The Sunday Call.

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AN ALLIANCE ACCOMPLISHED.

England's Adhesion to the Central European Bund.

Political Effect of the Emperor's Visit. Evacuation of Egypt Expected—France and Russia Unite for Protection.

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BERLIN, July 11.—The papers of this city overflow with accounts of the popular triumph of Emperor William in London. The semi-official papers adopt a guarded tone and avoid all reference to an alliance with England as an accomplished fact. These papers simply re-echo the Emperor's speech at Guildhall. The North German Gazette remarks that the Emperor's utterances coincide completely with the views of the industrious and energetic people of Great Britain, who favor the maintenance of peace. The independent papers criticize the Emperor's reception as emphasizing the friendly sentiments of England toward Germany and toward the Emperor, as a relative of the royal family, without being a popular indorsement of Lord Salisbury's policy. The Freisinnige Zeitung holds that the general character of the celebrations in honor of the Emperor, and especially those of the court and Government, accordingly must be taken as an open declaration of England's adhesion to the Dreibund. Articles in the Russian and French press, illustrating the intensity of the irritation felt in Russia and France toward England, are largely quoted.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

A startling report, which has caused considerable talk in diplomatic circles recently, has been circulated here. It is to the effect that M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, approached the Russian Government on the subject of a coalition against England, offering to co-operate with Russia in the seizure of Constantinople and the formation of a new Turkish State in Asia, embracing Egypt, under Franco-Russian protection. Apart from the question of the probability of its truth, the report has value as indicating the tendency of Lord Salisbury's dreibund policy. Nobody believes that the French and Russian Governments will accept Lord Salisbury's verbal assurances of friendliness in the face of England's practical adhesion to their enemies.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

The game of diplomacy against England's retention of Egypt has already been opened. According to the Cologne Gazette the Sultan, acting under the promptings of the French and the Russian Ministers, recently held a council at which it was proposed that the Porte should call a conference of the European powers to consider the question of evacuating Egypt. A telegram received here from Constantinople with reference to the diplomatic movements hostile to England, state that the Porte has invited the French Government to resume the initiative in the movement against English occupation of Egypt.

TROUBLE AMONG SOCIALISTS.

Internal feuds among the Socialists are increasing in intensity, and the meetings held in the past week mark the stage of open and declared rupture between the young and old sections of the party. According to the decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court the Socialists are as much entitled to the privilege of displaying their red flag in public processions as are the members of any other political body carrying their banners. The case arose from the seizure of the Socialist flag at the time of the demonstration made by Socialists in Anhalt last March.

ENEMIES TO GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

The Cologne Gazette, in an attack upon America and Russia, whom it terms "the bitterest enemies to German industries," advocates the refusal to both of the favored nations treatment except for the necessaries of life, such as grain and petroleum.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Mr. Claus Spreckels of San Francisco and Mr. William Seligman, the prominent New York banker, are sojourning at Marienbad, and Mrs. Pierrepont Morgan is at Munich.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

French Investigations of Its Previous Management Proceeding.

PARIS, July 11.—Manager Christople of the Credit Foncier, in an interview relative to the Panama Canal, said if the engineer experts pronounced in favor of proceeding with the work, financial assistance to retrieve the enterprise would not fail. The Siecle to-day makes the announcement that the Judge of the Court of Appeals, before whom the inquiry into the maladministration of the Panama Canal affair is proceeding, has decided to request the Public Prosecutor at New York to request the American magistrates to inquire into the agreements entered into between the Directors of the Panama Canal Company and certain contractors.

French Tariff Bill Defeated.

PARIS, July 11.—A scene of great confusion occurred in the Deputies to-day, during the debate on the proposed temporary duty on cotton. Chairman Meline of the Tariff Committee declared that the imposition of this duty would render the position of the cotton-mills worse than now. He would prefer to vote against the Tariff Bill as a whole. The measure, including the tariffs and temporary duty, was then put to a vote and rejected—358 to 151. The result was announced amid a scene of general disorder. After recess it was announced that the Tariff Committee had agreed to modify the minimum tariff, taking as a basis the figures of the present conventional tariff and increasing it by 30 per cent to the maximum. The House then proceeded to discuss the measure.

A Consul Seeks Protection.

LONDON, July 11.—The Rome correspondent of the London edition of the New York Herald telegraphs to his paper that it is rumored that the local authorities of Catania, a city of Sicily, have violated the United States Consulate there and that the Consul has asked the officials at Washington to permit him to close the office and place the archives under the protection of the German flag.

Loyalty to France.

PARIS, July 11.—The Siecle to-day says a number of members of the Chamber of Deputies has combined to present Henry Labouchere with a suitable testimonial as a mark of their gratitude for the evidences of sympathy with France which Labouchere has exhibited, particularly by his protest in the House of Commons against England taking part in the Dreibund or other isolation of France.

The Treatment of Tuberculosis.

PARIS, July 11.—Dr. Lannelonque's statement of his experiments with chloride of zinc in treating tuberculous patients has attracted much attention, but its value is not yet decisive.

Destroyed by Lightning.

VIENNA, July 11.—During a storm to-day eighteen farmhouses at Lengbach were destroyed by lightning.

Sentenced for Shooting.

WEISBADEN, July 11.—Mrs. O'Neill, who shot and dangerously wounded her husband in May last, was to-day sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The couple had not lived together for four years past, and hearing one day that her husband had installed another in his home she called on him and shot him.

Talking to the Stars.

PARIS, July 11. — An old lady has just died at Spa, leaving 100,000 francs as a prize to the astronomer, French or foreign, who within ten years shall be able to communicate with any planet or star. Flammarion is not without hope, but he considers that the time may come when we can exchange greetings with Mars.

RUSSIA'S VINTAGE.

Acreage Cultivated With the Wine Grape and the Product.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Mail and Express' St. Petersburg correspondent says: According to the latest information obtained by the Ministry of Domains, the vineyards of the empire cover an acreage of over 464,000 acres, and produce annually 54,000,000 gallons of wine. The vineyards of the Caucasus occupy 250,000 acres and produce 29,700,000 gallons of wine. In Bessarabia, in the provinces of Podolia and Kherson, the vineyards cover about 162,000 acres, and produce wine aggregating 16,200,000. In the province of Ekaterinoslaf of the Don district, the provinces of Astrakhan, Orel and in Turkistan, there are over 5400 acres of vineyard, which yield 1,550,000 gallons of wine. The varieties of the wines cultivated in the Crimea alone amount to 560. The amount of land deemed proper for the cultivation of vines is estimated at 13,500,000 acres. The annual production of wine per acre is calculated at 405 gallons.

RELIGIOUS METHODS.

Interesting Session of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—The regular session of the Christian Endeavor Convention was again late to begin its work. The morning text was from the Lord's Prayer, "Thy Kingdom Come," and the first thing on the programme was reports from all over the field. The States, Territories and provinces were called on in turn and the representatives of each gave brief reports of the past, present and future of the Endeavor movement in their respective sections. Cablegrams of greeting were received from England and Japan, and one was received from Cuba, reporting a society was organized there last night with fifteen members. After a short prayer service the "Pastor's hour" was announced.

Some twenty denominations were heard as to their experience with Endeavors.

After song, Rev. A. A. Fulton of Canton, China, delivered a missionary address.

The World's Fair Sunday Observance Committee adopted a resolution favoring action by the State Christian Endeavor Unions in regard to closing the World's Fair on Sunday, and a committee was appointed to draw up proper resolutions to be presented to the convention to-morrow evening, and also to push the agitation of the matter after the convention adjourns.

To-night's session opened with a praise service, after which addresses on "Interdenominational Fellowship" were delivered by Rev. William Patterson of Toronto, Ontario, and President Andrews of Brown University.

Resolutions of thanks for various courtesies were adopted.

A platform reaffirming the principles of the society was adopted.

The Sunday closing of the World's Fair and temperance resolutions will be considered to-morrow.

A LONG VOYAGE.

Return of the Captain of the Wrecked Bark Hustler.

PHIPPSBURG (Me.), July 11.—Captain Joseph Perry of the bark Hustler has just arrived here from a long sea voyage. The Hustler was launched in Bath last November and sailed for Seattle with a cargo of iron pine. While going round the Horn bad weather was encountered and the vessel was wrecked on a sunken rock in Nassau Bay, forty miles west of Deceit Island. The crew left the ship in boats and rowed to an island, ninety miles distant, on which there is a missionary station. They stayed there twenty-five days and then went to Southampton, England, and from there returned home.

FEDERATION OF AMERICA.

An Address to the Friends of Home Rule in Ireland.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The National Federation of America, organized to aid the home rule movement in Ireland, to-day issued a lengthy address to the friends of home rule, in which, after severely denouncing Parnell, it refers to the fact that "we are on the eve of a general election. It is conceded on all sides that the question of home rule will be settled by this election for another generation at least." The address, therefore, invites all who sympathize with the cause to lend their assistance and enroll freely in the federation.

Seizure of Opium in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Two hundred and fifty pounds of opium were seized here to-night just as a man calling himself John Reynolds was about to remove it from the union depot. He was a roughly dressed person, and the box was one such as carpenters carry their tools in. There was a false bottom in it, however. The United States Secret Service men have been watching Reynolds several days. Inasmuch as the box came from the West they think he is a member of a gang of smugglers.

The Saengerbund.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—At a business meeting of the Northwestern Saengerbund this morning, Secretary Camann was elected President and F. Schlaegel of Chicago Secretary. La Crosse, Wis., was elected as the place of the next meeting and the societies of that place are to choose a Vice-President and a Treasurer. The next fest will be held in 1894, as it is thought the World's Fair will interfere with the holding of a fest in 1893.

Grasshoppers Delaying Trains.

TOPEKA (Kans.), July 11.—A reporter of the Democrat who was sent to investigate the reports that grasshoppers were swarming in the eastern part of Colorado telegraphed that paper to-day that there had been no exaggeration of the facts. Grasshoppers are swarming in great numbers over the eastern part of the State, destroying all vegetation and seriously delaying the running of trains.

Failure of Building Contractors.

OMAHA, July 11.—Richards & Co., building contractors, have filed an application for the appointment of a receiver. The company's affairs are in a bad shape. The amount involved is believed to be about $50,000. The petition alleges that the partnership was equal between Messrs. Richards and Leveille, but that the latter has misappropriated the funds, taking more than his share to pay his personal debts.

Body Identified.

WATERLOO (Iowa), July 11.—The body of the unknown man who committed suicide here yesterday has been identified as that of Alonzo Dibble, a wealthy farmer living near Cannon Falls, Minn. The identification was made by a neighbor who came here to take charge of the remains. Dibble was insane over the loss of his wife, and has been missing from home since June 26th.

Alleged Abuse of Indians.

CHICAGO, July 11.—General Miles has sent Captain Huggins, one of his aides, to the Indian agencies along the Upper Missouri River, with the object, it is said, of inquiring into abuses alleged to exist in the treatment by Indian agents of their charges.

Husband and Wife Killed.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), July 11.—While crossing a railroad bridge, near Somerset, Larkin Jones and wife were surprised by a passenger train. Jones jumped 150 feet down into the creek and was fatally injured. His wife was killed by the train.

Killed in an Elevator.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A special from Columbus, Ind., says James Bronson was instantly killed and three others fatally injured by the falling of an elevator in which they were riding.

Rev. Phillips Brooks Approved.

BOSTON, July 11.—A constitutional majority of the House of Bishops, held yesterday in New York, has approved the election of Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts.

BLAINE AT BAR HARBOR.

Slowly Regaining His Exhausted Vitality.

How the Secretary of State Appears, and What He Thinks of His Own Physical Condition.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, July 11. — The Tribune special correspondent had a talk to-day, Saturday, at Bar Harbor with Blaine. He expressed himself glad of the opportunity of contradicting some of the false reports that were in circulation. Mr. Blaine looked pale and exhausted but not seriously ill, and spoke in a firm voice. He said: "I have a good deal of trouble with my back, my eyes and my head, though it seems to me to be merely a little nervous attack and nothing to call for the great volley of sensational accounts concerning the inner doings of myself and family. I am much better now. I am relaxing and taking rest from the heavy duties of official life. I don't think I shall return to Washington until fall. It is very hot there in midsummer and the early fall, and it would not be a good move for me in my present condition. The air at Bar Harbor seems to revive me. It seems to drive away that stupidness and "don't-care" air which generally follow nervous troubles, especially prostration."

"Does your hearing bother you?"

"No, indeed. I can hear as well as when I was a boy. That is absurd. The next thing I know they will have me dumb."

"Do you sleep well at night?" "Not very well the first part of the evening, but quite soundly the latter part. It seems to me that I never can sleep when the tide is going out, but when it comes rushing in with that soft, gentle splash it just woos me to sleep like a baby and I forget all causes of worriment, even all the humdrum duties of life, and drop off into oblivion until I awaken naturally. Then I am much refreshed. I get a goodly amount of sleep every night. My headaches don't seem to grow much better, but time will remedy that trouble. It took a long time to break nature down, and necessarily it will take a long time to build up. I have all my favorite papers and books sent right here to Stanwood, and my wife and sons read them to me. Emmons is my right-hand man and anticipates my every wish concerning business affairs. I am very fond of music, too, and my daughters, Mrs. Damrosch and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, are both accomplished musicians and play just the airs I like. Then the children, the Coppinger children, who are with me, are quite an amusement for one person. They quite puzzle me with their questions, their puzzles and their conundrums. I drive every day and often twice a day if my health will permit. To-day I enjoyed my drive very much more than usual. I walk only across the plazza or down to Emmons' house."

"When did you suffer the last attack?" asked the reporter.

"I think it was last Tuesday—somewhere about the first of the week. I was tempted by some fruit which was sent me by my friends. I think it brought on nervous dyspepsia or something just as bad. But since then I seem to have picked up wonderfully. I am quite encouraged now."

"Is there any trouble with your spine?"

"No; indeed, the doctors say the spine is perfectly healthy. I lie down so much on account of my bowels and thighs. I suffer sometimes with quick flashes up through my thighs. Perhaps that is neurosis or something of that character. I sometimes think it is, for when the weather changes from hot to cold or from dryness to dampness I suffer most. I am able to meet only my own friends, and sometimes am not equal to the task of spending the afternoon with them. I have not been inside the Bar Harbor drawing-room since my arrival this summer."

Mr. Blaine is perhaps a little thinner than when he was in Washington and may be a trifle paler and less buoyant in spirits. When he was there he was nervously excited and worked up to a certain pitch, at which it was absolutely necessary for him to continue in order that he might carry on his social and official business promptly and properly. But now he is suffering from that great strain and he must pay the penalty of overwork. He dresses in stout woolen trousers, thick flannel underwear and wears woolen stockings. He wears a light cheviot vest and waistcoat, and when driving always takes two overcoats, and sometimes, if the wind is heavy, puts a shawl around himself. His hat is a white felt slouch and his gloves buckskin. Mrs. Blaine said: "The false reports which have reached our friends in the city have worried both Mr. Blaine and myself more than any one could imagine. I might say they have quite aggravated Mr. Blaine's illness. We tried to keep them from him as much as we could, but somehow or other he got hold of the imaginative untruths gotten up by unrequited reporters who came all the way to Mount Desert from the town, and who, being unable to get an interview with Mr. Blaine because he was ill and unable to talk even to his own family, went to their hotel and reeled off these imaginations by the column. Mr. Baine in reality is ever so much better than when he left New York. To-day he had an excellent appetite and ate some of his favorite old dish, raspberries and rice. He eats a great deal of bread and much butter."

A SMELTING TRUST.

Projected Union of Lead, Silver and Gold Producing Mines.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Final steps were taken to-day in the formation of a mining and smelting trust in which foreign capitalists and members of the Standard Oil and Lead trusts are said to be interested. For several days Manager Franklin of the Niagara Mining and Smelting Company of Utah has been here in telegraphic communication with the promoters of the project, which is the union of all lead, silver and gold producing mines in the Utah belt. Among the backers are said to be companies in London and Brussels, the manager of the Standard Oil Company, several members of the Lead Trust and J. Palen, brother-in-law of Jay Gould. A number of properties held out until to-day. These, it is said, are the Utah, Live Pine, Indiana, Miller, Climax and Spanish groups. It is asserted that the combine will control the largest lead-producing mines in the world. The company will at once increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000. The claim is made that the successful consummation of the deal will make the Salt Lake Valley the smelting center of the United States.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Failure of the Western Passenger Agents' Efforts to Restore Harmony.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The meeting of the general managers of the lines in the Western Passenger Association to-day was productive of no result in the Finley-Alton controversy. It was demonstrated at the morning session that the majority of the roads maintained their opposition to the Alton's policy, and were disposed to sustain the Chairman at all hazards. As a consequence General Manager Chappell did not attend the afternoon session, and the other managers, after a half hour's informal discussion, adjourned. Thus the movement to restore harmony fell flat. The Rock Island and Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City strongly defended Alton. The Northwestern favored a compromise, and all the others declared in favor of Finley. Gould's lines seemed to lead the opposition to the Alton, and there were those who thought they saw in this a scheme on the part of Gould himself to force the Alton into a position from which it can only escape by joining the Western Traffic Association.

A PARTING SHOT.

A Philadelphia Paper's Caustic Address to John G. Nicolay.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Times this morning publishes an editorial address to John G. Nicolay under the caption "Spanked and Dismissed." It says, in part: "Had you known anything about the inside political movements in the White House in 1864 you would have known my letter to Lincoln, quoted in your defense, was written because of a suddenly developed effort in this State to divide the lines drawn by the then bitter Cameron and Curtin factional war for and against Lincoln. The Cameron followers claimed to be the special supporters of Lincoln and attempted to drive Curtin and the State administration into hostility to the President. My justly assumed devotion to Curtin was a pretext for declaring me as either restrained in my support of Lincoln or likely to be in opposition. The moment I saw the statement in print I wrote the letter you quote to dismiss from Lincoln's mind all apprehensions about either open or passive opposition from Curtin's friends. Equally, indeed even more flagrantly false, is your statement of only the minor truth about the action of the Pennsylvania delegation at Baltimore in 1864. You say Cameron cast the solid vote of the State for Hamlin. Had you desired to be truthful you would have added that Cameron cast the solid vote of the delegation for Johnson before the close of the first ballot. Had you sought the truth as an honest biographer, you could have obtained it without offensive disputation, not only from me, as far as I knew it, but from such living witnesses as Charles A. Dana and Murat Halstead, and from the recorded testimony of General Cameron, Colonel Forney and others, who knew much of Lincoln and but little of you. Instead of seeking truth, you flung your ignorance and egotism with ostentatious indecency upon the bereaved household of the yet untombed Hamlin, and when brought to bay by those better informed than yourself you resent it in the tone and tenor of a ward-heeler in the wharf-rat district battling for constabulary honors. Dismissed."

NICOLAY'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Nicolay is out with a reply to the latest communication from Colonel McClure. He says he will not allow McClure to retreat in a cloud of vituperation, reiterates his previous assertions as to McClure's misstatements and goes over the evidence to prove his position. He quotes a dispatch from B. C. Cook, who was Chairman of the Illinois delegation at the Baltimore Convention, and who says that Nicolay's statement that Lincoln was in favor of Hamlin is correct. Cook further says he went to see Lincoln personally after the receipt of the note which Nicolay has quoted in previous statements. After the interview with him Cook was positive that Hannibal Hamlin was Lincoln's favorite, and says that fact is further proved by the action of the entire Illinois delegation, which was a unit for Hamlin. Nicolay goes on to say that if McClure received Lincoln's instructions to vote for Johnson, he betrayed them when he went back to Baltimore and, as a member of the Pennsylvania delegation, cast a vote for Hannibal Hamlin.

BARDSLEY'S BANK ACCOUNT.

Efforts to Prevent the Payment of Checks Drawn by Officials.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Lawyer Alexander, counsel for John Bardsley, has notified President Bell of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank not to honor any checks drawn by City Treasurer Wright and State Treasurer Boyer on the account standing to the credit of John Bardsley in that institution. If the bank officials act in accordance with the notice sent by Alexander it will nullify the decision reached at a conference of the State and city officials at Treasurer Wright's office on Thursday. It was then determined inasmuch as the city and State each had an interest in the money which Bardsley had in the various banks, that all checks upon the accounts could be jointly signed by the State Treasurer and the City Treasurer. It was thought in this way the money could be drawn from the bank, and both the city and State get its share of funds.

The Times says editorially: McClure will be glad to have an early opportunity to appear as a witness and testify under oath that he never in his life conversed, or directly or indirectly communicated with Bardsley, or any other person, on the subject of the sale or the lease of the gas works.

The Judge of the Common Pleas Court to-day refused to grant a writ of sequestration asked for by the city against John Bardsley. The Mayor asked that a writ be granted with the clause of attachment against a number of individuals and corporations, founded upon the statement that the examination of the accounts of Bardsley show he is a defaulter to the amount of not less than $445,000.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Controller of the Currency this morning received the resignation of Bank Examiner Drew, and has given instructions that it be accepted to go into effect immediately.

In the Common Pleas Court this afternoon an attachment was issued for the arrest of H. H. Yard for failure to appear before the committee yesterday, as ordered by the court.

Tin Plate Importations.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The importations of tin plate at this port last month were 707,000 boxes. During May 438,000 boxes were entered. With 1,145,000 boxes landed in sixty days, a temporary decline in prices will not be surprising. The greater portion of the enormous stock here is, however, believed to be in the hands of strong and patient holders.

Smiler's Body to Be Exhumed.

NEW YORK, July 11. — Coroner Levy stated to-day that he will have the body of Smiler, who was executed at Sing Sing, exhumed, and will hold an inquest over it. He asserts that if it is true, as published, that it required several shocks to produce death, the execution was contrary to law, which says no torture shall be inflicted.

A Blacksnake Whip Fatally Applied.

ANCOMA (Tex.), July 10.—A dissolute man, who grossly insulted the wife of a respectable citizen of this town yesterday, was caught to-day, stripped to the skin and a blacksnake whip applied so vigorously that the man will die.

Negroes Ordered to Leave Town.

ANCOMA (Tex.), July 11.—Because of sympathy accorded the negro slayer of J. S. Love on Monday by two colored brethren, all the negroes have been warned by the white citizens to leave town in ten days under severe penalty.

Two Girls Drowned.

CEDAR VALE (Kans.), July 11.—Wilson Brooks, Mollie Brooks and Katie Higgins attempted to ford a stream near here in a wagon. Both girls and the horses were drowned. The young man was rescued.

Carrying Out Orders.

CALDWELL (Kans.), July 11.—Captain Hill, U. S. A., with a company of infantry, has established headquarters at Pond Creek, Ind. T., and is carrying out to the letter the orders to expel all occupants.

Mrs. Saltus Divorced.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Counsel for Edgar Saltus, the novelist, deny that his wife has received a divorce, but her family claim that she has, and that she will resume her maiden name, Saltus is in Europe.

Crushed by Falling Walls.

CHICAGO, July 11.—By the falling of the wall of a building being erected on Adams and Dearborn streets this evening three workmen were fatally injured and a number of others painfully hurt.

Assaulted and Killed.

OMAHA, July 11.—A negro, supposed to be named Frank Price, choked to death Mrs. Fanny Tate, also colored, after assaulting her. The murderer has not yet been captured.

Cowboys Arrested.

CHEROKEE STRIP, July 11. — To-day numerous cowboys were arrested and sent to Guthrie.

REVIEWED BY WILLIAM.

Field Day of British Troops at Wimbledon.

A Grand Military Spectacle That Pleased the Kaiser—Royal Salutes Thundered by Heavy Artillery.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, July 11.—The Emperor of Germany remained at the state ball until 3 o'clock this morning. At 8 o'clock he arose and breakfasted. Shortly before noon the Emperor inspected the Yeomen of the Guard. Then, in company with the Empress, and attended by a brilliant suite, the Emperor drove to the residence of the German Embassador, where the imperial party were entertained at lunch.

In the afternoon the Emperor and the Empress left London for Wimbledon, to be present at the review of the troops in heavy marching order. Many of the volunteer regiments preferred to march to Wimbledon instead of taking the trains, as they wanted to show the Emperor that they are not such "rear rankers" as some suppose. There were from 6000 to 7000 regulars in line and about 10,000 volunteers, all under command of the Duke of Cambridge, the commander-in-chief of the British Army. At 4 o'clock the Emperor and party arrived, and the artillery thundered out a salvo, while the German imperial standard was run up on a flag-staff at the reviewing stand, instead of the British standard.

The Emperor was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and his staff in brilliant uniforms, and followed by an escort of the Life Guards. As the Emperor and his party drew rein and saluted they were received by the Duke of Cambridge and his staff, while a royal salute was fired by the artillery. The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a field marshal of cuirassiers. After the salute they inspected the troops, the Emperor seeming favorably impressed. After the inspection the troops passed the reviewing stand, the march lasting an hour and a half. The commanding officers of the several corps were personally complimented by the Emperor on the appearance of the troops. After all the troops had marched past they again re-formed, presented arms, another salute was fired and the review ended.

The Emperor then started for Crystal Palace, where he witnessed the parade of the Volunteers of the Fire Department, followed in the evening by a grand display of fireworks.

NOT A MERE CHANCE.

The Kaiser's Visit Arranged for Political Purposes.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Smalley's special cablegram to the Tribune from London says: Probably the most important incident of the German Emperor's visit to England is that which begins to-morrow and ends Monday, his visit to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield. Then, if not before, it is certain the business will be done. The absolute master of the most powerful army in the world and the virtual master of the most powerful fleet will not meet and separate without exchanging views on several subjects.

One subject interesting to both is the use which each shall make of the fleet or army. What has gone before did not prepare the way for this interview and this discussion. Certainly it is not mere chance that brings the Emperor here at this moment, just after his alliance with Austria and Italy has been made public. No more is it by chance that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy have been visiting the English fleet and toasting the English Queen, while their great ally was visiting England itself as her Queen's guest, and to no slight degree the guest also of the English people. Were he merely, like the Queen, the reigning monarch over a country where Parliament governs, his visit to England would mean much less, though it would mean much, and his visit to Hatfield might mean next to nothing. Being a King, and the Emperor over forty millions of valiant and sober-minded Germans, it is inconceivable that he should not exchange views with Salisbury on the relations of the two powers, and most improbable that the good understanding certainly existing between them should not be strengthened. Of course nobody knows what has passed between them.

THE LASTING PEACE OF EUROPE.

Peace, the lasting peace of Europe, is more likely because of their meeting. So is it, in a measure, because of the Emperor's speech at Guildhall. There is in his peace assurances a ring of sincerity. Here in England, whatever may be thought abroad, the people do feel that peace is more assured than it was. In Russia and France neither his Guildhall speech nor any utterance of his is likely to be well received. There comes already from St. Petersburg an ominous whisper that the Emperor's magnificent reception in England has given umbrage to the Czar. In France everybody knows what feeling there is, whether whispered or shouted. The Emperor has spoken publicly, and far more often privately, of his delight in the welcome given him, and of his fresh appreciation of what is most characteristic and most splendid in English life. What has happened off Venice makes, like a recent event at Fiume, a strong impression abroad, probably stronger than in England. Here people think it possible for emperors and kings to go on board a British ship from motives of curiosity or civility without deep ulterior designs. Not so on the Continent, and when two such incidents occur in quick succession the significance of them seems all the greater while the German Emperor is the guest of the Queen of England. Bear in mind, says a Berlin paper, the character of the prearranged demonstrations which remove the last vestige of doubt respecting England's attitude toward the Triple Alliance. They are meant to show openly the intimacy of the Anglo-Italian relations. Perhaps they are. Whether they are or not they have that effect in France.

The Carlow election, with its tremendous anti-Parnellite majority, is a great blow to Parnell and a great triumph for his enemies.

POLITICAL SCHEMES.

Indications of an Impending Split in the Texas State Alliance.

FORT WORTH (Tex.), July 11.—The principal feature of the State Alliance Convention this morning was a speech by U. S. Hall, President of the Missouri Alliance. He charges that Dr. McCune has sold out, for money consideration, to the Protectionists, and in furtherance of that bargain a third party move was inaugurated in the South to divert the Democratic vote. He said that it was no disgrace for such a dishonest man as McCune to get into the Alliance, but it would become a disgrace if he is not turned out. President Hall was loudly applauded. It is believed the outcome of the convention will be a split of the State Alliance, one faction representing the third party and the other the Democratic wing.

This afternoon resolutions were adopted denouncing the Sub-Treasury and land loan schemes and the Governmental ownership of railroads as a violation of the first principles of good government; as paternal in their character; as centralizing in their tendencies, and because, if enacted into a law, they would create such a horde of office-holders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people. The resolutions demand that those men who are not farmers be removed from national and State offices of the order and appeals to all honest members of the Alliance throughout the United States to unite in putting down this common enemy and disgrace of the order.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—A special from Topeka, Kans., says: The Alliance leaders in Kansas are greatly chagrined at the action of certain leaders of the Southern Alliance in calling the Fort Worth Convention to resolve against the sub-Treasury idea, claiming that it was a scheme of the Southern Democrats to break up the Alliance and that prominent Democratic Congressmen were at the bottom of the scheme. They fear this is the beginning of a movement to disrupt the Kansas organization, as thousands of Republicans who affiliated with the People's party last fall will follow the course of the Southerners and go back to the old party.

COAST INTERESTS.

Census Bulletin of Population—Investigating the Grasshopper Pest.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A bulletin issued to-day by the Census Office on the population of Wyoming shows the population of that State to be 60,705, an increase during the past decade of 39,916, or 192.01 per cent. In all the counties of the State a large increase is shown. The largest increase was in Crook County, where the increase was 878.24 per cent, and the smallest in Albany County, where the increase was 91.63 per cent.

The bulletin also gives the population of Arizona as 59,620, an increase during the last ten years of 19,180, or 47.43 per cent. Apache, Pima and Yuma counties show a decrease of 1002, 4333 and 544 respectively. The decrease in Apache and Pima counties is due largely to the decrease in their areas made by the creation of other counties. The largest increase was 6938, in Cochise County.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

It will be of interest to farmers in Sacramento and other counties in California, which have been infested by grasshoppers, to know that the arrival of the much-dreaded grasshopper in the Far West has already been called to the attention of the Department of Agriculture, together with the information that they have already spread from Arizona and Utah as far north as South Dakota. As yet it is not known here whether the migratory nuisance are the old reliable seventeen-year locusts or simply the ordinary grasshopper of the plains in unusual numbers. The return of the former and the more unwelcome visitors has been prophesied for about this time and there is considerable apprehension felt that perhaps they really have materialized. A specialist from the Agricultural Department, an entomologist, will be sent West directly to examine into the situation and decide as to how serious the pest is likely to prove this year. The department issued a bulletin to the farmers some time ago, telling them how to distinguish between two classes, the grasshopper and the seventeen-year-locust, and also giving direction as to how best to fight them.

LAND CASES DECIDED.

In the case of Thomas Hoyne vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, involving land in the Vancouver District, Hoyne applied for an order directing the Commissioner to certify to the department the record in the case. His application was denied by acting Secretary Chandler.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. C. Eaton has been detached from duty at the Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and ordered to the Palos per steamer of the 30th inst. from San Francisco, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, who is detached and ordered to return home.

By direction of the President Colonel James J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry, is relieved as a member of the Compton Court-martial, to meet at Walla Walla on July 15th. Colonel Edwin C. Mason, Third Infantry, is detailed as a member in his stead. Private William Scully will be transferred to Fort Mason, Cal., from Alcatraz Island.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Professor Merriam, in charge of the Death Valley Expedition, has telegraphed Assistant Secretary Wharton that he will accept the post as one of the Behring Sea Commissioners.

Supervising Special Agent Tingle of the Treasury Department is informed of the arrest of Counterfeiter Robert Brown near Antioch, Cal.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

The Postoffice Department is officially informed of the formation of the new County of Cocoulno, Ariz., with the following postoffices located therin: Bellemôn, Canyon, Diablo, Flagstaff, Lees Ferry, Yuba City, Williams, Strawberry, formerly in Yavapai County.

A new postoffice has been established at Acorn, Humboldt County, David A. Wright Postmaster. Henry St. Clair Greely has been commissioned Postmaster at Bartlett Springs, Cal.

The Postoffice at Cruesville has been discontinued.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

Pensions have been granted to the following Californians: Louis Varnexe, Jonathan Newton, Louis Leewy, Isaac Suydam, David P. Fouts, G. P. Canfield, William S. Abbett, Abner R. Winans, Allen B. Paul, Robert Lewis, Francis McPhee, James B. Holloway, Rosalie A. Conger, William H. McGinniss, Frederick Black, David L. Haddox, William S. Alexander, Joseph Taylor, Andrew J. Hollenbeck, Noah N. Webster, William Fuller, George Laboo, Patrick Anson, Isaac L. Pickard, William J. Wilson, Enos Churchill, William H. Brown, Barney Brown, Raymond D. Lawrence, George N. Nutter, Louis Moeller, James Warring, Uriah Forrest and Lemanson Brink.

DOUGLASS TO RESIGN.

The Star says this afternoon: It is said to be definitely settled that Minister Douglass, having brought back with him from Hayti a reciprocity treaty, is satisfied with his work, and is ready to resign the Haytian mission.

Another English Syndicate Deal.

FLORENCE (Ala.), July 11.—The property of the Sheffield Land Company and the plant of the Alabama Iron and Railway Company will, it is said, be sold to an English syndicate. It is stated Ensley and Cole, the largest owners of the property, left yesterday for London, accompanied by a representative of the syndicate, who assured them the deal would be consummated on their arrival in London. The property consists of three large blast furnaces and nearly two-thirds of the town of Sheffield. The price is understood to be $3,000,000.

Free Coinage Candidate.

NEW YORK, July 11.—"We intend to have a Presidential candidate in 1892 who favors the free coinage of silver, even if we have to put up a Piute Indian," said Senator Stewart of Nevada to a reporter yesterday. "Do you count on the support of the Farmers' Alliance?" "We will have a candidate and he will get the votes."

Declined Matrimony.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Ralph E. Langston, a son of ex-Congressman Langston, has been arrested for breach of promise of marriage on complaint of Miss Helen Groff of Brooklyn, whom he promised to marry. She did not know that he was of African descent. Langston is a clerk in one of the departments.

A Sham Naval Battle.

BOSTON, July 11.— A naval battalion from ships of the white squadron yesterday attacked and captured Deer Island, down the harbor. The island was defended by seven boatloads of marines and naval troops, and after a fierce battle of half an hour the island was taken and the defenders carried back aboard the ships as prisoners.

General Kelly Dying.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—General Benjamin Franklin Kelly, who organized the first union regiment south of Mason and Dixon's line, is reported dying at a farm near Oakland, Md.

AUTHORITIES ON NEUTRALITY.

Claims of an Envoy of the Chilean Insurgents.

Noted Statesmen and Jurists on Rights of Belligerents — Speedy Action Urged in the Itata Case—Libel Filed.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Senor Montt, a Chilean insurgent representative, now here, claims that the pursuit of the Itata was without the authority of law; that the Itata received the cargo from the Robert and Minnie as a merchant vessel, the same as she would have received a load of flour. "If we admit that she is a man-of-war the libel falls to the ground of its own weight," said he, "for it charges her with coming here to be fitted out and armed. If it was a war vessel would it not have been already fitted out before arriving at San Diego? Most assuredly. The very presence of the Esmeralda proved her a merchant ship in need of protection from Balmaceda's ships. If there was any case at all it was against the Robert and Minnie, and she has already been released." In arguing his claim that the Itata had not violated the neutrality laws he read from "Wharton's Digest" to prove that it is proper for neutral countries to supply arms and ammunition to a belligerent. Thomas Jefferson laid it down as a principle that "our citizens have always been free to make, vend and export arms. It would not be expected that we should suppress their calling on account of any war that did not concern us." He quoted also these authorities:

"Secretary of State Seward to Mr. Romero — 'The transportation of arms or money from the United States to either of the belligerents in Mexico is not a breach of neutrality either under international law or the municipal law of the United States.'

"Secretary Evarts to Mr. Sherman—'A torpedo-launch in five sections ready to be set up, though contraband of war, may be exported from the United States without a breach of neutrality. Such articles are a legitimate element of commerce to the citizens of the United States. Neutral powers with either of the belligerents in time of war are the same in