THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....MAY 5, 1882

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, May 4, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom...	Temp...	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Character of wind	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	30.20	54	W.	6	Fresh	.....	Fair
Portland	30.24	55	N. W.	6	Fresh	.01	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.22	52	N.		Light	.03	Fair
Red Bluff	30.10	62	Calm		Calm	.....	Clear
Sacramento	30.11	9	S. W.		Light	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	30.17	54	W	15	Brisk	.....	Clear
Visalia	30.08	65	N. W.	9	Fresh	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.07	57	Calm		Calm	.....	Fair
San Diego	30.07	61	W.		Light	.....	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 67; minimum, 47.

River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 9 in.

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

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 120¾ for 4s of 1907; 115¼ for 4½s; 101¼ for 3½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90; silver bars, 115.

Silver in London, 52 7-16d; consols, 101 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104¼; 4s, 123; 4½s, 113.

In San Francisco half dollar are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90¼@90¾ cents.

Yesterday was an off day at the Stock Board in San Francisco. The announcement of an assessment of $1 50 on Utah sent that stock to grass at $4 50, the lowest in two years. Sierra Nevada fell off $1 from the best price Wednesday, and Union Consolidated dropped $1 37½. There was a decline of 5c to 75c in several of the Comstock descriptions. No sales of Julia, Exchequer, Alpha, Con. Imperial, Kentuck, Caledonia or Silver Hill.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church South is in session at Nashville, Tenn.

A wonderful discovery of native copper and silver is said to have been made near Laramie, Wyoming.

There is no cessation of the anti-Jewish disturbances in Russia.

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have arrived in London.

The new Cotton Exchange at St. Louis was opened yesterday.

John Charlebers and two children broke through the ice at Ottawa, Ont, Wednesday, and were drowned.

Crow Dog, under sentence of death for killing Spotted Tail, has been respited by the President until July 7th.

Senator Hill has sent his resignation to the Governor of Georgia, and Senator Brown, of the same State, contemplates resigning.

Poke Wells and Cook, who recently escaped from the Iowa Penitentiary, have been recaptured.

The Pacific Mail steamer Salvador is ashore at Punta Arenas, Central America, with but little hope of getting off.

It is reported again at Washington that Minister Lowell has been recalled.

The report of an Indian outbreak in Wyoming Territory is generally discredited in army circles.

Robert Slear was run over and killed by a train yesterday near Plainwell, Mich.

The examination of Senator Blair was resumed yesterday before the committee investigating the Peruvian Company matters.

The Chicago postoffice employs 221 letter carriers.

General Sheridan congratulates Colonels Forsyth and Mackenzie on the success of their campaign against the Apaches.

Important changes are announced in the management of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The President pro tem. of the Senate yesterday affixed his signature to the Chinese bill, which now goes to the President.

The valuation of all property within the city limits of Seattle, W. T., is given by the Assessor as $3,968,720—an increase of 150 per cent. over last year.

A singular and fatal accident befell a man near Port Madison, W. T., yesterday.

Another important victory has been gained by the troops over the Apaches, 40 Indians being killed and 200 head of stock recaptured.

The Pasha of Tripoli has ordered Ali Ben Khalifa interred at Bughlai.

The trial of Carrie Bradley for the murder of J. N. Brown is set at Portland, Or., for the 16th inst.

Readers of the RECORD-UNION are presented on the fourth page this morning with a portrait of Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, third officer of the ill fated Jeannette, together with other interesting matters.

A RULING was made by Superior Judge Denson, of this county, yesterday, that, if sustained, marks a new point of departure in the history of criminal jurisprudence. Its importance can be measured by no narrow bounds. Hurtado is on trial for the murder of Estuardo. Jones, for the prosecution, cited all the cases from the killing of Barton Key by Daniel E. Sickles, down to the killing of Le Fever by Schroder at Oakland, offered to prove facts that involved this question: "Is evidence of the adultery of Hurtado's wife with Estuardo admissible to go to the jury?" Johnson, for the prosecution, appealed to the Court to answer nay, and the Court held to that effect, announcing that the Code must be its guide and that such evidence is not admissible in justification of the crime.

IN addition to the suggestion to the State Agricultural Society to give premiums for the best small farms, for dairies, vineyards, etc., we may add that at the East competition in plans for the best arranged grounds, farms, etc., is successful. Where grounds are entered for a prize the competitors generally accompany the entry with plans of the place to aid the committees of visitation.

THIS is from what Mr. Thomas said at the Alabama Press Association recently: "The periodical, daily, weekly, monthly, whether religious or secular, must smile on the reader with all the genial, loving tenderness of a pure and sympathizing friend. The journal ought to filter the richest thoughts, the choicest imagery, the best sentiment of the times into yearning hearts."

THE Fort Wayne *Gazette* says that Jesse James in his lifetime murdered fifty men, and thinks that if he had been taken alive no jail in the land would have been capacious enough to have held the bouquets and presents sentimental women would have sent or have carried to him. The sad part of this reflection is its evident truth.

ST. PARIS, O., recently by ordinance ordered all saloons closed from 6 P. M. to 7 A. M. The saloon keepers fought the ordinance through all the Courts, and they have all held that a community may make such police regulations, and that they are not antagonistic to any right of saloon men to keep open.

THE imports into France for the first quarter of the present year show an increase in value of 182,000,000 francs over the same period in 1881. The increase is principally in raw materails. The exports during the same period increased 119,000,000 francs, principally in manufactures.

AN exploding tea-kettle relieved three Wisconsin people of the trials of life, the other day, and in Michigan the handle of a bale basket got loose at one end, and flew up and put out the eye of a servant girl. Next we know some one will have slain himself with a saw-horse.

MR. HAZLETT, up in Oregon, feared that his heirs would quarrel over his money, and as he believed he was about to die, he burned up $22,000 in greenbacks. He is now well and sawing wood for a living, and his heirs smile, stand on the sidewalk and look on.

IN Toronto the other day a man was sentenced to be flogged for an indecent assault on a little girl. Concerning corporal punishment the Dominion laws are less squeamish than ours, for all efforts in that line here have failed to stand the test.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S book on the war will be the next contribution to our literature of the late civil strife in this country. The General still insists upon the fundamental justice of the Confederacy's cause.

"THERE are fifty-eight days between this and the hanging of the assassin of President Garfield."—[Exchange. Yes, and probably a good many more, judging the processes of the Courts for the present by the past.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the occasional use of intoxicating drinks does not constitute intemperance. This decision has a special importance to insurance companies and others.

"VIRTUE has many preachers but few martyrs." It was illustrated here recently when at a mass meeting, called to promote an alleged virtuous cause that calls for some self-sacrifice, but 100 persons attended.

CENTRALIZATION is going on; let the Democracy awake; a Postmaster at Somerset, Indiana, has assumed the right to perform the marriage ceremony according to the postal laws of the United States.

THE effort to form a Grain Growers' Association for California was made at Stockton on Tuesday, and proved a failure. There was such an apathy on the subject that the meeting adjourned sine die.

THERE is now no longer any doubt about the fruit, grain and berry crops in this county. They will very much exceed the average in quantity and quality.

DUMAS *fils* was both wise and witty when he said that he liked wicked persons better than stupid people, for they rest at times.

THE Napa *Reporter* urges people to live more and more out of doors. Take off the roofs and be done with it.

THE RESULTS OF THE BLAINE INQUIRY.

The Congressional Committee which has been taking testimony in regard to the South American episode has not completed its labors, and though the very imperfect and unsatisfactory abstract of the evidence telegraphed across the continent has seemed to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Blaine had come quite triumphantly out of the ordeal, no such view is entertained by the principal journals of the Eastern States. As their opinions are, moreover, based upon the full evidence, which has not been transmitted here, it must be admitted that they are more likely to be right than those who found their judgment upon mere scraps of information. The Belmont-Blaine incident, as described in the dispatches, was a very different affair from the actual occurrence. The reports of the New York papers, which occupy often as much as a page daily, show conclusively that Belmont was endeavoring to obtain from Blaine a fair statement in regard to the reasons for the taking up of the Landreau claim by the State Department under his administration. But though Blaine constantly pretended that he was most anxious to afford all the information at his disposal to the committee, it was impossible to get him to answer the questions put to him on this head. In fact he dodged and twisted and made buncombe speeches irrelevant to the issue, and at length, realizing that Belmont could not be put off the track in that way, he evidently set himself in the most deliberate way to put his examiner into a passion, reckoning on the confusion a "scene" would create, to avoid the necessity of direct answers to the really significant points in the investigation. Nor did Belmont, as certainly appeared from the telegraphic synopsis, make a fool of himself. His examination was marked by acuteness, dignity, and patience, and it was only when Blaine, while alleging his determination to say nothing "unparliamentary," contrived to convey the most stinging insults to his interlocutor, that the latter became heated for a moment, and used the very plain language attributed to him.

Blaine no doubt succeeded in evading the main purpose of the examination, but at a heavy sacrifice, for the New York press with only one exception pointed out the palpable trickiness of his action, and drew from it the obvious inference that a man who took so much pains to avoid giving straightforward answers must have very strong motives for concealment. And this incident has served to draw public attention all the more strongly to what is well understood to be the real object of the present inquiry, which, as the New York *Herald* plainly puts it, is, "to ascertain "whether there was a conspiracy, last "summer and fall, to draw this country, without its consent, into a war with "a friendly South American power; "whether Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of "State, was a party to the conspiracy, and "whether one of the objects of the conspirators in proposing war was to enrich "themselves or certain of them by using "the influence and treasure of the United "States to procure the recognition of certain otherwise worthless and long repudiated claims against Peru." This is clear enough, but it cannot be said that Mr. Plaine, with all his professions of a desire to "enlighten" the public and Congress, has shown any real disposition to dispel the clouds which envelope the matter. He has in fact signally failed to explain his motive for instructing Minister Hurlbut to press the Landreau claim upon the Peruvian Government at a time when, according to his own statements, it was utterly and notoriously unable to deal with any such question. He has failed to explain how it came about that the United States Government was made to figure as the potential backer of a claim which had been thrown out of Congress a year before as having no basis, and which has been shown to be of the very flimsiest character.

Instead of explaining these matters Mr. Blaine has become very angry whenever they were approached, and has sought to cover himself with a cloud of confusion, after the manner of the cuttle-fish of tradition. Now it is possible that but for this marked unwillingness to clear up the suspicious points, most people would have been willing to acquit Mr. Blaine of any personal pecuniary interest in the matter. But the peculiarity of his tactics has had a very bad effect upon public opinion. As the *Herald* says: "His refusal to explain, "and his embarrassment and fury when "pushed on this head, have impressed the "public with the suspicion that there are "pecuniary speculations here concealed in "which Mr. Blaine was concerned." It seems probable, however, that he has covered his tracks so skillfully that nothing tangible will be brought to light, though up to this time his own conduct has been the strongest evidence against him. The publication of all the dispatches issued from the State Department when he was at the head of it has nevertheless given consistency to what was before only a general surmise. In the light of these dispatches it seems now scarcely doubtful that his foreign policy really did embrace not merely one but a series of foreign wars. In fact it is almost capable of definite demonstration that he would have brought the country into hostile relations with Chile, with Mexico, and lastly with Great Britain. He had already laid the foundations for these three quarrels, and he had done it, in every case, by the most amazing defiance of facts and treaty provisions, and by ignoring past history in a way scarcely credible. From such foreign wars a great army of adventurers and speculators would have grown rich. A new era of army and navy contract robberies would have been inaugurated. All the most dangerous elements would have come to the surface. And men in high position like Mr. Blaine could no doubt under those circumstances have amassed enormous wealth. This is what the late Secretary is much more than suspected of having contemplated, and the evidence in support of the belief is altogether too substantial to afford room for the thin pretense that he is being made the victim of political persecution, or that "the stalwarts" are seeking to ruin him. If Mr. Blaine is ruined, depend upon it the cause of his downfall will be found in his own conduct, and not in the machinations of his enemies.

AMERICAN JEWS IN RUSSIA.

There is a difference of opinion between our Government and that of Russia on the question of the rights of American Jews in Russia. The Russian Government maintains that Jewish citizens of the United States cannot claim any other privileges in that country than the native Jews are entitled to, and as the "privileges" of the native Russian Jews appear to consist in being stoned and maltreated and hung and drowned and robbed and roasted and beaten and abused and outraged in every conceivable way, it is evident that under this interpretation the protection of "the flag" cannot amount to much in Russia. In fact when we come to inquire what the rights of the Jews in Russia really are, we find that they have none. The Russian law prohibits all Jews from residing in the cities, and the Russian people take care that they shall not reside in the country. Now, the Russian Government claims that its treaty with the United States "gives to our citizens in "Russian jurisdiction no other rights or "privileges than those accorded native "Russians." If this is so, of course the treaty gives Jewish citizens of the United States no rights or privileges whatever in Russia, and this appears to be the actual state of the case. The President, in transmitting to Congress the diplomatic correspondence on the subject, has offered no remarks upon the manifest failure to obtain any recognition of the rights of American citizens in Russia. It remains to be seen whether this is to be the end of the inquiry. If it is, then we shall be in the position of allowing one foreign power to take an attitude towards American citizens which we have resented when taken by another. If it is, then we virtually declare that a half-civilized power like Russia can do what she pleases, even to the extent of persecuting citizens of the United States, and depriving them of property and even life, without any process of law; whereas we have undertaken to assert that a civilized power like England must not imprison American citizens without trial even when they are alleged to be engaged in attempts to overthrow the Government. It is scarcely possible that Congress can tolerate this anomalous and grossly inconsistent line of foreign policy. Of course the regulations adopted by Russia in regard to the treatment of native Russian Jews cannot be accepted as the standard by which American citizens shall be treated. We have overthrown that theory again and again in connection with other barbarous powers. We have claimed and exercised the right to have our citizens dealt with by Consular Courts in all countries where the native administration of justice is notoriously defective. And we shall have to take the same line in this case unless we are willing to submit to humiliation at the hands of Russia, and unless we are prepared to abandon our boast that the flag protects the citizen abroad as well as at home. It is moreover certain that we shall never have a stronger case than this of the American Jews in Russia, and that if we do not maintain our rights here, a precedent will be established which will prove very embarrassing hereafter. The position of the Russian Government on the question is incompatible with the maintenance of the duties which the United States Government assumes to all its citizens, and Congress cannot afford to let the matter drop at this stage.

BLACKBURN ON THE TARIFF.

Blackburn of Kentucky appears to have made a strong point against the Tariff Commission bill now before the House, and incidentally he gave the Republicans a very heavy shot on the Mahone bargain. Whether indeed the Democratic party has never done anything so bad as that is a question which Blackburn would find it difficult to demonstrate in his party's favor, but it is certain that the bargain is thoroughly disgraceful and discreditable to the Republican party, and that it is decidedly the worst thing in its record. On the tariff Blackburn was justifiably earnest, declaring it to be "pillage and "robbery," and pointing out that the project to abolish the Internal Revenue taxes was a cunning device of the Protectionists, who hoped thereby to compel the maintenance of their favorite outrage. We do not agree with him that Congress would "part forever with its rights" by creating a Tariff Commission. In fact such an assertion is nonsensical. But we agree with him that the object of the Commission bill is to gain time, and to stave off all reduction of the tariff until the next Presidential election, or after it. As such a postponement of tariff reform means the stealing, under color of law, of three or four hundred millions of dollars, it is clear that every intelligent man ought to resist the proposition. As the case stands, the Tariff is perpetrating robberies every day and hour. It is confiscating the property of the American people. It is taking A's money to give it to B, without any consideration. The longer this process endures the greater must be the injustice and wrong done. It would be better to kill the Commission bill even at the risk of postponing all action until the next session of Congress, than by passing it to put reform out of the question for the next three years. Kenna of West Virginia, therefore, was mistaken in his reasoning. He said he should vote for the bill, not because he liked it, but because he thought it "the "only possible measure which could be "passed in the direction of revision." In truth it is not at all in the direction of revision. It is in the direction of no legislation. Once pass such a measure and the Tariff question will be locked up, and, until the Commission reports, and the report is printed, and has passed through the hands of a committee, it will be impossible to do anything about it. That is precisely what the tariff men want, and on the principle *fas est ab hoste doceri*, it is good policy to oppose whatever they show a strong disposition to approve.

LOCO'S BAND.

A late dispatch holds out the hope that the Apache chief Loco's band, which has been the perpetrator of all the outrages lately committed in Arizona, and which has been retreating before the Federal troops, has been intercepted by a strong body of Mexican soldiers, and after a warm fight completely broken up, two-thirds of the braves being killed, and the remainder taken prisoners. This dispatch gives the number of the killed at 78, and that of the prisoners at 33. Allowing, therefore, for several killed and wounded by Colonel Forsyth's attack previously, this appears to account satisfactorily for the whole of Loco's band, which was understood to be less than 150 strong when it took the war path. If the account of this battle is confirmed it will be a feather in the cap of the Mexican army, which has in the past seldom had an opportunity for rejoicing over the outcome of its Indian warfare. The Mexican troops in this instance must have been exceedingly well placed, and they must also have fought with distinguished bravery, for though they killed twice as many Indians as there fell on their own side, their own losses were so severe as to show that the combat was fierce and prolonged. If this news is true the reinforcements just dispatched to Arizona will have little to do when they get there.

NOT A VERY FIRM ALLIANCE.

It is already apparent that the alliance between the Independent and "Regular" Republicans in Pennsylvania is at best a flimsy one. The Independents evidently repose very little faith in the "machine" men, for they have announced their intention to repudiate the recent agreement and renew the contest on the original basis, if the "Regulars" do not make suitable nominations at the forthcoming State Convention. And as Don Cameron probably has never had the remotest intention of surrendering any of his hold upon the party, or of discarding any of his methods of working, the chances for a failure of the patched-up agreement seem very strong. In short, we doubt very much whether anything but disappointment can come of such an arrangement as has been made. The Independent Republicans cannot afford to make bargains with men whose very prominence in politics discredits whatever reform movement may take them into it. Their avowed purpose is to purify the politics of the State, and that cannot be done by forming alliances with the men who are charged with having corrupted those politics. If they are to win any useful victories they will have to proceed single-handed. Their last movement threatens to do them very much more harm than good, for they have accepted evil associations, and are liable to be judged by them.

THE BEST.

[San Jose Mercury.]

The RECORD-UNION, the best interior daily in the State, and one of the ablest edited papers on the coast, has been enlarged from a 32 to a 36-column paper.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chinese Bill in the Hands of the President—General Conference of the M. E. Church South—The Indian Scare in Wyoming—Congressional Proceedings—Farmer Cut to Pieces by a Train—The Peruvian Company Investigation—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.—Voorhees called up his resolution to investigate whether any corruption had been used or attempted in connection with the bonded whisky bill. He offered the resolution, not because he believed the stories, but because his name had been used in the matter. He never had been approached by anybody, and it was well known how he stood.

Windom moved an amendment, providing for an investigation as to whether any money had been raised, by contribution or otherwise, from parties interested in the passage or defeat of the bill, and if so, for what has it been expended?

Voorhees accepted the amendment, and said he had offered the resolution because of newspaper aspersions upon himself as a member of the Finance Committee. He had never been approached on the subject, nor even asked how he would vote on the Carlisle bill as it came from the House; but he had been well known as one of its supporters.

The matter was discussed at length, and there was a general assertion of confidence in the personal and official integrity of Voorhees.

Several Senators expressed the opinion that if the statements were anonymous they were unworthy of notice.

Windom stated that he had received information that an enormous sum had been raised by the whisky men to procure the passage of the bill. He could not vouch for the information, but believed an inquiry necessary. He thought if the bill passed the country would in a few years be shocked by the doings of the whisky ring, beside which that of a few years ago would pale into insignificance. To release the whisky now in bond, as the bill proposed, would give a chance to rake the treasury for nearly $70,000,000.

Beck read a telegram from J. M. Atherton, of Lodisville, the man given as authority for the accusations against Voorhees, disclaiming any responsibility, adding that his statements had been greatly exaggerated and misrepresented.

Beck advocated the bill, as based on the true principle of taxation, namely, consumption. He did not believe that any ring was intended.

Personal interchanges followed between Windom and Beck, in which the latter professed a belief that Windom's remarks were aimed at members of the Senate as participants in the ring, which was disclaimed on the part of the Senator from Minnesota.

Windom then withdrew the amendment till to-morrow, and the resolution was postponed.

Davis raised a breeze by remarking upon the resolution to purchase some back numbers of the *Congressional Record* that it was the practice of Congressmen to work up the trade by selling copies of the Government books to second hand dealers, and then vote to buy them back.

Windom, Ransom and others said this charge involved the honor of the members, and should be investigated.

Sherman introduced a bill for the preservation of the woods and forests of the natural domain adjacent to navigable rivers.

The bill repealing the disqualification for army service imposed upon ex-Confederates came up in its order, when Rollins' pending motion to commit to the Judiciary Committee prevailed by a party vote—ayes 29, noes 28—Davis of Illinois voting aye with the Republicans. Mahone also voted aye.

The Chair announced his signature to the Chinese bill, which now goes to the President.

After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Commission bill.

Kasson said he hoped to get a vote on Saturday.

Hatch of Missouri entered into the consideration of the general question of the tariff, opposing the protective features, and particularly declaring his hostility to the duty laid upon the importation of salt.

Lane of Maryland, speaking to the Democratic side, in concluding his remarks, said: "I will vote with you against this bill or for this bill, and then I will vote with you for any amendment that brings this House to the principles of the tariff of 1846, and I will go to the country on that issue, and I have no doubt we shall have the support of the people."

Morrison of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, opposed the pending bill, because he believed if it became a law it would support the general principles of the existing tariff. If the proposed Commission reported a plan which would reduce duties, it would find its cemetery in the Ways and Means Committee-room, and would never be submitted to the House. The protectionists admit that in all else save the cost of labor our manufacturers could compete with the world. A reduction of the tariff for revenue purposes would benefit the manufacturer to the extent that it cheapened the cost of material labor, and to the extent that it cheapened the necessaries of life, while the importers must levy more duties on imported goods than the manufacturer paid for the labor in making domestic goods. He then proceeded to make an elaborate argument in opposition to a tariff for protection, and to show that while enriching the few it increased the cost of living to the many.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Forsyth Complimented.

CHICAGO, May 4th.—The following dispatch, forwarded to-day, will indicate the way stock is taken by the Lieutenant-General in the charges and insinuations against Colonel Forsyth:

CHICAGO, May 4th—12:15 P. M.

General John Pope, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: The Lieutenant-General commanding desires to express to you his great gratification at the successful results obtained from the indefatigable pursuit of the hostile Apaches by Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Forsyth and his command. He believes the result obtained is due to the careful management of Colonel MacKenzie in the district of New Mexico, and Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth in keeping scouts on Mexican soil to watch the movements of the Indians, and by arriving at a special understanding for cooperation with the Mexican military commanders on the border. The Lieutenant General orders especially his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth and the officers and men of his command, and the officers and men of Major Tupper's command.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

M. E. Church South—General Conference.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), May 4th.—The General Conference of the M. E. Church South convened in this city to-day, and will hold its sessions in the Hall of Representatives at the Capitol. It is a delegated body, consisting of representatives from the forty Annual Conferences of the Church. Each Annual Conference sends to the General Conference one clerical delegate for every thirty-six members, and an equal number of lay delegates. The General Conference meets quadrennially. An interesting part of the proceedings of the Conference will be the election of the new Bishops. Those most prominently mentioned at this time, and from among whom the two, four or six new Bishops that may be elected are almost certain to be taken, are A. W. Wilson, D. D., the present Missionary Secretary of the Church; A. G. Haygood, D. D., President of Emory College, Georgia; J. C. Granbery, D. D., Professor in Vanderbilt University; E. E. Hendrix, of St. Louis; O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D., editor *Christian Advocate*; Linus Parker, D. D., editor New Orleans *Advocate*; B. M. Messick, D. D., of Louisville, Ky.; W. V. Tudor, of St. Louis, and C. G. Andrews, D. D., President of Centenary College, Louisiana. A peculiarity in the outlook for elections to the Episcopal office at this time is that the eyes of the Church are turned with strange unanimity and fixedness of gaze toward young men—men who may reasonably be expected to have before them many years of hard service. Three, at least, of the nice gentlemen named are not yet 40, and these seem at present to have the greatest certainty of carrying off the prize. The question of union with the Church North will come before the Conference in some form, though exactly how, or with what result, cannot be foretold. On the part of the great bulk of the members of the two Churches there is apparently no strong desire for unity, and it is a question if an immediate organic union of the two bodies would be generally acceptable either North or South. But in both Churches prominent men are agitating the subject, and the General Conference of the Church South convening so soon after the London Ecumenical, this question is sure to have a place in its deliberations.

The Rumored Indian Outbreak in Wyoming.

OMAHA, May 4th.—The rumor of an outbreak of the Bannocks and Shoshones is discredited at the army headquarters here. No official information has been received, while if the report was true it would have been sent from Washakie, unless the wires were cut. Besides, the army officers believe that Chief Washakie, of the Shoshones, is friendly to the whites, and has his tribe in check.

CHICAGO, May 4th.—A Washington special says: The reports of trouble in Wyoming Territory by the Snake and Bannock Indians are considered here much more serious than the Arizona troubles. The Snakes and Bannocks are about 4,000 strong, and very shrewd, hard fighters, and if the reports that they have determined upon an outbreak are not exaggerated, it may take a considerable force to put them down.

OMAHA (Neb.), May 4th.—General McCook has received no further information concerning the reported outbreak of the Snakes and Bannocks at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and knowing the friendly character of these Indians, he does not believe that there is really anything serious. Fort Washakie will be entirely ungarrisoned until the arrival of a company of the Sixth Infantry from Fort Douglass, Utah. They cannot reach Fort Washakie till early next week. However, considerable alarm prevails over last night's report, and the settlers are preparing for an emergency.

Cut to Pieces by a Train.

PLAINWELL (Mich.), May 4th.—Robert Slear, living on the line of the Grand Rapids road north of this place, had a switch put in at his farm for his own convenience. This morning, while a local train was passing his switch, he tried to get on, but fell under the wheels and was cut up so badly that he died in a short time.

The Shipherd Inquiry—Senator Blair Before the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.—The examination of Senator Blair was resumed this morning, Chairman Williams conducting the examination.

The witness said he early became interested in the subject of the interoceanic canal, and, in that connection, with the operations of De Lesseps. He thought that with a proper policy toward Peru on the part of this country, her integrity of territory might be preserved, and that an alliance with her might be of great value. He believed in the strongest assertion of the Monroe doctrine. The first interview he had with Shipherd took place at his (Shipherd's) office in New York. Ex-Senator Crogen introduced them. The interview was brief. The conversation was, in substance, that he (Shipherd) wanted to engage witness' services in bringing the subject of the Peruvian Company to the attention of the State Department. Witness indicated that he would see him (Shipherd) later in regard to it. The second interview took place at Shipherd's office, about the 20th of July. Witness was under the impression that Crogan was with him, but that he went away again. Most of the conversation took place between them when alone, the substance of which was, in effect, that Shipherd explained at great length the points of the Cochet claim, and discussed the situation of the Chile-Peruvian affair, probably that Chile would accept a money indemnity and a desire on the part of those he (Shipherd) represented to assist Peru in raising the amount required, using Cochet as the basis of the negotiations with Peru in the settlement to secure for the United States the incidental advantages which otherwise might go to foreign points. I understood it was desirable to enable Peru to secure the retirement of the Chilean forces from her territory and enable her to satisfy Chile's demand for indemnity. It was my purpose to aid in accomplishing this result.

Mr. Williams—Will you please be careful to state to the committee your understanding of just what Shipherd wanted you to do?

Blair—He wanted me privately to examine his papers and give my opinion on them, but more particularly, he desired me to ascertain the attitude of this Government toward Chile and Peru. He wanted me to see the Secretary of State and learn what the policy of this Government would be. I thought it proper and right to do so. I understood our Government to assume a position of warning away other powers.

Witness was asked if he understood that the Peruvian Company expected to be able to furnish the amount of indemnity which Chile would claim, and replied: "There was no Peruvian Company at that time. I supposed there was a sort of syndicate of gentlemen embracing those he had mentioned to me as being interested in the claim. Do not recall the names of all. They are published in the prospectus, I think."

Williams asked witness if he (witness), in any of the interviews, heard any allusions made by Shipherd to his offer of $250,000 in stock to Hurlbut.

Witness—None whatever. I certainly would have heard it if anything of the kind was said.

Adjurned.

Senator Fair on the Chinese.

CHICAGO, May 4th.—A Washington special says: The wealthiest man in the Senate today is, perhaps, Senator Fair of Nevada. This millionaire representative of the far western section of the country is, above all others, the easiest approached. He was found quietly seated this evening in his private parlors at the Arlington, and when addressed on the Chinese question said:

"I am very largely interested in California and Nevada, and have never employed Chinese as against white laborers. One of the objections to the Chinese is that they work for such small prices that white girls and servants cannot make an honest living. It appears that the Chinese take every possible source of labor from them. While this applies particularly to California, it is equally true of Nevada. They have their opium dens and sell opium and smoke it, and when apprehended as criminals escape to their underground dens, which extend to mammoth proportions, and cannot be found. Their employment by me as laborers would be a great saving, but I do not employ them, and am in for the removal of the curse and competition. They come to California under the auspices and servitude of the Six Companies, and every year they send home $40,000,000 to $45,000,000 to their people, and were it not that California is blessed with plenty and possesses such large resources, she could not stand such a drain. Why, rich men will not live among them, any many wealthy citizens have removed from the State and have taken millions of dollars of capital out of it with them. I may have an elegant block of buildings in their quarter, but I cannot rent or hire it. They leave a filth and stench that no human white can bear. I would like any one to show me the fantastically dressed, Embassador-looking individual in China that you see here as their representatives. There they are pigtailed and wooden-shoed. Senator Hoar, in defending them, is serving certain manufacturing interests as against your own white boys and girls."

Reporter—Will the President sign the present bill?

Senator Fair—I think the President, judging from his last veto, will find no objections to the present bill. I do not think he expects Congress to follow him in this matter. This bill is in exact conformity with the treaty. I do not think he will veto the bill. He is too sensible a man to refuse to sign it.

In the President's Hands.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.—The Chinese bill has been signed by the President of the Senate and transmitted to President Arthur.

The Kansas-Pacific.

CHICAGO, May 4th.—An Omaha special correspondent asked the General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific, J. W. Morse, if he had seen the special dispatches published in the Chicago *Tribune* the past week or so, and originating in Atchison, Kas. After perusing one, denouncing the sale of the Kansas Pacific to the Chicago and Alton, and another, that it was sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and another, saying the Denver and Rio Grande was to be the purchaser, Mr. Morse replied: "The Kansas Pacific Railway is now so thoroughly incorporated with our system that the line is not more likely to be detached and sold than is the main line from Ogden to Omaha. The idea of selling so important and profitable a line has never entered the brain of any Union Pacific stockholder or official. To dispose of it is to relinquish our hold on the Kansas business and to shut ourselves out of Kansas City and the Southwest. We are putting that line into the best possible shape. We found it in poor condition and have steadily improved it from that day to this. It is the principal competitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for the Colorado business, and of two southern lines for the California and Pacific coast business. We run three through passenger trains on that line to Denver, and through sleeping cars on one express train, and an emigrant train from Kansas City to Ogden. The Omaha lines do not feel the effect of competition from the southern line, for the reason that most of their business naturally finds its way to Omaha, and thence over the lines leading west from that city. This road being the principal rival between the Kansas City lines, we cannot spare one road from that city without feeling the loss."

"There have been no overtures from any one looking to the purchase of the Kansas Pacific?"

"Of course not. The managers of these lines know full well that we have no intention of vacating the field held by the Kansas Pacific."

"Will the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road put on a Chicago and Denver train via Atchison and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road?"

"No, sir. I am not authorized to speak for either of these lines, but you can see it is nonsense to talk of any such scheme when you stop to think of the situation. The Burlington road will soon have an independent line to Chicago and Denver, and connecting from it, from Kansas City and Atchison to Denver. Both of these lines are good ones, and both are shorter than the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. There could be nothing gained by helping competitors to get business which it can claim for itself. Secretary Teller was not the attorney of the Union Pacific, and the Pacific roads never influenced his appointment with the view of defrauding the Government out of its interest. Gould has only a few shares of the Union Pacific now. His interests lie in the Southwest, where he has just completed the Texas-Pacific, which comes into direct competition with our line from Omaha and Kansas City to San Francisco. No well-informed railroad man could devise such schemes as this Atchison correspondent."

The Burned Steamer Rodgers—Report from Her Commander.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.—Secretary Chandler has received the following dispatch from Lieutenant Berry, commander of the United States search steamer Rodgers:

IRKUTSK, May 4th.

Hon. W. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: The Rodgers was destroyed by fire, originating in the foremold November 30th. All efforts to save the ship were unavailing. The people were landed safely with difficulty through the young ice. We are now quartered in natives' houses, with little clothing. One month's provisions were saved. Native food is abundant, and there is no danger of starving. Bearer of dispatch en route.

R. N. BERRY

Sredni Kolymsk, Siberia, March 6, 1882.

The Kentucky Races.

LEXINGTON, May 4th.—This was the third day of the Kentucky Association races. The first race, selling purse for two-year-olds, half-mile, was won by Violator—Olean and Annie Louise a dead heat for second place. Time, 52 seconds.

The second race, merchants' handicap, all ages, mile heats, was won by Bambletta in two straight heats, Jils Johnson second, Boatlight third. Time, 1:44¼—1:44¾.

The third race, purse for all ages, for horses that never won a race of a mile or over, mile and a quarter, was won by Capias in a canter. Howdye second. Only two ran. Time, 1:45¾.

Railway Accident.

EASTON (Pa.), May 4th.—This morning both tracks on the Central Railway of New Jersey, near White House, were blockaded by the breaking of a wheel under an oil and coal train, followed by an explosion. Several cars were consumed. Loss, $30,000.

Republican Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.—The Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee intends to call a meeting of that body to-morrow, for the purpose of electing a Secretary. Colonel D. B. Henderson, who was Chairman of the Iowa delegation in the Chicago Convention, is a candidate.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Condensation from Last Night's Dispatches.

The Russian Jewish disturbances continue.

President Arthur has respited Crow Dog, who killed Spotted Tail, until July 7th.

The London *News* learns that the Fanellites will give the policy of Earl Spencer a fair trial.

The opening of the new Cotton Exchange was celebrated with big parades at St. Louis yesterday.

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly arrived at London yesterday. Only a few persons met them at the depot.

A Washington special says it is reported again that Minister Lowell has been recalled, and that his successor has been selected.

An Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch says: John Charlebers and two children, aged 7 and 11, broke through the ice near here yesterday, and were drowned.

In the British House of Commons last night Harcourt, Home Secretary, announced that the Government had decided to release Davitt from prison.

A Fort Madison (Ia.) dispatch announces that Poke Wells and Cook, the escaped penitentiary birds and murderers, have been arrested by a farmer and his son.

England will co-operate with other nations in the establishing of a chain of circumpolar magnetic and meteorological observatories.

Fort Roe, north Canada, is the station selected.

A dispatch received at New York says that the Pacific Mail steamer Salvador is beached at Punta Arenas, Central America. The passengers and crew were saved, and the cargo partially. There is but little hope of getting the vessel off.

It is reported at Washington that Senator Hill of Georgia has sent his resignation to the Governor, and that Senator Brown contemplates resigning. Bad health is the cause. It is said that ex Senator Gordon will be appointed to one vacancy.

A wonderful discovery of native copper and silver ore is reported to have been made seventeen miles southeast of Laramie, Wyoming, directly across the old overland stage road. The ore is said to run