

Representations Made to the Russian Government by the State Department at Washington.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The State Department has addressed to the Russian government, as represented by Count Cassini, its ambassador, such representations respecting the sugar and petroleum tariff controversy as deemed necessary to meet the Russian action. The purpose of the letter is to smooth away if possible the friction that has been engendered between the two governments in connection with these two subjects and in particular to direct the exchanges of any personal character. To that end, as set out in Secretary Gage's statement issued yesterday, the effort is made to show that what has been done by the United States government was in a manner brought about by the automatic operation of the American tariff laws. The facts set out by the Treasury statement, as to the provision of the countervailing duty section of the Dingley law are recited, together with the circulars and instructions of the Treasury Department issued thereunder. It is stated that the Russian government has been especially irritated over the proceeding as to Russian sugar imports into the United States, particularly inasmuch as it is given to that subject and reasons are adduced to bring the Russian government to believe it should remit the increased duties on sugar. The Russian ambassador received Secretary Gage's note during the afternoon, and took steps to communicate it to the imperial government. It is stated that the Russian government has been especially irritated over the proceeding as to Russian sugar imports into the United States, particularly inasmuch as it is given to that subject and reasons are adduced to bring the Russian government to believe it should remit the increased duties on sugar. The Russian ambassador received Secretary Gage's note during the afternoon, and took steps to communicate it to the imperial government. It is stated that the Russian government has been especially irritated over the proceeding as to Russian sugar imports into the United States, particularly inasmuch as it is given to that subject and reasons are adduced to bring the Russian government to believe it should remit the increased duties on sugar.

ed off their reciprocity fake, can they silence the Democrats in Congress who are waiting for Mr. Babcock to make his move? If he does not move promptly surely some leading Democrat will spring that question, and then how will they manage the gagging business? If they refuse to hear him, they will put themselves in a position of refusing to discuss that question, and the onus will be thrown upon the Republican party and it will be held responsible for the refusal to grant the people the relief they demand from the extortions of the Trusts, which such refusal will prove more powerful in that party than the demands of the people.

When this was a straight party issue it was a different matter, but it has ceased to be that now, for Mr. Babcock and thousands of other Republicans who have been supporting protection, stand practically upon the Democratic platform which distinguishes between an honest tariff and a tariff that fosters monopoly, extortion, imposition, fraud and corruption. They can't smother this discussion with the reciprocity dodge or any other dodge. The agitation within the Republican ranks has been going on too long and protected manufacturers themselves have furnished too many strong arguments for tariff reduction.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS DONE. In all that is written about the industrial progress of this country, but little mention is made by the Northern papers, as a rule, about the part the South plays in this progress. We get a good deal of gratuitous advice about how to manage our business, how to entice Northern capital to help us out, and all that sort of rot, as if Northern capital didn't jump at a good thing when it sees it, and where it can have everything its own way. Occasionally, however, some Northern paper does write up some interesting information, and a few of them do that frequently. In referring to the Southern Industrial Convention recently held in Philadelphia the New York World crammed a good deal of solid stuff into the following:

"The South includes one-fourth of the total area and one-third of the population of the United States. Its cotton and cotton seed alone gave it an income last year of \$545,000,000—the largest value of any single crop in the world. Its corn and its lumber product brought it the sum of \$300,000,000. Moreover, the South raises 80 per cent. of all the American tobacco, mines 20 per cent. of all its coal, produces 18 per cent. of its iron, has 30 per cent. of its total railroad mileage and a steadily increasing percentage of its manufacturing. The growth of its cotton mills has been simply wonderful. New England's old supremacy in this great industry is gone, never probably to return.

This does not embrace the oil discovered in Texas and other Southern States, which is destined to add millions to the income of the South, and to give impetus to manufacturing industries, which will add millions more. In this connection it must be remembered that what the Southern people have achieved on these lines has been mainly the result of their own efforts, and has been accomplished without Trusts, and combines, and tariff-favoritism to which the North is so much indebted for the wealth accumulated by that section.

But the time is passing when the South will be content with producing the crude material to enrich others, for the day will come when she will manufacture most of her cotton and wool, and instead of shipping iron in pig and plain castings, she will convert it into finished forms, such as locomotives, engines, machinery of various descriptions, and other things which she now buys from the North. It will take time to do all this, of course, but it will come in time as surely as her five hundred or more textile mills have come.

In Chicago the other day a judge ordered a sick child to be taken from its parents, Christian Scientists, and sent to a hospital for treatment, holding that while the parents who were old enough to be responsible and to know what they were doing, might refuse to employ a physician in case of sickness they had no right to refuse their child medical aid.

BIG YIELDS PER ACRE.
In commenting upon the big yields of Georgia land, as stated by Col. Hemphill, of Atlanta, in his speech at the Southern Industrial Convention at Philadelphia, and the reference of THE STAR to big yields in North Carolina, the Raleigh Post says:

"Before the war Mr. Nicholas W. Woodfin, of Buncombe, won a prize offered by the State Fair Association for the largest yield of corn per acre, which was 126 bushels and three pecks. It was produced on Mr. Woodfin's river bottom farm about three miles north of Asheville. We have frequently heard that Hyde county lands yielded from 100 to 125 bushels to the acre.

"Hon. Allen T. Davidson, of Asheville, is our authority for the statement that on Valley river, Cherokee county, he raised one year 1,100 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre. A number of editions have been received in this city and will be read with interest, as its pages unfold to posterity the daring deeds of the greatest and noblest soldier of them all—the Confederate. To our people it is of especial interest as it contains a history of the Third Regiment, which contained three companies from New Hanover county and two of the three were from Wilmington. The names of many of the gallant officers of this regiment are immortalized and a just and high tribute paid to the men of the ranks. The history of this regiment is the work of the late Capt. John Cowan and Capt. James I. Metts, of this city.

In Boston last week there was a debate on the immortality of the soul. About the same time two negro preachers in Athens, Alabama, had a dispute on the same subject. We do not know which side won in Boston, but in Athens the question was decided by one of the preachers carving the other up with a big knife.

Tariff protection may have done some things, but it has never built up a fish-hook factory in this country. Nearly all the fish hooks we use come from England, where they are made by hand, children being employed in doing much of the work, such as polishing, filing, &c. We do, however spin our own fish yarns.

According to the New York Tribune the property exempt from taxation in Greater New York has increased within the past year from \$553,000,000 to \$573,000,000. There is probably that much more which is not exempt, but dodges taxation.

To-day Mr. McNally dives off a dock in Boston to take a little three-hundred-mile swim to New York harbor, where he expects to land at the Battery in about thirty days, provided he doesn't run up against some impediment in the meantime.

THE HEROES IN GRAY.

History of the Soldiers of the Old North State in the Great War.

VOLUME ONE IS COMPLETED.

A Beautiful Tale of the Third Regiment and Some of Wilmington's Immortal Sons—A Noble and Just Work for Posterity.

Wilmingtonians will be glad to know that the first volume of the "Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War of 1861-65" is off the press. A number of editions have been received in this city and will be read with interest, as its pages unfold to posterity the daring deeds of the greatest and noblest soldier of them all—the Confederate. To our people it is of especial interest as it contains a history of the Third Regiment, which contained three companies from New Hanover county and two of the three were from Wilmington. The names of many of the gallant officers of this regiment are immortalized and a just and high tribute paid to the men of the ranks. The history of this regiment is the work of the late Capt. John Cowan and Capt. James I. Metts, of this city.

After a recital of the birth and launching of the regiment and a vivid narrative of its many battles, a "roll of honor" is given of those who gave up their life in the great strife, and in the list can be noted the following Wilmingtonians: Col. Gaston Meares, Lieut. Col. W. M. Parsley, Capt. F. S. VanBokelen, Capt. David Williams, Capt. E. G. Meares, Capt. E. H. Armstrong, Lieut. Thomas Cowan, Lieut. Wm. Quince, Lieut. Tobias Garrison, Lieut. Henry A. Potter, Lieut. Cicero H. Craig and Sergeant Major Robt. C. McRee.

High tribute is paid to these heroes, and also to the memory of the following who have died since the re-organization: Lieut. Col. Edw. Savage, Dr. J. F. McRee, Dr. J. C. Walker, Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Capt. R. S. Radcliffe, Capt. Wm. A. Cumming, Capt. R. F. Langdon, Lieut. L. T. Pickett, and Lieut. W. H. Barr.

The writers express deep regret that they were unable to furnish the names of the host of non-commissioned officers and privates who fought for the great cause, and continuing say: "Good soldiers and true men they were, discharging duty under any and all conditions. Their hearts' blood flecked the soil of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the fields of battle attest their prowess."

The tribute paid to Capt. VanBokelen is a beautiful one and as follows: "He was universally popular and almost idolized by his own men. But twenty-one years of age and full of youthful ardor, intelligent, with acute conception of his duties and an indomitable energy in pursuing the line of conduct which a discriminating judgment dictated to him possibly more than any other officer of the company in which he commanded was due the high morale to which the company attained.

It is estimated that in the month of July the pensions on account of the war with Spain will figure up \$1,000,000. This is only a starter. The pension sharks have not begun to get in their work yet.

SOUTHERN ROAD SUED.

Damage Suit Instituted at Burgaw Yesterday by Lawyers of This City for Widow of M. D. Thompson.

R. G. Grady, Esq., returned yesterday afternoon from Burgaw, where he went to institute suit for damages in the Pender county Superior Court against the Southern Railway Company. The plaintiff in the suit is Mrs. Della D. Thompson, of Burgaw, whose husband, M. D. Thompson, was killed by a train on the Southern road last December near Columbia, S. C. Her counsel are all of this city, R. G. Grady, Esq., and Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy.

In the complaint the plaintiff alleges that her husband was killed in the daytime on a trestle of the defendant road and that his death was wholly due to the carelessness and negligence of the railway company. She claims \$20,000 damages.

Mr. Grady last week visited Columbia and investigated the tragedy.

BEQUEST TURNED OVER.

To the Catherine Kennedy Home Yesterday by Executors of the Walker Will.

The coffers of the Catherine Kennedy Home through another act of benevolence of the late James Walker, whom our citizens will always remember with love, have received \$5,000. This amount was paid to the executive committee of the home yesterday afternoon as a bequest from Mr. Walker. It was turned over to the committee by Messrs. James Sprunt and William Gilchrist, executors of the will. The money was deposited in bank and will be invested for the best interest of the home. This investment is necessary as the terms of the bequest will not permit the capital to be used, but only the interest.

The gift of \$5,000 was a noble one and it goes to help a most worthy institution. Our citizens should take an active interest in its maintenance. The executive committee is composed of the officers of the home; Mrs. Roger Moore president, Mrs. P. Pearl vice president, Miss Louise Harlow secretary, and Mrs. W. R. French treasurer.

WILMINGTON CROOKS AT WORK.

It is reported that two Wilmington crooks, negro men, have been getting in some of their work at Rose Hill, on the Atlantic Coast Line about fifty miles from this city. At that place Thursday night the general merchandise store of Mr. Henry Fussell was broken into and robbed of a number of suits of clothes, shoes, etc.

The thieves were tracked and arrested at Burgaw. There were two of them and they were caught with the plunder in their possession. One of the negroes had five complete suits of clothes on and the other was wearing three. Both had a bag filled with shoes.

MINERS' STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Whole Field in a State of Excitement and Serious Trouble Feared.

CONFLICTS HAVE OCCURRED.

Two of the Miners Shot by Some of the Guards—The Latter Dispersed by the Miners—Superintendent Lambert Injured.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. WILMINGTON, W. VA., June 22.—The miners' strike in the Thacker-Matlow coal fields is growing critical and resort to firearms has been the result. The whole field is in a state of excitement and serious trouble is feared. Already two or three conflicts have occurred between the striking miners and the guards, which have been placed on the works by the operators.

The trouble has grown out of non-recognition of the Union by the operators. The operators declare they will not recognize the Union and the miners are equally as persistent in demanding that they shall be recognized. The trouble did not assume a critical stage until within the last few days, when, it is stated, two of the miners were shot by the guards of the operators who were armed with rifles. Then it was that the situation became critical and the men began to arm themselves.

What at first seemed only to be a small strike is now threatened to assume great proportions. Up to last evening four or five hundred miners had gone out on strike and it is now said that the whole field is on strike, with the guards to some extent demoralized. Sheriff Hatfield, with deputies, has gone to the scene of action to quiet the trouble as far as possible.

Judge Jackson yesterday issued an injunction restraining the miners. What effect the United States court will have on the strike is not known. The miners have all the money necessary and have opened commissary stores on the ground and are taking care of all men who will not work.

Last evening the strike in the miners were fired upon by the guards. The fire was returned by the miners, dispersing the guards and slightly wounding Superintendent Lambert in the leg. The miners claim they want no trouble and that they already have the situation in hand.

The strike has grown very close and any moment may bring forward a new development with serious result. The entire community is in a state of anxiety, and business has virtually ceased.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Alamance Gleaner: Wheat harvest this week—the crop is very good in some sections, but some of it is very ordinary.

Richmond Headlight: The protracted heavy rains have greatly damaged the crops, and from present appearances cannot be expected to realize more than half crops.

—Charlotte News: Frances Morgan, the young woman from Clear Creek, whose sudden derangement we told about Monday, has been taken to the insane asylum at Greensboro, where she is now recovering. It is said that Superintendent McCall is at a loss to know what to do with her. She is no longer violent. On the contrary she is very quiet. She will have all the time and refuses to either eat or drink.

—Tarboro Southerner: The recent publication in the Southerner that Capt. E. E. Knight had sold here three cabbages weighing nine pounds per head has brought out other cabbage raisers. A. A. Nichols says that he has had one or more fifteen pounders. But N. B. Dawson easily goes to the head of the cabbage class. He has raised many weighing fourteen pounds and one that just balanced the scales at 22 1/2.

—Newbern News: News has reached here to the effect that Goston L. Wetherington, who lives near Vanceboro, Pamlico county, shot his wife last Monday or Tuesday night. She was drunk and he was in a bad mood, which resulted in the shooting. The ball passed through her hand and into her stomach. Dr. Nobles of Vanceboro, attending the case, said she was in a bad condition and that she will likely die.

—Greenville Reflector: The trial of E. B. McLawhorn for assault upon C. H. Bernard was held before Justice of the Peace L. A. Mayo Wednesday afternoon in the Court House. Mr. McLawhorn pleaded guilty of assault, and after hearing the evidence in the case the Justice fined the defendant \$25 and cost but later reduced the fine to \$20 and cost. Mr. Bernard was not present at the trial. The citizens of the town made up a purse to pay Mr. McLawhorn's cost.

—Fayetteville Observer: The arrest in this city Thursday night of Rev. W. Montgomery Jackson, pastor of St. John's Episcopal church, colored, was caused a sensation. He was arrested at the rectory of his church about 8 o'clock by Deputy United States Marshal H. B. Ayres, on a warrant charging him with selling whiskey, and was at once taken before United States Commissioner Morrissey, who required \$1,000 bond for his appearance and that he should appear at trial on Saturday morning.

—Lexington Dispatch: Benbow Hedrick, aged about 18 years, was drowned in Abbott's creek last Thursday night about 1 o'clock. Hedrick, in company with two other young men, were swimming at what is known as the "Rock," about two miles from town. Hedrick was a good swimmer and got in water over his head. He became frightened and drowned in the presence of four people. His companions did what they could to rescue him, but were unsuccessful. His body was recovered about half an hour after he sank.

GLORIOUS CELEBRATION AT SOUTHPORT.

The citizens of Southport are certainly making big preparation, for a celebration of the Fourth in their little town. They have mapped out a splendid and patriotic programme for the observance, which, will, no doubt, be as much enjoyed by a large number of visitors from this city as the Southport people themselves. Boat racing, a grand display of fireworks, etc., are all on the tapis.

One of the chief features will be a historical address by E. H. Cranmer, Esq.

Maxton Post Office. Lumberman Argus: Mrs. Octavia McLean, who was recently appointed postmaster at Maxton by President McKinley, has taken charge of the office. Her assistants will be Frank McLean, of Maxton, and Carl McLean, of Laurinburg. Carl has been assistant to postmaster Cooper at Laurinburg for the past sixteen months.

NASHVILLE STREET RAILWAY.

Receivers Appointed Pending a Sale Under Foreclosure. By Telegram to the Morning Star. NASHVILLE, TENN., June 22.—A receiver was appointed to-day for the Nashville Street Railway, capitalized at \$13,000,000. Application was made in the United States District Court by the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, which holds \$2,000,000 of the company's bonds, alleged that interest payment was defaulted last February. The complainants moved for foreclosure and on their petition Judge Clarke appointed E. F. C. Lewis and Percy Warner receivers, pending a sale by foreclosure. Joint bond of \$80,000 was given by the receivers who assume control of the property. The company is capitalized at \$13,000,000, half in bonds and half in stock.

STORM IN VIRGINIA.

Great Damage to Crops—Slides and Washouts—Three Children Drowned. By Telegram to the Morning Star. ROANOKE, VA., June 22.—A special to the Times from Tazewell, Va., says the worst storm in its history struck that county this evening, doing great damage to crops. No trains are running on the Clinch Valley division on account of slides and washouts. Stores and houses on Clinch river are flooded. Three children of Paris Dyke were drowned in the west end of the county.

A special from Bristol says the temporary bridge over the Watuga river on the Southern railway, erected to take the place of the iron bridge, was washed out of place by an eight-foot rise in the river this evening. All the trains on that division have been cancelled. The river is still rising, and it may be Wednesday before the bridge can be replaced.

CENSUS BULLETINS ISSUED.

Giving Population by Six General Nativity and Color by Groups of States and Territories. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Census Bureau to-day gave out the first of a series of eleven bulletins giving the population by sex, general nativity and color by groups of States and territories. The group announced to-day comprises Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado and Connecticut. In one-fourth of the total population, while in California almost 95 per cent, the rest being mostly Chinese. In Arizona the colored, who are principally Indians, constitute not quite one-fourth of the total population, while the colored element in Arkansas, being almost wholly persons of negro descent, constitutes 25 per cent. of the population. In Alabama the colored population is 45 per cent, and is practically made up of persons of negro descent. The white population of Alabama and Arkansas is composed principally of native white persons of native parentage, and this element in 1900 constitutes 63.4 per cent. of the total population. Arkansas and 52.3 per cent. of that of Alabama.

DISMISSED THE CASE.

Preliminary Trial of Miss Fannie Kilgore for Causing the Death of Mrs. Hatfield at Tampa. By Telegram to the Morning Star. TAMPA, FLA., June 22.—Judge Robles dismissed the case against Miss Fannie Kilgore late this afternoon. This was on the preliminary trial for causing the death of Mrs. Hatfield. The case occupied another entire day in the county court. The crowd was larger and the interest greater than ever.

Miss Kilgore was on the stand. She denied that she had ever kicked or struck Mrs. Hatfield. Miss Kilgore said that on the afternoon of the alleged trouble she was in the company of Mrs. Hatfield and her husband. She admitted that she had written a note to Joe Hatfield, another member of the family. She said Mrs. Hatfield refused to accept this and abused her. Mrs. Hatfield attempted to strike her and she caught the woman by the hands and held them while she backed out of the room and through the hallway to the door. She denied having used the language which the eye-witnesses attributed to her.

Dr. W. P. Lawrence was placed on the stand. He was the physician who attended Mrs. Hatfield in confinement. He believed that death resulted from natural causes.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

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THEY CAN'T SMOTHER IT. An effort will be made to smother tariff discussion when Congress meets, but it can't be done, for the agitation for lower duties where it has been demonstrated that our manufacturers can compete with foreign manufacturers has already gone too far to be suppressed by the party managers.

Mr. McKinley and others who seek to work the protection programme, while pretending to be working in the interest of American trade, may play their game but it will not work, it will not placate the Republicans who stand behind Mr. Babcock and encourage him in his proposed fight against the Trusts, which are doing a competitive business abroad and a monopolistic business at home.

Senator Allison, who deprecates tariff agitation and does not believe that the tariff is as responsible for the Trusts as Mr. Babcock supposes, says he can very well understand why there should be a popular sentiment against the Trusts which sell goods in foreign markets lower than they do in the home market. But how does Senator Allison propose to meet that question and placate that sentiment? He can't do it with the reciprocity dodge, for that will not, in the language of the late Mr. Blaine, "make a market for another bushel of American wheat or another barrel of American pork," and it will not build up those great home markets with which the protection advocates have been humbugging Republican voters. They have sampled that kind of stuff and can't see any particular reason why markets for American wheat and American pork should be cut off to keep up protective duties for the benefit of manufacturers who can afford to ship their goods to countries with whose manufacturers they compete, while they charge American purchasers from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more for the same articles. It will take some persuasive argument to convince them that such a policy is either necessary, fair or honest.

The protectionists are trying to brow-beat and bluff Mr. Babcock by threatening to oust him from the chairmanship of the committee on Ways and Means, if he doesn't hold up his anti-Trust war, and they are beginning to threaten Speaker Henderson with opposition for reelection if he doesn't turn the cold shoulder to Babcock.

They have had meetings of Protection clubs in which resolutions were adopted deprecating tariff agitation and have appointed committees to go to Washington when Congress meets to present these resolutions and back them up with oral eloquence, flowing champagne, etc, while some of them have supplemented these proceedings with declarations that if Congress goes to revising the tariff, not another dollar will be put into such manufacturers as they are engaged in, an old method of scaring Congressmen and deterring them from doing their duty.

It is apparent from all this that they do not regard the tariff revision talk as lightly as Hon. Mark Hanna did some time ago when he said that Mr. Babcock's contention was not "worthy of serious consideration." Mr. Babcock believes it is; a good many Republican Congressmen agree with him, and thousands of Republican voters, especially in the West, who have been voting right along for the protective policy believe it is, and there are with all these about 4,500,000 domestic voters who believe it is.

Mr. Babcock says he does not propose to be browbeaten or bluffed into silence or inaction, but that he intends to move right along on the lines he has drawn and to "carry the war into Africa." He may, considering the encouragement he is getting from Republican voters and from leading Republican papers in the West, have the nerve to tackle the tariff as the breeder of the Trusts, but if he shouldn't, if he should succeed in gagging him or holding him back until they have work-

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Judge Jackson yesterday issued an injunction restraining the miners. What effect the United States court will have on the strike is not known. The miners have all the money necessary and have opened commissary stores on the ground and are taking care of all men who will not work.

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EARL RUSSELL IN COURT ON CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Heid Under Bond of Two Thousand Pounds. Must be Tried As a Peer in the House of Commons.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LONDON, June 22.—Earl Russell reappeared in the Bow street police court to-day on the charge of bigamy and was committed for trial. The court was crowded. Among those present was the woman (Mrs. Somerville, whom the Earl claims is his wife, and to whom he was married in Reno, Nev., in 1890, after he had obtained a divorce from his first wife, Miss Somerville at the Riverside Hotel, Reno. The defendant called himself Mr. Russell and the witness was not aware of the name of the woman.

After detailing the Nevada law on divorce, Mr. Currier said that in Earl Russell's divorce the law was not complied with in two respects. One, therefore, the decree annulling the Earl's marriage was not valid, even in Nevada.

After counsel had protested that Earl Russell had not been given adequate time to prepare his defence, the Earl was committed for trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, the same bail (\$2,000) being allowed.

TERRIFIC STORM AT PITTSBURG AND VICINITY.

Three Lives Lost—Great Damage to Property—Estimated at \$200,000 in the Two Cities.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. PITTSBURG, June 22.—Pittsburg and vicinity were visited Monday by the most terrific storm since the United States Weather Bureau has been established. Within forty-eight minutes 1.19 inches of rain fell and during that time the lightning and thunder was almost continuous. The wind accompanying the storm was not high except in a contracted path a few hundred feet wide, which swept like a tornado, over McKee's Rocks, through Allegheny, a portion of the east end of Pittsburg, over Wilmerding and Turtle Creek. Three lives were lost during the storm, but up to midnight only one victim's name has been learned. It was Charles Marcus, an Italian, who was working in a sewer at Centre and Euclid avenues. When the rain came the sewer was being torrent in a moment and Marcus was torn away from his fellow workmen and probably carried through the river.

Great damage was done in the two cities and in the suburbs east, but nothing like accurate figures can be given to-night. Conservative estimates place the loss at \$200,000. The storm, when it reached Allegheny, struck the grandstand of the Ball park and carried bodily 150 feet of that structure and also a portion of the grandstand. The entire stand, great beams with portions of the roof of the stand were carried from 100 to 300 feet to the park, lodging on the roofs of houses on Belmont avenue. One instance two of the beams ploughed through the roof of a house on Robinson street, going from the garret to the first floor, carrying away a portion of the bed in which James Williamson was asleep.

The statement of the associated basins for the week ended yesterday shows: Loans, \$902,785,300; increase \$1,511,400. Deposits, \$982,844,200; decrease, \$1,350,100. Circulation, \$89,887,500; decrease, \$1,900. Legal tenders, \$73,925,500; increase \$1,348,200. Specie, \$178,296,900; decrease \$3,856,500. Reserve, \$262,322,400; decrease \$2,568,900.