THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 31, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, May 30, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom.	Thermom.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	30.04	69	N. E.	6	Light	.....	Cloudy
Portland	30.01	72	N.	6	Fresh	.....	Fair
Roseburg	29.96	74	N. W.	1	Light	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.76	87	N. W.	7	Fresh	.....	Clear
Sacramento	29.75	80	S. W.	1	Light	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.85	54	W.	10	Fresh	.....	Foggy
Visalia	29.74	80	W.	1	Light	.....	Cloudy
Los Angeles	29.93	61	S. W.	7	Fresh	.....	Cloudy
San Diego	29.92	62	S. W.	1	Light	.01	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 95; minimum, 65.

River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 5 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 120½ for 4s of 1907; 115½ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; silver bars, 114½.

Silver in London, 52¼d; consols, 102 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 122 4½s, 116.

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

The Stock Boards were not in session at San Francisco yesterday, as it was a legal holiday.

A fire at Willows, Colusa county, yesterday morning, destroyed a large portion of that flourishing town.

Decoration Day was generally observed throughout the East and upon the Pacific coast.

Forest fires are doing great damage in Clare county, Michigan.

The Pond liquor law in Ohio has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In a railway collision near Heidelberg, Germany, several carriages were smashed, eight persons killed and twenty seriously injured.

The steamer Oceanic arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan, bringing 1,053 Chinese passengers.

Fire at San Francisco; also at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and at Maxwell, Colusa county.

A Chinese shoemaker suicided at San Francisco yesterday by taking poison.

It is reported that Halem Pasha has been appointed Khedive of Egypt.

Ministers Hunt and Taft left New York yesterday for their respective posts.

The thermometer marked 92° in the shade at Petaluma yesterday, and at Marysville, 95°.

At Candelaria, Nev., yesterday, Omizeme Levigne shot and killed Joseph Ricardo, receiving a serious wound himself.

A grand parade of bicycle clubs took place at Chicago yesterday.

Mormons for Utah to the number of 378 arrived at New York Monday night.

Thomas Egan, the wife murderer, has been sentenced at Sioux Falls, D. T., to be hanged June 13th.

The body of Miss Zoe Watkins, missing at St. Louis, has been found in the river.

The monument erected by the Gentiles to the memory of Chief Justice McKean was unveiled at Salt Lake yesterday.

Prof. William B. Rodgers, President of the National Academy of Science, died yesterday at Newport, R. I.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention will meet June 29th.

The Grand Council of the American Legion of Honor is in session at San Francisco.

The Russian Jews at Brody Monday evening became so disorderly that the authorities were compelled to forcibly restore tranquillity.

The American Baptist Missionary Union is in session at New York.

The New England Woman's Suffrage Association are holding a Convention at Boston.

All the banks at Alexandria, Egypt, are exporting their specie and valuables.

Hon. M. A. Ottero, one of the most prominent citizens of New Mexico, died suddenly at Santa Fe yesterday.

The Greenbackers of Maine have nominated Solon Chase for Governor.

The New Jersey State Greenback Convention met yesterday at Trenton.

The Mexican National Railway has reached a point 110 miles west of Laredo.

A fire at Emporia, Kansas, Monday night, destroyed several business houses.

Michael Davitt telegraphs that he will arrive in Boston June 17th.

One more case of small-pox was reported yesterday on the steamer Altonower at San Francisco.

THE observance of sanitary laws in house-building and residence grounds is pointedly illustrated in London in the case of the buildings erected by George Peabody, the American philanthropist. The deaths in the Peabody buildings during sixteen years have been at the rate of sixteen and seven-tenths per thousand per annum, while the general death-rate of the metropolis during the same period has been twenty-three and four-tenths. The death-rate in the crowded districts surrounding the Peabody buildings is thirty or forty to the thousand.

HON. JAMES W. STILLMAN lectured at Science Hall, Boston, recently and argued that unless an act is a direct infringement by one person upon the rights of another, it is not a real and actual crime. Under this definition he contends Utah polygamy is not a crime, and therefore the Government has no right to interfere with it. Thereby Mr. Stillman exhibits his ignorance of the principles on which government is based, and laws enacted.

SIR GEORGE JESSEL has rendered a decision in London with regard to church bells which might serve as a model for the authorities to whom are referred the complaints made by our own citizens concerning the annoying noise of church bells. He simply ascertained whether the bell-ringing was unpleasant to persons of ordinary nerves and in fair health and decided accordingly. In this instance the result was favorable to the bells.

IN Arkansas the three candidates for Governor are to stump the State together. That is a good idea. It was the custom of thirty years ago. Then opposing candidates used to agree to travel together, stop at the same hotel and speak from the same platform and in the presence of each other. The plan saves expense, insures a more manly and less vituperative campaign, and is a decided relief to the people.

THE *Calistogan* says: "There are no laws in California under which a town can incorporate, and a road can not be constructed unless everybody who owns land through which it is desired to build the road is willing it should be built. From what source do these and many other inconveniences arise that people in this State are subject to?" What? Has that paper never heard of the Legislature?

SERGEANT MASON, of the United States regular service, shot at and missed Guiteau, the assassin. He was tried for the offense and sent to a penitentiary. Since then his wife and child, "Betty and the Baby," have been the recipients of many benefits at the East, and have reaped a goodly harvest of money. We present this morning portraits of "Betty and the Baby."

ACCORDING to the Sierra *Tribune*, there are many quartz ledges now lying idle and partially or wholly undeveloped because of the idea so prevalent among miners that it is necessary to work on a grand scale. It adds that what is needed now is a method of reducing ore at the rate of one ton in twelve hours, the expense of which would be within the reach of the poor man.

THE RECORD-UNION, *Call* and *Bulletin* are the only city papers not impoverishing their printers. They don't steal from their compositors. The San Francisco *Chronicle* was the first paper to reduce composition from 60 to 50 cents, and the first paper to again reduce from 50 to 45 cents. It is the journal that has brought printers' wages down from 60 to 45 cents.

A PARTY solicited to be a candidate tells the *Russian River Flag* that he cannot afford it, as to be successful requires too much treating, drinking, toadying, etc., and offers the remark that there is altogether too much pot-house influence in politics.

THUS the Woodland *Democrat*: "We do not condemn newspaper controversy, indeed we highly favor this kind of controversy, but let it be conducted in a dignified and manly way. Let the contest be one of mind rather than one of passion."

THE Santa Rosa *Republican* says very sagely that no man, or class of men, has a pre-emption right here or anywhere else the flag waves over. We are all citizens of a common country, equal before the law.

THE Pinacate mining district, San Diego county, is reported as exceedingly prosperous, promising and busy. It is believed it will become the richest mining district of the southern part of the State.

IT must be hotter in Arizona than ordinary mortals dream of when the Tucson *Star* is moved to say that all thermometers should have wire attachments now for the mercury to run out on.

SOME of the California papers are beginning to talk about the "barrel" in politics in the coming campaign. Stop! New York has a copyright on the word. Call it "sack" here.

THE *Gazette* says: "Probably Reno is the freest place in the State from politics at present." How dull it must be there.

MECHANICS report plenty of work in Salt Lake City, and the only drawback is the scarcity of building material.

KANSAS has a town called Scandalia. There are some others that might well be named as appropriately.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PRODUCTION AND LABOR.

Numerous strikes for higher wages have recently occurred at the East. The trades unions have ordered these movements as usual without understanding the situation, and consequently they will in nearly every instance result disastrously to the strikers. The latter, however, are not without reasons for complaint. While the tendency of wages is down instead of up, prices have been steadily raising during the past two years, and at present they are at least twenty-five per cent. higher than in 1880. The men find that the purchasing power of their money is less than formerly, and at the same time they find employers complaining of the stagnation of trade, and preparing to reduce wages, either directly, or by working only half time. The men do not reflect upon the causes of this condition of things, nor do the Unions inquire soberly into it as it is clearly their duty and interest to do. They simply order strikes, regardless of the prospects, and as a result they are plunging the foolish men who allow themselves to be thus coerced into greater difficulties than ever. It is a most remarkable fact that these trade unions have missed the one really beneficent purpose to which their organization could have been applied. They have the power of organization, but whenever they employ it they injure themselves, because their movements are not directed by intelligence. It ought to be perfectly clear to every workingman that if he wishes to secure an increase of wages he must time his demands judiciously. Instead of shutting his eyes and butting blindly at his employer, he must find out whether trade is prosperous or the reverse. If then he discovers that it is not prosperous; that more goods have already been produced than there is a market for; and that the employer consequently can better afford to stop producing than to pay more for labor; all thought of a strike will be abandoned until the conditions are altered for the better.

The trades unions have, however, always neglected the duties which lay directly before them, not only in this but in many other regards. If they were led by clear intelligences they never would have remained satisfied with the fiscal system of the country, for example. Take the present situation in illustration of the incredible gullibility of the working classes. They are told that Protection benefits them; that the high duties imposed on foreign goods are intended to raise and maintain wages. Yet in the teeth of these assertions they see that wages do not go up, but down. They see that American production is subject to constant fluctuations and spasms. They see that, however high the duties are, no part of the profit thus given to the manufacturers is reflected in their own wages. They see that under Protection the prices of necessaries are constantly rising, while wages tend downwards. They see that Protection does not enable the protected employers to keep up their production, but that despite the enormous bounties paid to them they are at short intervals compelled to shut down their works, or to run on half time. In all these matters they see also that Labor is made to bear the brunt. The manufacturers pocket all the profits, but the workingmen are made to bear the heaviest burden of the losses. There is never any thought of sharing the profits of prosperous seasons with them, but the moment a stagnant season comes their wages are cut down.

The workingmen have dimly realized that they are being wronged, but they have not found out the reason of their injuries, and they have adopted remedies which cannot help them at all. Instead of committing the economic mistake of striking for higher wages when the market is falling, and when consequently they have no hold on employers, they would, if they were wise, turn their organizations to practical account by opposing the monster Protection, which is responsible for three-fourths of their miseries. For why is it that the manufacturers, in spite of bounties, are compelled to stop work? It is because Protection, by excluding them from foreign markets, and circumscribing the field of their enterprise, makes them liable to be affected by every passing depression in domestic trade, and so injures instead of helping, both them and the labor that depends upon them. If the barrier of the Tariff was thrown down we should never hear any more of mills working half time, or closing altogether for want of business. With the whole world for a market, American manufacturers would find their hands full continually. They would be independent of the domestic market, they would cease to be sensitive to every temporary depression in home trade, and they would be able to pay good wages all the year round.

This is what the workingmen would be striving for if they comprehended their own interests. Free Trade is the greatest friend Labor has in the world. Protection leads to the present ominous situation; decreased wages, increased cost of living, and uncertainty of employment. This is what has been gained by plundering nine-tenths of the nation for the alleged benefit of the other tenth. This is all that can be shown in return for the six hundred millions of yearly confiscation submitted to by the patriotic but stupid American producers. This is the result of the system which was to lift the American workingman far above the level of "the pauper labor of Europe." This summer probably fifty thousand American workingmen will be out of employment because of the Tariff, and yet the Protectionists, who can show nothing better than these dismal results of their system, cling to it with desperation, and will not consent even to its revision. Labor and Production are to-day disturbed most seriously, and this disturbance is the direct outgrowth of Protection which does not protect. Presently there may be labor riots, and then the Communists will denounce Capital and demand Anarchy. But throughout these difficulties so far the American workingman has failed to distinguish his real foe, and in wasting his energies upon opposition to imaginary enemies he has actually rendered stronger the fetters which bind him in the midst of his fancied freedom. Strikes are poor modes of redress at the best of times, and they are ruinous at such times as the present. But they would never be resorted to if the voting laborer took the trouble to ascertain the situation for himself, and attacked the protective abuse through politics, persistently.

A CURIOUS NEGOTIATION.

It is said, quite seriously, that the State Government of Missouri is in negotiation with Frank James, for the pardon of the latter. The implication is that Frank James is to agree to stop committing murders and robberies, and that on condition of this agreement he is to be held harmless for all the murders and robberies he has already committed. This seems to be an expansion of the principle which has for some time been applied to certain financial crimes. Thus we find that whereas the poor rogue who breaks into a house and steals ten dollars worth of property, is pretty certain to be sent to the penitentiary for several years, the swindler who plunders a bank to the amount of millions of dollars is equally certain to escape without any serious punishment. Now Governor Crittenden appears to have thought that if this principle was good in one direction it ought to be equally good in another, and so he has conceived the idea that if a man only commits a great number of murders and robberies he somehow lifts himself above the plane of the common cut-throat, and becomes a fit object of executive clemency. Old-fashioned people of course think that every fresh murder committed by Frank James is an additional reason for hanging him, but Governor Crittenden has evidently discarded that view as effete and antiquated, and he proposes to recognize the Missouri estimate of the James "boys" by negotiating with the remaining member of the firm as though he were a foreign power or an Indian tribe. It is evident that the civilization of Missouri is not what is called civilization elsewhere, and that the Missourian ideas of murder and robbery are more akin to those which prevailed during the Middle Ages, than any recognized at the present day.

THE CZAR YIELDS.

The Czar has at last yielded to Nihilism. He states that his coronation will be postponed for a year, in order that he may cause reforms to be made in the government, and he intimates that he is going to give the country a Constitution. There can be no doubt that this concession has been wrung from him by the Nihilists, and however menacing the precedent may be, it is necessary to recognize it. It is true that if he had ascended the throne under ordinary conditions he might have introduced reforms. It was believed that he contemplated them, indeed. But the murder of his father changed his purposes, very naturally, and he has now been literally forced to give to a band of assassins assurances that they shall have what they demand. Of course this is a distinct recognition of Nihilism as a political agency, and equally of course it is a revelation which menaces every absolute monarchy under the sun. But the Czar's case was desperate, and if he was not prepared to abdicate it is impossible to see what other course was open to him than the one he has taken. It may be presumed that his life will now be safe, at least until the year he names has elapsed, and it is seen whether he has promised in good faith.

CAMERON'S BLUNDER.

It appears to be believed at Washington that Cameron really did undertake to bulldoze the Pennsylvania manufacturers, by threatening to oppose the tariff unless they support the "regular" ticket. And this fatuous and insolent proceeding is rightly regarded as being a fatal blunder on the part of the "Boss." For the Pennsylvania manufacturers unfortunately know very well that Don Cameron cannot hurt the Tariff for the next two or three years, at least, the Tariff Commission having staved off all danger in that direction for the time being. He has therefore made a perfectly futile threat, and to do that kind of thing only embitters and irritates the threatened persons. Unless the Pennsylvania manufacturers are phenomenally craven men they will resent his impudence, and will take care to let him know that they will not tolerate his dictatorship any longer. Altogether the prospect is dark for "Don," though in no way darker than he deserves.

THE BREAK OF THE DEADLOCK.

The deadlock in the House has at last been broken, the Republicans obtaining a quorum, and amending the rules so as to prevent filibustering upon contested election cases. The Democrats carried out the farce to the last moment. They presented a solemn protest which a hundred of them had signed, inveighing against the tyranny of the majority in undertaking to enforce its constitutional and parliamentary rights, and pretending to believe that the minority has been oppressed. They have made absolutely nothing by this episode. They have compelled the country to look into the Southern election cases, and have thus made it clear to everyone that they were trying to prevent the administration of justice. And after all they have had to yield. It was a characteristic piece of folly and dishonesty, in fact.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

So the question of the Japanese Indemnity has been before Congress again, and has been thrust aside without action, on some frivolous dispute about the mode of making payment. It would appear that political corporations are quite as soulless as commercial ones are said to be, for if there were any sense of shame in Congress this money would have been paid back to Japan ten years ago. It was stolen in the first place, and nobody denies this. Yet it is impossible to get it returned, and presumably because thieves have their eyes upon it, and are determined to prevent it from leaving the country at all, if they can. It is a very discreditable business, and though this is admitted, it cannot apparently be got rid of in a decent way.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, May 30th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: J. A. Henriques and wife, N. S. Walker, Capt. J. A. Carberry, Lucinda Hart, James Young, New York; Mrs. J. W. J. Pierson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. E. Davis and two sons, F. S. Pott and wife, Dr. Max Werter, Mrs. H. Cohen, Arthur Cohen, Eliza Cohen, Miss Platt, G. T. Mudd, J. B. Hagrin, San Francisco; T. H. Bliss and wife, Black Point, Cal.; Miss A. Bower, Liverpool, Eng.; D. B. Bailey, Mountain View, Cal.; Allan Studley, Scotland; M. Cangue, Tahiti; E. S. Brandeger, Connecticut; W. J. Hitchcock and wife, Allie Hitchcock, Mississippi; Sallie Todd, Youngstown, Ohio; Samuel Neile, James H. Neile, Australia; Peter Miller and wife, New South Wales; J. C. Davis, New Jersey; A. J. McMillan, Iowa; M. Hague, England; Walter McMichael and wife, Miss McMichael, Philadelphia; Henry Mayer and family, A. N. McKenzie, Oakland; Mrs. Crabb, Santa Cruz; John Henderson, Melbourne; W. E. Edwards, Mrs. Paul, Sacramento; C. H. Lingo, Illinois; J. E. Jones, wife and three children, Walla Walla; N. E. Mills, Denver; 78 emigrant passengers, including 56 males, to arrive at Sacramento June 1st.

NEWHALL, May 30th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: W. Wolf, San Bernardino; Dr. Brunn, Fort Bowie; W. R. Fondick, New York; Mrs. Bud Marsh, Miss Clark, Tombstone; D. C. Mason, Kansas; Oscar Brown, Mrs. Seth Green, Los Angeles; O. A. Hills and wife, Santa Barbara; A. H. Denker and wife, Los Angeles; W. J. Gillespie and wife, Indianapolis; R. Barton Green, R. L. Greene, Providence, R. I.; R. J. Dougal, D. D. Grant, George Butler, Canada; Morris Fowler, Bradford, Ill.; E. Scott, P. Morris, Los Angeles; S. Wheeler, A. J. Niles, New York; D. C. Pixley, Orange.

OMAHA, May 30th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento June 3d: Mrs. Mary Fletcher, O. R. James, J. C. Logan, A. J. Lewis, D. G. Scofield and wife, L. D. Latimer, San Francisco; Mrs. George B. Thorn and child, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sachs, New York; Alfred Rowe, Canton, China; H. Ruttman, Shanghai, China.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—There is an abundance of money at all the local banks, and there is great trouble in placing the surplus at what the officers deem satisfactory rates of interest. Plenty of money can be had, both on call and for long time, at 4 per cent., but the usual mercantile paper is, of course, higher. Wheat borrowers are very scarce, and the quantity of wheat bills offering is the smallest in about two years. The rate for call loans is 4@6 per cent., and the extreme for commercial loans are 7@10 per cent. Mortgage paper is taken by the savings banks at 7@9 per cent., and the borrower relieved of all obligations for taxes to the extent of the lien on his property. Drafts on New York sell at 5c premium per $100; telegrams on do, 10c per $100; London exchange, 49½d for bank bills, and 49¾d for commercial; refined silver, 10⅞@11¼ per cent. discount; Mexican dollars, 91½@92c apiece, nominal.—[Bulletin, May 30th.

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS OF MORPHIA.—"A recent painful case of death caused by a hypodermic injection of morphia," says the London *Lancet*, "directs attention afresh to the dangers of resorting to this most perilous mode of administering drugs designed to relieve pain. The public should be warned against the practice of employing remedies hypodermically. So formidable a 'remedy' should on no account be used except under medical advice, and when deemed necessary it ought to be given by practitioners. We have repeatedly urged the profession to discontenance the recourse to injections under the skin, which is becoming general. It is a practice of extreme hazard, and we are of opinion that surgical instrument makers should refuse to sell the requisite apparatus to lay persons, and that medical men should forbid their use."

"Another circus is coming!" Heaven help the poor!—[Danbury News.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Decoration Day—House of Representatives—Bicycle Parade—The St. Louis Mystery—A Hardened Wretch—Turf Sport—Woman Suffrage—Davitt Coming to Boston—Attempt of Prisoners to Escape—The Egyptian Situation—Demonstration of Communists—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Decoration Day Observances.

NEW YORK, May 30th.—Union Square is thronged with people to witness the decoration of the different statues and the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. The statues of Washington, Lafayette and Lincoln are almost covered with flowers. The statue of Lincoln was decorated by Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13.

CHICAGO, May 30th.—Decoration Day is a bank and business holiday here, but the number of persons in the streets is increased rather than lessened, and the air is filled with martial music and the streets are bright with uniforms, banners and floral decorations, on their way to the resting-places of the honored soldier dead. The air is delightful, and an unusually elaborate programme has been laid out for the day's solemn services.

CHICAGO, May 30th.—Five thousand graves of Confederate prisoners who died at Camp Douglas were decorated at Oakwood Cemetery by the Grand Army posts. Advices from a large number of points in the Northwest indicate that Decoration Day was more generally observed than ever before.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.—Decoration Day is generally observed, all the offices and Departments being closed. The city is adorned with flags. Processions of white and colored Orders are marching, and the cemeteries are full of the living who are decorating the graves of the dead heroes of the war. At Arlington the procession, preceded by the Marine Band, halted before the tomb of the unknown, and the band played a dirge. Hon. Geo. M. Robeson delivered the oration. The graves at the Soldiers' Home, National Cemetery and Congressional Cemetery, were appropriately honored.

ST. LOUIS, May 30th.—The Decoration Day exercises at Jefferson Barracks were unusually interesting.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30th.—Decoration Day was appropriately observed here by the Grand Army of the Republic. The day was beautiful, and 6,000 old heroes were in line.

GETTYSBURG, May 30th.—The clear weather attracted a large crowd here to-day to witness the decoration of the graves of the Union dead interred in the National Cemetery. Ex-Senator Blaine, General Joseph Hawley, General Crawford, Hon. E. D. McPherson and other well known public men were present. An address will be delivered by Hawley, probably supplemented by remarks from Blaine.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.—Springer objected that the journal omitted to refer to two important motions made by him yesterday, and which the Speaker refused to entertain. He moved to correct the journal so as to include his motions, to table the report of the Committee on Rules and to recommit the subject, with instructions, together with the Speaker's refusing to entertain his appeals from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker directed that the rule applying to the matter be read. It declares that every motion made and entertained by the Speaker shall be journalized. Had the Clerk journalized these motions he would have acted improperly.

Springer cited other instances where such motions had been booked. These motions were proper and should appear as such if the journal was a correct presentation of the doings of Congress, although it contradicted the Speaker.

Indignant calls to order came from the Republicans, and the Speaker said that Springer was out of order. "I have the right to speak; if not, let my words be taken down," said Springer. He then attempted to proceed amid the excitement and confusion, but the Speaker said that the Sergeant-at-Arms would force him to desist. The Democrats gathered about to encourage him, and many Republicans angrily protested against Springer's course.

Springer defiantly declared that he would not be taken from the floor, and Humphreys said he would remove him himself.

The Speaker said that he could very well afford to allow Springer to make improper remarks about himself, but not to destroy the dignity of the House by his conduct. He would submit to any proper motion regarding the correction of the journal.

Knott supported Springer, and said that, although he respected the Speaker as highly as any one, yet the Speaker was not infallible.

The Speaker maintained that the Clerk acted properly, and after further talk the motion to correct the journal was rejected—134 to 89.

The Democrats tried to filibuster, but a quorum appeared, and Miller began his speech on the contested election case of Mackey vs. O'Conner.

The discussion was continued by Davis of Missouri against the report, and by Paul of Virginia in favor.

At the conclusion of Paul's speech, Calkins inquired whether, if the evening session were dispensed with, and the House now adjourned, the discussion would be resumed to-morrow without any obstruction from the Democratic side.

The answer came back resolutely from Morrison, Atkins, Randall and other Democratic members, that no argument whatever could be made.

Calkins then gave notice that he would call the previous question on the contested election case at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

Several Republican members suggested 2, and Morrison of Illinois asked defiantly why he did not do so now.

The hour of 5 having arrived, the House took a recess till 8.

Upon reassembling at 8 o'clock, Atherton of Ohio, who was entitled to the floor on the contested election case, and who had an objection to speaking to the House in the evening session, moved to take a recess till 10 to-morrow.

A vote was taken by Fetters, who reported, after a delay of twenty-five minutes, that there were 15 ayes and 96 noes—no quorum.

Thereupon a call of the House was ordered, the proceedings on which occupied another hour fruitlessly.

No quorum appeared, and a vote was then taken on Atherton's motion to take a recess to 10 to-morrow, and resulted in ayes 95, noes 14, the Republicans voting in the affirmative.

McMullen of Tennessee raised the point that there was no quorum.

Adjourned.

Poor Zoe Watkins.

ST. LOUIS, May 30th.—A body, believed to be that of Zoe Watkins, the Denver young lady who so mysteriously disappeared from here on the afternoon of the 18th instant, was found this morning in the river at the foot of Miller street, in Carondolet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, May 30th.—While Joseph Ray, an old man who has followed the occupation of gathering drift-wood in the Mississippi for the past thirty or forty years, was rowing his skiff opposite Carondelet, some six miles below Center City, this morning, he spied a body in the water. He immediately attached a rope to it and dragged it on shore. On landing he found it to be the remains of a young girl, and on examining it closely he discovered that the garments in which it was clothed bore a strong resemblance to those worn by Miss Zoe Watkins the day she disappeared, a description of which he had read. He immediately reported to the police station in Carondelet, and three officers hastened to the foot of Miller street, where the body lay, and found that the clothing tallied exactly with the description given by the girl's sister and friends, even to the filigree silver ear-rings and ruby finger-ring with a bangle. The police headquarters in the city at once notified the chief of detectives, Frank Walkins, who has taken a strong and active interest in the case, who instantly started for Carondolet. The girl's parents and friends were also notified. The body is now being brought to the city, and will be placed in the Morgue, where Mr. Watkins, the girl's father, and Jas. Martin, her uncle, will view it for identification.

LATER.—The body has been fully identified by James Martin, with whom the girl was stopping at the time of her disappearance. The corpse is so swollen and disfigured that Mr. Watkins decided that he would not view the remains. A post mortem examination is now being held. There are no signs or marks of violence on the body, and she was not outraged.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, May 30th.—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, as there was no evidence of violence.

Parade of Bicycle Clubs.

CHICAGO, May 30th.—A parade of the bicycle clubs took place here this morning. Among the participants were the Boston, New York, Massachusetts, New Haven, Chelsea, Louisville, Buffalo, Detroit, Connecticut, Brooklyn, Keystone, Providence, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Toledo, Coshocton, Nassau, Peoria, Keokuk, Heaner, Pioneer, Fon Du Lac and Niles Clubs, in the order named, besides a large number of unattached members. The line of march was south, on Michigan avenue, to Grand and Drexel Boulevards, returning via South Park, Calumet Prairie and Michigan avenues. They made a very pretty display.

In the afternoon the annual Convention was held at the Grand Pacific, but adjourned, without completing its business, to participate in its annual banquet, at which about 300 wheelmen sat down.

At the close of the banquet the Convention was resumed, and the following officers were elected: President, W. H. Miller, of Columbus, O.; Vice-President, A. S. Parsons, of Boston; Recording Secretary, Kingman N. Putnam, of New York; Corresponding Secretary, Angus S. Hibbard, of Milwaukee; Treasurer, M. V. Gillman, of Nashua, N. H.

Sports of the Turf.

JEROME PARK, May 30th.—The first race to-day resulted in Blue Lodge winning by six lengths, Sir Hugh second, Olivia third. Time, 1:47.

The great metropolitan stakes, mile and a half, were won by Eola, General Monroe second, Monibar third, Parole fourth. Time, 2:41. The handicap for all ages, mile and an eighth, was won by Macduff, Dan K. second, Bye-and-bye third. Time, 1:59. The Weller cup, for gentlemen riders, one mile, was won by Vampire. Time, 1:51. The steeple chase was won by Disturbance, Frank Short second, Felix third.

BRIGHTON BEACH (Coney Island), May 30th.—There was the usual great crowd at the opening of the races to-day. The three-quarter mile race for three-year-olds was won by Laura Glass, Clara second, Montauk third. Time, 1:18½. In the one mile contest Bride Cake was first, Jim Vanderveer second, Oden third. Time, 1:45½. In the seven furlongs race for all ages, Clara was first, Wakefield second, Buster third. Time, 1:31. The mile-and-a quarter race for all ages was won by Layloria. Time, 2:14. In the steeple chase Major Wheeler was first, Gift second, Ben Hill third. At the third jump Dalgraisian and Kitty Clark threw their riders. Mountjoy, on Dalgraisian, had a collar-bone broken, and Metcalf, jockey of Kitty Clark, was badly bruised.

PITTSBURG, May 30th.—In the first race to-day, one mile, Serpolette was first, Keno second, Faircount third. Time, 1:51½. In the second race, half a mile, Musk was first, Exeter second, Roscius third. Time, 54 seconds. In the third race, 1¼ miles, for all ages, Belle of the Highlands won, Capias second, Brambaletta third. Time, 2:16¾.

CINCINNATI, May 30th.—At Chester Park the Queen City Jockey Club began its spring meeting to-day. The track and weather were good, and the attendance large. The first race was for all ages, one mile. Standoff won, Saunter second, a Hurrah colt third. Time, 1:47. The second race, Ohio Derby, for one-year-olds, 1½ miles, Babcock won, Handdown Katie Creel second, Effie H. third. Time, 2:45½. The third race, mile heats, for all ages, Annie G. won, Gotte second, Mary H. third. Time, 1:48½—1:48½.

TOLEDO (O.), May 30th.—This was the opening day of the Tri-State Trotting Association. In the race for the 2:30 class Red Cross was first, Mattie Graham second, Waverly third, Ina fourth. Best time, 2:28. In the 2:50 class Maud T. was first, D. Norman second, Commander third, Golden Rule fourth. Best time, 2:32½.

The Democrats in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.—There are indications of a serious disagreement among the Democrats, many of whom are weary of Randall's leadership. They realize that they have been placed in a ridiculous light before the country, and that the weakness of their position has been revealed. They have made the blunder for which the Republicans were waiting.

Disputed Authority.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), May 30th.—The State Supervisor of Registration was arrested twice to-day for refusing to allow a United States Deputy Marshal to remain so near him as in his judgment to impede the free registration of voters. In each case the Supervisor waived examination and gave a bond for his appearance at the November term of the United States Court. The Supervisor bases his action upon the decision of United States Judge Hughes, of Virginia, defining the powers of a Deputy Marshal. No complaint of unfairness in the management of registration is made by either side.

Prominent Iowa Greenbacker Under a Cloud.

DUBUQUE, May 30th.—Fred. Wilson, who is under arrest for forging checks of Alex. Risk, of Winthrop, to the amount of $1,250, has made an affidavit implicating E. S. Gaylor, a prominent citizen of Winthrop, and six years ago the Greenback candidate for Congress. Wilson's character is so bad that his affidavits were received with great caution.

Successful Candidate.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.—Representative Pacheco was notified to-day that John Taylor McMillan, of Los Angeles, had won a competitive examination in his district for appointment as a naval cadet. Mr. Pacheco, in accordance with the decision of the examiners, will recommend McMillan's appointment.

Destruction by Fire.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), May 30th.—The Wyoming Valley Hotel, the largest in this section of the State, is burning, and cannot be saved. The building and contents cost half a million. The adjoining property is in danger, being the most valuable part of the city. The wind is high.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WILKESBARRE, May 30th.—The Scranton and Pittsfield fire departments have arrived. The fire at the hotel is under control. The loss to the building and furniture is estimated at $100,000, insured for $90,000.

EMPORIA (Kas.), May 30th.—A fire here last night destroyed several business houses, entailing a loss of about $60,000, on which there was very little insurance.

EAST SAGINAW, May 30th.—Heavy fires are reported running through the pine timber in Clare county. Four sections are burned over, and the fire is burning fiercely to-day. It extends clear through to Roscommon county. There has been no rain for some weeks, and the country is as dry as tinder.

Obituary.

LOUISVILLE, May 30th.—John F. Speed, brother of ex-Attorney-General Speed, of Lincoln's Cabinet, is dead, aged 68.

NEWPORT (R. I.), May 30th.—Professor William R. Rodgers, President of the National Academy of Sciences, is dead.

NEW YORK, May 30th.—Richard Mortimer, born in England in 1791, and engaged in the manufacture of woolens some fifty years ago, died to-day of pneumonia. His estate is valued at $4,000,000. His grandaughter is Countess von Oriola, of Berlin.

NEW YORK, May 30th.—Charles E. Gibbons, a member of the San Francisco Minstrel Troupe, died after a painful illness Saturday evening. He was the third husband of Effie Germon, of Wallack's Company. Her first husband was a brother of Carlotta Patti, and the second was Nelse Seymour, a negro minstrel.

Greenback State Conventions.

TRENTON (N. J.), May 30th.—The State Greenback Convention met to-day. The platform adopted indorses that made by the Chicago Convention.

BANGOR (Me.), May 30th.—The State Greenback Convention adopted a resolution indorsing the action of the National Committee at St. Louis, and nominated Solon Chase for Governor.

The Vermont Democrats.

MONTPELIER, May 30th.—The Democratic State Convention is called for June 29th.

American Baptist Missionary Union.

NEW YORK, May 30th.—The American Baptist Missionary Union began its session to-day. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of over $355,000 in the treasury.

The James Family.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), May 30th.—Mrs. Zerlda Samuels, mother of Frank James, acknowledges to-day that she and Frank's wife are going to the Capital next week to intercede for Frank's pardon.

Davitt Coming Again.

BOSTON, May 30th.—The following telegram has been received:

DUBLIN, May 29th.

To John Boyle O'Reilly and Hon. P. A. Collins: I will arrive in Boston on the 17th of June. I shall return to Ireland within twelve days after my arrival. MICHAEL DAVITT.

The main object in his coming is to attend the grand centennial Irish celebration in Boston, June 16th and 17th.

Attempted Escape of Prisoners—Mexican National Railway.

GALVESTON, May 30th.—A Franklin special says: Frank Waite, a prisoner, killed his jailer, when the prisoners all escaped; but all were recaptured.

The Mexican National Railway reached Villadana last night, 110 miles west of Laredo.

Departure of Ministers.

NEW YORK, May 30th.—Ministers Taft and Hunt sailed to-day for their respective posts.

The President.

BABYLON (L. I.), May 30th.—The President has been here two days, the guest of Austin Corbin.

Mormon Immigrants.

NEW YORK, May 30th.—Three hundred and seventy-eight Mormons arrived last night for Utah.

A Hardened Wretch.

CHICAGO, May 30th.—A Sioux Falls special says Thomas Eagan, the wife-murderer, upon being sentenced yesterday to be hanged on June 13th, coolly supplemented the sentence with the mocking blasphemy, "Amen. I guess I can stand it."

Woman Suffrage.

BOSTON, May 30th.—At the session of the New England Woman's Suffrage Association to-day a letter from the Governor of Wyoming Territory was read, stating that woman suffrage there was a complete success.

The Chicago Brickmakers.

CHICAGO, May 30th.—Work in the brickyards of the city begun to-day with non-Union men. No trouble was experienced, except at one yard, where about 300 Union men gathered and began stoning the "scabs." The police were sent for, but when they arrived all was quiet.

The Pond Liquor Law in Ohio Declared Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, May 30th.—The Supreme Court has declared the Pond liquor law unconstitutional, on the ground that it is in the nature of license. Judge Johnson dissented.

Arrest on Suspicion.

KENSINGTON (Ill.), May 30th.—A man, suspected of being Lou Williams, but giving the name of David S. Lee, has been arrested here. He claims to be an innocent man, and the proof is not very strong. He arrived from Colorado on Sunday, and answers the description of Williams pretty well.

Thermometrical.