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

SACRAMENTO, June 5, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of Barom.	Ther.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	29.85	62	Calm	Calm				Clear
Portland	29.96	63	S.	16	Brisk			Threat'g
Roseburg	29.98	57	N. W.		Light		.01	Lt. rain
Red Bluff	29.94	68	S.	10	Fresh			Clear
Sacramento	30.02	67	S. W.	9	Fresh			Clear
S. Francisco	30.06	60	S. W.	13	Fresh			Fair
Visalia	29.94	74	W.		Light			Clear
Los Angeles	30.03	61	N. W.		Light			Cloudy
San Diego	30.04	61	N. W.		Light			Clear

Maximum temperature, 77; minimum, 55.

River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 4 in.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—Indications for California: Fair weather. For north Pacific coast region: Local rains.

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 Government bonds are quoted at 120¾ for 4s of 1907; 114½ for 4½s; 19¾ for 3½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; silver bars, 114½.

Silver in London, 52 6-16d; consols, 100 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.

Mining stocks opened quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. The Utah and Savage assessments of $1 50 and 50 cents went on, and by this means the price of the former was raised to $3 20 and the latter to 80 cents, against $1 15 and 25 cents respectively last Saturday. There was an advance of 37½ cents in Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated and 25 cents in Mexican. The appreciation in other kinds varied from 5 cents to 25 cents.

James McNally was shot dead in San Francisco yesterday morning by A. J. Rearden.

William Pearsol was accidentally shot and killed by his brother last week on Assotin creek in Washington Territory.

H. C. Larsgn is missing in Colusa county, and fears are entertained of foul play.

Albert Snibley is on trial at Merced for the murder of Peter E. Scott.

At Merced, Sunday night, William Dennison walked out of a door in the second story of his lodging, while asleep, and was severely hurt.

George Norris, living near Avon, Ont., is 103 years old, and well and hearty. His grandfather and grandmother reached the age of 106 and 107, respectively, and his own father lived to be 103.

Guiteau's last hope is gone, as the Court in bank declines to reopen his case for argument.

James Winpenny, worth $250,000, committed suicide at Philadelphia yesterday.

Three negroes were hanged by a mob Sunday night near Butterfield, Arkansas, for outraging a 15-year-old girl.

The Geneva award bill has been approved by the President.

The annual Convention of the International Typographical Union opened at St. Louis yesterday.

A son of Crown Prince Frederick William is coming to America in October.

W. Frank Stewart, well known in California and Nevada as editor, miner and "earthquake expert," died yesterday at Boston.

Edward Tool was sentenced at Marysville yesterday to 18 months' imprisonment for assault with a deadly weapon.

The corner-stone of the new Hall of Records was laid at Santa Cruz yesterday by the Grand Lodge of California, F. and A. M.

In Osage county, Florida, yesterday, Mr. Warburton, his wife and twin children were drowned.

Two men were found murdered Saturday near Perham, Minn., and a fifteen-year-old boy is suspected of the crime.

A Baptist preacher ravished his 13-year-old step granddaughter in Shannon county, Missouri, and fled to escape lynching.

Another revolt and horrible massacre is reported from Calcutta, 4,000 people having been killed.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Jockey Club races at St. Louis.

A spirited election for School Trustees took place at Dutch Flat Saturday.

The schooner Yankee Blade was wrecked within five miles of South Chicago Saturday, but no lives were lost.

In a railroad accident near Muscada, Wis., yesterday, five men were severely injured, one fatally.

Two more cases of small-pox were discovered on the steamer Altonower at San Francisco yesterday, which will keep the vessel thirty days longer in quarantine.

Fire at Petaluma.

The State election in Oregon took place yesterday, and the indications now are that the Republicans made nearly a clean sweep.

An important capture of horsethieves has just been made near Lewiston, Idaho.

E. Durnal lost his life by a fall over a precipice near Seattle, W. T.

Hiram B. Potter, sentenced to a life imprisonment at Tombstone, A. T., made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to escape Sunday evening.

George Sly, resisting arrest at Hudson Hot Springs, N. M., yesterday, killed two of the posse, and was then riddled with bullets.

The Italians of Chicago propose to hold a public demonstration in honor of Garibaldi.

A band of counterfeiters have been captured at Philadelphia, among them a Gopher Bill.

Salt Lake will be connected with Denver by rail by the 1st of January.

Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

A mine has been discovered in a street of Moscow.

Blaine declines to be a candidate at large in Maine for representative in Congress.

The first and second clauses of the repression bill were passed in Committee of the Whole in the English House of Commons yesterday.

Nineteen deaths occurred in San Francisco yesterday.

The personal property in the city and county of San Francisco, according to the Assessor's books, amounts to $60,396,712.

In the Los Gatos country are the graves of two Union soldiers. A post of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Jose sent thirty members to Los Gatos to decorate these graves on the Sunday preceding Decoration Day. They requested the pastors of the churches there to announce that the decoration exercises would take place after the church services. This the preachers refused to do, and they proceeded to denounce the proposed exercises as a desecration of the Sabbath day. This leads the Los Gatos *News* to pronounce the proceeding as indicative of "narrow-gauge" religion.

THE Woodland *Democrat* is out in an article charging that the farmers of the State, with a few exceptions, have, during the last few years, failed to clean their grain properly, and in many cases entirely. It shows by figures that to clean grain thoroughly is a net gain of $79 per 1,000 sacks, on the basis that 10 per cent. is rejected by running through a good cleaner.

WHAT in creation are the Democrats going to do between June 20th and August 30th. Until the latter date they will have no antagonists to fight, while Republicans will have nothing to do but put in heavy licks upon the boldly presented candidates of their enemies. It is a terrible thing to be so situated that you can't hit the other fellow.

IT is charged that a sober-sided and aged San Francisco paper made this remarkable geographical statement recently: "Wheat is now grown extensively in most of the Mediterranean countries, and its shipment thence to England through the Suez canal is much less expensive than shipment from New York to Liverpool."

PROFESSOR BERNARD MOSES, of the State University, in a recent lecture, said: "The great danger toward which we are drifting in the management of our educational affairs is the danger of too much reliance on the State government, and too little local responsibility."

WE present this morning on the fourth page a good portrait of Earl Spencer, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, whose Chief Secretary, Lord Frederick Cavendish, was recently assassinated.

THE Tucson *Star* says: The *entente cordiale* prevails in an eminent degree between the authorities of Sonora and Arizona. In fact we are as thick as three in a bed.

THE Wheatland *Messenger* says that the crop and business outlook in that section are very encouraging. The late north wind damaged crops only about three per cent.

THE Folsom *Telegraph* says it hears very little of matters political. Has the *Telegraph* lost the sense of hearing, or has it ceased to read its exchanges?

HOW THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS IS MANAGED.

A San Francisco journal recently expressed the hope, in a timid and deprecating way, that the newly-appointed Postmaster of that city would not dismiss the Chief Deputy, Mr. Doherty, even though the politicians should ask him to do so. We do not know why our contemporary should expect from Mr. Backus a line of conduct based on higher principles than are furnished by the system to which he is indebted for his new appointment. We are on the contrary quite certain that so long as that system is tolerated by the American people, it will continue to produce abuses of the kind which our contemporary deprecates in advance. The situation thus introduced to notice may, however, be studied with profit by thinking men. Who is this Mr. Doherty, whose removal from office it is feared would diminish the efficiency of the San Francisco Postoffice? He is a man who has for twenty years been the real Postmaster of San Francisco; whose knowledge and experience have been relied on by a long series of nominal Postmasters; who has done the principal executive work of the Postoffice; who has by his activity, honesty, and fidelity earned promotion a hundred times, yet who continues to drudge, unrecognized, upon a comparative pittance, while at intervals some incompetent who is a politician is put over him, and is given all the honors and emoluments of the office. And every time that such a change takes place this poor Doherty must tremble for his livelihood, and American journalists, who seem not to know that the American people have any voice in these matters, are compelled to come forward and humbly suggest to the new official figurehead that perhaps it would be well for him not to dismiss the man who has been doing the work for which half a dozen consequential Postmasters have been paid, and who, if he is not discharged, will give the public some guarantee for the effectual performance of the work of the Postoffice.

We are not singling out the San Francisco Postoffice because there is anything peculiar about its condition. Unhappily the same remarks will apply to hundreds of other Postoffices. We need not go far from our own doors to find a parallel case. Here in Sacramento the real work of the Postoffice has for years been transacted by Mr. Lewis. To-day it is understood that when Mr. Hopping's term expires there will be a new Postmaster, and already a movement is on foot to secure the position for a politician who does not possess a single qualification for it, who knows nothing of the duties, and who could not be elected to it were it an elective office. Yet there is no guarantee that under the infamous spoils system this applicant may not be successful, and then the man who has made the Sacramento Postoffice the most efficient in the State, and who, like Doherty, has merited promotion in the only way by which it can be earned, will be at the mercy of the incoming political parasite, and the convenience of the public and the safety of the mails will be dependent upon the caprice of that person. This is what the spoils system brings us. Here are two specific instances, familiar to thousands of the people of California, in which the most flagrant injustice has been perpetrated for years together upon men whose deserts cannot be questioned, yet who, after these years of faithful and efficient service, find themselves not only unrewarded, but exposed to abrupt removal at the will of individuals who cannot perform their official duties themselves, who have no claim upon the public, yet who are allowed to revolutionize important public departments at their pleasure, and to put their friends and dependents in the places of capable and faithful officials of no matter how long standing.

There can be no doubt as to what ought to have been done in both these cases, and what would have been done if the public interest, instead of partisan and private greed, were the controlling influence in Federal appointments. The man who ought to be Postmaster of San Francisco to-day is Doherty, and not Backus. The man who ought to succeed Hopping as Postmaster of Sacramento is Lewis, and not any broken-down politician or ward striker or "worker" at primaries and in conventions. And these cases are but illustrative of evils which literally swarm all over the country. Whatever efficiency the United States Postal Service possesses to-day is due to the subordinates, who, like Doherty and Lewis, perform the real work at wretched salaries, while the fund which ought to be employed in rewarding their zeal and fidelity and capacity is squandered in providing "fat" positions for politicians who have neither the ability nor the inclination to do the work for which they are paid. All over the country the spoils system debauches the public service, outrages the people's most loyal and capable servants, and injures the public interests, in this way, and yet the people endure the monstrosity, and even learn to sue humbly for concessions which it is their right to demand.

Eighteen hundred dollars a year for the real Postmaster; four thousand dollars a year for the sham one. That is the scale upon which the compensation is arranged, and then the real worker must take his chances of removal without cause whenever a new sham head is put to his office. This is what the corrupt cant of the day calls "practical politics." Civil Service Reform, which means making Postmasters of the Dohertys and Lewises, and letting the Backuses and their kind earn their living or starve, is repudiated as "sentimental" by the people who champion the spoils system. Under this most corrupt and flagitious system there is no man so worthless and incompetent and dissolute and dishonest that he may not hope to obtain a Federal appointment which will make him the master of scores of industrious, capable and trustworthy men, every one of whom is his superior; while no amount of fidelity, ability, integrity or zeal can secure for the subordinates immunity from arbitrary removal, or obtain promotion in recognition of their services. But we shall have written to little purpose thus far if we have failed to convince our readers that the only hope of reform lies in the total abolition of the system which produces and maintains these abuses. It is useless to quarrel with or to trust to the appointees under that system. It is useless to supplicate the Backuses not to remove the Dohertys. It is vain to count upon the prudence, forbearance, patriotism, of Presidents or Senators or Representatives. No man has yet appeared in public life strong enough to resist the tremendous pressure of the spoils system. No President can withstand that pressure. No member of Congress can even dispense with its assistance. The only means by which improvement can be had is through the removal of the appointing power from the President altogether. Experience has proved that it is a power which no man can employ without constantly abusing it. Neither Congress nor the Executive should have any voice in the appointment of public officials. Every man who seeks office should be made to depend upon his own capacity alone. Every man's capacity should be the sole measure of his fitness for promotion. When the head of a Postoffice or other departmental office goes out, the subordinate immediately below him should be the preferred candidate, other things being equal. But so long as the spoils system lasts there will be incompetence in the figure-heads, and ill-rewarded toil, coupled with cruel uncertainty, will continue to be the lot of the subordinates, no matter what their fitness. Against this irrational, corrupt and inequitable system we protest most earnestly, and call upon the public to recognize its folly, dishonesty, and defiance of their best interests. And we warn the present political leaders that they cannot continue to outrage their constituents by making unfit appointments, without forcing into an irreconcilable revolt those upon whom they most depend for place and power, and without whose support they would speedily collapse into insignificance.

ARABI PASHA AND GLADSTONE.

Arabi Pasha appears to have conceived for England, as administered by Mr. Gladstone, a feeling somewhat similar to that which Chile recently manifested toward the United States. Chile knew that the United States had no navy, and therefore scoffed at our threats. The Egyptian Pasha thinks that though England has a navy, Gladstone can be depended upon not to use force, and so he snaps his fingers at the pacific Premier. Mr. Gladstone has no doubt done much to produce the impression that nothing can induce him to fight. His course in regard to Afghanistan, and his course in regard to the Transvaal, conveyed this impression to the Oriental races. England has completely lost her former prestige at Constantinople, and now an Egyptian Colonel who by a successful revolt has become virtually master of the Khedive, thinks it safe to spit upon the beard of the English infidel. Nor does it seem probable that Mr. Gladstone will do anything to make Arabi Bay repeat his temerity. No European troops will be landed unless a massacre occurs, and then it will be too late. It is one of the drawbacks inseparable from a waiting policy like Mr. Gladstone's that it is always liable to break down in presence of the unforeseen, and that when it does so break down it produces many embarrassing and discreditable complications. Should the Khedive, whose whole dependence is upon England, be murdered, it is safe to predict that the last shade of English influence in the East would disappear, and that the effect would be very dangerous in India. Again, we now find Mr. Gladstone actually driven, by stress of his own policy, to enter into negotiations with "the unspeakable Turk," and to recognize the Porte as fully as though he had never advocated the driving of that power out of Europe, "bag and baggage." Altogether England under a Liberal Government cuts rather a humiliating figure in the Egyptian situation, and as Russian influence is now believed to be paramount at Constantinople, it is not probable that the last of the embarrassments has been seen.

DAVITT'S ALLEGED PROGRAMME.

It is reported that Davitt has determined to carry the land reform question into England and Scotland, and that he will forthwith canvass those countries in behalf of the abolition of landlordism. If he has plenty of leisure, and the interests of Ireland appear to him of secondary consequence, he can no doubt enjoy a very lively season in this way. But a man who naturally desires to witness the fruition of his own schemes will do well to avoid an undertaking the magnitude of which is such that probably several generations must elapse before it can be determined. A land reform movement in England and Scotland might be brought about, but that would be merely the entering wedge. The abolition of landlordism, even supposing it possible, must be a work of time and immense labor, and no man now living is likely to see the accomplishment of the task. If Davitt imagines that he can create in England and Scotland anything like the furore which it is easy to produce among his mercurial countrymen, he knows very little of the temperament of the people he has to do with, and he will probably be disappointed in the outcome of his experiment. Still it may be worth while to try it, if not from his personal standpoint, then for the sake of mankind generally, and the disappointment of individual ambitions should not weigh for a moment against the good of the race.

PASSENGER LISTS.

CARLIN, June 5th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: C. W. Woodbridge, Boston, Mass.; W. T. Horn and wife, William Milford, England; R. B. Milray, L. W. McGlauflin and wife, John F. Maccauley, D. W. Bebbins and wife, Wm. Wolff and wife, Irwin C. Stump, San Francisco; Addie Gardner and two children, Idaho; L. Hardy, wife and child, A. E. Schleiker, Ogden; M. M. Barret and wife, Sierra Valley; Mrs. James R. Gillette, Mrs. D. M. Atwater and two children, Westfield, Mass.; Fannie R. Townsend, Lakeport, Cal.; Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; J. Buckly, J. A. Gordon, Butte, Montana; Geo. B. Dean, Black Hills; Ella M. Moxon, Attica; Barbara Nolan, Denver, Col.; N. A. Gardner, New York; M. G. Mann, New Tacoma, W. T.; 75 emigrant passengers, including 62 males, to arrive in Sacramento June 7th.

NEWHALL, June 5th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: Alex. Torges, Jr., wife, maid and two children, Miss Mamie Torges, Master Emil Torges, Ohio; F. D. McChell, Mrs. Jennie Wilson, San Bernardino; Geo. E. Wasber, J. M. Micker, Arizona; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; Miss Berry, Los Angeles; Mrs. B. P. Allen, Tucson; F. B. Oliver, San Francisco; Geo. H. Anderson and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss M. L. Hopkins, Miss Clara Wodsworth, Oakland; E. E. Leach, Iowa; W. N. Perry, Los Angeles; D. F. Stone, Iowa; J. Sanday, Tucson; Bishop Kip and wife, San Francisco; J. A. Carll, San Bernardino; F. W. Hale, Tombstone; H. Ashley, J. Smith, Chico; Samuel Black, Tombstone; L. Bennet, L. L. Lapierre, Los Angeles; A. C. Smith, W. F. Ross, Geo. Trepanier, Geo. Hunter, Tucson.

OMAHA, June 5th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento June 9th: Frank V. McDonald, Mrs. Henry J. Hall, Jules M. Vonschott, Mrs. Williams, Paris; G. S. Seybolt and wife, Omaha; W. H. Walters, Cincinnati; Alexander Conant, Philadelphia; A. T. Cummings, Milwaukee; H. C. Coles, Buffalo; Henry Miner, Indianapolis; Rev. E. S. McKittrick, Allegheny City, Pa.

COAST AND STATE.

An ice factory has been started at Santa Rosa.

The Albany (Oregon) *Register* has been merged into the Yaquina *Post* and the office removed to Newport.

The people of Salem, Oregon, have raised $11,000 toward the bonus of $15,000, with which to erect a $70,000 woolen mill.

The Pioche *Record* says: Grasshoppers are being hatched out by the million down at Clover Valley. The whole valley is swarming with them.

In Visalia, Tulare county, the patriotic people have subscribed over $800 toward defraying the expenses of their celebration on the Fourth of July.

The *Sun* says the wool shipment from San Diego from February 13th to May 26th, amounts to 1,715 bales, aggregating a total of 811,845 pounds.

The fruit crop at Pleasanton never looked better. The grain crops look favorable, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and the frosts have done no damage to the vines.

The northern terminus of the California Southern Railroad has approached so near to Riverside that the whistle of the engines can be distinctly heard in that town of a clear morning.

The California Iron Company have put up a telephone line between the Central Pacific Railroad station at Clipper Gap and Hotaling, four miles distant. It was in working order for the first time last Monday.

Lincoln is preparing for a rousing celebration on the Fourth of July. They propose to have a parade, barbecue, oration, music, dance and all the other features essential to a grand, good time on such an occasion.

In Sierra valley the grasshoppers are putting in their appearance in full force. Millions are hatching out on the big island. The citizens are making preparations to roll them when they can do so. A great many can be destroyed that way.

J. W. Kennedy, of Bennett valley, Sonoma county, carries forty-seven scars of arrow wounds received during a fight with Indians near Bannack City, Idaho, in 1858. Four months ago he had a tumor weighing 9¼ pounds removed from his side, and more recently a smaller one, both caused by these wounds.

If Nearly Dead

After taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides is the best family medicine on earth.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Guiteau's Last Hope Gone—A Wealthy Man Kills Himself—Three Negro Fiends Hanged—Approval of the Geneva Award Bill—An Entire Family Drowned—Mysteries of the Treasury—Proceedings in Congress—Races at St Louis—The Labor Question—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Treasury Mysteries.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—Regarding the Doyle case, a Washington special says: Mysterious things are constantly happening. Only a little over a week ago the Custodian of the Bureau, Bell, was dismissed for carelessness, in leaving two important dies outside the safe when the closing-up time came. Now, since Bell is out, he refuses to talk about his case, and adds to the mystery of his dismissal, apparently being very well satisfied with his disgrace. Upon the heels of this comes the mysterious poisoning of Brooks, the Chief of the Secret Service. One day during last week he was violently ill, and so were a number of the members of his family. Examination showed that arsenic was in the beef tongue eaten by the family. Why should Brooks be poisoned at a time when rumors are plenty at the Treasury that the counterfeiters hold enough stock in reserve to dictate their own terms, and while rumors of other counterfeit issues from the Government transfer work are heard constantly in official circles? In all this medley of mystery and intrigue, the case of Doyle at Chicago is made to look very small. Whether he gets out or not, is not now regarded as of much consequence, if the Government can really get at the bottom of the affair. One thing is certain, the Treasury people will not be able to go on much further without attracting the attention of Congress. If it were not so near the close of the session, when so many interests are pressing to the front, a resolution of inquiry would have been introduced and pushed for consideration.

It is believed that this week the Treasury people will order Brockway and Smythe released. If this is done, the interest will be concentrated upon the Treasury investigation of the alleged facts submitted in the interest of Doyle. The stories are that of about $23,000,000 in Government bonds having been issued by means of the stolen dies.

The Bonded Spirits Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—Shufeldt, of Chicago, the President of the National Distillers' Association, testified that he raised $4,000 from the Kentucky distillers to get a bill passed reducing the tax to 50 cents a gallon. They intended to hire a lawyer. The bill was amended by striking out the reduction clause, and the fund is now intact. The money was collected from Kentucky because the bonded section of the bill is more in their interest than in the interests of the Northwest. He had, besides this, raised $1,500 in Cincinnati, $1,000 in Lexington, and $1,000 in Pennsylvania. About $1,500 has been used in defending the prohibition suits in Kansas and Ohio, and about $1,500 in defraying the personal expenses of the Executive Committee. Not a dollar was used otherwise. Nobody ever approached the witness offering assistance or wanting employment. The Northwest was chiefly interested in securing a reduction of the tax, because it was largely interested in the export trade, and a reduction to 50 cents per gallon, which would leave a tax of 94 cents per gallon on proof spirits, would enable them to export and also to sell their alcholic spirits for use at home in the arts and manufactures, which they cannot do now and compete with foreign spirits. Varnishes can now be imported cheaper than can be made. If the bonded period was not extended, about 34,000,000 gallons would be unloaded on the market in 1884, against the ordinary amount of 6,000,000 or 8,000,000.

Guiteau's Last Hope Gone.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—Chief Justice Carter and Judges James and Hagner, constituting the Court in bank, to-day rendered a decision upon the last motion filed by Reed in Guiteau's behalf. The Chief Justice delivered the decision as follows: "In the case of Guiteau, the Judges who listened to the argument in that case have come to the conclusion that they have exhausted their powers upon it; that they have heard it patiently, fully and fairly, and that reargument would bring no other conclusion than that already arrived at, and they decline to reopen the case for argument."

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—Davis, referring to his absence on Saturday, said that his designating Ingalls as President pro tem. was according to the precedent set by Thurman, and he would like some authoritative expression on the matter from the Senate. The Committee on Rules was instructed to inquire into and report on the question.

Lapham reported favorably the bill giving women the right of suffrage.

George made a minority report.

Pendleton offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit all the correspondence not heretofore communicated between the State Department, Trescott and Walker Blaine, on the Chile-Peru matter.

Consideration of the army bill was then resumed, and after several amendments, which provoked a lengthy debate, the Senate adjourned without final action.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—White offered a preamble and resolution and the Speaker directed that the resolution only be read. It releases the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of the resolution offered by White, relative to the passage of the bill in relation to the extension of the bonded period for spirituous liquors, and referring that resolution to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department with instructions to report in accordance with rule 24.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not in order under the call of States, while Kelley declared that the Committee on Ways and Means would have reported upon the matter referred to, had it not been for the objection of the gentleman from Kentucky (White).

White replied that the report was that the Committee on Ways and Means was prepared to bring in a whitewashing report of its own conduct.

Kelley—I desire to pronounce the proposition of the gentleman as disingenuous, and as perpetuating a slander inflicted upon the Committee of Ways and Means and on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the resolution of the gentleman. A full response is here (holding up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means).

White—The President of the Western Export Association charges that the gentleman made a bargain with those men.

Kelley—I denounce the gentleman's statement as false and without foundation.

White—Let the preamble be read.

Kelley—It's false, utterly false.

White—The gentleman is too old to bandy words with.

Kelley—Yes, and if I were younger I would speak with more impunity.

White appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 144 to 72.

The call of States was then continued and additional bills were introduced.

Certain days were set apart for the consideration of reports of certain committees.

Turner of Kentucky moved to abolish the duty on trace-chains. Lost—ayes 7, noes 108.

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for public buildings at Concord, N. H., and Marquette, Mich. Adjourned.

Reminiscence of Conkling's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—If any human being has any doubt that Conkling resigned with a distinct intention of being re-elected, there is a bit of circumstantial evidence on the subject which Conkling might call out by addressing another letter to Senator Jones. The Senator said it was a legend of the Senate, accepted on all sides, that when Cameron of Wisconsin took Conkling's seat, which he now occupies, it was after consultation with Senator Jones and the agreement that in case of Conkling's return he should have the seat again.

Father, Mother and Twin Children Drowned.

JACKSON (Fla.), June 5th.—In Osage county to-day Mr. Warburton started in a carriage with his wife and twin children—the entire family—for Lake Eustes. On the way he drove into the lake to water his horse. The latter drew the carriage after him into deep water, and the whole family were drowned. The four bodies were recovered.

Railroad Accident—Several Men Badly Hurt.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—The *Inter Ocean's* Muscoda (Wis.) special says: A construction train of sixteen flat cars, with workmen, came from Prairie du Chien to the gravel pit west of this place, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road this morning. Fearing a washout of the temporary side track, the engine and caboose detached and ran up to the pit, and finding everything all right backed down at full speed and crashed into the flat cars, telescoping the caboose. Five men were badly hurt. August Kirstler, leg broken and internal injuries; since died. Albert Krath, both legs broken. David Cahill, double fracture of thigh and flesh wound in the groin; will probably die. Joseph Valent, wrist and knee fractured, and abdomen badly abraded. Benjamin Bull, foot crushed and badly lacerated. Engineer Whitney testified at the Coroner's inquest that he did not know the flat cars were detached.

Another Schooner Wrecked.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—The schooner Yankee Blade, of Muskegon, with a cargo of 7,000 cedar ties from False Presque Isle, endeavored to make this port in the gale Saturday afternoon, but was unable to do so, and after dragging anchor went before the gale and was beached at 7 o'clock, five miles south of South Chicago. The crew of seven men were obliged to take to the rigging, to escape the waves which broke over her, and remained there till taken off by a tug yesterday. The vessel is a total wreck. She was valued at $7,000.

Suicide of a Capitalist.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5th.—James Winpenny, proprietor of the Arcola Mills, suicided to-day. He leaves an estate valued at $250,000. Mental derangement was the cause.

Three Negroes Hanged to One Tree.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), June 5th.—Sunday week, Butterfield was excited over a report that little Anbie Bridges, aged 13, was repeatedly outraged by three negroes. The story was denied, but now comes a report that these negroes were caught Saturday night, identified by the girl, and on Sunday night hanged to a tree by a mob.

The Labor Difficulty.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—The journeymen horse-shoers have gone on a possible strike, to the number of 250, the bosses having refused to abandon the use of machine-made horseshoes. Incidentally the Union demands an increase of twenty-five cents per day in wages, which would be acceded to if not coupled with the other demand. The strikers say they are certain to win and will go to work in a few days.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—There is little change to note in the labor situation.

Work was resumed at the ore docks of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company to-day, under guard of a detachment of police. Large gangs of strikers hovered around all day, but made no violent demonstration. Some fears are expressed that they will attempt to repeat the exploit of attacking the train as the laborers go home, if an opportunity is offered.

The detectives are still without a clue to the perpetrators. A large number of arrests have been made, but all have been able to prove alibis. It is now believed that it was the work of Bridgeport young roughs, led by a few strikers.

At Irondale the employers and strikers are alike waiting for the result at Pittsburg for furnishing a basis of settlement.

The brickmakers are still out, only one yard running with non-union men.

Most of the striking tanners are reported anxious to return to work, but are held off by fear of violence from the leaders. Most of them are out of money.

It is stated to-night that the employing horseshoers will accede to the demand of the strikers to stop using machine-made shoes.

NEW YORK, June 5th.—Fifteen hundred boiler makers returned to work this morning.

CLEVELAND, June 5th.—The Cleveland Rolling Mills at Newburgh started up this morning with about 500 men at work. There has been no violence yet, but trouble is brewing.

CINCINNATI, June 5th.—The action of the iron workers, at the meeting on Saturday night, having amounted to a virtual declaration for a general strike, on the ground that the committee which made the agreements last fall with the mill owners had exceeded its constitutional power, there is a shutting down of all the mills.

President Jarrett has been sent for, and either his presence or a message from him is expected at a meeting to be held this afternoon.

The plasterer's strike has been successful in obtaining the wages asked—$3 50 per day.

PITTSBURG, June 5th.—The iron situation continues without material change. The latest incidents are regarded by the workmen as indicative of their final success. A few days before the strike commenced, Oliver Bros., of Philadelphia, who employ 3,800 men, and are the largest manufacturers of iron specialties in the country, ordered repairs for their works which would require three months to complete. It is now stated that they will be ready to run within a month. Other manufacturers have also countermanded orders for extensive repairs.

Two Men Murdered—A Boy Suspected.

MOREHEAD (Minn.), June 5th.—The bodies of two murdered men—Mr. Washington and Fred. Fehrerback—were found in Redey, seventeen miles north of Perham, Saturday. Washington was killed with buckshot, and Fehrerback had his throat cut and a bullet wound in the left cheek and a wound from a club. Washington was a surveyor, and lived at Bay City, Mich. Fehrerback lived near here. John Tibbet, aged 15, is suspected of the murder.

A Beastly Pastor.

ST. LOUIS, June 5th.—Information from Shannon county, in this State, is that Parson Barnes, a well-known Baptist preacher, ravished his little step granddaughter, only 13 years old, a few days ago, and then fled to parts unknown. Great excitement was caused in the community, and it is believed that if Barnes is caught he will be lynched.

Death of W. Frank Stewart.

BOSTON, June 5th.—Professor W. Frank Stewart, of Nevada, died at the Crawford House this morning, after a short illness. Previous to 1879 he lived in California and Nevada for many years, where he was miner, editor, State Senator and mining expert. For the past year he has been interested in Maine mining interests.

Death of the First American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, June 5th.—John F. Gray, the first physician in America converted to homeopathy, died here yesterday, aged 78 years.

The Law Must Stand.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—In answer to a protest from certain Deputy Mining Surveyors against the mining law forbidding them to act as attorneys for mineral claimants, Secretary Teller has informed the Commissioner of the Land Office that the law appears to contain correct and sound views of public policy, and he therefore declines to abrogate the law.

Train Robbers Captured.

GALVESTON, June 5th.—The *News'* Dallas special says: Early this morning an attempt was made by four masked men to rob the west-bound express on the Missouri Pacific Railroad near Denton. The train was flagged, but suspicions having been aroused, when the robbers attempted to board the train they were met with a volley which put them to flight. They mistook the mail for the express car. One of them is reported dead. A posse is in hot pursuit of the remaining three.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

GALVESTON, June 5th.—The body of one of the robbers, riddled with bullets, was found a short distance from the scene of the skirmish. He was identified as S. P. Shelton, son of a respectable Johnson county farmer. Another member of the gang, James Carter, also a farmer, surrendered to the authorities. He says two professional robbers induced them to assist in the robbery, but refuses to give their names. Carter served two years for theft.

The Storm in North Carolina.

PETERSBURG (Va.), June 5th.—The storm in Northampton county, North Carolina, yesterday, ruined the cotton, wheat and corn crops. Felter's Academy and many other large buildings were demolished by the wind. The telegraph poles on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad were blown down. Two more persons are reported killed.

Blaine and the Maine Republicans.

AUGUSTA, June 5th.—A call signed by a large number of influential Republicans in every county in the State, to the number of several thousand, asking Blaine to be a candidate at large for representative in Congress, is published. Blaine replies, declining to stand for the place, pleading his twenty-three years of public service, which he left "in consequence of a tragedy that has involved deep changes in the policy of the Government," and says he must attend to long-neglected private duties. He asserts that if his candidacy were a necessity he could not deny the request, but feels assured that it is not.

Coney Island Races.

NEW YORK, June 5th.—At the Coney Island Beach races to-day the first race, one mile, was won by Mamie Fields, Marchioness second, Maggie C. third. Time, 1:47½. The seven furlongs race for three-year-olds was won by Turella, Colonel Sellers second, Olette third. Time, 1:36¼. The selling race, seven furlongs, was won by Olin, Lynchpin second, Prosper third. Time, 1:34½. The mile and a half race was won by Barney Lyen, Potomac second, Colonel Sprague third. Time, 2:43. The mutuals paid $57. Pope, rider of Colonel Sprague, was suspended for supposed foul riding. The hurdle race was won by Ohio Boy, Dalgastan second, Gift third.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 5th.—This was the opening day of the Jockey Club races. The weather was fine, the attendance was large, but the track was heavy on the back stretch. The first race, one and one-eighth miles, was won by Bancroft, John Davis second, Lizzie S. third. Time, 1:58½. In the second race, Missouri Derby for three-year-olds, one and one-half miles, the winner of the Kentucky Derby to carry five pounds extra, Monogram was first, Pearl Jennings second, Tom Plunkett third. Time, 2:43. In the third race, mile heats, Bootjack was first, Chorister second, Metropolis third. Time, 1:44¼—1:45. In the fourth race, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, Ascender was first, Orange Blossom second, Lord Raglan third. Time, 1:18½.

The Northwestern Railway.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—The new system of telegraphic orders and train signals went into effect on the Northwestern Railway Sunday. The new time card for next Sunday does not provide for a fast mail, as expected.

The Geneva Award Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—The President has approved the bill distributing the Geneva award.

The Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—Colonel Bliss resumed the opening address to the jury in the star route cases this morning.

International Typographical Union.

ST. LOUIS, June 5th.—The thirtieth annual Convention of the International Typographical Union is being held in this city to-day.

Proposed Demonstration by Italians.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—At a meeting of representatives of the various Italian Societies of this city this evening it was resolved to have an appropriate public demonstration on the 11th instant, the day set apart for the funeral of Garabaldi. A committee was appointed to invite co-operation and participation by local civic and military bodies.

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