THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 2, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, June 1, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barom.	Ther.	Direction of wind	Force of wind (velocity)	Character of weather	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	29.98	74	N. E.	Light	.....	.....	Fair
Portland	29.03	77	N. W.	8	Fresh	.....	Clear
Roseburg	29.88	75	Calm		Calm	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.81	88	S.	6	Fresh	.....	Clear
Sacramento	29.82	80	S.	8	Fresh	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.92	54	W.	8	Fresh	.....	Foggy
Visalia	29.89	92	N. W.		Light	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.92	61	W.		Light	.....	Cloudy
San Diego	29.91	62	N. W.		Light	.....	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 95; minimum, 64.

River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 6 in.

JAMES A. BARWICE,
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 120¼ for 4s of 1907; 114¼ for 4½s; 100 for 3½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; silver bars, 114½@115¼.

Silver in London, 52¼; consols, 102 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 123; 4½s, 117.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars 91½@92 cents.

A still weaker feeling was developed in the mining share market at San Francisco yesterday, and prices as a rule reached a lower level than has been known in twelve years. Several stocks are now selling at 5 cents per share.

In the Carrie Bradley murder case at Portland, Or., the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

The war between capital and labor began in earnest yesterday at Pittsburg and other points.

During May the national debt was reduced $10,575,441.

Regular trains commenced running yesterday from San Luis Obispo to Central City, a distance of thirty two miles.

The graduating exercises of the State Normal School took place at San Jose yesterday, and were largely attended.

In a duel at Itasca, Tex., Wednesday, one of the principals was killed and the other wounded.

Milton Garberry, who has killed five men, was sentenced at Santa Fe, N. M., Wednesday, to be hanged June 16th.

The war between the authorities and gamblers at St. Louis continues.

The will of a Catholic priest is being contested at Flint, Mich., by his sister, and a great scandal is promised.

Patrick Egan denies that there is any trouble between Parnell, Dillon, Davitt and himself.

T. Eastman, while drunk, killed his six-year-old daughter, who was also drunk, at Asheville, N. C.

A poorhouse in Sweden was burned yesterday, and twenty of the inmates perished.

An unknown boy was run over and cut to pieces by a train, Wednesday, near Castle Station, San Joaquin county.

The first of the three vessels to search for Leigh Smith, the Arctic voyager, will start June 20th.

All the "suspects" in Limerick prison have been transferred to Kilmainham Jail at Dublin.

The Governor of Missouri denies having offered Frank James, the outlaw, a pardon, and says that James never applied to him for clemency.

In a planing mill fire at Chicago yesterday, John K. Garthier was burned to death and three other men seriously injured.

The will of Moses Taylor, the deceased New York merchant, gives the widow an annual income of $100,000, and the balance of the estate ($25,000,000) is equally divided among five children.

The coinage of the Philadelphia Mint during May was $6,682,400.

Gold in paying quantities is said to have been discovered in Stockbridge, Wis.

A heavy rain has extinguished the forest fires in Michigan.

Wallenstein, an American horse, won the race for the Manchester cup yesterday.

During May 90,019 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York.

E. Johl shot and instantly killed J. C. McDonald at Belleville, Nev., yesterday.

The Maine Prohibitionists have nominated Wm T. Ustis for Governor.

At the Fusion Greenback State Convention, which met yesterday at Bangor, Me., Harris M. Plaisted was nominated for Governor.

The Seymour Chair Company's factory at Troy, N. Y., was burned yesterday, causing a loss of $85,000.

M. W. Coffey dropped dead in San Francisco yesterday, while taking a bath.

It is believed that the school census, now being taken in San Francisco, will show an increase of population during the past year.

A. C. Maude, on trial in San Francisco for libel, has been declared not guilty.

During May the Police Court of San Francisco collected $7,038 in fines and forfeitures.

Patrick Lelm was killed by a fall at the Newcastle colliery, in Washington Territory, Monday.

Sarah Easthope, 80 years old, was run over and killed yesterday on the Utah Central Railroad.

In the libel case of United States Senator McPherson against the New York *Herald*, damages were awarded to plaintiff at Philadelphia yesterday to the amount of $1,000, which was promptly paid.

Lieutenant Danenhower arrived at Washington last evening, and was warmly welcomed.

Two Portland lawyers, engaged in the Carrie Bradley case, were arrested yesterday for attempting to bribe jurymen.

Nate Knott shot and killed John Frakes near Grand Ronde, Or., and escaped.

Another flowing well—the finest in that part of the State—has been struck in Tulare county.

The Bisbee-Finley contested election case was settled in the House of Representatives yesterday by the seating of Bisbee.

At 11 o'clock last night hope was felt that the men in the Alta mine would be saved by morning, it being positively stated that they were signaling by raps on the compressed air pipe.

The annual examination of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., took place yesterday.

William Meakin and his wife were suffocated in their room at New York by gas Wednesday night.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Express Company and Adams Express Company have arrived at an amicable agreement, whereby for the future the former company will transact the express business over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and branches, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. These routes include over 2,000 miles of railroad. July 1st Wells, Fargo & Co. assume control of the express business of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Burlington and Missouri lines west of the Missouri. These lines lead from Plattsmouth and Omaha to Denver; from Nebraska City to Calver, and from there to Atchison, to Lincoln and Columbus, and embrace 1,250 miles of railroad. Thus Wells, Fargo & Co., in the section in which a year ago they had not a mile of railroad, now have 3,250 for exclusive operation.

THE *Examiner* excuses itself from publishing the names of any of the "toilers and merchants" whom it claims have left the ranks of the Republican party to join the Democracy, by saying that such a proceeding would make an enlargement necessary. It was perhaps unreasonable to ask so much; and now the RECORD-UNION will be entirely satisfied with the names of say one hundred "toilers and merchants." Give us fifty of each.

LONDON geographical and scientific circles are interested in the accounts brought to England by Captain Burton and Commander Cameron from the gold coast of Africa. The former stated that on landing he found women washing sand for gold and earning from 50 cents to $4 per day. They found gold spangles after the rain. Everywhere in the streets and roads the country is impregnated with gold.

THE Dallas (TEXAS) *Herald* says: "As 'sure strikers' the Californians are unrivaled. In Sacramento a leak occurred in a boiler and a Chinaman was employed to repair it. Results—a strike in a Sacramento street cooperage. How generous are American unions!" Now if that story was true—but the fact is, nothing of the kind ever occurred in Sacramento.

AT a picnic in Butte county this week, a young woman knocked a huge rattlesnake out of time with a rock. She literally bruised its head, and illustrated the declaration of Holy writ, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman."

GAIL HAMILTON writes to a friend: "Anna Dickinson is playing Hamlet. She ought to play his uncle, for she murders Hamlet. Nothing else new. With love." This is another illustration of the cruelty of woman to woman.

IT was Whittier who said, "Hold up your heads girls. Every mother's daughter of you can be beautiful." The homely girls should keep this in mind—that is, those outside Sacramento, for here there are none.

JUNE is here, and the comet in the northern heavens which was promised as such a brilliant sight is as yet visible only to the keenest eyesight, and even with a good glass appears as a very small affair.

OUR fourth page portrait this morning is of Senator John I. Mitchell, whose recent union with the Republican Independent movement in Pennsylvania has attracted the attention of the country.

THE Carson *Appeal* is authority for the statement that John W. Mackay is coming home to Nevada to seek the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in his State.

THE Solano *Times* says the Democracy will make no mistakes this year, and warns Republicans not to trust to that chance.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Yesterday a series of great strikes in the iron and steel trades was begun. Previously to this strikes had occurred in the cotton trade, and where there have not been strikes there have been reductions of working time, and consequently of wages. Thus it is evident that the strikers have chosen this time for demanding higher wages so ill that they can expect nothing but defeat and disaster. But while these strikes and closing-outs are going on the trade journals report that the demand for luxuries was never so great. This increasing luxury is one of the causes of the present disturbance in trade, for American manufacturers cannot produce the finest classes of goods, and therefore when there is a great demand for them the market must be supplied from Europe. But what are the causes of this most anomalous and threatening condition of affairs? It is worth while to consider the situation carefully, to ascertain. We have here every symptom indicative of bad government, if not of popular demoralization. An increase in the demand for luxuries would seem to mean that the rich are getting richer. Strikes for higher wages, and a rising market for the necessaries of life show that at the same time the poor are becoming poorer. The action of the employers in the cotton and iron trades proves that manufacturing industries are languishing. And all these things together make it apparent that there has been sad blundering in many directions, and that with all our boasted freedom we do not as a people know enough to avoid errors which inflict almost as much harm upon us as any despotism could.

We have adopted a fiscal system which professes to shield American Labor from competition with that of Europe, and which is supposed to diversify commerce and render us independent. Yet at the end of half a century's trial of this system we find that it has fulfilled none of its promises; that American Labor is not protected; that we are not rendered independent; that we have not extended our foreign commerce; that in fact all our tendencies are dangerous and menacing. In the present year, with a surplus revenue of $150,000,000, and a tariff on 3,000 articles, we have lost our merchant marine and our foreign trade almost entirely; we have managed so to increase the cost of living that the wages of two years ago are not sufficient; at the same time we have contrived to let our domestic trade languish so that manufacturers cannot afford to pay even as high wages as formerly. While in this way the workingmen are being ground to the wall, our non-producing classes are becoming more extravagant than ever. We are told that "the manufacturers who can "produce the more costly line of goods "have all the orders they can fill," while "the demand is for the higher grades of "fabrics." But as American workmen have not the skill to produce such goods as France and England manufacture, and as very few skilled workmen are imported, the high-priced goods have to come from abroad. Last year $22,000,000 went to Europe for this class of dry goods alone.

But this cannot last. The extravagance which already contrasts so painfully with the pinching poverty creeping over the working classes at the East, is not a healthy symptom. Indeed the whole situation is as morbid as possible, and reminds one more of the disturbed state of affairs which preceded the great revolution in France, than the normal progress of a prosperous and free people. It is quite clear, in short, that the present condition is not natural; that something interferes with the free action of commerce and labor; and that in some way the profits of labor are diverted from their proper recipients, and go to prop up a non-producing, parasite class, which is profligate and lavish. And this is a correct diagnosis. There are blunders on all sides. The Tariff shuts American manufactures out from foreign markets, and exposes them to the wild fluctuations of demand which must always attend a circumscribed market. Thus the productive capacity of our mills and forges is checked, and the country continually suffers from overproduction, every fresh access of which requires a period of stagnation, which represents pauperism and suffering to the working classes. Again, the latter are by means of their unintelligent organized action, their own worst enemies. For instance, the Trades Unions will not allow more than a nominal apprentice system, lest the trade be overstocked. The consequence is that skilled labor, which means educated labor, is harder to get every year, and when its products are needed it is found easier to import them than to send to Europe for the labor and make the goods here.

The American workingman is in this way committing suicide, for he is preventing the improvement and even the perpetuation of his class. But in his politics he hurts himself still more by voting to sustain that mischievous, unphilosophic, dishonest and inequitable system misnamed the Protective system. For it raises the cost of living, does not keep wages up, restricts trade, and thus cuts at the workingman from three different directions, and in three equally deadly ways. The blessings Protection confers upon him today are these. He is less sure of being employed at all; he gets less wages when he is employed; and the wages he gets will buy less provisions and clothing and everything else, than ever before. These are the results of Protection as practically experienced by the American workingman, and yet in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and New England generally he steps up to the polls year after year and votes for the maintenance of the machinery which is bringing him nearer to the poorhouse every day of his life. This cannot go on however. The strikes of this summer mean mischief. Before the Fourth of July there will be a quarter of a million men and women out of employment, according to the present prospect. This will increase the stringency in the industrial market, and the great money centers will begin to put on the screws. The danger signals are up, and a panic is once more announcing its advent by the sure signs which everybody recalls when it is too late, but nobody profits by while it is yet time to avoid the catastrophe.

THE PORTER CASE.

The majority report accompanying the bill for the restoration of Fitz John Porter to his army rank is fair enough, acknowledging as it does that the findings of the military Revisory Commission cover the whole case and exhaust the subject. They say that "justice requires" the annulling of the action of the original Court-martial, and the restoration of General Porter to "the position of which that "sentence deprived him." But when we come to the bill which has been drawn to restore him to his military rank we are at once confronted by a manifestly unjust omission. It provides that "he "shall receive no pay, compensation or "allowance whatsoever for the intervening "time between his dismissal from the "service and his appointment under this "Act." Now, though it is understood that General Porter himself is entirely willing to relinquish all pecuniary claims against the Government, provided he is reinstated in his former rank, it does not follow that the Government can afford to accept this renunciation. In fact it cannot afford to do anything of the kind. For to do so is to belie its own action, and to maintain a part of General Porters punishment even while reinstating him. The logic of the case is very clear. If his original sentence was just, then nothing in the shape of remission is required. But if the first sentence was wrong and unjust, as it is now declared to be upon high authority, then it must be the duty of Congress to remove every jot and tittle of the penalties inflicted upon him, and since the deprivation of pay was one of them, there can be no reason for not restoring it. Moreover, the proposition to restore him to his rank, but to refuse him his back pay, has an air of sordid niggardliness which is nothing less than shameful. A great nation cannot condescend to dicker in a matter of this kind. If it undertakes to do justice it must do justice fully, freely and without reservation. As to this bill, it has a discreditable air of petty trafficking about it. It looks as though Congress had said to Porter, "We think the Court-"martial did you an injustice, and that "you ought to be reinstated; but we "can't afford to pay you the money you "would have had if you had not been thus "wronged;" and as though Porter had replied: "I don't care anything about the "money. It is my honor I desire to have "vindicated;" and as though Congress had meanly taken him at his word, and so concluded to do a bit of *cheap* justice. It is a mistake and a baseness, and we hope that the bill will be amended so as to provide for the proper payments to Porter. Whether he wants the money or not has not anything to do with it. The question is of the duty of Congress.

TELLER'S INDIAN POLICY.

Secretary Teller is about to attempt to disarm the Indians, and to compel them to adopt regular modes of industry. It will be easier to accomplish the first than the second of these propositions, yet it will be hard to accomplish either. The Indians cannot be permanently disarmed, to begin with. It might be possible to search them all on a given day, and to take from them all the weapons they then possessed. But it is not possible to prevent them from obtaining fresh weapons whenever they want them, unless Mr. Teller proposes to strip them of every vestige of property. They have hitherto obtained most of their firearms from white traders, and they can as easily do the same in the future. We predict therefore that the disarming project, though it may be ostensibly carried out, will not amount to anything. The proposal to compel the Indians to adopt peaceful industries we are compelled to regard as equally shallow and ill-considered. If the Indians cannot be disarmed effectually or permanently, much less can their natures be changed at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Interior. It is only by suasion, and by the most patient experiment, that nomadic races can be induced to abandon their roving habits, even partially. This suasion has already been tried on the more advanced tribes, and has been probably quite as successful as should have been expected. As to the less advanced tribes, such as the Apaches, we doubt seriously whether they can be brought into line with nineteenth-century ideas at all, and it may be necessary to sweep them out of the way, as the least of two evils. Mr. Teller just now is full of new ideas about Indian policy. When he has been in office a couple of years we think he will have become less confident of his own theories, and less disposed to undertake the prompt settlement of the Indian question.

MORE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue for May show an increase of more than a million and a half over those of the same month last year. The receipts for the last eleven months show an increase of $10,222,000 over the preceding eleven months. This shows that the taxes now being collected are extravagantly in excess of the needs of the Government, and to the extent that they are so in excess they assume the character of illegitimate confiscation. The Government has no right or lawful or constitutional claim to any more taxes than are needed to defray its regular expenses. It has no right to go on levying from a hundred to a hundred and fifty millions of surplus revenue, to be quarreled over and distributed in plunder by Congress. It has no more right to do this than it has to send armed men into the houses of the people, with orders to take forcibly from them one-tenth or one-twentieth of their annual earnings. The collection of surplus revenue in fact is an act of governmental robbery which partakes of the character of forcible confiscation. And if the practice of raising this forced loan is once firmly established it will be very difficult to do away with it, because so many selfish interests will be enlisted in maintaining the abuse, and because on the other hand what is everybody's business is nobody's business, according to the proverbial saying.

CONGRESSIONAL TURBULENCE.

The break-up of the Democratic deadlock in the House of Representatives was also the occasion for a great explosion of ill-humor on both sides. No doubt the long struggle had strained the good nature of the contestants, and they were nervous and irritable, and ready to inflame at a moment's notice. The Democrats perhaps were the more discomposed because they may have realized that their whole long demonstration had been a blunder, and also because they found themselves fairly beaten even at their own game. The chief use of this episode will probably be the intruction it is calculated to convey to Southern Democratic politicians. It will teach them that after all forging votes to put men in Congress is not an infallible method, inasmuch as no amount of forgery will keep them there. When the practitioners of the peculiarly Southern election methods understand this, they will be disposed to abandon the business, and resort to honest and aboveboard ways and means. As to the vexation of the Democrats, it is natural under the circumstances, but the Republicans also appear to have lost their heads, and for a little time the House must have been a good deal like the French Assembly on a field day.

MORE MURDERS THREATENED.

It is stated that both Gladstone and Harcourt have been threatened with assassination, and that the former has received notice that his turn will come next. Unfortunately the complete failure of the police to get any clue to the Dublin murders must have a direct tendency to incite to other crimes of the same character, while the peculiar wantonness and atrocity of those murders make it plain that the scoundrelly organization that planned them is just as likely to try to assassinate Gladstone as anybody else. It is now plainly announced that the assassination league of Fenians means if it can to prevent all measures tending to the real pacification of Ireland. Up to the present time the world has been reluctant to hold the Irish people responsible for the crimes of these outlaws, but the fact that the escape of the Cavendish-Burke assassins can only be attributed to the sympathy of the people with them, has staggered even the most sympathetic, and should the assassination policy be carried any further, Ireland will assuredly be held responsible for it, and there will be no disposition anywhere to raise a protesting voice against the severest repressive and punitive measures that can be devised.

A TOURIST writes to the Iowa State *Register* that in a three months trip to this State he met intelligent people daily, and did not hear one person express himself any other way than as decidedly in favor of the Chinese and opposed to the restriction bill. It would be too polite to say that that tourist has warped the truth clear over to the other side. He either willfully misrepresents or is a traveling "crank."

FULLER said that the blush is nature's alarm at the approach of sin, and a testimony to the dignity of virtue; but Fuller wrote before blushing had become an art.

GENERAL NEWS.

The War Between Labor and Capital—Sensational Story About Guiteau—Duel in Texas—The Gamblers at St. Louis—Contest of a Catholic Priest's Will—The Frank James Matter—Fire and Loss of Life at Chicago—The Star Route Cases—Gold in Wisconsin—Congressional Proceedings—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The War Between Labor and Capital.

IRONDALE (South Chicago), June 1st.—The men at Irondale mills are all out on a strike. A dispatch has just been received from Mr. Jarrett, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers, stating that he will be here to-day. It is thought the question whether they will continue or not will be settled upon his arrival. There is no disturbance, though about 1,200 men have quit work. Representatives of the manufacturers are here. Seven men are in consultation with them. The impression is that they will be ordered to go to work on Jarrett's arrival.

PITTSBURG, June 1st.—This morning the warfare between labor and capital began in dead earnest. The fires in every iron mill in this city, with one exception, have been taken out and the mills shut down. The exception is the Union iron mills of Corngee Bro. & Co., who signed last night. They will continue to run, having contracts on hand that must be filled. This is generally considered a bad break, and is calculated to weaken the lines of the manufacturers. It is one of the largest iron mills, and has a capacity of 35,000 tons a year. The steel mills are running as usual. Most of them have signed the scale, but as they do not employ many puddlers it is not thought that their signing will have any effect on the situation. It is expected that most of the sheet mills will sign within a few days. It is generally believed that the strike will not be of long duration. The mills which have suspended operations will take advantage of the condition of affairs to make needed repairs.

CLEVELAND, June 1st.—The threatened strike will probably not change affairs in this city. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's works will be shut down for some time, but are expected to resume before long. The works of the Forest City Iron Company, which employs 100 men, and the Union Rolling Mill Company, having 260, have signed the scale, and are running as usual. The other iron and steel works here employ non-union men, and are not affected.

DETROIT, June 1st.—Members of the Amalgamated Steel and Iron Association employed at Baugh's steam forge, of this city, and the Eureka iron works of Wyandotte, held a meeting, and decided to postpone their strike for ten days. There are 200 men employed at Bough's forge, who belong to the Union. Bough declared that if the strike takes place he will continue business just the same. It is probable that if the employes of the Eureka works decide to strike, the works will be shut down. There are sixty men employed at this establishment.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), June 1st.—Two hundred and fifty men in the Central rolling mill have struck.

NEW YORK, June 1st.—Although there is some talk to-day of a more favorable turn to the labor troubles, many of the foremost business men of this city regard the situation as very significant. It is said by Western men who have been in town this week, that the trades unions and other labor organizations throughout the country have attained a greater and more widely extended system of co-operation in their strikes this year than ever before. So complete is their organization, they say, that not merely 10,000, but 100,000 men, in different trades, can be moved to one strike, either simultaneously or by platoons, as the circumstances, in the opinion of their leaders, may make advisable. It is said that June 1st has been fixed on as the day on which a great number of iron and coal workers were to strike. It is at the same time the belief of some well-informed men that over-production and the continued deprivation of foreign markets will, before next December, cause the stoppage of many of the industrial works, and force others to work on short time, and that the suffering and trouble resulting from such stoppage will tend to seriously increase the discontent of the operative population. Those who hold this, reproach the Republicans that they have so entirely neglected, during this long session of Congress, to reduce taxes and reform the tax system.

CHICAGO, June 1st.—The brickmakers are starting up again and refusing to take work-men who belong to the Union. They have suffered considerable loss of time by the strike, and do not propose to be dictated to any further. They say that the wages paid have been large for that kind of labor, and that the men have had no cause for complaint. A number of firms began work to-day. They had no difficulty in securing laborers.

CINCINNATI, June 1st.—Except one rolling mill, which works scrap-iron exclusively, and two mills which are working up three or four days' accumulation of blooms, all the mills in Cincinnati and vicinity have stopped. It is the belief of the mill-owners that all will resume next Monday, and a complete adjustment will be made.

YOUNGSTOWN (O.), June 1st.—There is no change in the situation from what was anticipated last night. The mills have shut down, though the furnaces have not as yet gone out of the blast. Everything is quiet and orderly. The opinion seems to be that the strike may be a long one, as neither side shows any sign of yielding.

CLEARFIELD (Pa.), June 1st.—The miners have almost unanimously voted to go to work.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), June 1st.—To-day 105 men employed by Youmens Bros. & Hodgins' sawmill struck for an increase of wages. A general strike among workmen in sawmills is expected to-day for an advance of twenty-five cents. The bricklayers on the C. M. and St. Paul car-shops, sixty in number, struck for an advance of fifty cents.

CHICAGO, June 1st.—In an attack by strikers on some non-Union employes of the Joliet iron and steel mill, in the suburbs of Brighton, this evening, several man were badly bruised, and Judge Pilbury, of the Appelate Court, shot in the groin.

The Bonded Spirits Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—The bonded spirits bill investigation was resumed to-day, and the committee examined J. H. Atherton, of Louisville. Witness is a member of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Distillers' Association. He said the Association employed Colonel Wharton for one year from January, 1882, at a salary of $500, to look after their interests and superintend them before Congress. The Association had never employed anyone else, or paid any money to secure any influence in Congress or elsewhere. Witness was in Washington in January last. Offers of assistance were made by certain gentlemen in preparing a bill to be presented to Congress, but the offers were declined. Witness positively declined to give the names of the parties. He had never been approached by newspaper correspondents on the subject, nor had he received from any newspaper man any intimation that certain correspondents notified him that they would kill the bill. Any such assertion was utterly false. The gentlemen who had made offers of assistance had done so in good faith. It was presumed, of course, that they expected if retained, to be paid for their services; but had not mentioned the name of a single Senator or member or Government official, or intimated that they might improperly control any influence in Congress. If such had been the case he would not hesitate to expose them; but he did not feel justified in dragging in the names of honorable gentlemen and exposing them to unjust censure.

The committee in secret session considered without action the refusal of Atherton to disclose the names of the parties who approached him with offers of assistance in securing the passage of the bonded spirits bill. The committee are of opinion that the question is material, and should be answered.

Sensational Story About Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—The *Critic* has the following sensational story: Guiteau realizes that every succeeding day hastens him near that time when the sentence of the law will be executed. The cheerful demeanor and hopeful expressions which characterized him throughout have vanished. The familiar accents and bravado are gone, and in their stead an ashen hue of terror has appeared. Reading and writing, once favorite occupations, are not now resorted to by the assassin. His earnest ponderings are only relieved when occasionally he paces the stone floor of his cell, unmindful of the death watch whose eyes are ever upon him, wringing his hands and talking in the most incoherent manner. A few nights since he repaired to his cot about 10 o'clock, and in less than half an hour woke in the most startled manner, and looking wildly around, exclaimed: "I see horrible phantoms before me. What shall I do? My poor brain reels. Oh! why did I assassinate him!" It took some time to pacify the assassin, and when he became peaceful he quietly said: "Don't mind what I said. I was dreaming. We all dream at times. I am no coward, nor am I afraid to die. But," he continued, "it is not possible that President Arthur is going to permit them to hang me after what I did to redeem the Republican party. I do not believe he will. If he reprieves me or commutes my sentence, the hoodlums will howl, but the respectable element will stand by him and indorse his action." Having relieved his mind on that score, Guiteau again retired to his cot, but only to find troubled rest. A gentleman who lately visited Guiteau spoke of the near approach of the hanging day, beseeching him to make his peace with God. Turning with a half-frightened look, the latter said: "If man fails in this matter, if Charley Reed does not succeed, and if President Arthur does not stretch out his hand to save me, there is another one above who prompted me to take one life for the country's good, and who protected me from the bullets of Mason and Jones, that will still protect me. The first hand that is laid upon me for the purpose of doing violence will be instantly withered. I fear not man's power. I am God's man, and he will protect me."

Missouri's Governor and James, the Outlaw.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 1st.—Governor Crittenden denies having offered Frank James a pardon, or having had any proposition from Attorney Hair in regard to a pardon or other form of Executive clemency in behalf of James. He further denies having made any proposals to the Governors of other States asking them to join him in extending clemency to James, and adds that James has never applied to him for clemency or pardon. It will be observed that while Governor Crittenden denies that he has been in communication with Attorney Hair on this subject, he does not deny having received proposals from other friends of the noted bandit, and the opinion still prevails that negotiations for surrender and for clemency are pending. Littleton Younger, from Oregon, an uncle of the Younger brothers, who are now in the Minnesota Penitentiary, arrived at Independence yesterday and consulted with Frank James' wife. The object is not exactly known, but is believed to have connection with the efforts which, it is maintained, are being made to secure immunity for James.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—The bill to reimburse the Creek Indian Orphan Fund was taken up.

The amendment made in Committee of the Whole to require the money to be deposited in the Treasury, and only the interest thereon be paid, was retained—ayes 25, noes 26.

McMillen offered and advocated an amendment, the effect of which was to charge the general fund of the Creek Nation with the total of the two payments made from the funds, thus securing to the Government credit for the amount. Carried—26 ayes, 24 noes.

The bill then passed without objection.

Logan called up the army appropriation bill, and the committee amendment for a compulsory retirement clause was read and agreed to.

A lengthy discussion of the bill and the amendment was had without final action, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—Kelley asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit a report from the Committee on Ways and Means, and Page, from the Committee on Commerce, desired to report back the river and harbor appropriation bill; but Randall interposed an objection.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case of Bisbee against Finley, in the Second Congressional District of Florida.

Ranney, stating that he would demand the previous question at 5 o'clock this afternoon, made an argument in support of the claims of the contestant.

Belthoover of Pennsylvania spoke for two hours in advocacy of the claims of the sitting member, and was followed by Jones of Texas upon the same side.

At the conclusion of Jones' speech the previous question was ordered without division.

After a brief speech by McMillan of Tennessee in opposition to the report of the majority, Bisbee took the floor in his own behalf, but before concluding 5 o'clock arrived, and the House took a recess.

After recess Bisbee concluded his speech, and a resolution declaring him entitled to the seat was adopted—ayes 141, noes 9.

Bisbee then appeared at the bar of the House and qualified as a member.

Adjourned.

The Contested Election Cases.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—There is a boom in contested election cases just at present. Mackey of South Carolina was seated yesterday, Bisbee of Florida was seated in place of Finley to-night, and Lowe, the contestant of the seat occupied by General Joe Wheeler, of the Eighth Alabama District, expects to get his seat before the end of the week. There was as great a contrast as could be imagined between the spirit in which the House considered the Bisbee-Finley case to-day and the Mackey-O'Connor case yesterday. Partisan spirit was aroused to the highest pitch over the latter case, and not a move was made without manifestations of extreme excitement and intense feeling. The Democrats were worsted at every point. They failed even to put a censure upon the Speaker for his arbitrary rulings, by which filibustering was prevented. There were many "kickers," but the Republican dashboard was too high to be reached. This morning a spirit of peace and good will prevailed on both sides. The Democrats were reconciled to their defeat, and the Republicans at 9 o'clock seated Bisbee by a vote of 141—nine majority—the Democrats not voting.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—The public debt during May was reduced $10,575,441. Cash in treasury, $242,103,763; gold certificates outstanding, $5,055,420; silver certificates, $65,736,220; certificates of deposit, $12,330,000; refunding certificates, $476,550; legal tenders, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $7,044,503; cash balance available, $141,441,876.

Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—In the star route trials this morning Ingersoll asked leave on behalf of his clients—the two Dorseys—to withdraw their pleas of not guilty, and enter a motion to quash, on the ground that the Grand Jury was not selected in accordance with Section 2 of the Act of June, 1879. The motion was denied, and the defense announced their readiness to call the jury.

A jury was finally obtained, and is as follows: Wm. Dickson (foreman), Matthew McNelly, John B. McCarthy, Edwin G. McLain, Wm. G. Brown (colored), Edward D. Doniphan, Henry A. Olcutt, William Holmead, Thomas Martin (colored), Geo. W. Cox, E. T. Murray and Zachariah Tobriner.

Planing Mill Burned—One Life Lost.

CHICAGO, June 1st.—The planing mill of Kaezbmrg & Ronn, on the corner of Crosby and Division streets, was burned this morning. The body of the foreman, John K. Gartheirr, is supposed to be in the ruins. Three other employes are badly burned. Their names are Springer, Sherier and Hoschwick. At 11 o'clock the fire was not under control. Loss, $30,000. There was no insurance. The flames started in the dry kiln, and immediately enveloped the whole building, but it did not spread beyond it. The injured were caught by the flames before making their escape. The foreman who perished deliberately went into the burning structure, presumably to secure some plan of which he was the draughtsman. When recovered both his legs were burned off, his body was charred and blackened, and only his face was recognizable. The rafters had fallen on him and probably prevented his escape.

"No Surrender."

BUFFALO, June 1st.—Patrick Egan thus cables to the President of the Land League in America: "The rumor of a division is an invention of the enemy. Parnell, Dillon, Davitt and myself are in thorough accord. Our American friends can rely that there will be no surrender on our side."

A Drunken Father Beats His Drunken Child to Death.

BOSTON, June 1st.—An Asheville (N. C.) special to the *Herald* says: While T. Eastman, a farmer, was on a spree his little daughter, aged 6 years, secured his whisky-bottle and got drunk. The father threatened to kill the child, and she begged piteously for life, saying: "Pa, don't kill me now; I am drunk. Wait till I get sober." The infuriated parent dragged the child out of bed and beat her to death.

A Catholic Priest Under Fire.

ST. LOUIS, June 1st.—Rev. Father Gleason, of the Church of the Holy Name, has been suspended by the Bishop on a charge of being the father of a child by his housekeeper at Louisiana, Mo. He denies the charge, and has gone to Rome to lay the case before the Pope.

A Catholic Priest's Will Contested.

FLINT (Mich.), June 1st.—A bill in chancery has been filed to set aside the will of Charles L. Decunick, a Catholic priest, who died at Big Rapids two years ago. The bill is filed by his sister, who claims that the priest's property was really their father's, held in trust. He willed most of the property to his housekeeper, who, the bill claims, was his mistress, and to her son. He was a popular man, but got into trouble on account of this woman. A great scandal is likely to ensue. The property is worth $20,000.

Will of Moses Taylor.

NEW YORK, June 1st.—The will of Moses Taylor gives his wife all the personal property and a net annual income of $100,000. The balance, $25,000,000, is to be divided equally among five children.

The St. Louis Gamblers.

ST. LOUIS, June 1st.—The gamblers virtually threw up the sponge by trying to get a petition filed for a continuance of their indictments until they shall leave town, as they promise to do. The Criminal Court would not receive the petition. They say now, however, that they intend to carry the contest to the United States Supreme Court.

Complete Exoneration.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1st.—The *Tribune's* Minneapolis special says: The case of the criminal prosecution of General Rosser, instigated by the Canada Pacific Railway for alleged wrongfully withholding certain maps and profiles, came on to-day. The prosecution entered a nolle prosequi. The Chief Justice, in discharging the accused, said that in all his experience he had never known a prosecution based on so frivolous a pretext, and that the accused had done nothing which would even entitle him to the slightest censure. A suit against the Canada Pacific for malicious prosecution is probable.

Fatal Duel in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, June 1st.—In a duel yesterday at Itasca, Texas, Samuel Martin was wounded and Samuel Watson killed. Martin used a shotgun and Watson a pistol. Both were of good family. An old feud was the cause.

The May Coinage.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1st.—The coinage at the Mint in May was $6,682,400. This included 436,000 eagles, 294,000 half eagles and 800,000 silver dollars.

The Maine Prohibitionists.

AUGUSTA, June 1st.—The Prohibition Convention nominated William T. Ustis for Governor. The platform adopted declared that the present national license system (special tax, so called), is responsible in a great measure for the infinite evils of the liquor traffic, and can only be overthrown by a party consecrated to the work.

Gold and Iron.

CHILTON (Wis.), June 1st.—Gold in paying quantities has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Maxell, in the town of Stockbridge, and considerable machinery has been purchased to work the mines. Iron was also discovered there.

Return of Trescott from South America.

CHICAGO, June 1st.—A New York special to the *Times* says: Trescott Special Envoy of the United States to the South American States, and Walker Blaine arrived here today on the steamer Acapulco. Trescott refused to talk in detail of the Chile-Peruvian complications, but said the outlook in Peru was as bad as it could well be.

Danenhower at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—Lieutenant Danenhower arrived this morning, and was met at the depot by a committee of citizens and escorted to a hotel, where he was given a cordial welcome and presented with a model in flowers of the lost Jeannette. Danenhower, responding to the welcome addresses, said he was so overwhelmed by the stream of congratulations and friendly affection that he felt himself utterly unable to express his grateful appreciation. After the reception, Danenhower was accompanied home by the committee.

Mail Route Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.—The Postoffice Department has ordered the following star route changes for California: On the route from Auburn to Michigan Bluff, from May 1st to October 31st, leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M., and arrive at Michigan Bluff at 1:30 A. M.; leave Michigan Bluff daily, except Sunday, at 2 A. M., and arrive at Auburn at 9:30 A. M.

Sports of the Turf.

CINCINNATI, June 1st.—At the Chester Park races to-day the track was heavy. The first race, 1¼ miles, selling allowances, Saunter won, Nancy Liste second, Glendower third. Time, 2:25. In the second race, one mile, for non-winners, Maniac was first, Lord Edward being disqualified for a foul, Tom Rowlanz, a colt, second, Watchman third. Time, 1:57¼. In the third race, Merchants' stake