

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—It was announced the 1st of June that the Court of Claims' judgment in the Union Pacific railway case would be entered in accordance with the computations made by experts, pursuant to the opinion of the court previously rendered, and that the computation which had just been completed showed an indebtedness of something over \$1,250,000. Only 394 miles (comprising the subsidized portion) of the Kansas Pacific branch were involved in the case, the remaining 245 miles of that part of the Union Pacific system being non-subsidized and thus exempt from the claims of the government. The earnings of the Kansas Pacific branch had, however, been kept account of as a part of the whole, and the court decided, as a means of ascertaining the amount due the government as 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the subsidized portion, that the earnings of the whole branch should be divided pro rata upon a mileage basis. Subsequently to the announcement of June 1, the Attorney-General asked the court to suspend entry of judgment, to the ruling of the court of claims, in respect to the basis upon which the Kansas Pacific debt was to be computed, it having been suggested that the actual earnings of the subsidized road were proportionately greater than those of the other part, and that if the actual earnings could be ascertained the Government would be the gainer. Pursuant to the request, entry of judgment was suspended. Agents of the Department of Justice and Interior Department have since investigated the subject thoroughly, and the conclusion has been reached to make no further contest over this question. This conclusion having been communicated to the court, judgment has to-day been entered in accordance with the opinion previously announced, in favor of the Government for the sum of \$1,577,608. Pending the trial of this case agents of the government and of the Union Pacific entered together upon an investigation of the accounts to ascertain the indebtedness of the road under the Thurman act, and on account of the five per cent. of the net earnings which the company was required, under the acts of '62 and '64, to pay into the United States Treasury. They reached the conclusion that there was due from the company \$917,000, which sum was paid into the Treasury, and now stands as a partial offset to the judgment of the court. It is also officially stated that there is due to the company, on account of the earnings of the various branch roads not included in the recent litigation, and on various other accounts of minor importance, a considerable additional sum which, with the amount already paid in, will leave the balance probably not more than a hundred thousand dollars due the government upon the judgment of the court. The case was begun more than five years ago.

MEXICAN MAILS.

The Superintendent of foreign mails has communicated to the Mexican postal authorities a desire on the part of the government to have the transfer of American mails facilitated at Paso del Norte, opposite El Paso, Texas. It was represented that passengers could reach the City of Mexico from New York in eight days, whereas the mails were nine days en route, the additional 24 hours being consumed in transfer formalities when crossing the Mexican frontier. At the suggestion of the United States Postoffice Department the Mexican authorities have already adopted the plan of distributing mails for points in Mexico this side of the capital from the train, instead of carrying the mail untouched to the City of Mexico and sending it back for distribution, which was formerly the practice.

APPOINTMENTS.

The resignation of John A. Tufts, Indian Agent at Union Agency in Indian Territory, has been accepted. Bernard Magoonaugh has been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as custodian of the Detroit, Michigan, Arsenal property, vice J. A. Patrick, resigned. James W. M. Harris, of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, has been appointed special timber agent of the General Land Office. Leonidas Russell, of Tennessee, has been appointed medical examiner in the pension office, vice John R. Ross, resigned. Aaron S. Coleman, of New York, has been designated to act as chief of the special examination division of the same office.

NO INDIANS.

Adjutant-General Drum has received a telegram from Col. Bradley, stationed at Santa Fe, saying that there are now no hostile Indians in New Mexico. There is an impression at the War Department that the hostile Indians have also left Arizona.

THE CROPS.

The printed report of the Agricultural Department giving the condition of the various crops as shown by the June returns, is just out and contains a few points concerning wheat not furnished in the synopsis furnished on the 10th. It is stated that the general average condition of 62 for winter wheat is the worst official showing since 1868. In 1881 it was 74, and 75 in 1883, while the great crop years of 1880 and 1882, it was 99 in June. From a close study of

the returns it is certain that a large portion of the reductions in area is discounted in returns of the condition, yet in a few States it is evident that further allowances must be made for unanticipated destruction of area by replanting. Future conditions or misconceptions of present appearances, or both together, are not likely to change the total wheat crop of the country more than ten million bushels above or below the estimate given of three hundred and sixty million bushels. Still, disasters prior to harvest, or wet weather afterwards, might possibly make a greater reduction. Sufficient unto the day, however, is the evil thereof.

LIMA, (via Galveston) 18.—General Caceres, with 3,000 men, is now in the neighborhood of Lima, having dodged the column of Col. Mas, and a final struggle is expected to take place in Lima within the next few days. The result cannot be foreseen, as General Caceres is the idol of the lower classes and is generally popular; but the organization of his men is bad. The government has 3,000 well-organized troops here and are preparing a warm reception for Gen. Caceres. Gatling guns have been placed on the roof of the Palace and the President's house.

BOSTON, 18.—Hanlon and Teemer met here to-night and arranged to row five races of 2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 5 miles, for \$500 a side, with the privilege of increasing it to \$1,000 a side. The first race is to be rowed August 8th, and an interval of two weeks is to elapse between each succeeding race. The places have not yet been agreed on.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 19.—News comes from Whitesburg, Ky., that Link Banks, leader of outlaws in that county, entered Jas. H. Frazer's store on Wednesday afternoon, and, drawing a revolver, said to Frazer they would settle accounts. Frazer, who is described as a law-abiding citizen, put his own construction on Banks' action and shot him dead. It is said that Banks has killed three men this year in Knott County, Kentucky.

The war between the Hall & Jones factions is still raging. At the last encounter yesterday, each party lost a man. This brings up the list of killed to nine in the last three weeks. One of the Jones party returned a day or two ago from Cincinnati, where he had invested \$400 in sixteen-shooters with which they are conveniently armed.

PORTLAND, Me., 19.—Fire to-day destroyed the building owned by S. K. Layman, and damaged two adjoining buildings. Loss \$50,000, insurance \$25,000.

SOUTH FRAMINGTON, Mass., 19.—Nearly the entire force employed at the Para Rubber Shoe Company's Work's went out on a strike this morning in support of the striking boot makers. A body of strikers numbering about 700 men and girls paraded the streets with a band. The conduct of the procession was orderly.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., 19.—Advices from Indian Territory indicate that Cherokee politics are now at fever heat. The recent convention of the Union party of Delaware District adopted the following platform upon which a lively campaign is being made:

"We believe in a government of the people, by the people, in opposition to rings and syndicates; favor honest, economical administration of our government, and that honest competency should be the only tests in filling posts of public trusts; leasing our lands west of the 96th meridian to cattle syndicates, and favor the present law and are opposed to its repeal."

INDIANAPOLIS, 19.—Frank Whiting and Charles Daniels, convicted burglars, were arraigned in the criminal court yesterday, when Judge Norton asked Whiting, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. The prisoner sprang to his feet, abused the court with a volley of profanity, then tearing away from the sheriff, he hurled a pair of handcuffs. The missile passed over the Judge's head, shattering the heavy plate glass. Whiting then turned fiercely upon the police and had to be severely beaten before he was subdued. His friends in the courtroom pressed into the prisoner's box and the officers were finally compelled to draw revolvers. The two men were finally handcuffed and taken to Michigan City.

CHICAGO, 19.—Every employee of the city government has been requested by Mayor Harrison, through the various chiefs of department, to hand in a written resignation. Similar action was taken in one or two departments recently, but the new order has been made general. No special reason is assigned except Mr. Harrison's belief that the Mayor should be free, if he chooses, upon assuming office to appoint such subordinates as may meet his views. The general handing in of resignations does not necessarily imply that all or any of the employees will be removed.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The second report on the mineral resources of the United States by Albert Williams, Jr., Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology of the United States Geological Survey, is now in press and will be issued shortly as one of the census publications. According to the report the commercial product of the coal fields during 1884 was 97,594,065 long tons. The spot value of the commercial product was \$131,656,147. Including local consumption, etc., the total product in 1884 may be stated at 106,906,295 long tons, and the value at the mines was \$143,798,578. The total production (that is, including colliery and local consumption of anthracite) was 1,160,713 long tons less than in 1883, while its value was \$10,905,643

less. The total bituminous coal production increased 5,190,039 long tons over that of 1883, but its value was \$4,820,734 less.

The total output of all coals showed a net gain on tonnage of 4,038,326 long tons and a decline in value of \$45,726,277. The production of crude petroleum in 1884 was 24,089,758 barrels of 42 gallons each; total value, at an average spot price of 85 cents, was \$20,476,294. Compared with 1883 the production was 689,529 barrels greater, but the total value was \$5,263,958 less. From the report it appears that 8,200,000 long tons of iron ore were mined in 1884, valued at the mine, \$22,550,000. The pig iron made aggregated \$4,097,868 long tons, a decrease of 486,642 tons as compared with 1883. The value at the furnaces was \$73,761,624, or \$18,148,576 less than in 1883.

The product of copper in 1884, including 2,858,754 pounds made from imported pyrites, was 145,221,934 pounds, worth \$17,789,687 at an average price of 12 1/2 cents per pound in New York. The amount was 2,807,139 pounds greater than the production of 1883, but the value was \$275,120 less. The total value of the metallic product of 1884 was \$186,097,599, and of the non-metallic mineral product, \$227,007,021, making a grand total of \$413,104,620. Tables showing the quantities and values of the mineral products of the United States in 1883 and 1882 are appended for comparison. From these, it appears that the

TOTAL VALUE OF METALS

And minerals produced in 1884 was \$39,100,008 less than in 1883, and that the decline in 1883 from 1882 was \$3,012,061. The net decline, says the author of the report, has been due rather to a depression in price than to a decrease in quantity; indeed, several important substances show a decided increase in production notwithstanding the general dullness of trade. The over-producing, taking the whole field into consideration, has been less than was generally feared.

MANUFACTURES.

Bayard has formulated a plan by which he proposes to obtain for American manufacturers, through the medium of United States Consuls in Europe, all the information they desire regarding manufactures abroad. He has written to a large number of manufacturers of all kinds of articles throughout the country, asking them to submit to him any question covering the subject upon which they desire information regarding the manufacture of their respective classes of goods in foreign countries, and these questions will be sent to United States Consuls abroad, with instructions to obtain the information sought. Mr. Bayard hopes by this plan to procure for our manufacturers such information as will show conclusively whether in the price of raw material, cost of labor, improved machinery, etc., American or European manufacturers have the advantage in the production of manufactured articles. Secretary Bayard believes that the possession of such information regarding the cost of manufacture and price of raw materials abroad will also be of great advantage to the United States Government in the collection of the duty on imported articles of foreign manufacture.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Indian exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition will probably be presented to the French government, as representatives of that nation have indicated a desire to secure a collection which exhibits the progress made by the Indian tribes toward civilization. The entire government exhibit is now being transported to this city, 1,300 cars being required for the purpose. Part of the exhibit will probably be turned over to the Smithsonian Institute for permanent exhibition.

LOCUSTS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued a bulletin prepared by Prof. Riley, entomologist of the department, upon "the periodical cicada" with the view of meeting the demand for information upon the subject, and with the further view of soliciting data that will enable him more completely to map out the geographical limits of the thirteen and seventeen-year broods. The bulletin, which is a pamphlet of nearly fifty pages, is now ready for distribution.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

In pursuance of the policy adopted by Secretary Manning, of cutting down expenses in the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, wherever possible without detriment to public business, 300 persons employed as storekeepers, gaugers, etc., in the Internal Revenue service, have been removed, since March 50th. The average per diem pay of these employees was \$4.

THE BOOMERS.

The War Department has received a telegram from Captain Bennett, of the Ninth Cavalry at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, stating that Lieutenant Stevens, of the Ninth Cavalry, has returned from Oklahoma, after having thoroughly scoured the country. No boomers were found in Oklahoma.

REPAIRS TO WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The broken roof-stone of the Washington monument was placed in position to-day without difficulty. Ropes were stretched around the top of the monument, and by driving wedges between them and the solid masonry and gently tapping the broken stone with a mallet, it was pressed into place and

fitted nicely. This afternoon three holes were drilled through the broken piece and it was firmly bolted in place. The new electrical apparatus will be here Monday, and the entire work of repair completed by next Wednesday.

SUGAR.

A bulletin upon the sugar industry of the United States, prepared by Harvey W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, has been issued in pamphlet form by the Commissioner of Agriculture. It deals exhaustively with cane, beet, sorghum and maple sugar, giving statistics of the manufacture and consumption, chemical analysis, methods of manufacture and modern improvements.

CLEVELAND, 19.—Henry Sauerbier, wife and baby arrived here yesterday from Logan, Ohio, and put up at the Empire House. To-day a burly Irishman, also from Logan, put in an appearance and had a conference with Sauerbier. The result of the meeting was the sale of Sauerbier's wife and baby to McFarland. The price paid was \$100. Sauerbier hung out at first and wanted more money, but McFarland refused to raise his bid. To-night McFarland, the woman and the infant returned to Logan, while Sauerbier took the train for Chicago. The deal was a genuine one, and is vouched for by the landlady of the hotel, who heard the trade talked over and saw the written agreement.

NEW YORK, 19.—Day broke auspiciously for the formal welcome of Bartholdi's great statue of Liberty. The day was cloudless and the rays of the June sun were tempered by a gentle southwest wind. Along the lower river fronts and battery wall, great crowds gathered early in the day. As the morning wore on the multitude increased. The scene in the harbor was one of the liveliest description, nearly every vessel, small and large, showed the tri-color and stars and stripes. When the vessels that were to escort the *Isere* to Bedloe's Island arrived in the lower bay, the water was swarming with craft, and as far as the eye could reach there were vessels. Every sort of vessel had been pressed into service by ambitious sight-seers.

Soon volumes of smoke were belching forth from the funnels of the *Isere*, whose propeller began to revolve, and she was headed in the direction of Bedloe's Island. The French man-of-war *Lafayette* headed the procession. Soon her gunners opened a salute of honor by firing 21 guns in the short space of 6 seconds. Hardly had the smoke cleared from her deck when the United States man-of-war *Omaha* replied with a broadside; then the *Alliance* and *Poughatton* fired their guns, and the guns of Fort Wadsworth thundered out a salute as the naval procession passed. Such a scene as was then presented has rarely been seen in the bay. One hundred steamers and yachts, with flying flags and streamers and crowded with people, followed the *Isere*. The music of a dozen bands flowed out over the water while warships thundered and re-echoed with booming guns. The guests on the *Atlantic* shouted themselves hoarse. The French officers of the *Isere* stood on the quarter-deck bowing to salutes which they heard on every side. On the way up the harbor, until the head of the procession had arrived off Bedloe's Island, the shores of New Jersey and Long Island resounded with the crash of guns. It seemed like a battle at sea without the disastrous attendant circumstances. When the anchor of the *Isere* was lowered and had obtained a firm grip, there was more firing of cannon, blowing of whistles and shouting of people. Bedloe's Island was crowded with spectators. Men had climbed up to the top of the pedestal and seated themselves on the huge stones.

The *Atlantic*, after a parting cheer to the officers of the *Isere*, proceeded on her way to the battery, and the party went ashore.

Over two hours after the reverberation of the last gun had been heard from Capt. Williams' boat, bearing the members of the American committee and their guests, the officers of the French navy landed at the battery. The mayor, aldermen, General Shaler and staff, police commissioners and other civil dignitaries were in waiting, and as Admiral Tacome stepped on shore, the mayor grasped him firmly by the hand and they entered carriages in waiting in the plaza. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the procession moved. The line of march lay through Whitehall Street to Broadway, to the City Hall, and the route was lined with people.

At the City Hall the guests were given a banquet, and afterwards speeches were made by Mayor Grace, President Sanger and Frederick R. Condit.

COSHOCTON, 19.—Henry Howard, the negro who assaulted Miss Bacher and Miss Phillips near West Lafayette yesterday, was hanged from a tree in the court house yard at 11 o'clock to-night. The crowd which gathered about the jail kept increasing till 11 o'clock, when the light in front of the jail was put out. The crowd was then ordered to stand back, and 100 masked men marched to the door of the jail and forced the outer door, took the keys of the jail and cell from the sheriff, and in about two minutes appeared with their prisoner. They were received with deafening cheers by the crowd which numbered about 1,000. They took him to the center of the court house yard, and after getting his confession, which was that he was guilty, but was sorry he had done the deed, they put a strong hemp rope around his neck, threw it over a limb and

strung him up. Every body seemed eager to lend a hand. This is the first occurrence of the kind in the county, and is strongly condemned by our best citizens. Miss Bacher, one of the young ladies assaulted, is not expected to recover.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., 19.—This afternoon a most frightful accident happened at the circus grounds, just prior to the opening of the performance of Richards & Leon's circus. Among other outdoor attractions was a balloon ascension, and just as the ropes holding the balloon were cast off an accident occurred by the overturning of the hot air stove used in inflating the balloon, causing it to catch fire. The burning balloon shot up into the air at a very rapid rate, with Wm. Patterson, aeronaut in the basket. When a short distance the crowd yelled "Jump!" but he did not heed the warning, and after going several hundred feet up the balloon collapsed and Patterson fell to the earth a crushed and lifeless mass of humanity. Patterson was 22 years old and resided in Wellsville, Ohio, where he leaves a wife and family. It was his first ascension. The balloon was totally consumed.

FREDERICKSBURG, 19.—The 5th of May, '82, Captain Edward Melson, commander of an oyster schooner, and his colored mate were found murdered on board the vessel in a small arm of the Potomac River in Prince George County. Shortly after, Frank Burman was arrested in Baltimore on the charge of having been the author of the double tragedy and sent to this State for trial. The first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, three months after he was found guilty and sentenced to death, but secured a rehearing on technical grounds. His fifth trial resulted to-day in a verdict of murder in the second degree for killing Capt. Melson. He then pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree for killing the colored mate. He was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment on each charge.

MACON, Ga., 19.—Henry Etheridge, a negro, was hanged in Chilton County, to-day, for the murder of Tom Clemens on last June. He confessed on the scaffold. The execution was private, but the town was filled with people who came from all parts of the surrounding country hoping to see it.

CINCINNATI, O., 20.—A story is published here of the finding of \$75,000 in gold and silver coin, in the walls and ceilings of a four story building, by Louis Schertz, who occupied the place for years in the liquor business. He died recently and left to his brother a memorandum showing in what place the money would be found, but did not indicate the amount. As deceased had always appeared to be a poor man and lodged in the storeroom, the finding of this large sum was a surprise. It said he left valuable secrets in which compounding, rectifying and plans for the construction of distilleries.

NEW YORK, 20.—Reports from various parts of Long Island state that the seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in countless numbers.

CHICAGO, 20.—A gentleman in the city has received living samples of the California grasshoppers; the chief interest of the consignment consists in the fact that a gentleman, who was resident of Kansas in '78, '74 and '75 finds them to be identical with the pests which ravaged that State in the years named, completely destroying crops wherever they appeared. The specimens in hand seem to have lost little of their activity in their journey from the Pacific coast.

OTTAWA, 20.—At 2:30 a.m., a division was taken on the resolution for the relief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was carried by a vote of 100 to 51.

NEW YORK, 20.—Threes, 8 1/2; 4 1/2; 4's, 23 1/2; Pacific 6's, 27 1/2; Central Pacific, 31 1/2; Burlington, 26; Northern Pacific, 16; preferred, 39 1/2; Northwestern, 93 1/2; York Central, 88 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 74 1/2; Transcontinental, 13 1/2; Pacific Mail, 54 1/2; Panama, 98; St. Louis & S. F., 18 1/2; Texas Pacific, 11 1/2; Union Pacific, 53; Wells Fargo Express, 10 1/2; Western Union, 63 1/2.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has asked the Secretary of State to appoint medical inspectors at all Cuban Consulates, in view of the spread of Cholera in Spain and the constant intercourse between that country and the ports of Cuba. The duty of these inspectors will be to watch immigrants from Spain and to make prompt reports of their movements to this government, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States from that quarter.

SILLWATER, Minn., 20.—United States Senator Sabin is dangerously ill at his home, and his attending physicians fear that he may not recover.

HALIFAX, 20.—Mail advices from Newfoundland give details of the terrible storm on the coast last Sunday week, which show it to have been more disastrous than at first reported. An enormous amount of shipping was destroyed and many lives lost. At Old Perlican all the fishing stages and other water-side property were destroyed and upward of forty vessels totally wrecked. Seventy-five vessels were driven ashore at Bona Vista; and some of them smashed. Reports from many points give accounts of vessels, from one to a dozen in number, smashed, and the coast is strewn with wreckage. The storm is considered the worst that has visited Newfoundland for 40 years. It is rumored that three bait skiffs, each six men on board, left Holyrood on Saturday and have not since been heard from.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Commissioner of