

# EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.  
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## BIDS FOR BONDS.

### Portland's Water Issue Bring Satisfactory Premiums.

#### THEY WERE UNCONDITIONAL.

Boston and Chicago Firms Offer 100,000—Other Straight and Close Offers Made—Portland's Credit Good in All Parts of the United States.

PORTLAND, ORE., August 8.—An adjourned meeting of the Water Committee was held yesterday to receive proposals for the purchase of \$500,000 of water bonds of the city of Portland. Chairman Henry Felling presided, and Messrs. Frank Dekum, C. H. Lewis, C. H. Rafferty, C. A. Dolph, J. Loewenberg, H. W. Scott, L. Therkelsen, C. H. Carey, C. H. Hill and R. B. Knapp were present. Nineteen bids were received, and thirteen agents of bond buyers were in attendance and were admitted to the meeting while the bids were opened. The proposals were for \$200,000 of bonds to be paid for and delivered to the purchaser on August 15, and for \$300,000 on September 15; the proposals to be for the whole or any part of the \$500,000. The bonds, as is well known, bear 5 per cent annual interest, are dated July 1, 1905, and are payable thirty years from date. The bidder was required to pay the accrued interest from the date of the bonds up to the time of delivery; that is, the interest coupons up to that time are to be removed before the bonds are delivered.

There was quite a flutter of excitement among the agents collected in the hall when the committee met, and one of them came in shortly after and asked to withdraw his bid. As there was no way of telling for a certainty which was his bid it was opened, this could not be done, and he concluded to let the bid stand.

There have been so many attempts to get in bids at the different sales of bonds which were indefinite, or which might be understood in more ways than one, that the committee has been obliged to reject all bids which imposed any conditions or did not comply with the terms of the advertisement. Most of the buyers have come to understand that it was no use to put in anything but "flat" bids. There was such a number of agents present that the committee could not help wondering whether they were putting up any bid or not, and some scheme to get in a bid straight up or flat bid had been tried by some of the agents at every previous sale of bonds.

Before beginning to open the bids Mr. Dolph said if any question was likely to arise in regard to the form of bids which should be considered, it would be advisable to settle the matter at that time.

Chairman Felling said it was understood that the proposals were to be unconditional. There were to be no conditions attached to them at all. If the bidders would fully advise attempted to impose conditions on the bids, it may be remembered here that the bids as a whole were the most satisfactory lot received yet. Only a few, mostly from persons who had not bid for Portland water bonds before and who apparently did not understand their value, attempted to impose any conditions. The bids ran better than was expected, and the premium received amounted to 149,450, which was considered by the committee as a very successful sale. Bids came from all the principal cities of the East—Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, which goes to show that the credit of Portland is good in all parts of the Union.

#### THE NEW STATES.

##### The Tariff Bill Interferes With Action Upon Their Admission.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—With the session of Congress drawing to a close and all attention likely to be concentrated upon the tariff bill, it is not considered probable the Senate will act upon either the Arizona or New Mexico State bills before the final adjournment. This was the understanding when the bills were reported from the Committee on Territories. The date of admission in the case of Arizona and the constitutional convention in the case of New Mexico have been so deferred in the Senate bills that no change will be necessary in case of postponement. This opinion he bases upon the opinion he finds to exist in the Senate to the constitution adopted in 1891 on account of the irrigation and silver payment features.

##### Based on the Guilford-Miller Ruling.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the general land office in the case of the Central Pacific Company against W. A. Calkins, T. M. Moore, John T. Clark, Lea Burch and John C. Watts, involving lands near Shasta, Cal., and a large number of cases involving selections of lands made by the Union Pacific Company. The selections of both companies are held for cancellation on the ground that other parties in the cases settled on the lands prior to their selection by the companies. The decision in these cases is based on the recent Guilford-Miller ruling.

##### The British Harvest.

LONDON, August 6.—The Mark Lane Express in commenting on the British harvest estimates, as based upon the usual reports from all parts of Great Britain, says that the yield of wheat will be 16 per cent better than 1893 and will be the best crop gathered in several years; that the conditions generally are calculated to cause rejoicing among farmers, and that the harvest altogether will be better than previous harvests for many years, if the weather favors gathering.

##### River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The conference report on the river and harbor bill has been agreed to by the Senate. This completes the bill, and it goes to the President.

SHANGHAI, August 7.—Denmark is demanding the release of Herr Muhlstedt, a passenger on the dispatch boat, Tso Kiang, captured by the Japanese July 25.

## DESERVES TO SUCCEED.

Indications Are That the Interstate Fair Will be a Grand Affair.

TACOMA, August 7.—The Northwest Interstate Fair, to be held here from August 15 to November 1, is to be a great big exposition. That is a fact of which the people of the Northwest have been but lately convinced. To such an extent did the strikes and floods set back the enterprise that many feared it could not be held at all. Notwithstanding all the difficulties that they found in their way, the business men of Tacoma, who have the project in hand, determined that the fair should be held, and that, too, on a big scale. The past two weeks has shown that they are capable of carrying out what they promise. The very best amusement enterprises to be had in the United States have been secured; the influential business men of the commonwealths the fair aims to represent have become interested; an exhibit of the resources of the entire Pacific Northwest on a grander and greater scale than ever before attempted has many concessionaires and states agreeing with one another to have the best exhibit at the fair, and last, but not least, there is enough money already on hand and in sight to open the fair as advertised, August 15, without one cent of debt. All this requires work, and lots of it, but that work is going on with a rapidity and vim that is astonishing.

As an example, one week ago the concessionaire who is to exhibit the great cyclorama of the battle of Lookout Mountain broke ground for his building. To-day the structure, which is circular in shape, 125 feet in diameter and 5 1/2 feet high, is already completed. Hardly less rapid has been the work on the Oriental village, which is to be an exact duplicate of a street in Cairo with all the accessories of donkeys, donkey boys, camels and Arab drivers. The fair buildings proper have all been completed, and recently reported that charges made against Senators had not been sustained. "Is that the reason the Senator from Texas favors this committee?" inquired Chandler.

Mills denied he was influenced by any such motives, and expressed a willingness to have a new committee appointed if Chandler preferred. The resolution went over under the rules without action.

The bill for the deporting of anarchists then came up, and Hill explained its provisions. Unless some action was taken by this government, such as was now before the Senate, this country, he said, would soon be the dumping ground for the anarchists of the world. It was not intended to make the belief in anarchy a crime, and therefore no attempt had been made to define anarchy. He favored the provision of the Senate bill for inspection by treasury agents instead of by Consuls, and was sure no one would attribute his attitude on this subject to a desire to acquire the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury. There were no politics in the bill, and he favored it because he believed it to be better than the House bill. Lodge expressed the belief that the bill was for the purpose of restricting immigration, but he was anxious to see some restriction placed on immigration, no matter how slight it may be.

#### ENGLAND'S STAND.

Who Will Not Attempt to Define What is Contraband of War.

LONDON, August 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edwin Gray in reply to a question from Mr. Gourley, a prominent ship owner, said that Japan had promised that no warlike operations should be undertaken against Shanghai and its approaches on the condition that China does not obstruct the approaches to Shanghai. Japan contends that the powers have no right to interfere with neutral vessels except in the event of a blockade, due notice of which should be given, or in case of carrying of contraband of war. It would be dangerous for Great Britain to define by a general statement what is not contraband of war. Coal has been held not to be contraband of war as a rule, but it was possible in some cases that it might become so. Great Britain must adhere to the doctrine that it is not for fighters to decide what is and what is not contraband of war regardless of the well-established rights of neutral people.

#### UNION NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Its Members Did Not Destroy Railroad Property in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 7.—During the past week a committee of the American Railway Union held several consultations with Mayor Hopkins. To-day E. W. Burns, a director of that organization and the head of the committee, admitted that the purpose of the committee's visit was to furnish the authorities with information touching the damage claims of the railway companies. The union men say they expect to prove in many instances that the destruction of property for which damages are claimed was done by men employed by the railroads and the General Managers' Association. They claim to be able to prove that the men arrested last Friday, charged with leading the riot and burning cars on the Rock Island tracks July 5, were at that time in the employ of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road. They also claim to have other similar cases. Their object is to show that the union is not responsible for the riots and destruction of property.

#### Fire in a Tenement.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A panic was created to-day by a fire which broke out in a tenement house on West Fortieth and Ohio streets, a hundred families tumbling over each other in a wild scramble to save their effects. The fire started in an alley and, driven by a strong wind, swept down the row, destroying the back porches, kitchens and outbuildings of sixty-six houses. The flames threatened for a time to wipe out the entire block, and the tenements fled in terror, but by hard work the firemen finally controlled the blaze with a loss of less than \$10,000.

#### Anarchists to be Deported.

ROME, August 7.—Six anarchists were arrested while holding a secret conference here last evening. It is estimated that 2,000 anarchists arrested in raids the last two months will be deported. Fifty have been already sent to Naples to embark for Massawa on the Red Sea.

#### Papal Encyclical Letter.

ROME, August 7.—In a papal encyclical letter addressed to the Brazilian Bishops his Holiness urges the Bishops to educate and enlighten the people with all the means at their command. Ignorance, he says, is the cause of evils of the day.

#### Open to the Public.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Representative Richards of Ohio to-day introduced a bill providing that all sessions of committees and executive sessions of the Senate shall be open to the public.

## THE ANARCHISTS.

### They Can No Longer Use This Country as a Haven.

#### MOST WILL BE CIRCUMSPECT.

Hill Succeeds in Having Passed His Bill for the Deportation of Anarchists—Danger of Doing an Injustice to Harmless Socialists Pointed Out.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Chandler's resolution looking to the investigation of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia and the substitute offered by Mills, providing that a special committee of five should be directed to report to the Senate whether any member of Congress is or was interested in any company engaged in mining coal in any of the States or any railroad company was engaged in transporting coal which would come into competition with the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia, and whether the removal of the existing duty would reduce the price of coal to consumers, and what section of the country would be benefited by its retention, were taken up. A discussion arose between Mills and Chandler as to whether the old sugar committee would be appointed. Mills favored the retention of the old committee because, he said, it was honest and capable, and recently reported that charges made against Senators had not been sustained. "Is that the reason the Senator from Texas favors this committee?" inquired Chandler.

Mills denied he was influenced by any such motives, and expressed a willingness to have a new committee appointed if Chandler preferred. The resolution went over under the rules without action.

The bill for the deporting of anarchists then came up, and Hill explained its provisions. Unless some action was taken by this government, such as was now before the Senate, this country, he said, would soon be the dumping ground for the anarchists of the world. It was not intended to make the belief in anarchy a crime, and therefore no attempt had been made to define anarchy. He favored the provision of the Senate bill for inspection by treasury agents instead of by Consuls, and was sure no one would attribute his attitude on this subject to a desire to acquire the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury. There were no politics in the bill, and he favored it because he believed it to be better than the House bill. Lodge expressed the belief that the bill was for the purpose of restricting immigration, but he was anxious to see some restriction placed on immigration, no matter how slight it may be.

Palmer pointed out the difficulty of dealing fairly with the question and the danger of treating the anarchists as Socialists while protecting themselves against the danger of anarchists. He asked Hill whether the bill was applicable to undesirable persons already in the country, and Hill replied it would be. The discussion then took on a legal aspect, and hinged on the right of a country to expel from its territory undesirable aliens. Hill pointed out the moderation of the pending bill as compared with the act recently passed by the English Parliament, and Kyle asked him to more accurately define the term anarchist, for there were, he said, peaceable and law-abiding anarchists. Hill held it was possible for a people to become so highly civilized as to live together without laws, and therefore according to the usual definition they were anarchists. Hill replied they were tried to have this belief; but if they tried to give people in lawless countries putting their belief to the test, then they became dangerous. After some further debate and the introduction of some amendments the bill was passed, and Hill, Faulkner and Chandler were appointed conferees.

#### SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Receipts of Gold and Denver's Clearances Greatly Increased.

DENVER, August 6.—The receipts of gold at the Denver mint for the past week amounted to \$168,124.50, against \$44,541.89 for the corresponding week of last year. This is an increase of \$123,582.61, or about 281 per cent. Of this gold shipment was made to-day to the Philadelphia mint valued at \$142,500. Gold bars are shipped in boxes made of tin, each box holding about \$75,000 and weighing about 300 pounds. At present the Denver mint is making a shipment of one box every other day. The Denver bank clearings for the week ended yesterday showed an increase of 175 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, and the receipts of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for the fourth week in July were \$170,800, an increase of \$75,200 over those for the same period of last year.

#### Worth Over a Million.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The last will and testament of the late Eugene Kelly Murphy of this city stands under a sponsor in the Supreme Court of Alameda county. Investigation showed that the law has not been complied with. The statute provides that a testament shall be filed for probate within thirty days after it has been found. The person named as executor shall present the document for probate within that time, or else he is presumed to have renounced his intention to act. The will has not as yet been formally filed, and the moment it is the widow will make a bitter contest. The estate is said to be worth over \$1,000,000.

#### One Benefit of the War.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—The Armour Packing Company may prove an important factor in the war between China and Japan, if pending negotiations are carried to a successful end. Recently it received a cablegram from Yokohama, Japan, from the Mikado's government, asking for its price on 80,000 pounds of canned corned beef for the Japanese army. The company called its answer, and pending a reply, which is expected soon, has prepared to go into the business of supplying meat to the battling Asiatics on a big scale. The company has also opened negotiations with the Chinese legation at Washington.

#### Steamer Empress of China Agnored.

LONDON, August 7.—The British steamer Empress of China, Captain Archibald, from Vancouver via Yokohama for Shanghai, is ashore at the latter port. It will be necessary to discharge all the cargo before she can be floated. The Empress of China is a vessel of 3,000 tons register and a regular trader between Vancouver and China and Japanese ports. She belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

## THAT PASTORAL LETTER.

Bishop Watterston Gives the Facts Leading up to its Issuance.

COLUMBUS, O., August 8.—To a press agent to-day Bishop Watterston gave some interesting history leading up to his now famous pastoral letter to the Catholic Total Abstinence Aid Societies in relation to manufacturers and vendors of intoxicants. A week before Thanksgiving, last year, a member of one of the Columbus societies, belonging to the Knights of St. John Union, told the Bishop of the preparations making in his society for an entertainment at which beer was to be sold and promiscuous dancing indulged in. After reproving the members the Bishop received a promise that the objectionable features should be omitted. Notwithstanding this the entertainment was held as originally intended. When the Bishop heard of this violation he refused to longer recognize the members of the society as Catholic citizens. In December at the regular election of the society saloonkeepers, regarding the standing this the entertainment was held as originally intended. When the Bishop heard of this violation he refused to longer recognize the members of the society as Catholic citizens. In December at the regular election of the society saloonkeepers, regarding the standing this the entertainment was held as originally intended. When the Bishop heard of this violation he refused to longer recognize the members of the society as Catholic citizens.

The very day, he says, on which the pastoral letter was issued he was served by the apostolic delegate with the appeal of the society referred to and the correspondence with the local President regarding the same. The Bishop's action in regard to the society was not satisfied, however, and bearing that the delegate was to visit Columbus in June, drew up a second appeal, which it asked the Bishop to sign that it might go immediately to the delegate. While this was being done the National Convention of the Knights of St. John was taking place in Buffalo, and a few delegates from Columbus attempted the unprecedented thing of arraigning a Bishop before a convention of laymen. Many of the delegates were afraid of such action, however.

The decision of the delegate is dated July 3, and is addressed to the Secretary of the protesting society. After Stoll first lays down the general principles that, as it belongs to the office of a Bishop to find out in his own diocese what is harmful or helpful to the apostolate, he then declares that he is empowered to commend, forbid, counsel or permit to be done whatever he may judge conducive to his own duty and the good of the faithful. He then says: "The letter of decree of the Bishop of Columbus concerning Catholic societies of total abstinence, which is being circulated in drinks ought by no means to be subject to the judgment of every private individual or every assemblage of simple Catholics or citizens; but every Catholic of good conscience must hold for certain that the Bishop has commanded those things which he has forbidden, and that he has commanded the honor of every Catholic society. Therefore this thing which the Bishop has commanded in his decree I approve, and I decide that they are to be observed; but, I perhaps they for the time being seem to hurt the material interests of many, they will have to be patiently borne for the good of the many and for the honor of our Catholic church."

#### SEEKING THE NORTH POLE.

The Jackson Expedition Has Sailed From a Russian Port.

ARCHANGEL, RUSSIA, August 6.—The steamer Windward, having on board the Jackson polar expedition, sailed hence this afternoon for Harbinovora or Jagerskisar, as circumstances should determine. The expedition consisted of two furs and a number of Russian ponies. At Harbinovora or Jagerskisar a few Samoyeds will be added to the crew, and the steamer will then proceed to the southern shore of Franz Josef land. The place of landing in Franz Josef land can only be determined when the ice conditions are known. All the members of the party are in good health and spirits, and are confident of success in their undertaking. The departure of the expedition was made the scene of a remarkable degree of enthusiasm. The city was every where decorated with flags, and the government and city officials and other notables went on board the Windward, and went a considerable distance down the harbor. When they left the steamer many happy wishes followed the voyagers, who responded with cheers.

#### TO IMPROVE RIVERS.

Agreement Reached by River and Harbor Conferees.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Dolph has had a rather hard struggle, but he has pulled out of the conference committee with all the Oregon appropriations in the river and harbor bill. Practically an agreement to that effect has been reached, and the agreement will probably be reported to-morrow. The amount for a boat rail for the Dalles has been reduced to \$100,000, but Dolph says that will be sufficient to acquire the right of way and begin the work. The main thing is to have it started. The other appropriations for Oregon remain undisturbed. Washington is also fortunate. Every increase made by the Senate remains in the bill, as also does the provision made for the Lakes Union and Washington waterway. The Oregon and Washington delegations are feeling jubilant. Oregon has a \$400,000 increase, nearly double the amount in the House bill, with the entire amount for the completion of the work at the mouth of the Columbia. Dolph says boats will be passing over the Dalles of the Columbia in four years.

#### May Build a Pacific Cable.

MONTREAL, QUE., August 4.—The outbreak of war between Japan and China has revived interest in the proposed Pacific Ocean cable between Vancouver and Japan. C. R. Hosmer, General Manager of Telegraphs of the Canadian Pacific railway, said in an interview to-day that sufficient progress had been made financially in 1891, and that through this scheme, had the Japanese government given it the assistance that was expected of them, he believes the present war will extend to other nations in the Far East, and that it will result in the laying of a Pacific cable either to Japan, China or to the coast of the continent. The cable would pass through so many foreign countries where serious complications are likely to arise at any moment. The distance from Vancouver to Japan is 3,000 miles. A cable is estimated to cost less than \$4,000,000.

#### Receivers for a Zinc Company.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—Judge Phillips of the United States District Court has issued an order appointing Arthur Walcott of New York and Galen Spencer of Joplin receivers of the Western Zinc Company of Joplin. Each gave bonds in the sum of \$25,000. The Western Zinc Company in June, 1893, issued bonds to the amount of \$150,000, which were placed in New York. It is alleged that the company has defaulted in payment of interest.

## IT IS ABOUT ENDED

### The Strike Declared Off by the American Railway Union.

#### TWO ROADS NOT INCLUDED

The General Strike Committee of the American Railway Union Has Declared It Off in the City of Chicago Except as Regards Two Roads.

CHICAGO, August 5.—At a meeting of the general strike committee selected by the special committee of the American Railway Union last week, which was held at Uhlrich's hall this morning, it was decided to declare the strike off in Chicago. This does not include the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, nor the Atchison and Topeka, where the men have voted to continue the strike to settle local grievances, and where they think they have a fair show of winning. There were twenty-four local unions represented at the meeting this afternoon, and each representative had been empowered to vote to declare the strike off. The meeting was a secret one, and at adjournment the only statement given out was the following:

"By a vote of the local unions of the American Railway Union in Chicago they have decided that the strike shall be declared off in the city of Chicago, with the exception of local unions on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Atchison and Topeka, where the strike still remains in full force and effect. This is effective at 7 o'clock Monday morning, August 6. The decision does not apply to the systems outside of Chicago, and the Pullman employees will be expected to settle their own differences." Resolutions explaining the reasons for calling off the strike were adopted. The example set by the Chicago unions will be followed immediately by the unions throughout the western country, and by Wednesday night at the latest the strike will be declared off all over the country, except on the two roads named. Debs left this city to-night for Terre Haute, and will go from there to New York, where he will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute. Debs' departure offered a large salary to travel and lecture under the auspices of a Boston labor bureau, which he may accept while East.

#### THE DEATH OF NOST.

Patti Ross, the Well-Known Soubrette, is Gone.

BOSTON, August 6.—Patti Ross, the well-known soubrette, died to-day. She was the wife of John W. Dunne. Patti Ross had intended to leave for Newport the last of the week to spend several weeks before entering on an extensive tour which had been mapped out for her. Not being in good health, however, she decided to undergo a medical examination, and Monday last it was found that she was suffering from a severe form of appendicitis. She was operated on at St. Francis' hospital Tuesday from the effects of which she died to-day.

Patti Ross was one of the best-known comedienne. She was of English parentage and birth, and came to this country when quite young. Her first Pacific Coast success was made about twenty years ago, when she met the comedian Robert Scott, she appeared in comedy sketches at the Bella Union theater, San Francisco. She subsequently secured a divorce from Scott, and shortly afterward married John W. Dunne, a stock agent, and under his management she starred for many years. By some competent critics she was pronounced Lotta's only rival and legitimate successor, her art being in the same vein as that which brought fame and fortune to "the California Diamond." The deceased actress made her last appearance in Portland, Ore., last March, when she presented "Dolly Varden" and a couple of other comedies specially written for her. She was a strong favorite of the Portland members of the B. P. O. E., who once presented her with a handsome gold badge as a mark of appreciation of the clever way in which she presided at one health. It may be that the business manager, entering as he is upon a great foreign war, has been recommended by his counselors to put the management of affairs in the hands of younger men better adapted to bear the strain of the great burden which is certain to rest upon them while the struggle continues.

#### FRANKLIN LAWTON.

MR. FRANKLIN, N. Y., August 6.—Franklin Lawton, one of the oldest and best-known residents of New Rochelle, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 307 Huguenot street, in that place. The deceased in 1840 went to California from New Rochelle and located in San Francisco, where he became prominently known in circles. Several years later he founded the San Francisco Stock Exchange, of which he became Secretary. He held that position until 1859, when he once more returned to New Rochelle, taking up his residence in the old family homestead, where he died. The homestead was built in 1689 by Mr. Lawton's great grandfather, who was one of the Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE POLE.

Wellman Continues His Search, Though His Vessel is Lost.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The following special cablegram was received by the Chicago Herald to-day from Tromsø, Norway: "Captain Emil Peterson, Engineer L. W. Wilship, H. Westfall, mountaineer and cook and one sailor, all of the Chicago Herald polar expedition, which left this port May 1 on the steamship Ragnvald-Jari under command of Walter Wellman, have arrived here on a whaler. They bring information of the loss of the Ragnvald-Jari May 24. Soon after leaving Dane's Island the boat encountered a great mass of pack ice, and despite every effort to escape the vessel was hemmed in and crushed to pieces. The crew had time to transfer the greater portion of their provisions, scientific instruments, dogs and aluminum boats to the ice before the boat was destroyed. The men of the party after the accident, but Commander Wellman and the remainder of the party, undaunted by the loss of their vessel, resolutely set out in search of the pole." It is probably another boat will be fitted up at once and sent to the rescue of the party.

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## ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Some Difference of Opinion as to the Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—There are differences of opinion among the treasury officials as to the probabilities of another bond issue. Neither Mr. Carlisle nor Assistant Secretary Curtis is willing to admit that there is any real cause for alarm at the present financial situation. It is known, however, that the President and his advisers are watching with eager interest every change in the financial situation, and that every phase of it is being carefully and thoughtfully studied. Notwithstanding this solicitude it is believed in the judgment of the President that the situation does not furnish any just apprehension, and that better times may be confidently expected soon. From this point of view it is argued that the passage of the pending tariff bill is sure to result in a prompt and general revival of business, and that in consequence there will be a large increase in the government revenue. Receipts from customs, which for many months have been gradually growing less, it is believed, will show a marked improvement from the very first, and will continue to increase until normal conditions have been reached. It is contended that, notwithstanding the gold reserve has reached the low-water mark of about \$50,000,000, the government is really far better off than it was just prior to the February bond issue.

There are some, however, who take a less hopeful view of affairs. They observe that the gold reserve, which six months ago was brought up to its normal condition by an increase of \$70,000,000 in the public debt, is again melting and is already reduced to a point \$13,000,000 below the lowest point reached prior to the February bond issue. They contemplate with uneasiness the fact that for a year or more the ordinary expenses of the government have largely exceeded the receipts. This was true even during last month, when in expectation of material increase on the tax on whisky the receipts of internal revenue were abnormally large. It is argued that, should the pending tariff bill become a law and go into operation as early as the middle of the present month, no material increase in the receipts of the treasury will be expected earlier than next December, for the reason that the tariff bill will have passed too late in the season to realize any considerable amount from the fall importations.

The treasury figures show there is now in this country at least a six months' supply of silver, so little would be expected from that source. This is true also of whisky. The statistics of the internal revenue bureau show the tax has already been paid on over 13,000,000 gallons of whisky in excess of the amount upon which the tax has been paid a year ago. Therefore, but little relief may be expected from this source before December. The only recourse therefore, it is contended, will be a bond issue, and there are many well-informed persons who believe that, if this Congress does not pass a prohibitive resolution before adjournment, \$50,000,000 or more will so be issued. That there would be no difficulty in placing any reasonable amount, even at the premium exacted in February, it was apparent from the fact that the February bonds are being sold at a premium of 1.27 per cent.

#### TALK WITH FOSTER.

The Ex-Secretary of State Upon the War in the Orient.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 6.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who is sojourning at Henderson Harbor, near here, with his family, and who has recently returned from China, Korea and Japan, was interviewed to-night on the China-Japan war and the deprivation of Li Hung Chang of the yellow coat. General Foster said: "When I was in China last Li Hung Chang was the recognized ruler spirit of the Chinese government in all foreign matters. It must have been a great neglect to report about as severe a measure as that brought in the papers. It probably indicates a change of personnel in the administration of the Chinese Empire. Change is past 70 years of age, and two or three years ago was in poor health. It may be that the Chinese Emperor, entering as he is upon a great foreign war, has been recommended by his counselors to put the management of affairs in the hands of younger men better adapted to bear the strain of the great burden which is certain to rest upon them while the struggle continues."

Being asked if the yellow coat is irreparable, General Foster, whose long diplomatic service and familiarity with the customs of foreign courts, aside from his services as Secretary of State, give special weight to his opinions, said: "I think it signifies more than temporary displeasure. It is rather an indication of the loss of confidence of the government in him as the administrative head of affairs." Concerning the particular issue on which the war had been declared he said he knew no more about that than what he had seen in the newspapers, adding: "China and Japan have for generations occupied very much the same attitude towards each other as the French and Germans do in their national and race relations. It is also a well-known fact that for a number of years there has been a hostile feeling between them over their relations to Korea, but the enmity is more deep-seated and long standing, and the Korean embroglio is probably taken advantage of to settle by war their old differences and animosities."

#### THE NEXT TO ENTER.

Bills Providing for the Admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The New Mexico and Arizona admission bills were reported to the Senate to-day. In the case of New Mexico a constitutional convention is provided for, the delegates to which are to be chosen at an election to be held the second Tuesday in June, 1896, and the convention is to meet the second Tuesday of the following July. In case they adopt a constitution, it is to be submitted to the people for ratification at an election to be held the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896. The time of residence necessary to become a voter is fixed at six months before the election, as in the House bill. Arizona has already adopted a constitution, and the bill in her case provides for admission August 1, 1895, and the election of a Delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

#### To Make Beet Sugar.

CHICO, CAL., August 3.—This morning the Chico sugar factory, the largest and most complete factory and refinery in the United States, started up with this season's additions to the plant at a cost of \$250,000. The factory will use 1,000 tons of beets per day, and the daily output of refined sugar will be 140 tons.

## PASSES THE SENATE

### Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill With Amendments.

#### DESERT LANDS ARE DONATED

This Leaves the Deficiency the Only Appropriation Bill to be Acted Upon by That Body—The Quarantine Fund is Largely Increased.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Only one more appropriation bill, the deficiency, remains to be acted on by the Senate, the sundry bill having been passed to-day after a three days' discussion. The most important amendments adopted to-day were the increase of the quarantine fund from \$624,000 to \$1,000,000 and donating 1,000,000 acres of "desert" lands to the States to which the desert land laws apply, as well as to Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The report of the conferees on the District of Columbia bill was next agreed to, and then the Hatch anti-quopion bill was reported by Washburn from the Committee on Agriculture and placed on the calendar.

Gray, Chairman of the committee to investigate the charges of bribery against Senators, presented the unanimous report of the committee. By the resolution of June 11 the committee was also instructed to investigate certain charges against members of both Houses in relation to the construction and chartering of street railways in the District of Columbia, but no evidence or testimony had been submitted to the committee, and it therefore asked that it be discharged from further duty under the resolution of May 1. Lodge and Davis, supplemental reports. Objections were made by Chandler to the request of the committee to be discharged, at least until the report could be read and examined, and accordingly the request went on the table for the present. The following House bills were then passed: To amend the act relating to the retirement list of the army with the rank of Major of engineers; placing Charles B. Stivers on the retired list of the army as Captain of infantry, and for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Bliss, Tex.

After Chandler's Dominion Coal Company investigating resolution was placed on the calendar the sundry bill was taken up. Amendments were adopted to pay the widows of the late Senator Vance of North Carolina and Stockbridge of Michigan \$5,000 each. The appropriation for quarantine purposes was increased by \$25,000, so as to make the total amount \$1,000,000. An amendment was adopted to grant 1,000,000 acres of surveyed desert land to each of the States to which the desert land laws are applicable and also Kansas and Nebraska, and the States which may be constructed from the Territories of Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona under certain stipulations. An amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the receding of the uncurrent fractional silver coin in the Treasury was adopted. The bill, with its many amendments, was then presented and passed, and the general deficiency bill was taken up.

#### MONTHLY STATEMENT.