THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....MAY 24, 1881

Daily Meteorological Record—Signal Service United States Army.

SACRAMENTO, May 23, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of Observ'n.	Barom. at 0	Thermom. at 0	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Character of Wind for 6 h.	Rain fall	State of Weather
Olympia	30.03	62	W.	2	Light	....	Clear
Portland	30.06	64	N.	3	Gentle	....	Clear
Roseburg	30.07	60	Calm		Calm	....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.91	68	W.	4	Gentle	....	Clear
Sacramento	29.91	63	S. W.	8	Fresh	....	Fair
S. Francisco	30.00	53	W.	18	Brisk	....	Clear
Visalia	29.82	66	N. W.	2	Light	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.94	59	W.	3	Gentle	....	Clear
San Diego	29.91	60	N. W.	6	Fresh	....	Cloudy

River above low-water mark, 17 ft 2 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Observer Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 117⅞ for 4s of 1907; 104⅞ for 5s of 1881; 110¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 86; silver bars, 112½.

Silver in London, 51 10 16d; consols, 102 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 107½; 4s, 120½; 4½s, 117¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ⅛ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90@90½c.

At Liverpool wheat is quoted at 9s 2d @9s 4d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks opened quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. The demand was light, and prices were generally soft and lower. The new crop of assessments now springing up is not relished by holders.

Fire at Biggs, Butte county; also near Portland, Oregon.

A heavy frost occurred at Portland, Or, and vicinity, Saturday night.

M. C. Barrett was run over and killed by a train Sunday, between Truckee and Boco.

The Jews in Russia are still the victims of brutal treatment.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., adjourned at Victoria, B. C., yesterday.

A Swedish sailor was killed at Departure Bay, B. C., Saturday, by a fall.

The Swedish Government is becoming alarmed at the increased emigration from that country.

The Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned.

Billy Leroy and Sam Potter, two desperadoes, were lynched by citizens at Del Norte, Col., Sunday night.

In the matter of the Hopkins estate, the application in the Superior Court at San Francisco for a postponement was denied.

A boat containing four boys capsized in North river at New York yesterday, and two of them were drowned.

James Showers has been declared Sheriff of Mono county, and took possession of the office yesterday.

Reports of disasters and shocking loss of life come from Quebec.

The Chinese at Chicago have formed a Protective Union.

Ground was broken at Deadwood, D. T., yesterday on the Black Hills and Custer City Railroad.

In a fight between illicit distillers and revenue officers in Pickens county, S. C., one of the moonshiners was badly wounded.

Two men were killed and several badly injured in New York yesterday by the fall of a large factory chimney.

Dr. J. H. Johnson fell dead upon the street at Tombstone, A. T., yesterday.

The prospects for a fine grain crop are very flattering in Columbia county, W. T.

Mrs. Wm. Chapman died suddenly of heart disease at her home in Josephine county, Or., Friday night.

A horrible story is told of the fiendish treatment at St. Petersburg of Hessy Helfmann, the female Nihilist.

The New York political situation still engrosses the attention of the country, and the outcome, as will be seen by our dispatches this morning, continues an unsettled question.

THE LAST IRISH TROUBLE.

The arrest of a priest in Ireland on a charge of fomenting sedition has been made the occasion for a fresh outburst of indignation against the Government. The only question of practical importance would seem to be whether the priest did what he is accused of doing. If he did there is no reason why he should not be arrested as anyone else would be under like circumstances. If he did not, of course his arrest is a mistake. But no such considerations as these appear to have occurred to the Irish mind. That mind has rushed to the impulsive conclusion that the arrest is somehow an attack upon the Catholic Church, and it is spoken of as a means of cementing all the factions again, and uniting them for a common assault upon the Government. Strategically viewed the step may have been a blunder, because the Government ought to have known the kind of people it is dealing with. But when priests, or if priests, go out of their way to play the demagogue, the Government cannot, without perhaps incurring greater dangers, accord them an immunity which it denies to the rest of the people. Of course it ought to make very certain that Father Sheehy had done acts justifying his arrest, before it resorted to such a measure, since no more disastrous blunder could be imagined than the arrest of an innocent man under such circumstances. Right or wrong, however, the Land Leaguers have determined to make the utmost use of the incident, and it is tolerably clear that they do not care at all whether there was warrant for the arrest, or whether it was a wanton outrage. They will claim it as an outrage in any event, and they will doubtless embarrass and entangle the already sufficiently confused situation still more.

CONKLING'S PROGRAMME

Mr. Conkling has at length made up his mind to be a candidate for re-election, and yielding to the urgency of circumstances has even consented to go in person to Albany, to make his own fight. There can be no doubt that his friends have one great advantage at this moment. They know who they want to elect. The anti Conklingites have not, so far as is known, decided who their candidates shall be, and if they do not determine this question soon they will lose ground in the race. So far as any consideration of vindication is concerned, that has been shown to be out of the question. The action of the present Legislature in re-electing Mr. Conkling would not signify anything. Certainly it would not show that the State was with him. As, however, he has openly declared his intention to go back, if he does go back, as the relentless foe of the Administration, it is difficult to understand the position in which a Republican Legislature would place itself by electing him. His friends evidently rely chiefly upon the caucus, but it is not certain that this will save them, for even the caucus is bound to present undoubted Republicans for nomination, and it would be very difficult to show that Mr. Conkling at present answers to that designation.

FIRES IN GRAIN FIELDS.

Already several serious fires have occurred in grain fields, and much loss has resulted. The public should understand that it is impossible to be too careful at this time of year, and the railroad companies should see to it that the escape of cinders and sparks from locomotives is prevented as completely as possible. In a grain field fire near Stockton the other day it is alleged that the conflagration was caused by some members of a picnic party, who flung lighted cigar ends out of the car windows into the dry wheat. This was criminal carelessness, and ought to be severely punished if the guilty parties could be identified. It is perhaps impossible to avoid these fires altogether, but it is certainly quite easy to prevent such wanton recklessness as is alleged in the case referred to.

PROTECTIONISM IN ENGLAND.

There are strong indications of a change of public opinion in England on the question of Free Trade. The working classes are in distress. The obstinate adherence of the Continental Governments to the doctrine of Protection has made the maintenance of Free Trade by England an uphill struggle. Despite the arguments of political economists, the masses insist that since Free Trade has not preserved them from suffering, and since at least a part of that suffering is confessedly due to the proscriptive fiscal policy of foreign governments, it would be better to return to the old system. Nor is it the working classes alone whose opinions are undergoing a change on this subject. Many manufacturers, who cannot be charged with ignorance, are beginning to doubt whether it is worth while to maintain a system which despite the experience of a generation has made so little headway. These men perceive that foreign protective tariffs are as a matter of fact forcing their goods out of foreign markets, and the general business depression renders them doubtful of the future. Of course the old Free Traders look upon these manifestations with horror and indignation. They have become so firmly convinced that Free Trade is the only scientific policy that they regard these proposals much in the light of endeavors to go back to the barbarism of the middle ages. But while no change in public opinion can affect the fundamental question of the correctness of doctrinal principles, it is quite possible that circumstances may arise which will make a temporary abandonment of Free Trade the wisest course that could be taken.

The United States and the Continental Powers have refused to adopt Free Trade, and England has had the monopoly of that system. Should she now decide to retrace her steps and adopt a Protective tariff, the world will have an opportunity of realizing the effects of universal Protection, and if the results do not bear out the predictions of the Free Traders no harm will have been done, while if the predictions are fulfilled, a reaction in the direction of Free Trade will be certain. When every country has built a Chinese wall about itself, and has undertaken to abolish the possibility of cheap wares generally, it will for the first time be possible to make the masses everywhere understand the full beauties of Protection. We should in that case have a fair field for experiments. International trade would practically be destroyed, and every nation would have to rely entirely upon its own resources. Perhaps under the stimulus of pressure new industries would be developed everywhere, but of course this could only be done at the expense of the body politic.

For though the United States and the continental powers have failed to recognize the fact, it is a truth that protection involves a large element of Communism. It is a system the essence of which is that A, B and C shall be compelled to pay for the establishment of an industry by D. The latter says that owing to the fact that the goods in which he wishes to deal can be made cheaper abroad, he is debarred from manufacturing them. Upon which his Government says that A, B and C shall be deprived of the privilege of purchasing in the cheapest market, and shall be compelled to buy of D at enhanced prices. In this way the Government really confiscates the money of A, B and C, and hands it over to D. In order to disguise this governmental robbery—for it is nothing less—a pleasant theory is invented to the effect that it is somehow better in the long run for A, B and C to be forced to pay three prices for their goods than it would be to let them buy in the cheapest market. The protectionists have never yet succeeded in making this clear, but they have done their best, and whenever they were hard pressed they have fallen back upon some convenient cant about "developing home industry" and "patriotism," and so forth.

Now if all the nations of the earth become devout Protectionists, that peculiarly Chinese system will at last have a fair test, and it will be seen what the world really gains by it. It is not difficult to forecast its effects upon commerce, for we have already had ample opportunities of ascertaining what it can accomplish in the way of restricting and circumscribing American trade with other countries. But we have thus far had enormous volumes of raw produce to export, and as this has escaped duties abroad we have managed to get along. Let England once determine to put a heavy tariff upon American products of all kinds, and our own principles will begin to appear to us in a new light. There is of course just as much justification for such a policy on her part as for our own protective tariff, and we could not complain if she had recourse to such a measure to-morrow. But we should then find that we had never before had an opportunity of studying Protection under the most favorable circumstances, and our producers, who have stood the tariff punishment with such exemplary meekness all this time, would be compelled to change their position. We are disposed to believe that the general adoption of Protection in its most uncompromising form might prove the best way to disillusionize the world on the subject. We should not be surprised if England could not do more to convince the Continent of the impolicy of its tariffs by this measure than by the most unflinching adherence to her present policy. No doubt the experiment would increase her distress and cost her dearly for the time, but it may be forced upon her, and it is by no means certain that it would not produce more good than harm in the long run.

MR. RICE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Rice has been made happy at last. He has discovered a blunder in a RECORD-UNION editorial, and it happens to be a genuine blunder. We shall not shun the penalties in such cases made and provided. We did employ a wrong word, and under circumstances which justify Mr. Rice in retaliation. But while we admit so much we are not disposed to admit our critic's hasty verdict of "invincible ignorance" as the cause of our mistake, and we would suggest to his better judgment that had we been ignorant of Greek, as he infers, we could not have known that the word translated "charity" in the authorized version of the New Testament, really means "love." Even theologians as distinguished as Mr. Rice have committed far more serious slips than the one upon which he fastens so eagerly, and we must point out to him that though we inadvertently employed a wrong word, our criticism was entirely correct, as he himself is compelled to admit. In making this admission he necessarily contradicts his previous assertion in regard to our critical qualifications. But we will let that pass. His second attempt at correction we cannot admit the force of. In that he exhibits a presumption and an ignorance peculiarly theological. He says that we "confuse the inspiration of the men who "wrote the Bible with the accuracy of copies "of their original manuscripts, and of trans-"lations into modern languages," and that we "declare that by correcting the errors "of Greek copyists and English translators "the Church abandons the doctrine of "inspiration." Now, at this point we must correct Mr. Rice, and remind him that we spoke throughout of *plenary* inspiration, not of modified, or half-and-half inspiration, and that the word *plenary* has a significance which it was disingenuous on his part to attempt to ignore. He proceeds to say that "these questions are "entirely distinct and independent, and "no person well informed upon these "subjects will confuse them for a mo-"ment." All the confusion is, we regret to say, in the mind of Mr. Rice. The questions are not "entirely distinct "and independent." The fact is that Church doctrines have been founded, in many cases, not upon the original manuscripts of the so-called sacred writings, but upon the translations of them, or the copies; and that the Churches have claimed plenary inspiration, not for the original manuscripts alone, but for the translations. Take for instance the word "Hell," which has been supplanted by the word "Hades" in the new version. Had the second word been used instead of the first in the authorized version, it is perfectly clear that the doctrine of the Churches would have been different. There are plenty of similar changes, similarly affecting doctrines, and since the fact that these changes are made involves a confession of error in the past, the theory of plenary inspiration is fatally attacked by them. It will not do at this time for Mr. Rice or any other theologian to talk too freely about so-called "inspiration," for the eyes of the people are being opened to the fallacies of that and similar pretensions, and dogmatism will not carry the day as of old.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

F. E. Rubell has bought the Castroville *Argus*.

The epizooty has killed some fine horses at Pescadero.

Grasshoppers are doing mischief in Southern Utah.

Several persons in Contra Costa county are raising silk-worms.

Ice three inches thick formed on still water in Vallejo on Friday night.

Chinamen are supplying the Marysville market with wild blackberries, which are gathered along the Feather river.

The quarterly report of Alpine county shows over $10,000 in the treasury, of which the school fund has $3,000.

Numbers of campers are reported in the upper Napa valley. The thermometer up there reached 96° in the shade the other day.

A trout of the Eastern breed, which weighed 2½ pounds, was caught in Donner lake a few days ago. Eastern trout were first planted in that lake in 1876.

Mrs. Slatterly of Marysville, has had three chicks hatched in one egg. They were too crowded to get out of the shell, but they were all perfectly formed.

The newspapers published in Eastern Montana claim that more cattle have been killed at the hands of Indians than perished by the cold during the past winter.

The Merchants' National Bank of Denver, Col., is a new financial institution which opened its doors to the public on the 10th instant, with a capital of $120,000.

Fort Benton, Montana, built over thirty-five years ago, is almost a complete wreck. The winds and storms of nearly half a century have warped and eaten into the adobes.

Black gnats are an intolerable nuisance on the plains, and on several of the roads running out from Colusa. They try the patience and have no respect for suffering humanity.

From several localities in the State comes the report that the culture of silk-worms is receiving renewed attention, and generally with good prospects of remunerative results.

The Chico *Record* says: "There is now lying in the steamboat warehouse at this place 40,000 pounds of Greenville freight awaiting teams to transport it over the mountains."

A party of thirteen men have left Sun River, Montana, for the body of John Brown, who killed himself accidentally. It will be necessary to carry the body eight miles to a wagon.

The Purgatoire river in Colorado came up suddenly last week, and was higher than before for six years. A few hundred feet of railroad track was taken out and trains delayed one day.

Since the first of May, according to Government measurement at the lower end of Great Salt Lake, the water in the lake has risen four inches. There will be a rise of about a foot this spring.

The *Free Press* is the title of a new weekly paper, established at Yuma, A. T., by Samuel Purdy, Jr. Its twenty-eight columns are well filled with matter pertaining to the Territory.

Thirty Red River carts, accompanied by their half-breed drivers, from the Judith Basin, lately came to Helena, Montana, with 600 buffalo robes, besides skins and furs, dried meat and pemmican.

In Colusa county the joint-worm is doing great damage to crops. The farmers have become much alarmed, and are anxiously seeking information as to the best means of destroying the worms.

The Winnemucca (Nev.) *Silver State* says: It is reported that the marble mountain down in Table Mountain district has been located, and that the quality of marble is not excelled in the United States.

A Mendocino county farmer reports that he bought eggs of fancy varieties of poultry from a dealer, and finding that they would not hatch, made an examination which revealed the fact that they had been boiled.

The Stockton chain-gang is allowed to wander loose about the streets, the ball and chain fastened to their ankles, without the company of the policemen. They sometimes enter people's premises, and the people don't like it.

The loss on the Northern Pacific Railroad during the late flood on the Hart river, Montana, is larger than at first reported. The road not only sustained a loss of twenty-seven pile bridges, but fifteen miles of roadbed was washed away.

The Santa Barbara *Press* issued an eight-page edition last Saturday, which was as full of information regarding Santa Barbara county as an egg is of meat. The enterprise of the present management of the *Press* is deserving of substantial success.

Manuel Ygnacio Prado, late President of Peru, has been in Los Angeles for several days incognito. He is accompanied by his wife, and travels under the name of L. B. Murillo. He has been in Baja California for some time past, and is now on his way to Mexico.

It is said that about one-fourth of San Luis Obispo county may be considered as mineral lands. Chrome iron ore and quicksilver are found in many places in paying quantities. Last year over 5,000,000 pounds of chrome ore were shipped from Port Harford and Cayucos.

The Carson (Nev.) *Appeal* reports that a daring porcupine lately took a trip down the V flume on a timber. Timber frequently comes down the flume with squirrels upon it, and one day a stick was seen making the chute with a big rattlesnake coiled around it. The reptile was more than astonished with the rapidity of his traveling, and was gnashing his fangs in a perfect rage.

The gas from the burning timbers in the upper levels of the Con. Virginia and California mines is still quite noticeable, and of evenings is disagreeable in the north end of town. It is thought that some of the old workings on the side of the hill connect with the Con. Virginia and California levels, and that some of the gases generated by the burning timbers are escaping that way.

HEADACHE, bilious attacks, dizziness and loss of appetite, are cured by Kidney-Wort.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

MORE OFFICIAL CROOKEDNESS.

An Attache of the Treasury Department "Under Fire."

TWO COLORADO DESPERADOES LYNCHED.

Governor Stanford Interviewed on the Subject of Railroads.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Fiendish Treatment of Hessy Helfmann, the Female Nihilist.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC.

More Crookedness.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.—The investigation of the accounts and conduct of O. L. Pitney, Custodian of the Treasury Department, ordered by Secretary Windom, is developing ugly facts, and involving persons who have held high places. Pitney's business is to buy everything needed in the Treasury, including furniture, carpets, soap, etc. It is ascertained that he has for six years violated the law requiring them to purchase by contract from the lowest bidder. He has bought from his friends and favorites, without making contracts, paying them whatever prices they charged. No system of books or vouchers has been kept, everything having been run loosely and without business rules. Outrageously exorbitant prices have been paid, ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than the ruling market prices, and the difference between the market prices and those paid has been allowed to Pitney in the way of goods for his own use. One of Pitney's cabinet-makers says he has been working for outside parties nearly all the time for several years back, getting his pay from the Government. He worked a month in the house of a high Government official, and frequently went from one house to another of persons in Government employ, doing whatever they wanted, and the money paid for his services was charged round to different Government bureaus. He made fifteen fac similes of the desk used by Jefferson in writing the declaration of independence, each costing $60. The materials were paid for from Government money, but the desks were given out as presents by the Treasury authorities to friends. The Treasury furniture has been loaned to private individuals, and the facts indicate a regular ring of Treasury subordinates who benefited by frauds like the above. By this kind of management Pitney has built a new residence. A number of removals will doubtless result. A number of ex-Cabinet officers are mentioned in the testimony as having profited by work at their houses.

Star Routes—A Letter to Page.

NEW YORK, May 23d.—The *Times'* star route exposures to-day contains the following:

COLFOX (Cal.), March 9, 1881.

To Hon. H. F. Page, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: I am feeling quite anxious about a certain mail route that I am now running in Arizona. I had heard that it was the intention of the Department to reduce the service on the route to a tri-weekly one. It is now and has been for two years daily. The route I refer to is No. 40,103, from Prescott, Arizona, to Fort Mohave, on the Colorado river, a distance of 200 miles. This route belongs to me, although Salisbury is the sub-contractor. I own the route, and run it. I went to Arizona last month and got up a remonstrance against any reduction of service, and had the remonstrance signed by the Governor and Secretary of State, the United States District Judge, United States Marshal and all the Federal officials, and the General commanding the Department of Arizona. The Legislature being in session, all signed the petition, as well as the leading business men of Arizona. This route, at the end of this contract term, 1882, will be done entirely away with, as the Atlantic and Pacific Railway will be built right on this route. I have the road well stocked, have had to build all my stations, dig wells and incur a thousand other expenses incident to stage routes. The railroad will shut this route out, and until it does I don't want the service discontinued, as this is the only route I have that I am making a dollar out of, and if the service is cut down, it will ruin me sure. I forwarded remonstrances to Colonel C. J. McKibben, National Hotel, Washington, and don't know if he has yet put them on file in the Department. If it is not asking too much, would you please give the matter your attention, for there is no telling what will be done. I expect that new men will take the old ones' places in the Department. I am on my way to Arizona, and will be back in San Francisco in ten days. HUGH WHITE.

Page asked that service should be continued until he could lay the case before the Department in White's behalf. White seems to have been very much alarmed by the advent of "new men in the old ones' places" (in the Department). No action has thus far been reported in this case, but the Department expects to have in a few days some information concerning the route.

Governor Stanford Interviewed on the Subject of Railroads.

NEW YORK, May 23d.—The *Commercial Bulletin* publishes a lengthy interview with Leland Stanford, relative to the recent comments of the Chamber of Commerce on his letter.

He defended the Central Pacific freight discriminations as follows: San Francisco lies on a beautiful bay, and is in a position to command the commerce of the Pacific. Its merchants can exact a lower rate of freight, and the railroads are satisfied with a narrower margin of profit than in the case of Salt Lake; yet, in its turn, Salt Lake is benefited by the railroad. Its freight is taken to the seaboard twenty times cheaper and much more rapidly than if the road did not exist. The merchant at Rochester is obliged to pay higher freight to the seaboard than the merchant at Buffalo. It is his misfortune that he does not do business at a point of advantage, through which most of the grain for the seaboard passes. The only remedy is to pull up stakes and settle at Buffalo. But if the merchant at Rochester complains, what shall he say of the vast multitude of consumers? Railroads are not benevolent institutions, but they are beneficent. Cheap transportation for through freight has rendered starvation almost impossible. The few thousands of landlords in England may not like it, but the vast multitude of consumers, the world over, have been benefited by the system.

"How about discriminations made to individuals living in some localities?"

Governor Stanford said he could conceive of circumstances where this would be justifiable, as when a competing road was giving cut rates, and it was necessary in self-defense to do the same. Under these circumstances a man at Chicago, for instance, might get a cut rate which his neighbor might not enjoy, but the Governor could not see how the practice of making discriminations between parties living in the same town could be justified except in special circumstances. His road has never made such discriminations at any period of its history, nor does the Governor believe that any road makes a practice of discriminating rates, because of favoritism, to any individual. It is unbusiness-like. Does a banker loan money to a friend cheaper than a stranger, other things being equal? Is it a rule of business to show favoritism in this way?

"How about the anti-monopoly movement?"

Governor Stanford did not think it would last much longer than the Granger movement did. Both are founded on false premises. It is incorrect to call railroads a monopoly. The only real monopolies in this country are those created by patent laws. For instance, the Governor understands that F. B. Thurber (who is so active in the anti-monopoly Movement) has a patent for making oleomargarine, and if he was so dishonest as to sell it as butter, no one could enter into competition with him. On the other hand, under the corporation laws of California, a fee of $10 will pay for articles of incorporation which will enable a company to build a line of railroad in the State parallel to his own. A railroad company is liable to error of course, in common with all such institutions, but it is more likely to be uniformly just than any single individual would be. A railroad company lays down for the conduct of its employes laws which the common sense of business demand. The employes cannot deviate from these laws. They are given no latitude for individual judgment or caprice. On the other hand the merchant is his own master. He can change his methods and his rules at any moment, when passion, prejudice or greed controls him. So long as this is a representative Government—so long as the majority rules in this country—there can be no danger from railroad corporations. They cannot exist in antagonism to the will of the majority, and they cannot undertake as a minority to overrule the wishes of the majority.

Governor Stanford spoke briefly of the progress of the Southern Pacific Road, which is proceeding at the rate of two miles a day, and said that next year California would be in direct communication with New Orleans.

Distinguished Visitors.

CHICAGO, May 23d.—The Duke of Sutherland and party went this morning, on the invitation of Geo. Pullman, to visit the handsome town of Pullman, which has sprung up in a few months from an open prairie to a thriving vigorous village of 2,000 inhabitants, and at which the mammoth building where the Pullman Palace Car Company's rolling stock is created and repaired. The Corliss engine, paper wheel works and various other departments were visited and admired for an hour or two, when the visitors returned. Among the party were Major Harrison, Peter Donahue of California, Cyrus H. McCormick, Malcolm McDowell and Major-General Irwin. The Duke leaves for Milwaukee at 2 o'clock, and thence to the Pacific coast.

Fight with Illicit Distillers.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), May 23d.—United States Marshal Blythe, received yesterday, through Deputy Collector Jillson, particulars of a shooting affray in Pickens county last Thursday, between revenue officers Gary and Looper and two illicit distillers named Alexander, father and son. Alexander the son ran out of his house, both doors of which were guarded by revenue officers, and fired a pistol at Looper, who returned the fire with a shotgun, inflicting very serious, perhaps fatal, wounds on Alexander. The officers destroyed one eighty-six-gallon still and about 1,700 gallons of mash and beer.

Fatal Fall of a Chimney.

NEW YORK, May 23d.—A portion of a large factory chimney in the rear of Jones & Cornflower's mills, at Brown and Lewis streets, fell to-day while workmen were engaged in tearing it down. A number of men were buried under the wreck. Two were killed and several badly injured. The names of the killed were John Crosoman and James Regan.

Black Hills and Custer City Railroad.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), May 23d.—Ground was broken this afternoon on the Black Hills and Custer City Railroad. The road will run from Deadwood to Custer, with a branch to Rapid City, a total distance of about 70 miles. It is being built by the Home Stake Mining Company, principally to furnish timber and fuel for their mines and mill.

One Fool Gets what Both Fools Deserve.

MILWAUKEE, May 23d.—At Sells Bros.' circus to-night, in an act where Butler shoots an apple from the head of Baughman, Butler missed his mark, and the bullet struck Baughman in the head, just above the right eye-brow, penetrating the bone, but the wound is not necessarily fatal.

Desperadoes Lynched.

DENVER, May 23d.—The United States Marshal to-day received a telegram saying that Billy Leroy and a confederate calling himself Sam Potter were taken to Del Norte last night, and an hour after the arrival of the prisoners they were lynched by citizens.

Duties Assumed—The Refunding Movement.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.—Register Bruce, of the Treasury Department, assumed his office this morning.

The limit of $250,000,000 of fives, to be continued at three and a half per cent., will be nearly or quite reached to-day.

A Fatal Duel the Result of a Quarrel About a Lady.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), May 23d.—Austin and Brennan, two young men, quarreled about a lady at Cedar, and fought a duel, resulting in the mortal wounding of Brennan.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 23d.—A fire to-night on the flats did damage amounting to $41,000; insured.

Lady Compositors on a Strike.

DES MOINES, May 23d.—Six young lady compositors in the *Leader* office have struck for a raise from 20 to 22 cents per thousand. Nobody here will supply their places.

Two Boys Drowned.

NEW YORK, May 23d.—A boat containing four boys capsized in North river this morning, and two of them were drowned.

Advancing Civilization.

CHICAGO, May 23d.—The Chinese last night formed a Freemason organization and a Protective Union.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

GREATER VIGILANCE URGED—MORE BOYCOTTING.

DUBLIN, May 23d.—A circular has been issued to the constabulary, urging greater vigilance and activity in finding out lawless persons. There are six flying columns preserving the peace in the disturbed districts.

There is now an organized attempt by the Land League to Boycott solicitors, auctioneers and others, who act against the tenants.

SENT TO THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

DUBLIN, May 23d.—In response to an urgent appeal, a large force of constabulary, hastily collected in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, has been dispatched to the disturbed districts in Limerick.

ANOTHER ARREST.

DUBLIN, May 23d.—Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, was arrested this evening under the provisions of the Coercion Act, and conveyed to prison at Naas, County Kildare. The warrant for his arrest charges him with inciting to acts of violence.

COMPLIMENTARY MENTION.

DUBLIN, May 23d.—At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to-night, Lord Aberdare eulogized what had been done by "our American kinsmen," not only in bringing back the remains of our Arctic expedition, but for the admirable survey of their own coasts, and the liberality with which they circulated the result of their labors among the learned societies of all advanced nations.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED WRITER.

LONDON, May 23d.—Joseph Barnard Davis, the celebrated writer, is dead.

Russia.

THE ANTI-JEWISH CRUSADE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23d.—Many rich Jews in Moscow have received threatening letters, and have abandoned their country villas, which were hired for the summer. The number of arrests in Kieff district for attacks on Jews since the 15th inst. is 1,227.

ODESSA, May 23d.—The disturbances continue. Forty-five restaurants have been plundered and wrecked. Troops bivouac in the streets.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23d.—At an audience granted to a deputation of Jews at Gatschina to-day, the Czar stated that he would seriously consider the matter of their persecution, and requested the deputation to memorialize General Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior. General Kutrisoff has been sent to the south of Russia to investigate the cause of the disorders. Proclamations have been published in the province of Tchernigoff inciting the people to attack the Jews. They bear the heading, "Land and Liberty." This circumstance is regarded as pointing to the fact that the Nihilists are the real instigators of the disturbances.

A SECOND ANSWER TO THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, May 23d.—The Russian revolutionists have answered the Czar's manifesto by a second utterance, dwelling on the wretchedness of the peasants, the departures to Siberia, the gagging of free speech and public journals, and declaring that false counselors are in possession of the Czar's ear. The document concludes as follows: "Let your Majesty assemble your people around you, and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither your Majesty nor the State will have any reason to apprehend further catastrophe."

HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.

NEW YORK, May 23d.—The *Telegram* prints the following sensational story, under date of Paris, to-day, on the strength of a letter from St. Petersburg: This morning the *Intransigeant* announces that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, just four days after the birth of her child, Hessy Helfmann, whom everybody supposed to be alive and awaiting the pleasure of Alexander, was hanged in prison. It is said she had been tortured daily in the most fiendish manner, to wring confessions from her. Night after night she was awakened and warned that her hour was near. For several days in succession she was literally strung up, and cut down only just in time to prevent expiring. On the morning of the 16th, the hanging process is said to have lasted too long, and when Hessy was cut down it was discovered that she was strangled to death. The *Intransigeant* adds that the indignation and excitement in St. Petersburg are immense. The troops are forbidden to leave their barracks on any pretense, and a revolutionary movement seems to be anticipated.

France.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

PARIS, May 23d.—Galignani's *Messenger* states that in case negotiations with France in regard to the cotton industry take a hostile turn, certain large capitalists in Manchester and adjoining towns are determined to form a company, with a view to establishing a large concern at Rouen. There appears to be no lack of capital. Spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing machinery will be fitted up on a very large scale when the Manchester goods are excluded from France. The promoters of the scheme are determined to establish a small Manchester in France.

Italy.

GARIBALDI STILL WRITING.

ROME, May 23d.—Gen. Garibaldi has written another letter on the Tunisian question, in which he says the French treaty with the Bey effaces his good opinion of the French Republic, which he has served. He reminds France of the sacrifice that Italy made in yielding Nice. He says the conduct of France may compel Italians to remind her that Nice and Corsica are as much French as the writer is a Tartar. Italy, he says, should demand the complete independence of Tunis.

Sweden.

THE GOVERNMENT BECOMING ALARMED.

LONDON, May 23d.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Swedish Government is becoming alarmed and contemplates legislation, in view of the immigration, which is assuming the proportions of an exodus. Several counties are practically denuded of able-bodied inhabitants.

Denmark.

SOCIALIST JOURNALIST ARRESTED—SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

COPENHAGEN, May 23d.—Jorgensen, editor of a Socialist paper—the *Hevdal*—has been arrested on a charge of inciting to murder the King and establish a Commune.

The Danish Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of death passed by the West Indian Commission on thirty-nine negroes, convicted of participating in the Santa Cruz revolt.

Turkey.

THE ONE ARRESTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23d.—The statement that Turkhan Pasha, formerly Turkish Embassador at Rome, has been arrested, is denied. The person arrested is the Governor of Tekenn, whom Turkhan Pasha will replace.

RELEASED AT LAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23d.—Sutter, the Englishman captured by brigands near Salonica nearly six weeks ago, has been liberated.

Tunis.

A MINISTER RESIGNED.

TUNIS, May 23d.—General Bakoust, Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

West Indies.

HOSTILITIES IMMINENT—DANISH ISLANDS—VENEZUELA RISING.

HAVANA, May 23d.—Advices from Lark's Island to the 10th inst. represent that a strong body of Dominican and Haytian revolutionists there are well supplied with Remington rifles and all kinds of ammunition. It is supposed that they intend hostilities against San Domingo.

Advices from Porto Rico state that the *Boletine Mercantil* professes to have information that the United States and Denmark have agreed to the alienation of the Danish Islands for the sum of 30,000,000 francs.

Advices from Venezuela to the 11th inst. report a rising at Llanos. The insurgents raised a cry of "Down with Guzman Blanco!" The Government took immediate measures to suppress the rising, but had not succeeded when the packet left.

Mexico.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17th.—The House of Representatives last Thursday almost unanimously approved the Southern Railroad grant concession, and a bill will pass the Senate also within the next ten days. The Tehuantepec concession, which the Railroad Commission granted Captain Eads, was approved by the House, and will pass the Senate with some non-essential modifications that are acceptable to Eads. The inauguration of the Mexican Central Railroad will take place June 16th.

Canada.

DISASTERS AND FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, May 23d.—A Quebec special says: The fierce wind of the past few days brought into port over forty vessels, and caused terrible disasters in the lower St. Lawrence, resulting in a large loss of life. The drowning of thirteen men has been reported since Friday night. Near the pilot station at Bic Saturday a high wave rolled over a pilot schooner, overturning the vessel and drowning five men. About the same time a batteau boat was swamped and four men perished. The Captain of a vessel opposite Kamouraska left shore Saturday night in a small boat with part of his crew to go aboard his ship. The boat was found overturned soon afterward, all on board having perished. It was reported last night that a portion of the crew of the King Oscar, lying at Cape Rouge, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat. It is feared that the worst is not yet known. Many other reports of similar accidents are being received, and shipping disasters are looked for to-day. The wind has been the highest known here for years past.

INCREASED WAGES DEMANDED.

TORONTO, May 23d.—The Brotherhood of Grand Trunk Railway Firemen ask for an increase of one-fourth of a cent on light engines and one-half cent per mile on heavy draught engines. The shoemakers of this city struck to-day for an increase of ten per cent on their wages. The employers agreed to the increase, and the men will return to work.

PASSENGER LISTS.

NEWHALL, May 23d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: L. Tewin, Los Angeles; Mrs. Gorwinsky, Mrs. Gorwinsky, A. M. Werdle, John I. Sabin, H. H. Pearson, H. Doncks, W. H. Burroughs, Mark Devine, San Francisco; D. D. McWade, O. C. Wheeler and wife, Oakland; W. S. Fordley, Lancaster, Pa.; Miss Rodgers, Phoenix, A. T.; L. Woolenberg and wife, Prescott; S. A. Vawes, Eureka, Cal.; Mrs. M. P. Wood, Alameda; Frank Beck, Las Vegas, N. M.; J. E. Carroll, Shakespeare, A. T.; A. J. Tibbetts, Arizona; Sergeant Wm. Jenkins, U. S. A., and three children, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Miss Louisa Chaux, Arizona; Samuel F. Haines, wife and family, Columbus, Ohio; W. B. Strong and family, W. Astor and wife, Missouri; W. Palmbale, Miss Knight, San Bernardino.

CARLIN, May 23d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: Wm. B. Fisher, San Francisco; William Foster, Boston; Mrs. L. B. Jordan, Miss A. Jordan, Philadelphia; Miss B. Savage, Chicago; L. F. Goodridge, New York; Will. F. Man, San Francisco; A. H. McCrellen and wife, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Heagher and daughter, Canada; Miss Black, Chicago; Mrs. A. H. Coleman, Washington; B. Miller and wife, Minnesota; Miss Cassiday, Philadelphia; William Donnelly, San Francisco; 112 emigrant passengers, including 81 males, to arrive in Sacramento May 25th.

The census was taken in New Zealand, as in all other parts of the British Empire, on the night of April 3d. In 1878 the census showed the total European population to be 409,979. It is expected that they will now show a total of 500,000. The census of 1858 gave a total of 59,413, while in December, 1861, the population was 99,021.

A MOTHER AND SON KILLED BY KING OF THE BLOOD!—The mother was Dyspepsia, the son General Unhappiness.

BERTAUD'S INFALLIBLE INJECTION.—The famous French remedy for gon