

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 2.—In reply to the request of Bulgaria that the Porte should explain the orders issued to the commander of the troops at Adrianople to act on his own initiative on the Bulgarian frontier, the grand vizier has declared that the alleged orders have not been given, and that the report is without foundation. He adds that Turkey is animated by the best sentiments toward Bulgaria.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Among the arrivals here today were Dr. T. Somiznoff and Dr. N. Satrowick, of St. Petersburg, physicians of the Russian czar, who are bound to Vladivostock.

They say that for some time past the Russian government has been receiving telegrams that there was cholera, or at least indications of it, at Nagasaki, Yokohama, and other points close to the Russian possessions. These two have been sent to Vladivostock to make a study of the conditions there.

Dr. Somiznoff was asked as to the report, received from Tacoma, that 80,000 Russian soldiers were massed at Vladivostock, and that the harbor was set with torpedoes, with other indications of trouble between Russia and Japan.

"There is no such number as 80,000 soldiers there," he said. "That dispatch, which I saw, is exaggerated. There are about 60,000 troops there, but the government has had to let them there for some time. They have been gathered from all over Siberia and the country towards St. Petersburg.

"It is true that there are many warships there, too, and it is true that there are torpedoes in the harbor.

"They have been put there in the last two or three months. What they have been placed there for, however, you will have to ask the czar. I don't know. Neither can I tell whether it is the object to move south, and get an open port in or toward Corea."

Although the Russians say cholera is prevalent in Japan, the presence of that dread disease has not been reported here.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—Dispatches from all parts of Indiana show that the Nicholson temperance law is the absorbing topic. A dispatch from Frankfort reports that every pool room and every billiard room is closed. Madison closed because of the new law while the others prepared to obey it.

Forty saloons at Anderson paid no attention last night to the law, and it is understood that each saloon man paid \$10 into a fund to fight the measure. Special advisers from Valparaiso say that so far none of the 17 saloon-keepers of that city has paid any attention to the new law and that city authorities will let the matter rest for a few days.

Several saloons at Shelbyville refused to take out a license in anticipation of the new law. The mayor of Decatur ordered the law enforced.

Twelve saloons have given notice at Evansville of an intention to retire from business. At Crown Point the Civic Federation has taken the matter in hand and 150 saloons in Lake county will be forced out of business.

The advices from every quarter as a rule indicate that the law will be observed and that the saloon-keepers will look to the Supreme Court to overthrow the law.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The following will appear in this week's *Farmers' Review*: Reports have been received from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota on the condition of wheat, oats and hay.

Harvest time does not show an improvement in the condition of winter wheat. In the winter wheat states, the conditions of spring and opening of summer have not been favorable for the recovery of the crop from the drouth of fall and winter. In Illinois much has been already cut and in stack. Only in exceptional cases is there anything like a full crop. Drouth and bugs combined in some counties with a hard winter, have left things in a bad shape. In some localities the yield is not more than one-fourth of a fair crop. From that up to 80 per cent of a good crop is the extent of variation. Indiana conditions are very similar. Ohio will have but a fair yield, less than the ordinary. Michigan varies from half to a full crop, with an average of fair, while in Kentucky more counties have full crops than in the neighboring states, to the north, yet the yield is poor in so many localities that it will greatly reduce the average for the state. A few counties in Missouri have full crops, but most of the correspondents report a very short crop. In Kansas the crop is very short, and of the entire sown not more than 40 per cent will be harvested. In Nebraska there is no improvement in condition and the yield is small, a great deal having been ploughed up. In some parts of Iowa the yield of winter wheat is good but other sections have a light crop. In Wisconsin the yield is small.

But little spring wheat is grown in the winter wheat states, and that little is in only fair condition. In Iowa the present condition is from fair to good.

Wisconsin reports poor to fair. In Minnesota the outlook is first class, probably never better. In Dakota spring wheat is in fair shape and promises an immense crop.

Oars are proving a disappointment on account of continued dry weather.

In Illinois the crop will be less than an average unless good rains come soon. In Indiana conditions are fair. Ohio has prospects ranging from poor to fair; Michigan all kinds of conditions. Kentucky has excellent prospects for a large crop. In Missouri the outlook is fair to good. Kansas conditions are favorable since the copious rains. In Nebraska conditions favorable. The oat crop is generally good in Iowa and Wisconsin, fair in Minnesota and good in Dakota.

LONDON, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth in London began with a much advertised "meet" of American vehicles in Hyde Park. Large crowds lined the road from Hyde Park corner to the Magazine, where the vehicles assembled. The turnout, however,

was not a very creditable display. It included about a dozen buggies and a few carts, making a total of twenty vehicles.

Flags were flying throughout the day over the United States embassy and the consulate, as well as over a number of American places of business.

There were over 400 acceptances for the dinner of the American Society today. The toasts at the dinner were as follows: "The Queen," proposed by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner; "The President of the United States," Hon. Seth Low; "The Day We Celebrate," Hon. Wayne MacVeagh; "The American Society of London," proposed by J. T. Davies, to which Mr. B. F. Stevens responded.

PARIS, July 4.—The principal event of the celebration of Independence Day here by the Americans was a dinner which the American chamber of commerce gave in celebration of the glorious Fourth. The guests numbered about 350. Among them were M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs; MM. Belleville and Bartholdi, presidents of the French, Italian and Belgian chambers of commerce, and Mr. S. E. Morse, United States consul general.

VIENNA, July 4.—The American flag floated proudly today over the United States ministry and consulate-general, as well as over a number of American business houses and private residences.

BERLIN, July 4.—Many American houses in this city and the suburbs flew the Stars and Stripes today in honor of the Fourth of July, and there were a number of quiet celebrations of the day.

MADRID, July 4.—The American flag was hoisted at an early hour this morning over the United States legation and consulate, and a number of American visitors called during the day at the residence of Mr. Francis Taylor, the United States minister.

ROME, July 4.—"Old Glory" was flung to the breeze today over the American embassy and consulate-general, and a number of the hotels having American guests also displayed the Stars and Stripes.

CHICAGO, July 4.—A special from Washington says: Another secret organization has been formed in this country for political purposes. It is called the Order of the Supreme Temple, Silver Knights of America, and its headquarters are 143 New York avenue, in this city. The name indicates the purpose of the society, to advance the cause of free coinage of silver. The Knights are chartered in Virginia as a corporation.

LAKE CITY, Fla., July 4.—Last night at Hope Heney, at a colored church, five miles west of here, a party of men took Robert Bennett, a young colored preacher, from the pulpit, carried him a short distance and lynched him. His offense, it is said, was an assault upon a white woman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 4.—Advance sheets of the forthcoming coal report for the year 1894, issued by the State Bureau of Labor statistics, are out. This section deals with the investigations by the bureau of the great coal miners' strike of last year. The return embrace statistics of 25,207 employees of coal companies, working