THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY..... JUNE 5, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, June 4, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom...	Ther...	Direction of wind	Velocity	Character of weather	Rain in hours	Rain in 24	State of the weather
Olympia	29.81	78	N. E.		Light			Cloudy
Portland	29.72	79	S.		Light		.02	Cloudy
Roseburg	29.78	73	N. W.		Light			Fair
Red Bluff	29.78	77	S.	7	Fresh			Clear
Sacramento	29.86	62	S.	14	Fresh			Clear
S. Francisco	29.96	56	S. W.	12	Fresh			Foggy
Visalia	29.79	77	W.		Light			Clear
Los Angeles	29.97	60	N.		Light			Clear
San Diego	29.98	62	W.	6	Fresh			Clear

Maximum temperature, 77; minimum, 55.
River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 4 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.

BRANCH OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Owing to the time consumed in negotiating contracts for advertising for Eastern business, the DAILY RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION have established a regular branch office in the city of New York, in the *Tribune* building. Mr. J. C. Beckwith has been commissioned as special representative and agent in that city, and is fully authorized to enter into contracts for advertising or subscriptions and to receipt for all moneys due this office. Business will be received from general advertising agencies as heretofore, and usual commission allowed on such business. Mr. Beckwith hereby appointed merely represents the publication office of the paper, and his appointment in no way changes the relation heretofore sustained with general advertising agencies.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 120¼ for 4s of 1907; 114¼ for 4½s; 100 for 3½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; silver bars, 114¼.

Silver in London, 52¼d; consols, 102 1-16d; 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.

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco Saturday morning, but prices were not so good as they were Friday. Savage sold at 20c, the lowest yet. Hale & Norcross sold down to 25c, the lowest yet. Choller was let go at 15c, the lowest yet. Overman sold at 25c, or just the value of the assessment, which went on two days ago. There were no sales of Julia, Imperial, Confidence, Kentuck, Crown Point, Caledonia or Justice.

Two young women fought a duel in St. Paul's Township, S. C., Friday evening, in which one stabbed the other through the heart.

In a boiler explosion at Norrie, Wis., Saturday, two men were killed and several others injured.

George Ellis was hanged by a mob at Ashland, Ky., Saturday.

Lowe, the Greenbacker from Alabama, has been given Wheeler's seat in the House of Representatives.

A flowing petroleum well is reported from Baxter Springs, Ks.

High water in Illinois is causing trouble.

Caleb Campbell (colored) was taken from the jail at Winnsboro, S. C., Friday night, and lynched.

James Dolan, "the king of pickpockets," died in Sing Sing Prison Saturday, of heart disease.

By an explosion of a kerosene oil can at Decatur, Ill., Friday evening, three children lost their lives.

Nine persons have been convicted, fined and sent to jail in Reno county, Kansas, under the prohibition law.

William Moon was hanged for murder at Carrollton, Ga., Saturday.

General Sherman reports that during the late Indian outbreak in Arizona forty-two persons were killed.

George C. Gorham, it is reported, is to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Danenhower has been ordered to special duty at Washington.

Davitt is organizing an agrarian agitation in England and Scotland.

The Council of Rome has ordered a monument to the memory of Garibaldi, and pensions to his wife and children.

Ali Sadek, Egyptian Minister of Finance, has become insane.

A monument to the Fenians executed at Sanford in 1867 was unveiled Friday at Ennis, Ireland.

Garibaldi's will orders his body to be cremated.

A child was recently devoured by wild animals on the Cariboo road in British Columbia.

A general Court-martial will convene to-day at Grant, A. T.

Adolph Christensen is missing from Gray's Harbor, W. T., and fears of foul play are entertained.

Saunders, who came near swindling Mrs. Berry, of this city, out of her little fortune, robbed Mrs. Vogt, of Lincoln, out of about $1,500.

Chief Justice Waite, Justice Gray, General Sherman and others will leave Washington for the Pacific coast early in July.

The schooner Industry was wrecked in a terrific gale yesterday near South Haven, Mich., and all on board drowned.

Mrs. Senator Miller and daughter leave Washington to-day for Europe.

Bruce, an English horse, won the Grand Prix de Paris yesterday. Keene's colt Romeo did not start.

The anniversary of the death of the Empress of Russia was observed at St. Petersburg yesterday.

A serious incendiary fire occurred yesterday at Lockeford, San Joaquin county.

The President has returned to Washington.

Bishop Francis Mora, of Los Angeles, was seriously injured Saturday near Lemoore, Tulare county.

A man and two boys were considerably hurt in a runaway accident at Hanford, Tulare county, Saturday.

Wade Beed (colored) shot and killed Captain John Reeves at Leesville, Ark.

Lieutenant Augustine Hewitt, U. S. A., died Saturday at San Antonio, Tex.

A wind-storm did great damage to property in North Carolina yesterday, and killed two children.

The Democrats of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District have renominated F. E. Beltzhoover for Congress.

A Convention of Hebrew Emigrant Aid Societies was held in New York yesterday.

Two men were drowned yesterday near Fortress Monroe.

A monster mass meeting, under the auspices of the Trades Unions, is to be held in New York.

By the bursting of a gun on the British ironclad Swiftsure, near Madeira, one man was killed and four fatally injured.

Princess Louise arrived at Quebec last night in excellent health.

Maurice R. Chandler was drowned Saturday near Humboldt, Ks.

Andrew Smith found a watery grave near New Tacoma, W. T., yesterday.

THAT the planets are inhabited is now settled, for the Deseret *News*, of Salt Lake city, Mormon organ, says its church has the advantage of science—it has knowledge directly given by revelation from the source of all true intelligence, and it is to the effect that the celestial worlds "*are* inhabited—millions of them. They form the abode of the offspring of Deity. Birthplaces, probation planets; prison-houses; spirit spheres; paradises; gehennas; homes for the resurrected; glorified suns for perfected and celestialized intelligences; all moving in their respective orbits, governed by fixed laws adapted to their condition and that of their inhabitants. And the earth is but a tiny speck of dust in the whirling cloud of worlds."

NEWS is at hand that rich silver-bearing quartz has been discovered in Squaw creek, fifteen miles north of Reading, and near the Sacramento river. Thus far this year there have been more gold and silver discoveries in the north of the State than we remember for any other period in the last ten years.

WE present this morning a portrait of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, a man who has been a prominent figure in American politics since 1847. He was Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy—is now in Congress, but it is proposed to run him for Governor of Georgia on the Democratic ticket.

GOVERNOR JEROME of Michigan has given public recognition to the benevolence of the country in relieving the forest-fire sufferers, by issuing a card of thanks. He says that "the need of individual assistance is now happily ended."

A NASHVILLE, Tennessee, exchange gravely advises the youth of the land to refrain from following the example of Jesse James, as that celebrated knight of the road left but $360 after all his successful exploits.

OUR vanity is the constant enemy of our dignity, wrote Swetchine. Yet there is no one without a touch of vanity, and it is therefore to be taken that this is a wise provision of nature against inordinate dignity.

WE are in receipt of a volume on the Forest Trees of California, by A. **Kellogg**, M. D. It is issued from the State **Mining Bureau** under direction of J. G. Hanks, **State Mineralogist**.

AN editor **sends** to his **brethren** for a certain favor to be granted in the **way** of an item, and **adds**, "I am too poor to pay for an advertisement." Goodness! has it come to this?"

THE RECORD-UNION publishes more matter every day, as it has for years, than any daily paper ever published in the interior of this State.

FROM one orchard near Chico there were shipped to Sacramento eight days after cherries became ripe no less than 12,750 pounds of that fruit.

THE impression that railroad building has fallen off this year is, says the *Railroad Age*, without foundation.

WALKING THE POLITICAL TIGHTROPE.

It has been evident for some time past that the issues of the coming political campaign in this State would test the adroitness and tact of candidates very severely. The debris question and the Sunday law are both exceedingly difficult to handle, inasmuch as they divide the voters sharply, and create a very embarrassing position for the unfortunate persons whose main object it is to conciliate as many people as possible, and who dare not take decided ground upon these "burning" questions, lest they should cause fatal antagonisms. But since the aforesaid issues are very serious ones to a large number of the voters, it follows that they are not content to accept equivocal statements from office-seekers. On the contrary, both sides are determined that the men for whom they vote shall occupy thoroughly explicit positions. They demand unconditional indorsement of the views they hold, and the consequence is that the poor candidates are compelled to walk the political tight-rope under the most difficult circumstances. One candidate for the executive office has already essayed this feat, in response to an inquiry from the Anti-Debris Association as to his attitude on that question. Mr. James A. Johnson is not a neophyte in politics, but his experience has not been of much use to him in this matter. He has thought it necessary to say something; yet it is perfectly evident in every line of his letter that he would much rather not have spoken, and the extreme embarrassment of his situation is reflected in his cautious and by no means unambiguous utterances.

He begins by saying that he had intended "delaying any expression of opinion "upon this very important question until "called before the Convention at San "Jose," but fearing that his silence "might "be construed as meaning evasion of the "subject," he will briefly state his opinion. He evidently discovers at the outset that this is not an easy thing to do, however, for he finds it necessary to set out with an expression of goodwill towards the hydraulic miners. He says, "I do not "wish to cripple the great industry of "hydraulic mining in California, and as a "private citizen or as a public official I "shall to the utmost of my ability protect "that interest." That looks like a tolerably thoroughgoing indorsement of hydraulic mining, as far as it goes. If as an official Mr. Johnson would protect it "to the "utmost of his ability," it is difficult to see how he could countenance any movement hostile to it. But he proceeds: "Our prosperity and our permanence as "a commonwealth depend in a great "measure upon the successful cultivation "of the soil; this being an indisputable "fact, we would be criminally negligent to "allow the best part of our State to be "ruined by debris, even saying nothing "of the duty of the Government to protect private property. This brings me "to the indorsement of the ancient legal "proposition 'That every man must so "use his own as not to injure his neighbor.' The citizen, official or party who "refuses an unequivocal indorsement of this "principle will hardly become prominent in "California." This looks very like a thorough-going indorsement of the Anti-Debris platform, though when taken in connection with the preceding remarks it may be calculated to engender some confusion of mind in the average reader.

But having thus forcibly and "unequivocally" declared himself in favor of both sides "to the utmost extent of his ability," Mr. Johnson goes on to observe: "I view "the coming danger with as much alarm "as can be felt by any one;" (which is to say, that he will not yield to any man in his capacity for being frightened;) "but "I am unable to offer a solution of the "great problem—how to save to the people "the good fruits of both the hills and the "valleys." This is discouraging, because if Mr. Johnson had been able to propose a solution of the problem, all the other candidates would have been spared the funambulistic performance which now awaits them. "But," he adds, in a burst of optimism, "that it may be done I have "no doubt." On reflection he seems to have thought that perhaps this expression of confidence was too strong, so he proceeds: "However, to be understood as I mean, "the owners of the mines must find their "own methods for the use and enjoyment "of their property, subject to settled principles of law, and admitted principles of "right and justice." This again looks like a too prominent leaning towards the Anti-Debris side, so he winds up by saying: "I would deprecate as much as any-"one the failure of hydraulic mining in "California, and do not think it will fail, "but the rivers and valleys, and the property of individuals, must be protected."

We are not surprised that the Marysville *Appeal* should think that "the letter appears somewhat equivocal in its construction." If it had not so appeared the writer would have altogether failed in his purpose, which obviously was to hold his balance-pole as evenly as possible. It is quite possible by careful analysis to make out a distinct indorsement of both sides of the question, but taking the letter as a whole it is not possible to say what Mr. Johnson really means. What his ultimate meaning in the premises is, of course everybody understands. He is a candidate, and he wants to secure as many votes as possible. That is the desire of all candidates, and therefore it is hardly to be expected that this class should welcome the opportunity of "putting themselves "on record" in connection with issues which divide the community. The candidate's view is that if he takes sides strongly he destroys his prospects, and there is undoubtedly much to be said for that view. He wants to be elected, and if he cannot be elected on a one-sided programme he will not accept that programme. Moreover, as neither of the parties has thus far taken sides on these issues, and as it is conceivable, to say the least, that they may feel very much as the candidates do in regard to them, the fierce insistance of the various partisans of Debris and Anti-Debris, Sunday Law and Anti-Sunday Law, is calculated to inflict cruel torture upon office-seekers, and to darken the political atmosphere with balance-pole literature of the type of Mr. Johnson's interesting but enigmatic letter. No doubt there will be plenty more of this peculiar kind of correspondence, but very few candidates will wish to be less "equivocal" than we find the ex-Lieutenant Governor.

GARIBALDI.

Italy has lost one of her best patriots in Garibaldi, but he had done his work, and lived to witness the enfranchisement of his country. He was not a statesman nor a profound thinker, but essentially a man of action. His courage, devotion and simplicity fitted him to be a popular hero, and to keep alive the desire for freedom in Italy until the time was ripe for throwing off the yoke. It cannot be said that he was a good General, though his gallantry and persistence were admirable. His genius was rather for the conduct of semi-romantic enterprises than for the steady prosecution of elaborate military projects. He was more of a free lance than of a regular soldier, and to this singularity of tendency was due the several failures in the field which diminished his usefulness at critical junctures. His ideas of freedom for Italy were not always either consistent or reasonable. He would have preferred a republic even when it was apparent to all the world that such a form of government would only pave the way for the restoration of despotism. He was a fierce enemy of the Roman Catholic Church, which he regarded to the last as the deadly foe of liberty and liberal institutions. His deep and fervent patriotism, his perfect purity of character, and his disinterestedness, gave him a powerful hold on the affections of the people, and he was therefore an object of constant anxiety to the ruling powers, as a man who could by the mere magic of his voice raise tumults, and who could not be trusted always to refrain from enterprises which threatened to produce evil consequences. According to his lights he steadily pursued the path of duty. He could never be induced to tie himself to any Government, and he was prompt to voice his discontent whenever the course of the Government displeased him. He had ample cause for his lifelong hatred of Austria, and even in his old age he sought to stir up a war against her, though it was plain at the time that the success of his plan would have imperiled the hard-won independence of Italy. Garibaldi was a born revolutionist, though he had nothing of the subtilty requisite for successful conspiracy. He frequently acted in concert with Mazzini, but his own idea of revolution was simply a resort to arms, and he was always ready to take the field against despotism, no matter how hopeless the struggle. He refused distinctions to the last, though he accepted a public grant for his support. He will live in Italian history with Mazzini, Cavour and Victor Emanuel, as prominent in the little band of patriots, statesmen and soldiers, whose united efforts effected the liberation and rehabilitation of their country. And his memory will be cherished especially because to his great and continuous services he added a blameless private life, and a nobility of sentiment which kept him free from all paltry and sordid considerations.

OUGHT NOT TO BE TRUE.

A report exists at Washington that George Gorham is soon to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior. This report ought not to be true, though after what has already happened it is impossible to feel any confidence that it is not. Gorham is obnoxious to criticism in several regards. He was the most indecent, shameless and brutal vilifier of President Garfield. He was an impudent defender of the star route thieves. He was the most repulsive exponent of the "machine" element in Republican politics. To appoint such a man to a high office, therefore, would be to inflict a deliberate insult upon the friends of President Garfield, and thus to widen a breach in the party which is already sufficiently menacing; to give the indorsement of the Administration to a professed champion of thieves and scoundrels; to manifest the most contemptuous disregard of that large and rapidly increasing class of voters who demand reform and purity in the public service, and who are indisposed to tolerate or countenance any more of the official scandals which disgraced Grant's second term, and so nearly wrecked the Republican party subsequently. These are all good reasons why George Gorham should not be given office, but it remains to be seen whether they will suffice to prevent the wrong from being done.

THE RESCUE OF THE ALTA MINERS.

The rescue of the seven miners who were imprisoned in the Alta mine for sixty-five hours is a fortunate issue of what threatened to be a great calamity, though it is detracted from by the death of the two miners, Callahan and Bennett, who had volunteered to go to the rescue of their comrades. The gallantry which led these poor fellows thus to sacrifice themselves will doubtless secure to their families sufficient recognition of their deserts. It is remarkable that the seven imprisoned miners should have suffered so little comparatively, when the nature of their situation is considered. They were shut in on one of the low levels, where the heat is exceedingly great, and they were without ice, which is as necessary at those depths as air. Foul gases, hot water, and an insufficiency of air, added to the dangers of their position. It is evident that nothing could have saved them but their sagacity in getting into the cooling-station and availing themselves of the compressed air-pipe. Outside of the station they probably could not have lived half an hour, but the compressed air-pipe afforded them relief, and enabled them to endure the confinement until they were rescued.

MORE ABOUT CANDIDATES.

H. K. Brown, Sonoma, for the Assembly.

J. Brickwedel (Rep.), San Francisco, for Congress.

R. M. Turner (Dem.), Butte, for Railroad Commissioner.

Dr. James Green (Dem.), Butte, for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Wells Drury (Rep.), Reno, Nev., for Superintendent of Public Schools.

E. E. Leake (Dem.), Solano, for State Senator from Yolo and Solano.

Rev. W. H. Hill (Rep.), Marin, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. B. Stevens (Dem.), of Napa, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, is announced as a candidate.

Colusa county—Albert Mitchum (Dem.), for County Surveyor; Julius Weyand (Dem.), for County Clerk; Gil. Jones (Dem.), for Sheriff; Matt. F. Johnson (Dem.), for Superior Judge.

El Dorado county (Republicans)—For Senator, George Bromhan, Thomas Fraser and B. F. Davis; Assemblyman, Isaac P. Jackson; Sheriff and Treasurer, C. E. Merrill, Thomas Fraser, C. H. Cromwell, W. H. Hamman, Thomas Hardie, John W. Miller; County Clerk and Recorder, E. W. Witmer; Assessor and County Collector, C. E. Merrill, Garrett W. Fontain, W. R. Dains; District Attorney, George G. Blanchard, M. P. Bennett; School Superintendent, Charles E. Markham, M. H. Gates.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, June 3d.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento June 7th: Mrs. Padoy and two children, H. P. Blanchard, J. G. Johnson, San Francisco; Mrs. J. H. Shepard and child, St. Louis; G. Gould, F. A. Armstrong, Bridgeport, Conn; Dr. F. C. Sheldon and daughter, George Bancroft and wife, San Jose; Mrs. Wm. Raymond, Arthur Raymond, Marshall, Mich.; M. Leonard, New York; J. R. Whiteley, Alfred Beckard, England.

CARLIN, June 4th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: A. D. Hall, Boston; Mrs. S. O. Wood, Chicago; Miss Angie Nicholson, H. Schmerler, Dennis O'Connel, John W. Clason, Joseph Garman, New York; J. H. Roberts, San Francisco; J. W. Wild, Brooklyn, N. Y.; V. G. Samuel, St. Louis; H. H. McClellan, Placerville, Cal.; M. C. Fox, Salt Lake; Oscard Townsend, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. S. J. Gartley, Burlington, Ia.; Mrs. J. R. Rodgers, Baltimore; W. G. Parson and wife, New Jersey; O. Voight, A. Reiners, Japan; T. M. Merrill, C. Brockway, Fred A. Brockway, Michigan; A. Losier, California; Miss Hannah Blackwell, Albany, N. Y.; John T. McLean, Alameda, Cal.; 140 emigrant passengers, including 110 males, to arrive in Sacramento June 6th.

NEWHALL, June 4th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: F. Thompson and wife, Mrs. George Reynolds, Tucson; Mrs. B. Barnett, Mrs. C. Billicke, Tombstone; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Peyton, New York; J. R. Scupham, G. P. Thurston, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Spier, Mrs. D. Farquharson, San Francisco; A. A. Porter, Tucson; Mrs. D. B. Hendrickson and son, Iowa; I. W. Hellman, H. C. Austin, J. E. Helenbeck and wife, J. D. Lynch, Edward Leake, Thomas Ross, Jacob Tickel, Los Angeles; D. D. Millwee, Oakland; Judge Moffit and wife, San Francisco; Robert Dougherty, A. J. Curry, San Bernardino; F. Fortman, J. R. Hennessy, San Francisco; Joseph New, El Paso; Jacob Cohen, Los Angeles.

OMAHA, June 4th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento June 8th: Mrs. Ingersoll, William Lang Chapman, Portland, Or.; F. W. Hatch and wife, Napa; Max Schluter, Durango; J. J. Esher, Chicago; H. W. Wieland, San Francisco; J. Werner, Mrs. J. L. Schmitt, Mrs. Kate Cleveland, Mrs. William Kaine, New York; B. W. Pearse, Miss Pemberton, Victoria, B. C.; Mrs. A. J. Crawhall, London, Eng.; Mrs. C. A. Thompson and daughter, St. Louis; K. Bruce, England; Dr. J. H. Parkinson, Ireland; D. Bruce, Presidion; J. Bell, Emma Chapman, Arcadia, Cal.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), June 4th.—Passed Topeka to-day, to arrive in San Francisco June 10th: M. Goldberg, Waterproof, Ind.; D. Black, Los Angeles; W. C. Van Fleet, Mrs. J. W. Bruno, Sacramento.

The Fresno *Expositor* is enthusiastic over alfalfa, and considers it the duty of every farmer to devote a portion of his ground to its culture. It believes that on a moderate estimate it will yield $60 an acre every season.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Lake Schooner Lost and All on Board Drowned—Excursion of Noted Men—Tragedy in Arkansas—The Great Strike—Deathbed Marriage—The Forged Bonds Matter—Gales in the South and West—Two Men Drowned—Pacific Coast Postal Changes—Etc.

[LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Another Lake Disaster—Schooner Lost and All on Board Drowned.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—A special from South Haven, Mich., this evening, says: The schooner Industry, from St. Joseph, capsized just north of this harbor to-day, and all on board were drowned. The wreck was near the shore, and witnessed by hundreds; but owing to the terrible sea it was impossible to render any assistance to the drowning crew. When first seen the sailors were clinging to the rigging, but were washed away one by one. Captain King, the master, was the last to go down. He was at one time so near the shore as to be recognized by acquaintances. Part of the rigging came ashore, together with a boat bearing the name "Industry." There is no question as to the identity of the craft. Gallant efforts were made by the sailors ashore to rescue the perishing crew, but the wreck was carried rapidly by the terrible gale that nothing could reach her. The severest storm of the season was raging, and it was impossible to do anything except to wait till morning, when a search for the bodies will begin.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SOUTH HAVEN (Mich.), June 4th.—The schooner Industry has come ashore, and is a total wreck. Captain King and his son and another man, all of St. Joseph, Michigan, are drowned.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, June 4th.—A South Haven special says a board bearing the name "Belle of Richmond" came ashore there this evening, and it is feared that she also has gone down with her crew.

Terrific Gales in the West and South.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—The *Inter Ocean* has specials from points along the east shore of Lake Michigan, stating that there was a very heavy gale from the northwest yesterday, causing mariners considerable trouble.

PETERSBURG (Va.), June 4th.—A storm this afternoon, extending from Halifax to Garysburg, North Catolina, leveled houses, trees and fences. In the wreck of one of the houses two children were killed. Hailstones as large as man's fist fell, damaging the crops seriously. It is feared that fallen trees will delay the trains.

Three Men Drowned.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4th.—D. B. Ready and George Dexter, of Hampton, were drowned to-day off Sewell's Point.

ST. LOUIS, June 4th.—Advices are received that Maurice R. Clander, General Agent in St. Louis of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, was drowned yesterday near Humboldt, Kansas.

The Labor Trouble.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—Everything remains quiet among the rolling mill strikers at Irondale. Talks with them indicate that they expect a speedy settlement of the difficulty at Pittsburg, and instructions from the leaders to begin work again, which they would be glad to obey. Rumors are current that negotiations are being carried on with a view to a settlement between the employers and employed on a basis of five per cent. advance.

NEW YORK, June 4th.—The Trades Unions to-day arranged for a monster mass meeting to protest against the Penal Code. The roofers and tinsmiths are organizing to demand sixteen per cent. increase in wages.

The new Penal Code does not go into effect until December next. It provides for the punishment of persons who break contracts of service, or hiring knowing that the probable consequences will be to endanger person or valuable property, thus taking cognizance apparently of strikes; as, for example, when the workmen in an iron furnace agree to quit work just as the molten metal is ready for casting, when compositors on a newspaper withdraw at an hour purposely so late as to prevent the issuing of the next day's paper, when railroad hands stop at a fixed time along the line of road, leaving the cars, passengers and freight wherever they may happen to be at the moment.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), June 4th.—Representatives of business interests in the State meet in Convention on Thursday, to form an association for the protection of business men, merchants, manufacturers, shippers and farmers, as against all questions jeopardizing their business.

CLEVELAND, June 4th.—The excitement among the iron-workers is more intense to-night. The non-Union men held a meeting at Newburgh this afternoon, and about 500 were present. Members of the Amalgamated Association were present in large numbers, and took a prominent part in the meeting, making speeches in their interest. It is doubtful if more than a small number will resume work in the morning because of intimidation.

CINCINNATI, June 4th.—The iron-workers held a meeting at Covington last night, which was secret. Rumors disagree as to what the proceedings were. The feeling to-day seems good, and rather favorable to an early adjustment of the difficulties.

Postal Changes for the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, June 4th.—Following are the Pacific coast postal changes announced for the week: Established—Artesia, Los Angeles county, Cal., William M. Wilson, Postmaster; Rattlesnake, Placer county, Cal., Herbert C. Ewing, Postmaster. Discontinued—Ida, Lane county, Oregon; Timpanogus, Wasatch county, Utah; Galeyville, Cochise county, Arizona. Postmasters appointed—John S. Washburne, Clark's Station, Mariposa county, Cal.; Oren Finertie, Huron, Fresno county, Cal.; James H. Zimmerman, Pacific, El Dorado county, Cal.; Josiah C. Williamson, Pescadero, San Mateo county, Cal.; Theodore Ruth, Pomona, Los Angeles county, Cal.; Lewis Ensign, Round Mountain, Shasta county, Cal.; Sallie E. Smith, Temperance, Fresno county, Cal.; George H. Thompson, Fossil, Wasco county, Oregon; Byron Pahruff, Knight, Marion county, Oregon; W. H. Bush, Riverside, Pacific county, Washington Territory; Niel Anderson, Richareld, Sevier county, Utah; G. M. Clark, Salina, San Pete county, Utah.

The Forged Bonds Matter.

WASHINGTON, June 4th.—There is a mystery attached to the case of Brockway, the bond forger, who was recently indicted here and brought to Washington last night. Guild, Brockway's lawyer, arrived in the city to-day, and will insist that the Government carry out its original agreement with his client, and release him. It is certain that the Government did not procure Brockway's indictment, and it is not known who is behind some of the individuals who have appeared against him here. There is no longer any doubt in the minds of the Treasury officials who have investigated the bond forgeries, that the plates were made from genuine dies obtained from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is believed that the Government is in possession of much valuable information concerning the forgeries, but the utmost secrecy is maintained about it. It is reported that $23,000,000 of forged bonds, made from impressions obtained from genuine plates, are in circulation; but this statement is denied with as much positiveness as it is made, and from sources entitled to as much confidence. Sensational reports are also afloat of the issue of spurious silver certificates, made from impressions of the genuine plates.

Bishop Gilmour and His Excommunicating Letter.

CLEVELAND, June 4th.—The breach between Bishop Gilmour and his flock is wider to-night than ever. His letter threatening to excommunicate the lady members of the Land League was read in the Catholic churches to-day and commented upon by the priests, who favored the Bishop's position. A large meeting of the Land League was held to night, and the general sentiment favored the ladies, who have the support of all the Land Leaguers in the city. The ladies are determined not to disband. Miss Mary Rowland, President of the Ladies' Branch Land League, has written a bitter open letter to Bishop Gilmour, in which she says the women of Parnell Branch of the Land League will continue in the work they have undertaken. She sets the Bishop's threat of excommunication at defiance.

Excursion of Notables.

WASHINGTON, June 4th.—Chief Justice Waite, Justice Gray, General Sherman and one or two others will take a trip to Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley and the other great places of the Pacific coast this summer. This party of gentlemen will start early in July, and although General Sherman has just returned from a long and busy journey to that coast, he is as enthusiastic over the project as if it were to be his first visit to these places instead of the tenth.

Senator Miller and Family.

WASHINGTON, June 4th.—Mrs. Senator Miller and Miss Dora Miller will start to-morrow for Europe, and after a few weeks in Paris will return to this country in August, going immediately then to their home in California. The visit is party undertaken for the benefit of Miss Miller's health. Senator Miller will remain here until the adjournment of Congress, by which time his family will return, and they will proceed westward together.

A Deathbed Marriage.

ST. LOUIS, June 4th.—Lieutenant Augustine Hewitt, of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, died at San Antonio, Tex., after a short illness, yesterday. Prior to his death, and after his case had been pronounced hopeless by his physicians, he was married to Miss Katherine, eldest daughter of Colonel Blanton Duncan. Mrs. Hewitt is also very sick, and not expected to live. Lieutenant Hewitt was a native of Bridgeport, Conn.

A Noble Sentiment.

BOSTON, June 4th.—At a memorial service in Brighton this evening, under the auspices of the G. A. R., Colonel J. D. Washburne, of Worcester, delivered an address, in which he advocated the repeal of all legislation disqualifying Confederate soldiers from positions in the United States army.

A Town Burned by Drunken Negroes.

TUSCALOOSA, June 4th.—The town of Epes, in Sumter county, Alabama, was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. In the afternoon a crowd of drunken negroes became very boisterous in the streets, insulting citizens and threatening violence. The white men banded together and drove the turbulent crowd out of town. After nightfall the negroes returned and set fire to the place. Seven stores were burned. Four of the negroes boarded a train on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, and were arrested when the train arrived here this afternoon. They are now in jail, and will be taken to Epes to-morrow.

Stalwart War Horses Biting Their Thumbs at Each Other.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Don Cameron and Senator Logan have had a falling out, and the results will probably be witnessed in the Senate to-morrow. The trouble arises out of the attempt to put General Sherman, in common with other army officers who have reached the age of 62, on the retired list. Logan insists that this shall be done, and Don Cameron says it shall not. The House has already passed the army appropriation bill with this compulsory retirement clause in it. The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported in favor of the bill with the clause, but providing that Sherman shall be retired on full pay. It was said by a Senator that Sherman did not care whether he was retired or not. But it Sherman did not care there were certain feminine friends and relatives of his who besought Don Cameron to see to it that he was not shelved. Cameron gave his promise. Then followed a meeting of the Military Committee at Don Cameron's house on the memorable night when the ticket that the Independents nominated in Philadelphia was telegraphed to the Senator. He received the dispatch when the committee was there. Logan insisted in committee that Sherman ought to be retired as well as anybody else, and he gave what he thought were good reasons. Cameron paced back and forth over his velvet carpets, and at last broke out excitedly, in effect: "I tell you I won't have Sherman retired. He's as good a man as there is in the army." He went on to assert that he would not allow the retirement of the General, and used very emphatic language. Logan looked black and grim, and when Cameron finished he said: "See here, Senator, I want you to understand that you can't bulldoze and boss me and this committee. We won't be bulldozed. You've got a right to your opinion, and we have to ours; but you can't build your opinions into your view. If you want to fight this thing on the floor of the Senate, go ahead; but no dictating to the committee."

At length Cameron was persuaded into agreeing to the retirement of Sherman, providing the General was allowed full pay.

When the matter came up in the Senate Cameron took a seat right within reach of Logan's ponderous fist—a fist which he swings vigorously during an argument such as he was then making in favor of the retirement clause.

Cameron, without fear, rose and putting his face so near that of Logan as to excite comment, asked the swarthy Senator if Sherman wasn't as good a man as there was in the army, and added that he had an amendment ready to offer exempting Sherman from the provisions of the bill. He then snapped his fingers contemptuously under Logan's nose, and walked away.

After the Senate had adjourned, Logan went to a certain prominent person and said: "What kind of a man is that Cameron, any way? Here he approves a measure in committee, and then comes in the Senate and fights it and me, and he's going to try and beat us. All right. If he carries on the bulldozing business with too high a hand I will have Sherman retired any way. Let him understand that Sherman can be retired under the present law."

This message has been carried to Cameron, and when the bill comes up to-morrow a collision between the two stalwarts is likely to follow.

Logan's dislike of Sherman is well known, and he is himself not over popular with his Democratic associates. On the other hand, Cameron's warmest personal friends are on the Democratic side, and he relies upon this friendship, and the fact that the Democrats greatly prefer Sherman to Sheridan at the head of the army, to beat Logan.

Logan is reported as saying now that he expects to be beaten in the Senate, but thinks Don Cameron will find it a very costly victory.

No Truth Whatever.

NEW YORK, June 4th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There is no truth whatever in the report that George C. Gorham is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, nor in the one that ex-Senator Paddock is to be made Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The President at Home Again.

WASHINGTON, June 4th.—The President has returned to Washington, and he is not expected to leave again until after Congress adjourns.

Murderous Brothers.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), June 4th.—Advices from Leesville, Conway county, say a colored desperado named Wade Beed shot and killed Captain John Reeves because Mrs. Reeves reprimanded him (Beed) for leaving the gate open. This is the second or third man Beed has killed, and his brother has killed a like number. The murderer is still at large.

Hebrew Emigrant Aid Societies.

NEW YORK, June 4th.—A Convention of the various Hebrew Emigrant Aid Societies was held to-day, to take concerted action for the reception, distribution, transportation and colonization of the Russian refugees.

Renominated for Congress.

CARLISLE (Pa.) June 4th.—The Democrats have renominated F. E. Beltzhoover for Congress.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, June 4th—Midnight.—Highest temperature 74°, lowest 60°.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—Highest temperature, 57°; lowest, 46°.

The Election in Oregon and the Chinese Question.

NEW YORK, June 5th—A. M.—The *Times* in an editorial says: At the election in Oregon to-day the first member of the next Congress will be chosen. The peculiar feature of contest, however, is the prominence given to the Chinese question. It is claimed by the Democrats that "this is the first opportunity that a Pacific coast State has had of marking its sense of the gross tergiversation of the Republican party in betraying the pledges of the Chicago platform in regard to the Chinese question." Exactly how the marking is to be, except increased Democratic majorities, does not appear. Latterly Oregon has been conceded to be a Democratic State, and the only logical result of the so-called "Republican betrayal" in the matter of the Chinese question, must be to give the Democrats a largely increased majority. Our Democratic friends will of course, in case their majority is diminished, concede that the treatment of the Chinese immigration bill by Congress and the President has met with popular approval.

Thomas Jefferson's Remains.

NEW YORK, June 5th—A. M.—The *Times'* Richmond special says: The proposition to remove the body of Thomas Jefferson from the old grave-yard at Monticello, in this State, and place it in the cemetery at Washington, meets with widespread indignation in Virginia. It is safe to assume, from all that can be learned, that the remains will not be disturbed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Egyptian Situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4th.—Dervisch Pasha, Commissioner, and Lebib Bey, assistant Commissioner, Ahmed Essad Effendi, second assistant Commissioner, and Vilmy Bey, attache to the Commission, have sailed for Cairo. All the foreign Embassadors were summoned to the Porte last evening, and informed of the dispatch of the Commission, with the object of endeavoring to effect reconciliation between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha, and restore order.

Lord Dufferin, British Minister, telegraphed Earl Granville that in view of the Sultan's action in sending a Commission to Egypt, a postponement of the Conference was desirable.

The Porte has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, expressing the opinion that the Conference is no longer called for, since the Commission sent to Egypt will suffice to restore order.

It is said that Ahmet Urzzi, the Sultan's confidential agent in Egypt, has succ