party and its standard bearer, Gen. Harrison, upon the Chinese question. His colleague, in closing his speech with a flourish of tongue and a warmer of heart peculiar to a Hoosier orator, had said that every Democrat could cast his vote for this bill without swallowing his words or stultifying his record. In reply to that he would call attention to the fact that during the Forty-sixth Congress, which was Democratic in both branches, the Democratic party had taken no action upon the Chinese question.

Pending further debate the House adjourned.

Secretary Bayard says in regard to the fisheries treaty now pending before the Senate: "I have no knowledge and never had any knowledge of any intention to withdraw the treaty." The Secretary added that he knew that Senator Morgan had said that if he were President he would withdraw the treaty, but still, he said, he had no knowledge of any intention on the part of the President to withdraw it.

"Will the rejection of the treaty terminate the *modus vivendi* to last two years?"

"No, not necessarily. Under that *modus vivendi* some of our fishermen have already secured licenses from the Canadian Government, under which they can carry on their business without molestation until the licenses expire, possibly next year. The modus vivendi was a proposition that was made to us entirely from the other side. The United States Government has nothing to do with it, and I suppose it would be within the right of Canada to withdraw it in case the fisheries treaty is rejected. But its continued existence does not necessarily depend upon the treaty."

"Would you care to say, Mr. Secretary, what the policy of the Government will be after the rejection of this treaty? Is the negotiation of another treaty within the range of possibility?"

"As to what the future policy of the Government may be, you know as much as I do. I am no prophet. The Republican Senators have put themselves down against every possible treaty. The report of the Republican majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the treaty, which was prepared by Mr. Edmunds, declares that the President has no right or power to negotiate a treaty without the previous consent of the Senate, and the Republican Senate has said that this matter is not to be settled by negotiation. On Senator Edmunds's report I suppose the treaty is to be rejected. The Retaliation act is still a law. It has been a law these seventeen months, and it may be practically applied by the President at any time."

Major-Gen. Schofield and Lieuts. Sawyer and Pitcher of his staff left Washington this evening for New York, where they will remain several days on business connected with the Division of the East. Lieut. Bliss of Gen. Schofield's staff will remain at army headquarters. Until some other arrangement is made Gen. Schofield will divide his time between this city and New York in his dual capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Commander of the Division of the Atlantic.

Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector-General, will reach the age of 64 years on Monday, and will pass from the active to the retired list. There is considerable speculation in regard to his successor.

In place of the floral tribute which frequently adorns the desks of Congressmen, the desk of Representative Matson of Indiana was adorned this morning with a handsome silver water pitcher and goblets, the gift of the employees of the Government bindery, in recognition of his effort to secure for them an annual leave of absence.

The River and Harbor bill has hardly become a law before members of the House and Senate have begun the consideration of another bill to cover the appropriations for the fiscal year 1890. The prospect that the present session will continue until the beginning of the second has given this subject some interest already to the two committees of their respective Houses having charge of these appropriations. Mr. Blanchard, the Chairman of the House committee, says that he will have a river and harbor bill formulated and ready to report at the close of the holiday recess next year, and if the House will pass it, as it did the last, under suspension, he thinks there is no reason why it should not be approved by Feb. 1. Of course, the bill will not in any way approach the dimensions of the one just passed, and may not exceed $10,000,000. Over $7,000,000 of the appropriations made by the present law may be expected to the river and harbor improvements the past year or two, and Congressmen are determined that the rivers and harbors whose improvement have some claim to merit shall not be hereafter neglected. If the President will approve any sort of a bill. There are a good many items in the present law which will not appear in the next bill, because Congressmen will generally leave these matters to their successors in the Fifty-first Congress to look after, but the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers will be pretty generally carried out. It is said that if the President had vetoed the present law it could have been passed in both Houses over his veto.

The *Star* to-night prints the following statement:

"There has been an immense increase in expenditure authorized during the session. There has been an increase in pensions, and very extensive expenditures have been authorized for public buildings. Three public building bills now in conference, with every prospect of becoming laws, contemplate the expenditure of $5,500,000, not to mention bills that have passed for buildings ranging in cost from $50,000 to $500,000. The River and Harbor bill was an increase of $22,000,000; the Fortifications bill of about $6,000,000, and deficiency bills aggregate more than $18,000,000. In looking over the record of the session it is found that these and numberless other increases in appropriations made, or practically certain to be made, will bring the expenditures up to within a few million of the estimates of revenue for the year made by the Treasury Department. Until all the bills have become laws it cannot be told with absolute accuracy what the aggregate of the authorized expenditures will be, but some of the leading members of Congress, whose attention has been turned to the matter, estimate that they will amount to within $13,000,000 of what the Secretary of the Treasury says the revenues will be. This reduces the surplus of its terrific proportions, and deprives the tariff reformers of part of their argument, unless, as some of them contend, it may be pointed to as an example of the reckless extravagance resulting from an overstocked Treasury. The Democratic leaders are startled at the result of their retrospect, and, while their party is not entirely responsible for the expenditures, the contemplation of the situation is not at all satisfactory to the party. They feel that they cannot escape criticism. It is understood that Senator Allison is having prepared an official statement relative to these expenditures, and that he will use it so as to effect proposed tariff legislation."

IMRE AND BOLOSSY ARE HOSTILES.

The War Between the Kiralfys Waxes Decidedly Warm, and Imre is Forcing It.

Imre Kiralfy has been thinking over his brother Bolossy's action in attaching some of the "Nero" costumes the other day. The more Imre pondered the greater his ire became, until yesterday he delivered himself thus to a SUN reporter:

"I think I ought to have my say in THE SUN about Bolossy's absurd action. There is war between us. This is so. Let me tell. At a receiver's auction sale in Chicago last winter I bought the entire property of 'The Siege of Troy,' which was produced there by Bolossy, and which was such a terrible fiasco that it closed within three days. Bolossy left Chicago without even paying the poor supers, much less the ballet girls, carpenters, masons, and stage hands for their three days' labor. In fact he left without paying anybody. Some of the effects of 'The Siege of Troy' are there yet. When 'The Fall of Babylon' was produced at St. George by me with success Bolossy became very jealous. He was bound to do something like it, he said. He came several times to see it, and was observed to copy everything in his book while the performances were going on. He then entered into a contract with four gentlemen of Columbus, Ohio, whereby he was to receive a salary of about $200 a week for getting up the dresses and properties and arranging the ballet for them. They paid him $11,000 on account for wardrobe and properties. He got up some of the dresses in his house, his wife superintending the making of them, and had others made in Europe. He was more than twice paid for what he furnished. When the parties who owned the $11,000 worth of stuff met before the opening of it in Chicago became short of money, Bolossy told them that the money they gave him was all expended, and that unless they gave him an interest in the affair and made him a partner he would stop work. Consequently they made him a partner and gave him another $1,000 in money. Bolossy made not only one part owner, but also responsible in case of losses—a thing he never dreamed of and never bargained for. After the fiasco in Chicago he was so afraid that the creditors, among whom were all the Chicago newspapers, would grab the property that he and one of the partners, with a friend, applied to the courts for a receiver. Accordingly, W. Brown, secretary of the base ball grounds, was made receiver, and the property was put into his hands. It was at Bolossy's own request that this was done. The stuff remained in the receiver's hands from September until after New Year's. It was then publicly advertised for sale. Bolossy knew all about it, and had arranged with his partner to buy it at the sale. When the auction occurred they did buy it for $2,600, but it was bought by a friend of mine at a much larger figure than they offered. The court then allowed a certain time for objections to be filed. After the time had expired the sale was duly confirmed, and the receiver gave a bill of sale in regular legal form, which included the costumes now claimed by Bolossy. With the money produced by the sale outstanding debts were paid. I then bought all the properties, and Bolossy knew it immediately, but never made any claim to me that he ever owned an inch of it, and has not, not even to this day.

"Some time ago, when W. Dazian sued Bolossy for about $2,300 worth of material furnished for 'The Siege of Troy,' Bolossy, in his defence, swore that he was not responsible, as it was for 'The Siege of Troy' Company. They, however, had nothing to do with Dazian, as Bolossy was responsible to Dazian for that material, although Bolossy then acted simply as agent. Now, in this suit against me, he swears just the reverse, for he says he is the owner of those dresses. Which time did he swear to the truth, and what did he do with the $11,000 he got from 'The Siege of Troy' people? After the Chicago fiasco, in order to protect himself against creditors, Bolossy assigned everything he owned, even his interest in the Kiralfy Bros. ventures, over to his wife. The fact is simply this: Bolossy is jealous of my success, and especially of that of 'Nero.' He thinks, no doubt, his will prove a good advertisement. In his suit I gave counter bonds, and the fun of it all was that Bolossy's bondsman on the attachment was E. G. Gilmore of Niblo's, and my bondsman on the same attachment was the same Mr. Gilmore. I guess Bolossy now sees his mistake."

Imre Kiralfy, has obtained from Judge Patterson an injunction restraining Molly McGill from entering into any contract with any other manager for any spectacular or ballet entertainment during the season of 1888-9. Molly is a coryphée, who contracted with Imre for the coming season, but has threatened to appear under some other management.

THE JUSTICE WAS ACCOMMODATING.

Actors Girard and Regan Wanted a Month to Straighten Up Is, and Got It.

Policeman Place of the Eldridge street station found William Girard and Thomas Regan asleep on the sidewalk in Chrystie street on Friday night. They were arraigned before Justice Duffy at Essex Market yesterday morning.

"I'm an actor," said Regan, dramatically.

"Are you in disguise now, or is this your natural self?" asked the Justice.

"I'm myself now. Drink has done it, sir," said Regan. "My last engagement was with the 'Natural Gas' company, in which I acted the part of a musical moke."

"And you, sir?" said Justice Duffy to Girard.

"My brother, William," he answered, "is the manager of the 'Natural Gas' company. I did comedy business for him. Judge, will you allow me to consult with my companion?"

After a few moments of whispered consultation Girard again spoke.

"Judge," he said, "we want a month to straighten up in."

Justice Duffy let them have it.

Brass Knuckles Used by a Female Thief.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The latest novelty in Chicago's criminal record is a trio of female sandbaggers. Early this morning Minnie Daly, a noted pickpocket and shoplifter and wife of an expert burglar, accompanied by two other women well known to the police, stopped a well-dressed gentleman in front of the Brevoort House on Madison street and attempted to rob him. Two of the women grabbed him, while the third struck him several times in the face with a pair of brass knuckles. The man shouted for help, and a policeman heard him and went to his rescue. At the sight of the policeman a cab driver took two of the women into his cab and started away at a rapid pace. Minnie Daly made her escape through an alley. The policeman followed the cab and ordered the driver to stop, but he refused. The policeman finally got into a buggy and caught the cab at Canal and Adams streets. The women and the driver were locked up at the Armory. On the way to the station the women pulled a large roll of money and offered the policeman $100 to allow them to go free, but it was refused. The man who was assaulted was not seriously injured.

Picked a Hole Through the Wall of His Cell With a Nail.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—William M. Williams, one of the Shelburne Falls burglars, who were captured last week while robbing a safe, escaped from the county jail last night. On Thursday he and his companion, Moore, pleaded guilty and were awaiting sentence. He was confined in one of the upper tier of cells in the new $70,000 jail. With a nail he picked through the mortar and brick until he had made a sufficiently large aperture. Pulling his naked body through the hole he gained access to the hospital, and there put on a suit of clothes belonging to Jack Woodward, whose escapades created so much excitement last year. Williams then took a clothes line, tied it to the cupola and swung himself a distance of sixty feet to the ground. In descending he went by the turnkey's window, and an alarm was given, but Williams, in his stockings, escaped to the woods. A reward of $100 is offered for his capture.

He Embezzled $30,000.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—David Davis, clerk of a storekeeper and the Postmaster at Q'Appelle, left that place to spend his holidays in England a short time ago. During his absence it was found that he had embezzled $30,000, and it being ascertained that he was coming out on the steamer Vancouver, Quebec detectives followed him. Davis, however, managed to elude the detectives, and was next heard of in Utica. Detective Carpenter of this city proceeded to Utica and enticed Davis to Prescott, where he arrested him yesterday, and brought him to Montreal.

A JESUIT SHRINE ON THE MOHAWK.

Pilgrimages to the Place Where Martyrs Suffered 200 Years Ago.

It was announced in the daily papers that a pilgrimage was to take place on last Sunday from Troy and Albany to Auriesville, this State. The pilgrimage took place, and was largely attended by the men of the various Catholic congregations of those cities. To-day will be the "women's day," and from all appearances they will be blessed with a more pleasant pilgrimage than were their male co-religionists on last Sunday. The priests of the Society of Jesus, aided by gifts from faithful Catholics, concluded to erect a shrine on the spot which for more than 200 years had been known, in their history as the Mission of the Martyrs. Three names were to be especially singled out as the martyrs—René Goupil, the Rev. Isaac Jogues, and Catherine Tegakwita, who were murdered in the Mohawk Valley between the years 1642-46. Many different opinions were put forth in regard to the sites of the Mohawk villages and to the exact spot where the martyrdom took place. But up to the year 1883 no complete investigation had been made. It was published that Father Jogues's captivity was passed in Andiagarom, the second of the Mohawk villages. This, however, was found to be inaccurate, as Father Jogues's sworn testimony says he was taken to the first village. This first village was certainly on the south bank of the Mohawk River and near the Schoharie Creek, thus placing it near where Auriesville now stands. This is also in accordance with a map of Jolliet published in 1670. These facts were taken into consideration by Gen. John S. Clark and Dr. John Gilmary Shay, who, after a contemporary and topographical mass of evidence, dedicated the place, and finally, and repeatedly, erected a cross, pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral, Church, Amsterdam, N. Y., was commissioned by the Society of Jesus in September, 1884, to purchase ten acres of land from Victor A. Putnam at Auriesville, which he did. In July, 1885, an factory and memorial cross were placed on the shrine. On the sides of the cross were painted these inscriptions:

To the most Holy Trinity. This Indian village site the Mission, founded in his blood by Father Isaac Jogues, the first white priest, in 1646, in this, the first and chief Iroquois Mohawk village, suffered and toiled till its destruction, in 1684. The blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the Church.

On the oratory were also suitable inscriptions, one of which is: "The Lily of the Mohawks, Virgin Saint Catherine Tegakwita, the Indian girl." Since then there have been added the fourteen "Stations of the Cross," similar to those seen in Catholic churches.

The first pilgrimage to the shrine took place on Aug. 15, 1885. It consisted of members from St. Joseph's Church, Troy, and of churches in Albany, Schenectady, and Amsterdam. They visited the shrine, attended mass, and received holy communion. Sermons were preached by three different Jesuit fathers. The following year a small pilgrimage from Troy visited the shrine, but since then there has been no pilgrimage until last Sunday. It is said that the Right Rev. Bishop McNierney has granted the Jesuit fathers permission to build a house of retreat for priests and laymen at Auriesville.

IT'S AN OLD GAME,

But This Fellow Seems to be Working it to the Queen's Taste.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A spruce and glib-tongued young fellow is travelling through the towns adjacent to the Ontario and Western Railroad, as he puts it, "introducing Australian gold jewelry." In fact, he is practising an old swindle, with some taking improvements. At Walton the other night he went to a livery stable, hired the finest turnout to be had, and drove to the most public street corner in the town. Here he attracted the attention of a gaping crowd by unpacking a large lot of jewelry, and announcing his purpose to make everybody happy with unparalleled bargains in the glittering ornaments. He began operations by selling gaudy sleeve buttons at 25 cents a pair, and in each case giving the purchaser back the money with the goods. Soon eager buyers thronged around the carriage and handed up quarters from all directions. When the excitement had reached the proper pitch, the sharper opened up "Australian gold" chains at $2 and watches at $5 each. At first a few of the crowd got their money back with the goods, and, seeing this, purchasers crowded up to the carriage and began wildly thrusting $25 and $50 into the sharper's ready hands. At this stage the fellow stopped returning the money. When he had gathered in a goodly harvest of greenbacks in exchange for utterly worthless articles, and trade began to slacken among suddenly sagacious buyers, he quietly drove off at a spanking gait to the railroad station, where he took the first train out of town. The fellow has repeated the game with a good deal of profit to himself in Walton, Delhi, and half a dozen other towns in the neighborhood. Strange to say, he finds as many victims among prominent and other business men of the several towns as among raw farmers and inexperienced boys. The sharper escapes prosecution because the buyer gets what he pays for, and no one wants to swear in open court that with his eyes wide open he paid $5 for a worthless pinchback watch.

THE ONLY MERMAID.

On Exhibition in Sea's Street with Two of of Her Brothers.

A crowd of longshoremen and boatmen and passengers by the outgoing steamer Lampasas, which was in the slip alongside Fulton Ferry, looked on at noon yesterday while three sailor men and a half dozen others hoisted three manatees or sea cows from the hold of the steamer State of Texas. They carried them into the store opposite the pier and in a very little while criers were making the neighborhood noisy with this: "Here's yer manatee right from the mouth of the Lucie River, eats, smokes and chews and does pretty nearly everything man can do, but vote. Wonderful fish. Better see it while you've the chance."

The passengers found out by the Lampasas dropped their dimes into the capacious pockets of P. Owens, the man who exhibited Ned, the learned seal, in Fulton Market. The curiosity seeker saw two big beasts that looked somewhat like fish, somewhat like muley-cows, and somewhat like citizens, sporting in a subdole of water. Capt. J. W. Zeller called them to him, and they came. He is in the business of catching manatees, and he believes that the female manatee is the mermaid of fable. He has often seen them with babies at their breasts. One of the South street manatees is of the mermaid's sex.

Commander Folger to Take Charge of the Washington Ordnance Foundry.

Commander Charles H. Davis, who sailed yesterday on the steamship City of New York, is ordered to relieve Commander William M. Folger of the United States steamer Quinnebaug at Trieste on Sept. 4. Commander Folger is detached and ordered to relieve Commander McCormick, in charge of the Washington ordnance foundry. Before he returns to America Commander Folger will spend several months visiting the principal ordnance and steel works in Europe to get information about the latest methods of preparing moulds and metals for the manufacture of guns.

Commander Folger is one of the few ordnance experts in the navy. He was at the ordnance proving grounds at Annapolis for several years. At Krupp's works he will leave an opportunity to learn something about the manufacture of big guns. They are now turning out over there a 150-ton gun similar to the 120-ton gun recently finished, but it is longer, and will have a much higher range. The 120-ton gun was one of the four built for the Italian Government, but was left behind in Essen when the others were sent to Italy, and has been fired more than 200 times. The Krupps have a large order from the Austrian Government for 150 heavy siege guns.

There are now thirty-five six-inch breech-loading rifles under way at the Washington gun foundry, including the two steel-cast guns. Over 200 men are employed in the gun shops.

Mr. Winig Elopes With His Wife's Sister.

Mrs. Winig of 1,716 Broadway, Brooklyn, has lost not only her husband, Aug. Winig, but also her pretty 18-year-old sister, Minnie. On Saturday afternoon she received a despatch from her husband asking her to come over to New York and meet him in Fulton street and Broadway, saying that he would accompany her home. She went there, but did not find her husband. On her return home she found that both her husband and sister were missing, and this note, in her husband's handwriting, lay on the table:

You need not look for me, as we are bound to live together.

All her jewelry and valuable clothing were missing also. She has taken measures to have her husband and sister arrested.

Let Go to Try it Again.

Hackman William McDonald of coach No. 617 got John Larsen, an Illinois farmer, for a fare yesterday morning. He charged Larsen $4 for driving him and his wife from the Desbrosses street ferry to the Cunard steamship pier. The Larsens were to sail on the Umbria to visit their former home in Sweden. Another passenger, a lady, was taken the same distance and McDonald demanded a dollar from her. There was a dispute, but to avoid delay the money was paid. An employee of the steamship company who had overheard the row, reported the matter to a policeman, and the hackman was taken before Mayor's Marshal Byrnes and made to disgorge three dollars. The farmer put it in his pocket, and caught the boat.

IMPORTED THREADMAKERS.

PASSAGE MONEY ADVANCED AND STOPPED OUT OF THE WAGES.

A Whole Mine of Such Cases Found in the Barbour Thread Works—The Committee Makes Pretty Kate Kearney Cry.

The importation of Irish flax workers by the Barbour linen thread people of Paterson, who also have mills at Hilldale, near Belfast, Ireland, was the subject of testimony before the Ford committee of Congress at the Westminster Hotel yesterday. The first witness was Mrs. Jane Ryan, an employee of the Barbours, who didn't want to say anything against her "boss," for fear of losing her place. She said that she came to this country in 1885, with a number of others, because she had heard that higher wages were paid here. She got her passage ticket at Barbour's office in Ireland, agreeing to pay for it at the rate of fifty cents a week from the wages she received in this country. She said that in the Paterson mills were probably 100 workers who had come over in the same way. She once wanted to go home, and had written to friends in Ireland about it. They asked at the Hilldale office, and were told that she was under contract, and could not come back. But Mr. William Barbour afterward told her this was all nonsense, and she could go if she chose.

Kate Kearney, a pretty girl, testified that she was employed to teach the new hands their work, and was getting a salary considerably higher than the usual wages. She refused to tell whether or not she had had conversations with Superintendent Long of the Belfast factory about coming to America. At last, when Gen. Spinola rose in mighty wrath and said she could be sent to jail for her silence, she broke into violent sobs, which disconcerted the committee not a little. She was led out of the room weeping bitterly, but only to be put on the rack again an hour later.

Meantime, Ellen McCombish, who came from Gilford, Ireland, two years and four months ago, told how Maggie Black had sent her a ticket to come over with. Maggie Black, she said, had got the ticket from Superintendent William Seaton of the Paterson factory, and she had repaid the cost after she came over. Since she had arrived she had got six tickets from Mr. Seaton to send to Ireland to bring her family and friends over here and had paid for them on instalments.

Eliza Foster, a twister at Barbour's, came over to Dunbar McMaster & Co.'s flour mills at Greenwich, N. Y., on a ticket furnished her at McMaster's mills in Dunbar, Ireland. She borrowed $25 besides, and repaid the whole on arriving at Greenwich by instalments of $8.24 per fortnight deducted from her wages. Later on she worked in Barbour's factory in Paterson, and there secured from Superintendent Seaton six passage tickets to send her friends in Ireland. She made no contract with Seaton, but understood that the cost was to be deducted from her wages. After her friends came she left the place herself, but her wages were docked $6 a fortnight until the sum shall be paid. It is not all paid yet. Her father rents apartments of Mr. Barbour for $5.60 a fortnight. This also is stopped out of his wages.

Miss Kearney, having recovered her composure, was brought on again, but declined positively to make answer to a number of questions, of which these were specimens:

Did you ever have a pass to pay back to Barbour in Paterson the cost of it?

Did you ever have a private conversation with William Barbour in the city about securing immigrants?

Did you get tickets from Mr. Barbour or any one else to bring immigrants over with you?

If you got them, did not persons come over on them for Barbour's factories?

Did you not charge an agent $5 a ticket?

Were not such tickets what are called paupers' tickets?

Col. Oates worried out of her that before she came she had received assurances from Superintendent Long that she would get better wages in this country than in Ireland. She also admitted that she left Hilldale with the intention of coming directly to Paterson.

Mary J. Kincade, a spreader at Barbour's, used to work at Hewitt's in Belfast for $2.75 a week. She went to William Seaton, while he was in Ireland, because she heard he was an agent of the State line steamships and gave away tickets to America on easy terms. He told her she had better go to Barbour's factory in Paterson, and he let her have a ticket on the "bail" of a rich friend of hers in Ireland. Miss Kincade has since paid the cost from her wages here. She had a year to do it.

Mary Murphy, who is a twister at Barbour's, came from Craig's Mills, Belfast, on the representations of her friends in this country. Since she came here, three months ago, she has got thirteen tickets from Superintendent Seaton, on which eleven persons have come to this country, all of whom, except two, are working at Barbour's. She got the tickets from Seaton, because, she said, it was generally understood that he was the agent for the State line. At the same time he was her "boss" at Barbour's mills, and she has been paying him back by having her wages docked a fortnight. Those who came over on the tickets are not paying any money to Barbour's directly, but pay her, and she is responsible for the whole amount.

Several other employees at Barbour's gave similar testimony.

"Mr. Seaton never exacts any interest for this large outlay of capital in tickets, does he?" asked Mr. Guesther of one witness.

"No, he does it just out of friendship," was the reply.

HERE'S AN AMERICAN RAILWAY.

It Will Carry Americans as Cheaply as Other Roads Do Immigrants.

James Charlton, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, has sent a letter to Commissioner S. F. Pierson of the Trunk Line Association, in which he says in regard to the effort to involve the Alton in an emigrant rate war:

Now that you ask us to pay you commissions to enable you to cut rates, we cannot understand why you have boycotted us for sixteen months, or why you continue to boycott us because we decline to abolish commissions. If it is wrong for us to refuse to pay you to pay commissions, how has it become anything else now at this time for you to demand commissions for the express purpose of cutting rates, and why have you punished us for sixteen months and continue to punish us for paying commissions when you now demand commissions for the express and avowed purpose of cutting rates to benefit newly imported foreigners, thus openly discriminating in their favor against American citizens?

We have never been able to see that it was just to pay commissions on immigrant business to foreign ticket agents, and unjust to pay commissions on purely American business to American ticket agents. We have always been of opinion that there ought at least to be no discrimination. We cannot understand why the newly imported foreign workingman should be carried at a less rate than the American workingman, or why any American citizen should not be carried at as low rates on American railways as you propose to carry foreigners. The course you are adopting and attempting to force upon the railways of this country is unwise, and as completely anti-American in principle as it is possible to be. The policy of the Chicago and Alton will be to carry American citizens at as low rates as foreigners, and we will advise our friendly connections that we will accept the same proportions beyond Chicago and beyond St. Louis on first-class travel that you may be authorized, by any line in competition with us to use in ticketing newly imported foreigners. We purpose making this general, and any friendly connection of ours will be authorized to use such proportions at any point east of us.

Won't Scare the South Americans.

The war ship Swatara, which has been at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since she took Gen. Sheridan to Nonquitt, has been ordered to report to Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine at Montevideo for duty in the South Atlantic squadron. She will probably sail on Tuesday. Commodore James H. Gillis has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to relieve Admiral Braine from the command of the South Atlantic squadron. He will probably go to Brazil on a mail steamer.

The Swatara is not the same vessel she was nearly a quarter of a century ago when she arrived at the Washington Navy Yard from Alexandria, Egypt, and landed John H. Surratt, one of the conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln. The Swatara of to-day is a reproduction from the old vessel under the Secor Robeson administration in 1878. All she has of the original is her stern-post and her name. She is a wooden ship of 1,200 horse power, and can make about ten knots an hour. Her battery consists of one 8-inch rifle, six 9-inch smooth-bore guns, and a Hotchkiss gun, all of which are carried on the spar decks.

The List of Referees.

These referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week:

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Patterson.

Case.	Referee.
Blackmore agt. Blackmore	John F. McIntire.
Langjois agt. Langjois	John F. McIntire.
Eckstein agt. Moskopf	Herbert E. Ehrlich.
Thompson agt. Thompson	William Talcott.
Kerrison agt. Kerrison	Charles M. Desmond.
Lochner agt. Maas	George L. Cheney.
Schecker agt. Schecker	William Talcott.
Minturn agt. Lowther	Charles Strauss.
Terry agt. Cassell	David McIlhare.
Westervelt agt. Ferandele	L. Karge.
Matter of Sichling	Peter A. Hendricks.
McIntyre agt. Clark (two cases)	Samuel Jones.
Hirsch agt. Bailey	John H. Rogan.
Allen agt. Norton	Thomas D. Rambault.
Ward agt. Sterling	Warren Greene.

Commissioners.

Matter of Meyer	Theodore E. Miller, George S. Fowler, and Bernard Casserly.

By Judge O'Brien.

Smith agt. Smith	Sidney J. Cowen.

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Dugro.

Balfe agt. Greenwald	Charles Geeller.
Winthrop agt. Phelps	Washington E. Page.

COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Beach.

Matter of Gardner	Rufus F. Andrews.

FACTS ABOUT HOP.

Half a Crop This Year for City Pickers on a Vacation to Pick.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Hop growers who held 1887 hops have been almost begging to sell them for some time, but all at once now, as the new crop is about to be harvested, the country is swarmed with buyers endeavoring to contract the growing crop at 15 cents, and in some instances 18 cents is offered. It is estimated that New York State will yield about one-half of an average crop this year. Hop growers are organizing against the brewers in many places.

The price of picking this year is 50 cents a box, without board, and 25 cents where the picker is boarded. Some of the home pickers can age eight boxes a day, which makes good wages for them. One of the causes for a shrinkage of the crop is sun scald, which affects the crop over a wide district of country. Many yards have suffered from heavy storms. No lice have appeared as yet, and it is believed that what hops are harvested will be of extra choice quality.

There is the usual anxiety about price and the best time to sell. Experience has proven that the best time to sell is when the goods are ready for the market. By far the most satisfactory and business-like method is to sell at the ruling price when the crop has been dried and ready for shipment. Sometimes the man who sells at 20 cents may see them advance to 30 cents, or even higher, but oftener they will go lower. This was the case last year. The market opened at 18 cents and 20 cents, and fell steadily to 10 cents and lower.

Hunphey hops will be ready to pick the last of this month. Regular picking will begin all over the State by 15th, and usually lasts about three weeks. Many city people are already engaged to harvest the crop, and frequently benefited. The attempt to spend a few weeks with friends that they are fond of, but they will be found in the hop fields combining business with pleasure. It affords the only vacation hundreds of city people have. It is claimed that the aroma of the hops is very healthy, and that some invalids have been frequently benefited. The average city picker is a jolly, though one really two or three boxes per day. Five boxes. The fun element enters too largely in the hop picking business to make it results in the best work. At this season the hop districts are thronged with tramps, who frequently come in the guise of pickers. The alarm of the farmers' wives and daughters. There is a disposition on the part of growers to exclude this class from the fields, and to enforce the tramp laws against them.

Bitten by a Copperhead.

HACKETTSTOWN, Aug. 18.—While the wife of Theodore Park was gathering dry brush in a thicket yesterday she felt something like a sting on her hand, and she looked about for a bee. She did not know that she had been bitten by a copperhead snake until she saw the reptile coiling away from her. She soon experienced a severe pain in her arm, and hurried to her home. A physician was summoned, and when he arrived the arm had become swollen and discolored. The usual remedy for snake bites, whiskey, is being administered.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Aug. 18.

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, r	109	109½	U. S. 6s, 1886	101	—
U. S. 4½s, c	107¾	107¾	U. S. 6s, 1896	122½	—
U. S. 4s, r	128	128¼	U. S. 6s, 1897	125	—
U. S. 4s, c	128	128¼	U. S. 6s, 1898	127¾	—
			U. S. 6s, 1899	120¾	—

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

10 Atl. & Pac. m	23¾	5 Reading genl. 4s	86¾
5	23¾	20	86¾
6 Ch. & O.C. 4s, Ref.	72¼	25 Reading 1st pf. inc.	58
1 Ch. & O. 6s, 1911	110	2	86¾
5	110	5	86¾
5 Can. So. 2d	95¾	15	87¾
1 Cen. Pac. 1896	101¼	66	88
21 Chic. & Ill. Riv. 5s	96¼	20 Reading 2d pf. inc.	73
1 Erie con. 2d	127	5	72¾
5	97¼	6	72¾
15	97¼	5 Reading 3d pf. inc.	42
15	97¼	20 Reading 3d pf. inc.	42¼
2 E. Tenn. 5s	102¼	10	42
8 Green B. in	36¾	10	42¼
3	37	1 Rock I. ex 5s	100
5 H. Val. 6s	83½	5 So. Pac. N. Mex.	107¾
1 Iron Mt. 5s	87	3 So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	107
5 Kan. & T. con.	95¾	1 St. P. & S. C. 1st	112¾
2 L. E. & W. 1st	106	5 San A. & A. P. 1st cs.	92¾
10 Mob. & O.	49¾	5	92¾
5 Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	104¾	7 Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	94¾
5 Nor. Pac. 1st c	116¾	3	94¾
1	116¾	5	94¾
5 Nor. Pac. 2d c	111	25 Tex. Pac. 2d in	43¾
5 N. Y. Cent. ex. 5s	106	5	43¾
7 Or. R. & N. 1st	109¾	2	43¾
10	109¾	1 Tenn. C. I. & R. 6s, Bir. div.	87¾
3 Or. R. I. 5s	107	1 West Sh. 4s	103¾
1 Or. Imp. 1st	104¾		
35 Reading gen. 4s	86		

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $508,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.
100	Alton & T. H. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45	47¾
10	American Ex.	108	108	108	108	111
110	Am. Tob. & Sec.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
120	Atlantic & Pac.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
910	Canada Southern	54	53	52½	53	53¼
100	Central Pacific	34