ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....MAY 26, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, May 25, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom...	The ...	Direction of wind	Direction of force...	Character of wind	Rain in 24 hours...	State of the weather
Olympia	29.98	57	S. W.	6	Fresh	....	Clear
Portland	30.01	62	N.W.	11	Fresh	....	Fair
Roseburg	30.04	61	N.W.		Light	....	Clear
Red Bluff	30.03	64	S.		Light	.04	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.06	59	S. W.	9	Fresh	....	Cloudy
S. Francisco	30.12	54	W.	12	Fresh	....	Cloudy
Visalia	30.00	61	N.W.		Light	.08	Fair
Los Angeles	30.05	60	N.W.	7	Fresh	.42	Fair
San Diego	30.08	61	N.W.	9	Fresh	....	Fair

Maximum temperature, 68; minimum, 48.
River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 3 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 120⅝ for 4s of 1907; 115½ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 88¾@4 90½; silver bars, 114½.

Silver in London, 52¼d; consols, 102 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 122; 4½s, 115.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ¼ discount to par; Mexican dollars 91½@92 cents.

There was a light business in stocks in San Francisco yesterday. Both sessions were short. Several descriptions failed to elicit a single bid. There was but little change in values from Wednesday.

A reign of terror exists in St. Martin's parish, La., on account of the recent lynching of two men.

By a cave in the Hudson river tunnel yesterday, one man was killed and two others fatally injured.

Princess Louise left England for Canada yesterday.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society has placed itself upon record in opposition to the anti-Chinese bill.

The Workingmen's Association at Hamilton, Ont., condemn Chinese immigration into Canada.

The Chinese women who came from Hongkong on the Glamis Castle, and were arrested on a charge of being prostitutes, were yesterday released in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco.

[illegible] steamer loaded with lime took fire at Portland, [illegible] scuttled.

[illegible] fired a shot at J. A. Whitmore, editor [illegible] at Tucson, A. T., yesterday, but [illegible] who shot A. D. Mason, was yesterday fined $[illegible] for firing a pistol in Grass Valley in the sum of $[illegible]

[illegible] have been found guilty, at [illegible] Francis Adams.

[illegible] who mysteriously disappeared [illegible] been found.

[illegible] occurred on the line between [illegible] and Colina Tuesday.

[illegible], of the Putnam Hotel at Auburn, died yesterday.

James Smith, in his second trial at Woodland for killing M. F. Patterson, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Andy Neal was hanged by a mob in Spokan county, Washington Territory, Monday.

The Khedive desires the French and English squadrons to remain in Egyptian waters for the present.

After a five weeks' struggle, the striking operatives of the cotton mill at Reading, Pa., have returned to work at the 10 per cent. reduction.

A stage was robbed near Chico yesterday by two men and a boy.

In the New York Senate yesterday the Railroad Commission bill passed with but one dissenting vote.

By the fall of a scaffold yesterday at Chicago, one carpenter was killed and three others injured.

At Vasilishki, Russia, 400 Jewish houses were recently burned.

The agrarian agitation in the Baltic provinces is increasing, and the peasants in Parnau have revolted.

The caving of a tunnel at Union Hill, N. J., yesterday, killed three laborers.

Gladstone will propose to-day the adjournment of the House of Commons until next Thursday.

Emile G. Grisar, Consul for Belgium, resident in San Francisco, is dead.

Samuel J. Hilborn, of Vallejo, is to be appointed United States District Attorney for California.

The Methodist Ministerial Association adjourned [illegible] Nevada yesterday, to meet in Sacramento next [illegible]

[illegible] snowing and [illegible] for two days at [illegible]

[illegible] of "Dio[illegible] was loaded" is [illegible] from Idaho, the victim [illegible] young man of 22 years.

[illegible] Democrats will hold their County Convention June 10th.

The Queen's birthday was enthusiastically celebrated at Victoria, B. C.

Fire at Marysville.

P. J. Murphy and Michael Brannan were drowned in Snake river, Oregon, by the capsizing of a skiff.

The prosecution is making out a strong case in the Carrie Bradley murder trial at Portland, Or.

The residence of D. N. Taylor, near Seattle, W. T., has been destroyed by fire.

At Pueblo, Col., yesterday, A. T. Stewart accidentally shot and killed his brother.

The Grant Company's smelting works at Leadville, Col., the largest of the kind in the world, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday afternoon at Tombstone, A. T., destroying nearly the entire business portion of the city, and causing a loss of at least $500,000.

Two more cases of small-pox were reported yesterday on board of the quarantined steamer Alameda, now at San Francisco.

It is reported that the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company have purchased the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Railroad.

The Delaware Greenback State Convention, consisting of five delegates, met at Wilmington yesterday, and nominated John Jackson for Governor.

Payne and his party of Indian Territory invaders have been captured by troops and taken back to Kansas.

A church in New York celebrated its 249th anniversary last night.

The Court-house at Centre, Alabama, has been destroyed by fire.

The fourth page of to-day's RECORD-UNION contains items of San Francisco and State news, the commercial department and the list of undelivered letters.

THE Judge of the Superior Court of Alameda last week took occasion to read a jury a severe lecture, telling it that its verdict was in utter disregard of the law and the facts, and that he could conceive of no reason in the world for such a verdict by jurors under oath. The winning attorney protested at this, and the Judge fined him $100 for contempt, and he had to pay it or go to jail. This vigor and bravery on the part of a Court will have a tendency to impress upon jurors that arbitrary action by them shall not hereafter pass unrebuked, and while they have the power to find as they please, that there are Courts brave enough to criticise them as they deserve. It is becoming too common a thing for juries to find verdicts arbitrarily and without much reference to the facts, and to ignore the moral and legal obligations of the oath.

HERE is a lesson for opium smokers and eaters. Mr. Lamson's confession of the murder of his brother-in-law, he says he was enabled to do the [illegible] imbed as a result [illegible] from the use of [illegible] to mental disturbances from earlier years, with the brain easily affected, the use or abuse of morphia and sedatives and narcotics made a ready physical, mental and moral victim of me. I earnestly pray Almightly God to pardon my yielding to such habits, and trust they may be an awful warning to others similarly tempted and assailed, seeing to what indescribably fearful consequences they have led in my case."

"LIBERTY of the press," says the Supreme Court of Louisiana, "is a term which imports freedom from any censorship over what shall be published—exemption from control in advance over the dissemination of news by printing. One may be mulcted in damages for what he has published, but there is no authority that has the right to say what a man shall or shall not publish beforehand."

"ARE not things beautifully mixed when people in a State can't tell from one year to another whether county elections will be held or not, and if held, whether it is done in conformity with the laws?" asks the *Calistogan*. Yes, they are; and it may be appropriately dubbed a (new) constitutional mixture, but the patient does not like the dose.

ACCORDING to the San Diego papers the travel to the Calico mines is greatly on the increase. Both the stage lines running out to that district carry large loads of passengers, and refuse many because they are unable to provide sufficient transportation.

THE Alameda *Encinal* has enlarged its form by [illegible] long columns. This is an evidence of prosperity on the part of a vigorous, newsy and well-conducted interior paper, and by the way, one of the best edited of all the country papers.

IT appears that Gilbert Burns Begg, the nephew of Robert Burns, aged 81, is an inmate of the poorhouse at Glasgow. The *Christian Leader*, a Scottish paper, appeals to the charitable on his behalf.

PROFESSOR PETERS, in the Utica *Herald*, throws light on the expected brilliancy of the new comet, and thinks it will be a very ordinary affair, so far as it will appear to mundane observers.

IT is now thought that tanning can be made a large and very profitable industry in southern California.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENTS.

The Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania are going to work with energy and prudence. Their Convention has adopted a platform which makes Civil Service reform the test question of the campaign, and which at the same time invites the support of all who believed in Garfield and his policy. The denunciation of "bossism," political assessments, "machine" politics, and all the abuses which have come to characterize the "regular" organization in Pennsylvania, will undoubtedly appeal strongly to thousands of Republicans who have long been dissatisfied with the rule of the "Bosses," and who are now offered an opportunity to repudiate the latter without going outside of the party. The nominations of the Independents appear to be good, and they have an additional element of strength in the adhesion of United States Senator Mitchell. This revolt is incidentally a condemnation of the Administration, and it will demonstrate to what extent "stalwartism" is really opposed by the masses of the Republicans in one of the great States. It is the most important political movement that has occurred since "Grantism" was repudiated and broken down at Chicago, and it is in the same line. It must be regarded, in the light of the Independent platform, as embodying much more than a local quarrel. It is the protest of the Republicans who hoped that in President Garfield they were to find a political reformer who would put an end to "machine" politics, encourage Civil Service reform, and restore his party to the vigorous and healthy condition in which it was at the beginning of Grant's first term.

Whether the optimistic view of Garfield's intentions was well grounded or not, need not be considered here. It is enough that he had been elected on a distinct basis of opposition to "Grantism" and "Bossism," and that the enthusiasm behind him represented the hopes and expectations of the reform element in the party. That element has reluctantly and slowly reached the conclusion that it cannot rely upon the present Administration to take up and carry forward the Garfield ideas; that, on the contrary, it has given itself wholly into the hands of the "Stalwarts." Believing, then, that it is useless to look for any voluntary reform in that direction, and unwilling longer to support leaders who abuse their opportunities and degrade their party, these Republicans have at last determined to separate themselves from "Bossism" altogether, and to see whether it is not possible to rebuke that faction by showing it that it neither is nor controls the Republican party.

The Independents have taken all that is sound in the Republican doctrine, with the one exception of Protection, and it could not be expected that any party in Pennsylvania would be able at present to free itself from that abuse. In all other respects the platform is strong and clean and clear, and Republicans can stand upon it without any qualms or doubts. The best feature of it is the emphatic assertion of the necessity of Civil Service reform. This vital issue is thus brought to the front and fixed there. The voters of Pennsylvania will have to declare themselves upon it, and the canvass will serve as an educational agency from which the whole country will benefit. For the first time the spoilsmen will be forced on the defensive. They have never been really troubled by their "machine" principles before, because their only formidable opponents were the Democrats, and everyone knows that the Democrats hold to the spoils doctrine quite as strongly as the Republicans. Now, however, the conditions are changed. The spoilsmen are called upon to support their practice by argument, and they assuredly have a very disagreeable task before them.

The force of the new movement may be gathered from the admissions of its supporters. They declare that for many years past the Republicans of Pennsylvania have not been represented at all. Senator Stewart, the nominee for Governor, in accepting the honor conferred upon him by the Convention, said: "The honest convictions of the Republicans of Pennsylvania have not found expression in any real Convention held during the last decade." There is a great deal of significance in this. When the intelligence and honesty of a party has submitted to repression and misrepresentation for ten years, and at last revolts against corruption and partisan tyranny, it brings to the act of rebellion the accumulated exasperation and indignation of those ten years of misrule, and is thus supplied with a fund of energy very much more than sufficient to carry it through a campaign.

So respectable, earnest, patriotic and vigorous is this movement that it seems possible for it to carry the State. But whether it can disintegrate the spoils ring at once, or can only defeat it by handing over the State to the Democrats, we cannot doubt that it will destroy "Bossism" in Pennsylvania, and shake "Stalwartism" in its intrenchments throughout the country. For the opposition dare not enter upon a free discussion of the points in issue. It dare not undertake to defend the spoils system and all that it involves, openly. The justification of corruption is beyond even the hardihood of the "Bosses," and therefore it will be forced to let the main question go by default. And this is but the beginning of the end. The reform element of the Republican party will follow the example set it in Pennsylvania, and the attempt to restore "Grantism" will be condemned even more emphatically than it was at Chicago last year. The independent movement in Pennsylvania consequently is of national interest and importance, and tens of thousands of sound Republicans throughout the Union will desire the success of the bold champions of reform and party regeneration.

THE ARREARS OF RENT BILL.

So far as can be gathered from the imperfect descriptions of the measure which have been telegraphed, the arrears of rent bill appears to offer the most important advantages to the Irish tenant farmers, though at a cost to the Government of very dangerous concessions. It is said that its effect will be to lift some 300,000 tenants out of a perfect Slough of Despond, by relieving them of the hopeless burden of from ten to fifteen years arrears of rent, which they never could have paid, and which made them helpless, and little better than serfs. The relief will, it is said, extend altogether to nearly 600,000 tenants, representing 3,500,000 souls. It will give all these people a fresh chance in life. They will start out free from debt, so far as rent is concerned, and with the amount of one year's rent in their hands. Such a measure can only be characterized as revolutionary. It will change the condition of more than half the Irish people, and, in conjunction with the Land Act, it ought to enable them to assume an entirely new and greatly improved position. It would seem that with the complete accomplishment of the changes involved in this most radical measure the principle grievances of Ireland must cease to exist. Causes of dissatisfaction no doubt will remain so long as home rule has not been granted, but the important point is that these grievances will thenceforward be solely political ones, and will not be complicated by questions of popular suffering, indigence and debt. Of course if the tenants do not help themrelves they can easily drift back into their former embarrassment. The Government cannot prevent men from getting in debt, though it may pay their debts. But when the best is said that can be conceived for the possibilities of the Irish situation, the Government has still another great difficulty to encounter, and that is the effect of this measure upon the people of England and Ireland. If the tenants of Ireland are to have their debts remitted, why not the tenants of the rest of the United Kingdom? There are struggling and embarrassed farmers in Scotland and England who would be very glad to have the Government come to their relief, and sponge off the slate for them. There are landlords in England and Scotland who would welcome a proposal even for the scaling of their arrearages, if the Government would undertake to pay them three-fourths of the amount. And then there are the taxpayers who are neither landlords nor tenants, but who may very naturally object to being made to pay the bills of both these classes. In short there are the germs of infinite trouble and mischief in the new bill, and even though it should go far towards pacifying Ireland, it may nevertheless prove to have been an almost fatal mistake.

THE GENUINE COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

The Government and Treasury Department may well be agitated if the report be true that impressions of the plates from which the bonds are printed have been procured by counterfeiters, and nobody knows how many bonds struck off by them. For it is evident that if this is the case it will be almost impossible to distinguish between the true and the false bonds. Being struck off from the same plates they must be identical, and we suppose that the counterfeits could only be detected by a painful tracing up of the disposition and numbering of the genuine ones. Even discovery of duplications would not afford any clue, since it would then be next to impossible to determine which of the duplicates was the real bond. Nor can the Government have any guarantee that it has got to the bottom of this business, for no matter how many impressions of the dies may be surrendered or discovered, it is always possible and even probable that as many more have escaped detection or been withheld. It is highly improbable that the men who had such a "bonanza" would be willing to give it up, especially as they must be fully aware of the Government's helplessness. And it is evident that the effect of this most alarming discovery upon the bonds themselves must be very serious. It appears that copies, or to speak more correctly, duplicates, of bonds have been struck off in unknown quantities, and that the makers of these duplicates still hold the dies. The Government cannot ascertain how many duplicate bonds have been put on the market, nor can it put a stop to the duplication of these bonds. It is therefore possible that the holders of all such bonds may be panic-struck, and that they may depreciate, and it is difficult to see what course the Government can take in the circumstances. Should Congress be appealed to to protect the issue by guaranteeing the payment of all bonds of that issue—a resort which might be thought necessary because of the impossibility of distinguishing the false from the true bonds—this measure would perhaps only serve as a premium upon counterfeiting, since it would secure a market for as many new duplicates as the forgers could make. The situation appears to be the most serious that has ever occurred in connection with the Government securities, and it does not seem that the Treasury Department is at all confident of its ability to cure the evil. Two absolutely indispensable factors are lacking, viz., knowledge of the number of bonds duplicated, and assurance as to the cessation of the business. At present, in fact, the counterfeiters hold the trump cards, and the Government detectives have nothing in their hands. How this will end it is impossible to conjecture, but it is already apparent that it may produce very serious and mischievous complications.

A BUNKO MAN'S POLICY.

The rascal who decoyed the venerable Charles Francis Adams into his den, and then swindled him out of checks for $20,000, has been put on trial, no doubt greatly to his surprise, and not a little to the shaking of his favorite theory. According to his own confession he had been for a long time practicing the same kind of fraud upon well-connected and highly-respectable persons. He did not attempt to persuade them that they were not being robbed, but boldly relied upon their fear of what society would say of them, to obtain his plunder. It appears that his knowledge of the weakness of most men under such circumstances had stood him in good stead until he tried the trick on Charles Francis Adams. He then discovered that John Quincy Adams was in no way disposed to pay $20,000 for the privilege of keeping his father's name out of the papers, and that on the contrary he was very firmly resolved to arrest and prosecute the impudent scoundrel who had the hardihood to come to him with a demand for the money. This case shows, however, what indeed has never been a secret to shrewd observers, that for the most part a swindler can safely trade upon the fear men entertain of public opinion. Here is a "bunko-steerer" who hardly took any trouble to deceive his victims, being confident that if he once got them into his den, and had induced them to play at some of his swindling games, they would submit to blackmail rather than have the fact known. No doubt in most cases it is mere egotism that makes men submit to these frauds. They cannot endure that their friends should have the opportunity of laughing at them, or should be given reason to think lightly of their sagacity. This the "bunko-steerer" knows, and he traffics securely upon the frailties of mankind. John Quincy Adams, however, has shown how to deal with this class of cases. Before a resolute purpose the swindler is defenseless, and then his turn for punishment arrives, as in the present instance.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The Russian Government is behaving very badly about the Jewish persecution. Its brutal apathy is encouraging the populace to greater extremes, and the latest intelligence is to the effect that a mob has burned a Jewish village, and amused itself by roasting the Jewish babies alive. Meanwhile the Czar's Council goes on discussing provisions which shall make the residence of the Jews in Russia intolerable, and the Russian press is forbidden to publish any more accounts of the outrages. The Czar shows phenomenal folly in this, to say nothing of his inhumanity. The education in cruelty and bloodthirstiness which he is giving his barbarous subjects may at no distant period lead them to demand other and greater victims than the poor Jews, and then, when his own palaces and those of his nobles are burning, and the same brutal hands which now toss Jewish babies into the fire, are doing the same to Russian children, the world will perhaps look on, shrug its shoulders, and remark that the Czar showed his people the way or they would never have found it.

A WAY TO CELEBRATE.—Several newspapers have of late been talking about wanting some new way suggested of celebrating the Fourth of July. The Yolo *Mail* makes a suggestion, by which each neighborhood can have its own celebration. That paper says: "Take the money heretofore spent for tomfoolery and give it to the speakers and poets and musicians. Offer prizes for the best essays and declamations on the subjects of Republics and Freedom and Political Economy. Give the young people an impetus to learn something of the history of our nation, and let the Fourth of July be a day when all work is laid aside and each and every citizen shows his love of country by giving at least one day to a genuine celebration and thankfulness of its establishment."

The latest esthetic slang the ladies use when reproving their admiring gentlemen friend is: "You flatter too awfully perfectly much."

HOME AND ABROAD.

Fatal Tunnel Accidents—Reign of Terror in Louisiana—Proceedings in Congress—The Governor of Missouri and the James Gang—Presbyterian General Assembly—Scaffold Accident at Chicago—The Sharpe-Conkling Controversy—The Baptists and the Chinese Bill—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The bill to reimburse the Creek orphan fund was taken up—35 to 15. [It appropriates a quarter of a million dollars.]

The bill went over, and the Senate considered the Japanese indemnity bill, which also went over without action, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The Mackey-Dibble contested election case was called up by Calkins immediately after the reading of the journal.

Randall raised the question of consideration, and Kenna interjected a motion to adjourn, on which Randall demanded the ayes and noes.

A motion to adjourn was lost—ayes 0, noes 133.

The Speaker submitted the request of Curtin, for leave of absence until Thursday on account of important business.

Hoar and Randall objected.

Randall demanded the ayes and noes. Leave of absence was refused—ayes 13, noes 134.

Kenna then moved that when the House adjourned it be until Saturday, while Randall moved to amend it by substituting Monday.

Randall's motion was lost by a vote of 146 to 1.

Kenna's motion was lost by a vote of 149 to 1, Wood of New York voting with the Republicans.

Filibustering was then continued.

Shortly before 3 further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on the motion for a recess. Lost by ayes 3—Hardenberg of New Jersey, Phelps of Connecticut and Blackwood of New York—noes 144.

The Speaker cast a vote in order to make a quorum.

Roll call followed roll call upon dilatory motions until 4:45, when the quorum was again broken. Then, after another call of the House, 5 o'clock having arrived, the House took a recess until 8.

When the House reassembled the galleries were well filled, and on the floor there was a much larger attendance than is usually secured at a night session.

A call of the House was interrupted several times by other roll calls on motions to excuse various members from the evening session, and was not concluded until 9:45, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on a motion made prior to recess, that when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The Republicans were able to secure only 118 votes on this point. Consequently there was no quorum, and the House adjourned.

The Situation in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 25th. — There are rumors to-night of trouble in the House to-morrow on the point of order made to-day by McCordale, and withdrawn, that the quorum consideration could not be raised against a contested election case. The Speaker has been seen in frequent consultation with prominent Republicans, and he had a written statement that was averred to be a decision on some such point of order as was raised by the Iowa member. Mr. Miller, of the Elections Committee, understood the point to be based on the constitutional power vested in the House to judge of the qualification and election of its members. The House for such purpose consisted of a quorum of its members. The question of the right of a member to his seat was of the highest privilege, and no rule of the House could be exercised by the minority to prevent a quorum from performing its constitutional right, and should the Speaker sustain the ruling he would refuse to entertain any dilatory motions from the Democrats. Congressman Carlisle (Democrat) said there was a long line of precedents to sustain the right of any member to raise a question of consideration against an election case, and to say that a member had not the right to move to adjourn would be to brand its author as a fool. If a Speaker should rule that a question of consideration could not be raised, an appeal would be made and filibustering resumed on the appeal. This morning a list of two squads of Democrats was made out, one gang to relieve the other at intervals in the filibustering, to allow time for rest. Randall, Carlisle, Blackburn and Kenner were assigned as lobbyists, and Messrs. Ermentrout and Clark as whippers-in.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—Page presented in the House to-day a petition of the Viticultural Commission of California, asking for the passage of the bill taxing the imitation of still and sparkling wine, and to prevent their adulteration. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Purchases of silver bullion at the Treasury Department to-day amounted to 285,000 ounces. Offers of delivery of 535,000 ounces more at prices above London were rejected.

Senator Miller's joint resolution authorizing the President to declare martial law in Alaska, has been considered by the Judiciary Committee, and will be reported adversely.

Samuel J. Hilborn, of Vallejo, is expected to be appointed United States District Attorney next month. Senator Miller has filed Hilborn's papers at the Department of Justice, and recommended the appointment.

The Sharpe-Conkling Controversy.

CINCINNATI, May 25th.—The *Commercial's* Albany special says: Ex-Speaker George H. Sharpe has been questioned by several friends in relation to Conkling's comments in the New York *Herald* on the Senatorial struggle.

"Did you inspire the article in the Kingston *Freeman* which drew out this statement of Conkling?" he was asked.

"I did not," replied the ex-Speaker. "I had no knowledge of its existence until it was in print. The article appeared in the *Freeman* of Friday last. I was here at the time, and did not return to Kingston until Sunday; but I had no connection with the article whatever. Mr. Marseilles, the editor of the paper, is responsible for it, and I think he knows how to take care of himself. You know how the *Freeman* was one of the three or four stalwart papers that advocated Conkling's re-election. Marseilles was here a great deal during that struggle, and has a good deal of personal knowledge of the subject."

"A year ago it was reported, and the statement has frequently been repeated since, that at a conference of stalwarts in New York in May previous to the election, you made a speech, in which you earnestly urged Conkling to go to Albany and seek a re-election."

"I never made such a speech. It is a falsehood."

"Did you advise Conkling to go to Albany and seek a re-election?"

"No. Mr. Conkling does not give the names of the men who advised him to go to Albany. I should like to know their names. I don't know who they were, and yet I think I would have known if any one knew them. Let Conkling disclose the names of these men, and expose them to the shame of having given him such advice. Whom did he consult in Washington before resigning his place as United States Senator? Did he consult any of his friends here or in this State? He never consulted them. He went back on them, and now seeks to put his defeat for re-election on their shoulders. Yes, let us know who was responsible for that defeat."

Governor Crittenden and the James Gang.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—It has been ascertained from a member of Governor Crittenden's party, in this city, now on his return to Missouri, that he will conclude negotiations for the surrender of Frank James, and possibly other members of the James gang, and thus put an end to the organization of brigands in Missouri. Frank James is now in Jackson county, and instead of meditating more mischief is represented as being anxious to make the best terms possible for himself. Governor Crittenden is fully informed as to his whereabouts, and means to have him in custody inside of ten days. It is asserted that the whole James gang will be broken up. The plans are all laid, and only await the Governor's return for the execution.

Smelting Works Destroyed by Fire.

LEADVILLE (Col.), May 25th.—Early this morning the Grant Company's smelting works were completely destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been an explosion in the furnace. The loss is estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000; insurance, $65,000. These works were the largest of the kind in the world. Over 300 men are thrown out of employment here and quite a number at Omaha, where the refining works of this company are located. The works will be rebuilt.

Reign of Terror in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, May 25th.—A reign of terror exists in St. Martin's parish over the lynching of Joseph E. Jenkins and Eugene Azar, a negro, on the 16th instant. Bands of armed negroes are going about in St. Martinsville swearing vengeance, and a war of races is imminent. Sixteen of the lynchers have been arrested, and are now in the parish jail. The lynching of the two men was particularly atrocious. Jenkins' hands were not tied, and when he grasped the rope the lynchers broke both of his arms. His wife, who was among the spectators, also earnestly begged for his life. He had the week previously waylaid his brother-in-law, Raphael Castille, near the Breaux bridge, and shot and killed him. Azar had been arrested some time previous for killing a young man at Thibodeaux, but at the inquest the killing appeared to be in self-defense, and he was let out on $300 bail.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), May 25th.—In the General Assembly this morning the action by which the majority and minority reports on home missions was referred to a special committee was reconsidered, and the reports were sent to the standing committee. The report of the Board of Education occupied considerable time, and created the most interesting feature of the session. During the morning a dispatch was received from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session at Atlanta, Ga., as follows:

In order to remove all difficulties in the way of that full and formal fraternal correspondence which on our part we are prepared to accept, we adopt the following minute, to wit: that while receding from no principle, we do hereby declare our regret for and the withdrawal of all expressions of our Assembly which may be regarded as reflecting upon or offensive to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches of America.

Resolved, That a copy of this paper be sent to the General Assembly now in session at Springfield, Ill., for their prayerful consideration, and mutatis mutandis, for their reciprocal concurrence, as affording a basis for the exchange of delegates forthwith.

R. K. SMOAT, Moderator.

JAMES R. WILSON, Clerk.

This was received with great delight and referred to the Committee on Correspondence, and it is understood will elicit a most cordial response.

The Baptists and the Chinese Question.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—At to-day's session of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society Jubilee Meeting, the Committee on Chinese Missions presented a report, which was adopted, taking grounds against the anti-Chinese bill. Rev. G. W. Lasher, of Ohio, presented a report recommending that the Society expend $200,000 in missionary work among the foreign population of this country.

The Christiancy Divorce Case—Testimony of the Ex-Senator.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—In the Christiancy divorce suit, the testimony of ex-Senator Christiancy is being taken. In connection with it several important letters have been put in, among them a letter written by Christiancy on the 18th of August, 1878, to his wife's father, W. Lugenbeel, with regard to Mrs. Christiancy's alleged bad conduct. It begins with reference to correspondence between himself and Miss Lugenbeel before their marriage, correspondence in which Christiancy says he endeavored to carefully and scrupulously convince her that she ought not to marry him, and in which he insisted many times that she should reconsider the matter. He admitted that he loved her, and said if after a full and mature consideration she still wished to marry him, he would consent. He declared that she still wished him to make her his wife, and as a gentleman he had only one course to take. The marriage took place, and if the love which she professed for him had really existed, nothing, he says, could have made him happier. On the morning of the wedding, however, she heard of the return of James Lugenbeel and fainted. When they reached Philadelphia, and were alone, she told him she had been engaged to Lugenbeel; that the engagement had been broken, and she did not know how deeply she loved him until his name was mentioned. She said she had perjured herself in her marriage vows, was miserable, and wanted a divorce forthwith. When they returned to this city, all went well until she met Lugenbeel in an art gallery, and from that time she seemed dejected and desperate, and again asked for a divorce. Soon after this Frank Anderson became attentive to her, and her affections seemed to attach themselves alternatively to him and to Lugenbeel. Again came the frenzy for a divorce. Finally she quieted down and appeared to think more of her husband. After she returned in August, 1876, her love for Anderson broke out afresh, and her hatred for her husband increased. She also had a fondness for Sam Register, of Baltimore, and for one Mayer. She often declared she wished her husband dead, and said he was all that stood between her and happiness. Christiancy then refers to the fact that his wife went to the Healing Springs in preference to going to Saratoga or Kansas with him, and says he felt suspicious that she had gone to the springs with some old lover, and when she wrote him she taunted him with being old; did not pretend to love him; said she would not live with him; that she would spend all the money she pleased; that she would run him in debt, and that she wanted a divorce. The husband replied that he could not quarrel with her, nor would he be ruined in the way she proposed.

The Tombstone Postmastership.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The *Critic* says: The long-contested squabble over the Postmastership at Tombstone, Arizona, was settled finally to-day by the commissioning of F. C. Brookes as Postmaster. Postmaster John P. Clum, the incumbent, was a strong candidate for reappointment, was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate some time since, but his commission was held up, and in the meantime Brooks received the nomination, and was also confirmed, and his commission withheld for several months during the hotly-contested fight over the matter by friends of both parties, in which revolvers and other implements of war freely figured. Clum, besides being Postmaster, is Mayor of Tombstone, and has at various times been compelled to flee the wrath of a certain faction there hostile to his reign. More trouble is apprehended when Brooks endeavors to take possession of the office as Postmaster.

The Pennsylvania Political Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress regard with apprehension the action of the Philadelphia Independent Convention yesterday. The nominations are conceded to be of a good character, and likely to command the support of many Republican voters. While there is no disposition to predict the defeat of the nominees of the Harrisburg Convention, there is a general feeling that the Democrats have a chance to capture the State.

The Delaware Greenbackers.

WILMINGTON, May 25th.—The Greenback State Convention—five delegates, all from Sussex county—met to-day. John Jackson, of Hockessen, was nominated for Governor, and J. Albert Whittock, editor of the Newcastle *Star*, for Congressman.

The Oklahama Invaders Taken into Camp

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—Secretary Lincoln has information that Payne and twenty-nine other colonists, while attempting to invade Indian Territory, were captured by troops sent out from Fort Reno, and taken back to Kansas. The authorities have not decided what disposition to make of them.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 25th.—The track was fast, and the weather warm to-day. The first race, club purse for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Bonneretta, a brother to Grinstead, second, Beechen Brook third. Time, 1:17¼. In the second race, tobacco stakes, for all ages, one and one-sixteenth mile heats, Boutjack won the first heat, Ben d'Or the second and third. Time, 1:49¾—1:49—1:51¼. The third race, a post stake for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Punster by a head, Bondholder second, Clipsetta third. Time, 1:15¾. The fourth race, Falls City handicap, one and a half miles, was won by Aleck Ament, Glenellen and George Hakes a dead heat for second place. Time, 2:37.

Carpenters Killed and Injured.

CHICAGO, May 25th.—A number of Swedish carpenters working on a coal shed at the corner of Erie and Robert streets, this morning, fell from a scaffold to the ground, twenty-five feet. One was killed outright, one was fatally and two badly hurt.

The Curtis Case.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—The jury in the case of General Curtis, Special Treasury Agent, have rendered a verdict of guilty on the final and eighth count, which charged the defendant with receiving, while in the employ of the United States, money or other things of value, for political purposes. A motion in arrest of judgment was made, and June 24 was set for argument.

Three Men Killed in a Tunnel.

UNION HILL (N. J.), May 25th.—The new tunnel of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway fell in to-day, killing three laborers.

The Man who Bunkoed Charles Francis Adams.

BOSTON, May 25th.—James Fitzgerald has been found guilty of bunkoing Charles Francis Adams.

The Missing Girl.

ST. LOUIS, May 25th.—It is reliably stated that the missing girl, Zoe Watkins, has been found, but no particulars are given.

Strikers Returned to Work.

READING (Pa.), May 25th.—The striking operatives of the Reading cotton mill have returned to work at 10 per cent. reduction after a five weeks' struggle.

Disaster in the Hudson River Tunnel.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—A portion of a section of one of the shafts of the Hudson river tunnel caved in to-day, killing one man instantly and fatally injuring two others.

Railroad Commission Bill Passed.

ALBANY, May 25th.—The Senate—15 ayes, 14 noes—accepted the amendment proposed by the Democrats, that the next Governor shall appoint Railroad Commissioners, and the railroad commission bill passed with but one dissenting vote.

Accidentally Shot and Killed by His Brother.

PUEBLO (Col.), May 25th.—While Alderman A. T. Stewart was examining a rifle to-day, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through a partition and entering the heart of the Alderman's brother Edward, killing him instantly. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental shooting.

Reported Railroad Sale.

DALLAS (Tex.), May 25th.—It is reported in railroad circles that the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company have purchased the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Railroad for $19,000 per mile.

Court-House Burned.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), May 25th.—The Court-house at Centre, Cherokee county, Ala., with all the records, was burned to-day. Loss heavy, and not insured.

A Venerable Church.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—The Collegiate Dutch Church in this city to-night celebrated its 249th anniversary.

Phenomenal Weather in North Carolina.

WINSTON, May 25th.—Captain Caldwell, who has just returned here from Balsam mountain, in the western part of the State, says that when he got into the valley of the mountain he was overtaken by a heavy snow-storm, which had been falling all night. He was lost in the drifts, and only got out after a hard struggle. He was nearly frozen. Balsam mountain is on the line between North and South Carolina, and the thermometer stood at 33° there when Caldwell left.

Jesse James' Widow and Children.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), May 25th.—The widow of Jesse James is keeping house here. She has signed a contract to furnish facts for a lecture on the adventures of the bandit, and to sit on the stage with her two children while it is being delivered. She is realizing considerable money by the sale of pictures of her husband and little ones—a boy aged 7 and a girl of 5.

Crop Prospects in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, May 25th.—The State Department of Agriculture says: "The reports received are not calculated to inspire confidence for the average crop. Corn planting has been delayed by rains and cold weather, and much of the seed rotted in the ground. Chinch-bugs are seen in large numbers in various places, and the army-worm is beginning to work. Both are liable to do much damage."

Political "Shake Up" in New York.

NEW YORK, May 25th.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: It is rumored that the politicians are soon to be aroused by a sort of "shake up" from New York city to Buffalo. It is impossible at present to ascertain whether the sweep of officers is to be so clean as to include all who are suspected of lukewarmness towards the Administration, or whether the postoffice in New York is marked as one of the places which is to be reformed.

The Heirs of a Large Estate Get Their Rights.

DALLAS (Tex.), May 25th.—The Supreme Court has decided the suit of the Grigsby heirs against about 300 citizens of Dallas, to recover some