THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 44.

GRAND ISLAND'S ENCAMPMENT

Preparations Completed for the Reunion of Nebraska's Grand Army.

INDICATIONS OF A SUCCESSFUL EVENT.

Posts in Various Parts of the State Sending in Applications for Accommodations—Quarters Arranged for All.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large number of applications are now in for quarters during the Grand Army of the Republic reunion from posts in various parts of the state. Many of the applications were received today.

The indications are that this will be the largest attended reunion of any yet held in the state. Several posts have expressed their intention of sending from one to two carloads each.

Twelve hundred tents have been ordered for the accommodation of the veterans and their families alone, and it is thought the order will be supplemented by a much larger one. The announcement of speaker, which is the only part of the programme not fully completed, will be made soon.

Congressmen McKeighan and Kem have signified their willingness to be present and others will respond to invitations in a few days.

Long Pine Chautauqua Opened.

LONG PINE, Neb., July 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Chautauqua tents arrived last night and today families are engaged in transporting their camping outfits to the grounds where many will camp tonight. The cool delightful nights devoid of the friendly mosquito make sleep a luxury there. A great deal of taste and rivalry is displayed in the arrangement of sites for tents and camping grounds. Some will have their tents pitched upon cliffs twenty-five to thirty feet above the paths and others upon the water's edge with promenades constructed above the river; some in the beds of canyons, others near the mill dam with the rushing water to lull them to sleep. Arches and lanes are made through the trees and all sorts of rustic seats arranged from natural tree stumps, twin trees and in arbors.

Tomorrow the Chautauqua opens. At 8 o'clock p. m. the address of welcome will be given by W. W. Young, Stanton's prominent lawyer, with a humorous lecture, "Does it Take," by Rev. Hindley of Weeping Water. Sunday morning the rising bell will be rung for the first time and the Chautauqua will be in force for sixteen days. On Sunday there will be two sermons by Rev. John Gallagher, Ph.D. of Tecumseh and Rev. J. S. Ostrander, D.D. of Brooklyn, N. Y., besides the other auxiliary services.

It is rumored that the railroad company will run an excursion train from Norfolk, which will arrive here at 10 a. m. Sunday and return at 6:30 p. m.

Getting Cars Ready for Crops.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The freight car repair shops of the B. & M. railroad at this point were the scene of unusual activity yesterday, the result of an order from headquarters to increase the present force of men, and to expedite as much as possible the repairs of all the freight cars in the yard. Foreman Steimker wanted forty more men at once and this demand created quite a stir in the local labor market. There are about three hundred and fifty freight cars laid up here for repairs and all will be needed as soon as Nebraska's immense crops begin to move. It is given out that the B. & M. intends to be right on deck and in readiness and as a consequence the force in each department will be greatly increased in a few days. The merchants here are feeling very happy at the prospect of such good times as seem now assured.

Waterspout at Talmage.

TALMAGE, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the most terrific rain storms ever experienced in this locality, amounting to little less than a waterspout, occurred here this afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock. A very insignificant looking cloud came up from the west, and when about over this place met with a counter current, and the drops seemed to congeal into a blinding sheet, and for about forty-five minutes the streets were converted into a rushing torrent. The low lands about the city are at this hour huge lakes. As yet no damage is reported, but to growing crops and grain in the fields the damage will undoubtedly be great.

Remembered an Attorney.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., July 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Annie Allison, formerly of Cass county, died May 8 at Meskelf, England. She left a will, in which, among other gifts she bequeaths to Attorney J. H. Haldeman of this city $500 in cash, and makes him sole executor of her estate, amounting to something like $40,000, consisting of realty and personal property in this county. This will, together with a death certificate, was sent by her husband, Joseph Allison, and was received by Mr. Haldeman today.

Accident on the Elkhorn.

GENEVA, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Train No. 17 on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line, going south, met with an accident two miles north of here Thursday afternoon which caused a delay of four hours. The trouble was a broken driver, which destroyed one-half of the cab, but as luck would have it the fireman was not sitting on his seat when the break occurred, thereby escaping injury. It was a close call for him.

Scotia's Eastern Star Lodge.

SCOTIA, Neb., July 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The worthy matron and worthy patron of the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, instituted Crytal Chapter, U. D., on July 28, at this place. The officers of the chapter are Miss Ethelda E. Wright, worthy matron; Mrs. Lee R. Love, associate matron and H. S. Sprecher, worthy patron; with a full quota of subordinate officers. The chapter has thirty-three members and meets in the Masonic hall.

Will See the Factory Opened.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—H. T. Oxnard left today for California to be present at the opening of the sugar beet factory in that state which commences operation about August 15.

F. T. Campbell, railroad commissioner of Iowa, is in the city visiting his son, Frank. Mr. Campbell says Iowa will roll out an old time majority for the republican ticket this fall.

Crops Slightly Damaged.

GENEVA, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The hardest rain of the season passed over this section this afternoon. It rained for three hours as hark as it could. The probabilities are that the grain which is not in the stack will be badly damaged and it will take some time to dry it. The streets were perfect lakes nearly all the time it rained.

Too Much Rain.

REYNOLDS, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This vicinity was visited by a heavy rain today which will stop threshing or stacking grain for at least three days. Wheat and oats are now growing in the shock and unless farmers get dry weather soon the entire crop will be badly damaged.

Business Man Arrested.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—W. G. Hammond of the defunct firm of Hammond & Palen was arrested today on a warrant sworn out by Palen, his former partner, who charges him with cheating and defrauding his partner and creditors. There are six different counts against him. Hammond made a voluntary assignment a short time ago giving a number of chattel mortgages on the stock.

Narrowly Escaped Death.

WALLACE, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—P. L. Harper of the Wallace Security bank met with a frightful experience today, and one which he will remember to his dying day. While out horseback riding the saddle turned and his foot was caught in the stirrup. The horse, a powerful stallion, ran, dragging him some distance before being stopped. But for the long strap which is used on such horses, Mr. Harper would have undoubtedly been killed. Luckily he managed, while dragging at the animal's heels, to grasp the strap bringing the horse to a standstill. He is badly scratched and bruised, and his clothing were torn to shreds, but his injuries are not serious.

Republican Organ for St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—St. Paul has at last a republican paper. Since the Phonograph joined the independent party we have been without an organ. Today the plant of the Enterprise, the original alliance paper, was sold to B. F. Thomas and Phillip Winter of Wymore, who will change the name to the St. Paul Republican. Additions will be made to the outfit and they expect a first class straight-out republican paper to be the result. It is assured a hearty support from the stalwarts. This makes three papers in St. Paul, the republicans, democrats and independents each being represented.

Stock Killed by Lightning.

FAIRMOUNT, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fairmount was visited today by a heavy rain and electric storm. About two inches of water fell in a very short time. The barn of L. H. Steiger was struck by lightning, causing slight damage to the barn and killing four mules and one poney. The insurance will partially cover the loss.

An Inch of Water.

RISING CITY, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was a heavy thunder shower here this afternoon and about one inch of water fell.

HARD ON DIVORCE HUNTERS.

A South Dakota Judge Changes the Law's Interpretation.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 31.—It is extremely probable that ninety-six applicants for divorce now here from other states will be disappointed in the realization of their desires. Judge Aiken, who holds the sword at the severing of unloving hearts, has concluded to interpret the law according to the spirit instead of the letter, and hereafter applicants will have to furnish something stronger than an affidavit.

South Dakota Land Entries.

MITCHELL, S. D., July 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Republican has just compiled a statement showing the amount of business transacted at the different South Dakota land offices during the fiscal year just closed, which shows that a considerable amount of business has been done.

The following entries were made: Preemption filings, 847; homestead entries, 1,565; timber culture entries, 723; cash entry proofs, 682; homestead proofs, 1,845; timber culture proofs, 1,286.

The number of entries acted on and allowed by each office is as follows: Rapid City, 1,424; Huron, 1,318; Mitchell, 1,263; Aberdeen, 1,076; Yankton, 759; Pierre, 549; Chamberlain, 431. The number of acres newly filed on is: Pierre, 114,473, Chamberlain, 35,400; Rapid City, 130,499; Aberdeen, 83,307; Mitchell, 64,134; Yankton, 22,307; Huron, 58,384. The number of acres acquired by final proof is: Pierre, 17,769; Chamberlain, 28,689; Rapid City, 32,094; Aberdeen, 80,272; Mitchell, 131,920; Huron, 136,965; Yankton, 84,488. The business shows a slight decrease from the previous year, although the Rapid City office shows an increase in the number of new filings, and the Mitchell office in the number of timber culture final proofs, over one-third of all such proofs taken in the state being made within the Mitchell district.

Indians Disagree.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Sioux commission, now at Lower Brule agency, to select a new location for the agency and arrange other matters, has already done much preliminary work, but nothing definite has been accomplished. One faction of the Indians want the agency moved north on the Missouri river, while another faction insists on it being moved south of White river to the Rosebud reservation. The feeling between the two factions is so bitter that they do not speak when meeting each other. A grand council of all Indians at Lower Brule will be held tomorrow to determine the matter.

Killed by Cattle Guards.

STURGIS, S. D., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Robert Beghtol of Chadron, a brakeman, was fatally injured this morning between Whitewood and Belle Fourche by being knocked from the way car of a stock train by cattle guards that projected too close to the track. The injured man is highly spoken of by his friends.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Light showers, followed by fair; stationary temperature.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday: For North Dakota—Showers; slightly warmer in extreme northwest; slightly cooler in southeast; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For South Dakota—Showers; stationary temperature; slightly cooler in the vicinity of Pierre; variable winds.

For Iowa—Showers; slightly cooler, except warmer in the vicinity of Des Moines, and stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Nebraska—Light showers; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Missouri and Kansas—Showers; stationary temperature; slightly cooler in extreme northwestern Missouri and slightly warmer in the vicinity of Springfield; variable winds.

For Colorado—Fair Saturday; stationary temperature, except slightly warmer in west portion; variable winds.

INOCULATED CHINCH BUGS.

They Carry Death to the Wheat Destroying Insects.

MADISON, Wis., July 31.—Experiments have been made in Dane county with the inoculated chinch bugs from Kansas. Reports have been received from the operations on the farm of Frank Sink in College Grove. A box of dead bugs was brought to the city which were picked up near a single stalk of wheat on Mr. Sink's farm. The inoculated bugs were placed in the field on July 8 and the insects are dying by the million, but so late that although the experiment has proved to be a great success, the wheat was so far gone before the inoculated bugs were put in that but little of it can be saved. The infected bugs were brought from Kansas and the belief is held by those interested in the experiment that it is a sure success if tried early in the season. The box of bugs was scooped up at the base of a wheat stalk, and although it is but a small sized capsule box, it contains hundreds of these dead insects.

Two Youthful Vagabonds.

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—Louis Post, assistant cashier of the R. E. Wenner lithographing company at Akron, O., aged eighteen, and Fred J. Duncan and Charles B. Stewart, aged sixteen, were arrested in this city this evening. A few days ago during the absence of the cashier they stole $2,000 from the safe of the lithographing company and at once started for Denver. Fifteen hundred dollars and two fine gold watches have been recovered.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

Secretary Noble's Resignation Said to be in the President's Hands.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE ACCEPTED.

The General May be Sent Abroad or Appointed to the Circuit Bench—His Successor Not Yet Chosen.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is said that Secretary Noble's resignation is in the hands of the president. General Noble is not here to confirm this announcement. He is at Richfield Springs, N. Y., but the information comes from such a source that its truth is accepted. It can be said that the secretary retires from the cabinet with the best of feelings between the president and himself. The step is taken after due consideration, and the resignation is accepted with regret by the president. What General Noble's future will be, cannot be stated positively. He may go abroad to fill a mission, or he may be appointed to fill the new judgeship in the Eighth circuit. It is possible that General Noble's mind is not yet made up as to what will suit him best. There is one story current that he will not return to Washington, but go to Europe for three or four month's travel, returning after the judicial appointments are made. There seems to be no doubt that General Noble can have this judicial appointment if he will take it. His personal inclinations are said to be in favor of the bench. The ladies of his family, however, are said to look upon an official residence at one of the European capitals as desirable.

One thing which seems to point to the European appointment is the manner in which General Noble's effects have been packed. Strong cases have been made, such as would be used for removal abroad. In these have been placed the general's books, and such belongings as would naturally be shipped if the family were going to Europe for an extended stay. As against the idea of the acceptance of a foreign mission is held out the fact that the bench appointment is for life, and that it ranks next to the supreme court.

Even those who stand in the closest relations to General Noble do not venture to express a decided opinion about his future. It has been stated already that there is no friction between the president and General Noble. They are the best of friends. General Noble retires, according to those who are in a position to speak, because there is nothing more in the secretaryship for him. He has administered the duties nearly two and a half years. He has worked as have few other men connected with the administration. He leaves no legacies of scandals. The resignation has been in the president's hands for some time, in fact, as to show the president's unwillingness to accept, and at the same time the difficulty which the president finds in reaching a conclusion upon the succession.

It is stated by a certain high official that the president has known of General Noble's desire to retire for several weeks and had the resignation before he left for Cape May. The secret has been well kept. It might have been preserved still longer but for the meeting of the executive committee of the republican national committee in this city. In strict confidence the information was imparted to the members of the executive committee by one who had brought it from Cape May. The president consulted about the appointment, but so far as can be learned he did not intimate upon whom the choice will fall.

Denied by the President.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 31.—The reported resignation of Secretary Noble is absolutely and emphatically denied this morning by Private Secretary Halford on behalf of the president, and as far as he knows Noble has no intention of doing so.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Acting Secretary Chandler of the interior department stated very positively that Secretary Noble had not tendered his resignation. He said it was simply a revival of previous rumors which had been denied by the secretary himself.

CONTINUATION OF BONDS.

Comptroller of Currency Issues a Circular of Instruction.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The books of the 4½ per cent loan, kept in the office of the register of the treasury, will not be closed during the month of August for the preparation of the September schedule as has been the custom heretofore. This change is caused by the fact that the schedules will not be required for the final dividend of 1½ per cent on the loan, as the last interest on the bonds being redeemed for continuation at 2 per cent will be prepaid to September 2, 1891, while the interest on bonds not continued will cease on that day and be paid only when bonds are presented for redemption.

The redemption of 4½ per cent bonds will not begin until September 2, 1891, the date of the maturity. Up to date about $11,000,000 of these bonds have been continued at 2 per cent. The comptroller of the currency has issued the following circular to national banks in regard to this loan:

SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to the circular of July 2, 1891, issued by the secretary of the treasury authorizing tenders of 4½ per cent bonds to present them for continuance at 2 per cent. This option will expire on September 2, 1891, after which day any of said bonds outstanding and not continued by request of the holder, will cease to bear interest by virtue of the call for redemption issued June 2, 1891, rendering them unavailable as security for circulation after that date. It will be absolutely necessary, therefore, as far as minimum deposit bonds are concerned, for national banks having 4½ per cent bonds on deposit as security for circulation to first secure the continuance of these bonds, or second to deposit other United States interest bearing bonds in their place.

Banks desiring to continue their bonds should perfect the papers which have already been sent from this department and forward them, accompanied by the treasurer's duplicate receipts representing the bonds, to the office of the secretary of the treasury. Banks desiring to substitute other bonds or return their circulating notes, should apply to the comptroller of the currency for the necessary blanks.

Your attention is also called to the fact that under the act of July 14, 1890, the last bond issued thereunder must be first called, and that is, therefore, to be retained by early application for the continuance of these bonds, as the new bonds will be issued in the order of receipt of perfected papers. Very respectfully,

F. S. LACEY, Comptroller.

RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Numerous Changes Among the Members of the Regular Service.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following army orders were issued today: General Service Clerk Christian Koch is transferred from headquarters, department of the Missouri at Chicago to headquarters of the recruiting service, at New York city. General Service Clerk David D. Williams is transferred from Chicago to headquarters department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb. General Service Messenger Adolph Reese, now supposed to be at Chicago, is transferred to headquarters department of California, San Francisco. The major general commanding the department of the Missouri will order the respective general service clerks and messengers transferred to other commands to proceed August 1 to join them and the assistant adjutant general of that department will look to their muster and payment for the month of July. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation and sleeping car berth. Commissary Sergeant Henry S. Amesbury will, upon the abandonment of Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., or as soon as his services at that post can be spared, proceed without delay to Fort Sherman, Idaho, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer of that port to relieve Commissary Sergeant George Webber. Colonel Edward P. Vollum, chief medical purveyor, will proceed from New York city to St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of inspecting the medical purveying depot in that city and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. Major James P. Canby, paymaster, is relieved from duty as chief paymaster, department of the Columbia, and will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, department of Arizona, for duty as chief paymaster of that department, relieving Major John P. Willard, paymaster.

Columbian Celebration in Italy.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The fourth centennial of the discovery of America is to be celebrated at Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus, with many festivities. Letters just received by the Latin-American department of the world's fair describes the attractions proposed and confirm the information that there will be held in Genoa in 1892 an Italian exposition to which the king of Italy has consented to give his patronage and for which he allows the use of his name as honorary president.

The programme announced includes the following features: 1. A new opera. 2. Monuments will be erected and unveiled during the year in memory of Garibaldi and of the late duke of Calliera, the nobleman who planned Fort Fine, the new harbor of Genoa and who gave the sum of $4,000,000 toward the construction of the new breakwater which protects the port. 3. A Columbian museum will be established in the old Hunart port of San Andrea which the father of Columbus bought in 1457 and in which the great navigator is supposed to have passed his early youth.

Lowest Bidder Not Competent.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Tracy has finally decided to award the contract for building cruiser No. 13 to Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, although the Bath iron works of Maine were the lowest bidders. In explanation of his action the secretary says that the Bath company cannot build the engines, that they proposed to sub-let part of the work, and that it would be inconvenient to have the hull and engines built at different places. Further, that the Bath company cannot complete the vessel within the contract time, and finally, that it would be too great a risk to give the building of one of the most important ships in the navy to a new and inexperienced firm.

Movements of the Behring Sea Patrol.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Tracey today received the following telegram from Commander Colton of the Bais from Ounalaska, dated July 12, via San Francisco:

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury: The Thetis arrived at Sand Point June 29, and reached here July 3 from Pribyloff island. She warned eight vessels. The Nymph arrived on the 9th inst., the Moltean on the 10th and the Alert on the 9th. The Nympa goes to Pribyloff today, the Thetis tomorrow and the Alert Tuesday, for a two weeks' cruise. A Russian cruiser warned four vessels and seized the British schooner E. E. Marvin. The Marvin will be sent to Victoria by the British commander.

Nickel Steel for Armored Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In view of the exhaustive trials made by the navy department with the result of demonstrating the superiority and greater tensile strength of nickel steel as a resistant armor for naval vessels, the secretary of the navy has contracted with Carnegie, Phipps & Co., for ten three inch protective deck plates, upper layers. The relative cost of these plates as compared with pure steel will be submitted and if satisfactory terms can be made this kind of armor will be adopted in the construction of the armored cruiser New York and cruiser No. 12.

Increase in Treasury Cash.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been an increase of $4,500,000 in the treasury cash available for the payment of the public debt since the 1st inst. Under the old form of the debt statement this would be slated as a reduction of the debt.

Officially Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 31. Acting Secretary Wharton asserts positively that the department of state is without any information respecting the alleged suspension of the Russian edict against the Jews.

ANOTHER OHIO WRECK.

Passenger Train Leaves the Track and Several People Injured.

BELLAIRE, O., July 31.—Another horror has been added to the late list of accidents in Ohio. At about 10 o'clock this morning passenger train No. 4 on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Narrow Guage road left the track three miles south of Bellaire, two cars being overturned and dragged some distance by the engine.

There were seventy passengers on the train and the two cars that turned over in the ditch were crowded with young people from this section. When the train left the track somebody cried out that everybody should cling to their seats, but the shock was so awful many were hurled from one side to the other, those not badly injured being terribly shaken up. Assistance was soon at hand from other passengers and the trainmen, and when all were finally taken out of the wreck it was found that fourteen people had been injured, four of them seriously and one fatally.

The train was running at the least calculation at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour and as it reached a curve the cars were noticed to sway violently, and unheeded the cries from the passengers a rush was made for the doors. Many of the frightened passengers had reached the platform when the cars jumped the rails and when they turned over in another minute these were hurled into the ditch. The list of injured are as follows:

JOHN MORRIS, baggagemaster, hurt internally, badly bruised and will probably die.

CHARLES MCELROY, leg broken and otherwise bruised.

WILLIAM MCELROY, head hurt and internally injured.

JOHN IRWIN of Bethel, O., head crushed and scalp injured.

G. P. WILCOX of York, Pa., head badly injured.

In addition to these there were many badly bruised, but they were able to take care of themselves, and this afternoon they went to their several destinations.

Physicians were telegraphed for from this city and Pittsburg and were soon on the ground doing everything possible for the most seriously injured. Tonight all were reported to be in a fair way to recovery with the one exception.

Western People in New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. W. Cornish, Sioux City, is at the Union Square hotel.

Miss Louise Kayriss, Leavenworth, is at the Albemarle hotel, New York, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rod of St. Louis.

Mr. F. Healy and wife, Fort Dodge, Ia., are at the Hoffman House, New York.

Mr. Thomas Cruse, wife and children, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., are at the Grand hotel, New York.

Mad Dog Panic.

MT. PLEASANT, Ia., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The country west of here is wild today over a mad dog scare. A rabid animal passed through that section and bit a woman and a boy and quite a number of cattle and horses. An armed posse is on the hunt for it. The full extent of the dog's ravages amongst stock is not yet known.

When the Campaign Opens.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—William McKinley, republican candidate for governor, was in consultation with Chairman Hahn of the state committee tonight, and it was decided to open the campaign on the western reserve August 22.

RECIPROCITY IS PROCLAIMED.

Treaty with Spain is Officially Announced to the People.

TRANSITORY AND PERMANENT SCHEDULES

Complete List of the Articles Which the United States May Export to the Spanish Islands Free.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Spanish reciprocity treaty and the diplomatic correspondence in regard to it were made public today. The following is the proclamation:

Reciprocity with Spain. By the president of the United States of America. A proclamation:

Whereas, Pursuant to section 3 of the act of congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled, "An act to reduce the revenues and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," the secretary of state of the United States of America communicated to the government of Spain the action of the congress of the United States of America with a view to secure reciprocity trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said section 3, to wit: Sugars, molasses, coffee and hides, to be exempt from any duty upon their importation in the United States of America; and

Whereas, The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain at Washington has communicated to the secretary of state the fact that in view of reciprocity and compensation for the admission into the United States of America free of all duties of the articles enumerated in section 3 of said act, the government of Spain will by due enactment and as a provisional measure admit from and after September 1, 1891, into all the established ports of entry of the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico the articles of merchandise named in the following transitory schedule upon the terms stated therein, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States and proceeded directly from the ports of said states:

TRANSITORY SCHEDULE.

Products and manufactures of the United States to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico free of duty:

1. Meats in brine, salted or smoked, including bacon, hams and meats preserved in cans, in lard or by extraction of air; jerked beef excepted.
2. Lard.
3. Tallow and other animal greases, melted or crude, unmanufactured.
4. Fish and shellfish, live, fresh, dried in brine, smoked or pickled; oysters and salmon in cans.
5. Oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and flour of these cereals.
6. Starch, malzena and other alimentary products of corn, except corn meal.
7. Cotton seed oil and meal cake of said seed for cattle.
8. Hay, straw, forage and bran.
9. Fruits, fresh, dried and preserved, except raisins.
10. Vegetables and garden products, fresh and dried.
11. Rosin or pine tar, pitch and turpentine.
12. Woods of all kinds, trunks, logs, joists, rafters, planks, beams, boards, rough or cylindric masts and all cut, planed, tongued and grooved lumber, including flooring.
13. Woods for cooperage, including staves, heading and wooden hoops.
14. Wooden boxes, mounted or unmounted, except of cedar.
15. Woods, ordinary, manufactured into doors, frames, windows and shutters without paint or varnish, and wooden houses, unmounted, without paint or varnish.
16. Wagons and carts for ordinary roads and agriculture.
17. Sewing machines.
18. Petroleum, raw or unrefined, according to the classification fixed in the existing orders for the importation of this article in said islands.
19. Coal, mineral.
20. Ice.

Products and manufactures of the United States to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico on payment of duties stated.

21. Corn or maize, 25 cents per 100 kilograms.
22. Corn and meal, 25 cents per 100 kilograms.
23. Wheat, from January 1, 1892, 30 cents per 100 kilograms.
24. Wheat flour, from January 1, 1892, $1.00 per 100 kilograms.

Products and manufactures of the United States to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico at a reduction of 25 per cent.

25. Butter and cheese.
26. Petroleum, refined.
27. Boots or shoes, in whole or in part of leather or skins.

Whereas, The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain in Washington has further communicated to the secretary of state that the government of Spain will in a like manner and as a definite arrangement admit from and after July 1, 1892, into all the established ports of entry of the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rica the articles or merchandise named in the following schedules A, B, C and D on the terms stated therein, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States and proceed directly from the ports of said states:

SCHEDULE A.

Products and manufactures of the United States to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico free of duties.

1. Marble, jasper and alabaster, natural or artificial, rough or in pieces, dressed, squared and prepared for taking shape.
2. Other stones and earthy matters, including cement, employed in building, the arts and industries.
3. Waters, mineral or medicine.
4. Ice.
5. Coal, mineral.
6. Rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, asphalt, schist and bitumen.
7. Petroleum, raw or crude, in accordance with the classification fixed in the tariff of said islands.
8. Clay, ordinary, in paving tiles, large and small bricks and roof tiles, unglazed, for the construction of buildings, ovens and other similar purposes.
9. Gold and silver coin.
10. Iron cast in pigs, and old iron and steel.
11. Iron cast in pipes, beams, rafters and similar articles for the construction of buildings, and in ordinary manufacture (see repertory).
12. Iron, wrought and steel, in bars, rails and bars of all kinds, plates, beams, rafters and other similar articles for construction of buildings.
13. Iron, wrought and steel, in wire, nails, screws, nuts and pipes.
14. Iron, wrought and steel, in ordinary manufactures, and wire cloth unmanufactured (see repertory).
15. Cotton, raw, with or without seed.
16. Cotton seed oil and meal cake of same for cattle.
17. Tallow and other animal greases, melted or crude, unmanufactured.
18. Books and pamphlets, printed, bound and unbound.
19. Woods of all kinds, in trunks or logs, joists, rafters, beams, boards and rough or cylindric masts and all cut, planed, tongued and grooved lumber, including flooring.
20. Wooden cooperage, including staves, headings and wooden hoops.
21. Wooden boxes, mounted or unmounted, except of cedar.
22. Woods, ordinary, manufactured into doors, frames, windows and shutters, without paint or varnish, and wooden houses, unmounted, without paint or varnish.
23. Woods, ordinary, manufactured into all kinds of articles turned or unturned, painted or varnished, except furniture. (See repertory.)
24. Manures, natural or artificial.
25. Implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, the arts and mechanical trades.
26. Machines and apparatuses, agricultural, motive, industrial and scientific of all classes, and materials and loose pieces for the same, including wagons, carts and handcarts for ordinary roads and agriculture.
27. Materials and articles for public works, such as railroads, tramways, roads, canals for irrigation and navigation, use of waters, ports, lighthouses and civil construction when introduced by authorization of the government or if free admission is obtained in accordance with local laws.
28. Materials of all classes for the construction or repair in whole or in part of vessels, subject to specific regulations to avoid abuse in the importations.
29. Meats in brine, salted and smoked, including bacon, hams and meats preserved in cans, in lard or by extraction of air, jerked beef excepted.
30. Lard and butter.
31. Cheese.
32. Fish and shellfish, live, fresh, dried, in brine, salted, smoked and pickled, oysters and salmon in cans.
33. Oats, barley, rye and buckwheat and flour of these cereals.
34. Starch, malzena and other alimentary products of corn, except cornmeal.
35. Fruits, fresh, dried and preserved, except raisins.
36. Vegetables and garden products, fresh and dried.
37. Hay, straw, forage and bran.
38. Trees, plants, shrubs and garden seeds.
39. Tan bark.

SCHEDULE B.

Products and manufacturers of the United States to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico on payment of the duties stated—

40. Corn or maize, 25 cents per 100 kilograms.
41. Cornmeal, 25 cents per 100 kilograms.
42. Wheat, 30 cents per 100 kilograms.
43. Wheat flour, $1 per 100 kilograms.
44. Carriages, cars and other vehicles for railroads and tramways, where authority of the government for free admission has not been obtained, 1 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.

Products and manufacturers of the United States to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico at a reduction of duty of 5 per centum.

45. Marble, jasper and alabaster of all kinds, cut into flag, slabs or steps and the same worked or carved in all kinds of articles, polished or not.
46. Glass and crystal ware, plate and window glass and the same silvered, quicksilvered and platinized.
47. Clay in tiles, large and small, and mosiac for pavements, colored tiles, roof tiles, glazed and pipes.
48. Stoneware and fine earthenware and porcelain.
49. Iron cast in fine manufactures or those polished with a coating of porcelain or part of other metals (see repertory).
50. Iron, wrought and steel, in axles, tires, springs and wheels for carriages, rivets and their washers.
51. Iron, wrought and steel, in fine manufactures of those polished with a coating of porcelain or part of other metals, not expressly comprised in other numbers of these schedules, and platform scales for weighing (see repertory).
52. Needles, pins, knives, table and carving, razors, pen knives, scissors, pieces for watches and other similar articles of iron and steel.
53. Tin plate in sheets or manufactured.
54. Copper, bronze, brass and nickle and alloys of same with common metals, in lumps or bars, and all manufactures of the same.
55. All other common metals and ores of the same, in lumps or bars, and manufactures of the same, plain, varnished, gilt, silvered or nickeled.
56. Furniture of all kinds of wood or metal including school furniture, blackboards and materials for schools and all kinds of articles of fine woods not expressly comprised in other numbers of these schedules. (See repertory).
57. Rushes, esparto, vegetable hair, broom corn, willow, straw, palm and other similar materials, manufactured into articles of all kinds.
58. Pastes for soups, rye, flour, bread and crackers and alimentary farinas, not comprised in other numbers of these schedules.
59. Preserved alimentary substances and canned goods not comprised in other numbers of these schedules, including sausages, stuffed meats, mustards, sauces, pickles, jams and jellies.
60. Rubber and gutta percha and manufactures thereof, alone or mixed with other substances, except silk, and oil cloths and tarpaulin.
61. Rice, hulled or shelled.

SCHEDULE D.

Products and manufactures of the United States to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico at a reduction of 25 per centum.

62. Petroleum, refined and benzine.
63. Cotton, manufactured, spun or twisted, and in goods of all kinds, woven or knit, and the same mixed with other vegetable or animal fibres in which cotton is an equal or greater component part, and clothing exclusively of cotton.
64. Rope, cordage and twine of all kinds.
65. Colors, crude and prepared, with or without oil, inks of all kinds, shoe blacking and varnishes.
66. Soap, toilet articles and perfumery.
67. Medicines, proprietary or patent and all others and drugs.
68. Stearine and tallow manufactured in candles.
69. Paper for printing, for decorating rooms, of wood or straw for sweeping and packing in bags and boxes of same, sand paper and pasteboard.
70. Leather and skins, tanned, dressed, varnished or japanned of all kinds, including sole leather or belting.
71. Boots and shoes in whole or in part of leather or skin.
72. Trunks, valises, traveling bags, portfolios and other similar articles in whole or part of leather.
73. Harness and saddlery of all kinds.
74. Watches and clocks of gold, silver or other metals, with cases of stone, wood or other material, plain or ornamented.
75. Carriages of two or four wheels and pieces of the same.

It is understood that flour, which, on its exportation from the United States has been favored with draw backs shall not share in the foregoing reduction of duty.

The provisional arrangement as set forth in the transitory schedule, shall come to an end on July 1, 1892, and on that date be substituted by the definitive arrangement as set forth in schedules A, B, C and D. And that the government of Spain has further provided that the laws and regulations adopted to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that articles mentioned in the foregoing schedules are the products of manufactures of the United States of America, shall place no undue restrictions on the importer nor impose any additional charges or fees therefor in the articles imported; and

Whereas, The secretary of state has, by my direction, given assurance to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain at Washington, that this action of the government of Spain, in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States of America on their importation in Cuba and Porto Rico, is accepted for those islands as a due reciprocity for the action of congress as set forth in section 3 of said act.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the tariff laws of Cuba and Porto Rico to be made public for the benefit of the citizens of the United States of America. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the president: William Wharton, acting secretary of state.

The correspondence preceding the publication of the treaty was begun by Secretary Blaine, who, in a letter bearing date of January 3, 1891, transmitted a copy of the existing tariff law to Senor Suarez Guanes, the Spanish minister, and requested that the attention of his government be called to it, with a view to the adjustment of commercial relations between the two countries on a permanent basis of reciprocity, profitable alike to both.

In the course of the correspondence following this letter, which refers to details of the treaty, the Spanish minister, under special instructions from his government, submitted to the consideration of the secretary of state the serious injuries which have been occasioned to the tobacco production of the islands in Cuba and Porto Rico in consequence of the increase of duties imposed on articles by the new tariff law of the United States and cherished the hope that while it may not be possible to diminish them at once in the present arrangement because the president of the United States has not the power to do so, the latter will recognize his constitutional powers to recommend to congress a reduction of duties on the tobacco of said island.

The correspondence closed with a letter from Secretary Blaine under date of June 16, 1891, in which he states that the suggestion contained in the minister's note respecting tobacco will have the careful consideration of the president and that it shall be the subject of a separate note.

Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 31.—It was admitted at the office of the Continental land and security company today that the company had failed, but it was impossible to get other than meagre particulars. The assignment, though signed in Denver on July 23, was not filed in New York till Thursday last. The company owns 1,300 acres of land in Denver. Its liabilities are said to be $500,000, but this could not be confirmed at the office in this city. It is said that the company had offices at Kansas City, Denver, Boston and Newburyport and dealt in western lands, municipal bonds and Denver building lots. A statement of the company in May showed assets in real estate, $1,409,159; treasury stocks, $250,000; bills receivable secured by trust deeds on real estate, $85,316; other assets, live stock, etc., $32,464; a total of $1,776,935; total surplus, $339,288.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.—E. Holland & Co., heavy manuf