ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 30, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, June 29, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of weather.	Rainfall last hour.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.01	67	W.	Light	.....	.....	Fair
Portland	30.02	70	N. W.	7	Fresh	.....	Clear
Roseburg	29.96	75	N. W.	6	Fresh	.....	Clear
Red Bluff	29.75	90	S. E.	6	Fresh	.....	Fair
Sacramento	29.77	74	S.	9	Fresh	.....	Clear
S. Francisco	29.88	58	S. W.	16	Brisk	.....	Fair
Yuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles	29.90	61	N. W.	8	Fresh	.....	Clear
San Diego	29.90	63	W.		Light	.....	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 91; minimum, 57.
Silver above low-water mark, 14 feet 9 inches.

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 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 119 for 4s of 1907; 114 for 4½; 109½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 86½@4 87; silver bars, 113⅞.

Silver in London, 51 15-16d; consols, 99¼; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103¾; 4s, 122; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92½@92¾ cents.

Mining stocks were in light demand in San Francisco yesterday morning, as was expected from the nearness to the holiday recess. Some concessions were submitted to in order to effect as much business as was transacted. This concession applies to nearly all the north-end Comstocks.

The steamer Belgic arrived at San Francisco yesterday from China and Japan, bringing 556 coolies, one case of small-pox being reported on board.

A Consular Court has been called at San Francisco to investigate the loss of the British ship Lammermoor.

The British steamer Cairnsmuir, from Hongkong, is due at San Francisco; also the Serapis, from the same port.

The First National Bank of Tucson, A. T., has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a United States Depository.

The rainy season has commenced in Arizona.

A fresh outbreak against the Jews has occurred at Balta.

Whitelaw Reid and family are coming to California.

Fire at Whitney, Tex.; also at Bath, N. Y., and at Fredericksburg, N. B.

Rockwood, Tenn., is almost depopulated by small-pox.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, in session at Harrisburg, nominated Robert M. Patterson for Governor.

Henry Cole killed his wife and daughter at Cincinnati, and then committed suicide.

In a cutting affray at Napa yesterday an Indian was fatally wounded.

A company has been incorporated to build a railroad from Stockton to Mount Diablo.

In a sudden freshet at Frenchburg, Ky., much property was destroyed and six women drowned.

J. H. Rowell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourteenth Illinois District.

A great Masonic parade took place at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday.

The Illinois Republican State Convention, in session at Springfield, is the largest Convention of that party ever held in the State—792 delegates being present.

Another assassination is reported from Tralee, Ireland.

A London dispatch announces the death of Lord Chisholm.

Elijah Van Koughnet was hanged for murder yesterday at Kingston, Ont.

D. R. C. Bradley, the pal of Gus Metzel, who was hanged by a mob at Raden, N. M., has also been executed by the citizens.

The picnic and festival of the San Francisco Sunday-school Union at Woodward's Gardens yesterday was a grand success.

Mrs. Mary F. S. Hopkins is erecting a fine building in San Francisco, which, when completed, will be donated to the Academy of Sciences.

The Democrats of the Sixth Iowa District have nominated W. L. Hill for Congress.

There are now thirty-two men-of-war in the harbor of Alexandria.

John E. Lamb has been nominated at Rockville, Ind., for Congress, by the Democrats.

In a fight at Havana, Ill., Wednesday, two men used an ax and hatchet, both being fatally wounded.

The Michigan Prohibition State Convention, at Jackson, nominated Daniel P. Sagendorp for Governor and a full State ticket.

The Massachusetts Prohibition Convention has been postponed, on account of the slim attendance.

Five men were drowned at Mandan, D. T., yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday at Hartown, D. T., and it is reported that several persons were burned to death.

The Sultan is about to grant Jewish refugees from Russia fertile tracts of land in Servia and Mesopotamia.

An earthquake occurred in the Valley of the Rhine Sunday, which extended to the north of Sweden.

The war against the gamblers at St. Louis has resulted in a complete victory in favor of the law.

A. W. Geaney was killed by the kick of a horse at Ruby Valley, Nev., Monday.

J. H. Underwood, convicted at Auburn of manslaughter in killing R. D. Alderson, has been sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

John Roberts fell down a shaft 100 feet deep at Park City, Utah, Wednesday, killing him instantly.

The Jockey Club races at Salt Lake closed yesterday until July 4th and 5th.

The people of Auburn, Placer county, have erected a gallows, and propose to hang an effigy of Guiteau upon it to-day.

At Lordsburg, N. M., last evening, George W. Sprott was shot and mortally wounded by William Clinton.

An engine ran over an Indian boy at Reno, Nev. last night, and cut off his leg.

A twelve-year-old son of Robt. Collier, of Portland, Or., was drowned in the Willamette river yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of a boat.

A terrible accident occurred on the Central New Jersey Railroad yesterday, near Little Silver station, four passenger coaches being precipitated from a bridge into a stream, injuring at least 100 persons more or less seriously.

THE *Wheat-Grower* says: "If there is a young man in the United States who don't know more than the Deity, and yet knows enough to spell grasshopper; who has politeness enough about him not to smoke in the parlor nor spit on the carpet; who doesn't get drunk more than once a week; don't play cards nor use cuss words, and is willing to work for moderate wages, with a chance for something better in the future, he can find employment at this office." Dear, dear! How exacting! Does the editor want to do all the wicked things himself?

THESE words should be condemned, and they occur most frequently in the items of reporters; "advantage," when used to signify profit; "aggravate," as a synonym for "irritate;" "wholly discounted" (an impossibility); "female," when speaking of woman; "future," when employed for subsequent, after, or later; "for issue," for agreement; "limited," for small or slight; "mutual," for common (it is very common for reporters to speak of mutual enmities, mutual dislike, etc.); "verbal," when used as synonymous with oral.

THE public in part has an idea that General Stoneman is a great man and a reformer. When he comes to travel in a campaign, such persons will be disillusionized—their ideal will be found to be a petulent little demagogue. If only the Republican State Central Committee could arrange with the General to appear on the stump before many communities, the result would be one of the most effective Republican campaigns ever known.

THE *Independent*, replying to one of our notes, says Inyo does not propose to ship her ores to Reno, but that home reduction works will early be erected, and that the ores can be reduced but cheaper in Inyo than elsewhere, as there is an unlimited supply of water and wood in Inyo.

IT is said the chief mate of the ship Gatherer, when arrested in England for return to California, was anxious to know why such a fuss was being kicked up about him. When he arrives he will learn Watts the matter.

ANY one who thinks there is a dead calm in the politics of this county will be disabused of the idea when it is stated that in the Fourth Supervisor District there are to date seventeen Republican candidates for Supervisor.

THE Inyo *Independent* has entered upon its thirteenth volume and year. It has had many an up and down, it says, but it is a pleasure to know that this sterling little sheet is now prosperous.

THE third paper on the theatrical history is presented this morning. These papers are attracting much interest.

THE crop of oranges and lemons in the south country this year will be an immense one.

THE State Immigration Association is receiving daily a great number of letters of inquiry.

AFTER a deal of doubt Red Bluff has finally resolved to celebrate the glorious Fourth.

THE season now approaches when mad-dog items will be in order at the East.

IOWA has laid 207 miles of rail this year.

THE DEMAGOGUE IN POLITICS.

The work done by the Demagogue in politics is always mischievous. Real reforms are never accomplished through the men who avail themselves of prevalent passions and prejudices to put themselves forward as exponents of what they take to be the popular feeling. The history of American politics is full of instruction in this regard, and it would be well if the American people were more accustomed to look behind as well as before them, for by so doing they would avoid the repetition of errors which past experience should teach them to avoid. But history shows that the arts of the Demagogue, shallow and stale as they are, suffice for his purposes almost invariably. The people, unfortunately for themselves, possess a very short memory. The fact that they have been deceived eleven times does not prevent them from being cheated on the twelfth occasion. It seems only necessary for the Demagogue to mouth the old claptrap, to represent himself as the Friend of the People, to surpass his rivals in the extravagance of his professions, to swear eternal enmity to the bugbear of the hour; and he is caught up on the popular shoulders and carried with a hurrah into the office he seeks; there to drop all his campaign pledges, and devote himself to feathering his own nest.

There is no question as to the power of the people to elect whom they please; but experience justifies grave doubts as to their ability to select the right men for the work they require to be done. Hitherto they have with monotonous persistency allowed themselves to be cajoled by the Demagogue, and though they are always finding him out they never seem to recognize him by his characteristic proceedings. It is probable that when men are carried away by passion and prejudice their judgments are in abeyance, and that they are for the time really incapable of distinguishing between the true and the false. Yet considering how history abounds with examples of political duplicity and hypocrisy it might be thought that by this time something like a standard of judgment should have been established. For it is always perfectly easy to detect the Demagogue in politics. He is the politician who is prepared to indorse the most ultra propositions; who has no other convictions than the will of the voters; who has no hesitation in committing himself to the most sweeping and subversive measures; who needs no inquiry to form his conclusions by; who will take any pledges, no matter how drastic. Now when such men put themselves at the head of an anti-monopoly or any other movement, and undertake to solve the most difficult questions off-hand, thinking men must feel that nothing is to be expected but disappointment.

We have had anti-monopoly "booms" before in this State, and what did they amount to after all? To carry a State upon such a "boom" is one thing; to utilize the outcome of the election is quite another thing. We say, and without any fear of contradiction, that all the past movements of this kind have come to nothing; and we say further that they failed because failure was inherent in their constitution; because they were one and all led by Demagogues, and because the Demagogue in politics is a cheat and an impostor. And if men would reflect they would perceive that these failures were inevitable, because the Demagogue has at heart nothing but his own profit, and because men who will undertake anything, and commit themselves to anything, to benefit themselves alone, must be dishonest, insincere and untrustworthy. Whatever of good has been thus far achieved has been the work of men who were too honest to make reckless promises, too conscientious to commit themselves to unjust measures, too manly to give up their own convictions for the sake of advancement. When President Garfield had voted against his party in Congress on one occasion, and sought a renomination, this was brought up against him. He said to his constituents: "There is nothing "valid more than your good will and confidence; but I must have the indorsement of one man before I can do anything even for you; that man is the one "I go to bed with and get up with every "day. I cannot forfeit his approval, for "if I did I should be worthless to you." His constituents were men of sagacity. They appreciated their representative, and they unanimously renominated him.

Now that is the kind of guarantee the people ought to look for, and they should not rest satisfied with empty professions, which are sure to be the more profuse the less conscience there is in the candidate. And as with individuals, so is it with parties. The nation has apparently recognized for many years the insincerity of Democratic professions, though the national Democracy has ever since the rebellion been striving desperately to surpass the Republicans in professions. When parties engage in this kind of rivalry the voters generally have sense enough to distrust the one which obviously models its platform upon that of its opponents. This is Demagogism in its coarsest and most undisguised form, and we cannot recall a single instance in which it has been successful. The history of the Democratic party indeed is a sufficient proof of the futility of that line of action. To oppose Demagogism with Demagogism is always a fatal mistake. There is only one way by which it can be successfully encountered, and that is by good faith. A party or an individual that will say "No! I cannot "pledge myself to do what may be wrong "and unjust. I cannot promise to "do thus and so with questions "which I have not examined. I "can only undertake to act justly, disinterestedly, honestly"—puts itself in a position of impregnable strength. Such a party attracts to itself the best men of the community. It can select its nominees from the very highest order of citizenship. It can make a ticket the very records of whose members will constitute its best platform. But a Demagogue party will have Demagogue candidates. Their records will not support them. They must be borne up a highly inflated platform. And as the platform is nothing outside of the candidates, it follows that after election the sounding promises vanish, and the alleged purposes of the party are hustled out of sight. Honorable men can be trusted to guard the public interests, and to do full justice in all circumstances. But such men cannot be persuaded to stand upon Demagogue platforms. It is from the self-respecting, solid, honest candidates, that the fruition of the popular desires is to be anticipated. It can never be reached by confiding in Demagogues. These considerations we commend to the Republican party of California, as deserving reflection. It is very easy to copy vices and mistakes, but the situation calls for a very different course of action, in our judgment.

AN INTERESTING INQUIRY.

Blair of New Hampshire has reported, from the Committee on Education and Labor, a substitute resolution directing an investigation into the labor strikes, including the relations between labor and capital, wages and hours of labor, the condition of the laboring classes of the United States and their wages as compared with similar classes abroad, and the causes and agencies producing strikes. It cannot be doubted that if such an inquiry were made faithfully, intelligently and fully, the results would be both interesting and important. It is clear also that if the Government expects to check the ever-growing tendency toward great strikes, it must take some steps towards informing the working classes better as to the conditions of trade. Unfortunately, however, the Government cannot do this honestly without breaking down the Protectionist system, which has had more to do with the strikes of the past ten years than all other causes combined. Such an investigation moreover should be made all over the country, and should occupy at least six months, if not a year. To make it in a perfunctory manner, between the summer and winter sessions of Congress, as all pending inquiries of the kind have been made, would only result in a fiasco. There never was more urgent need for such an inquiry, but it is impossible to believe that the Protectionists will permit Congress to make it in such a way as will open the eyes of the working classes, and show them where to direct their blows if they really wish to relieve themselves from the burdens which now weigh them down.

THE REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

The bill which has passed the House, reducing the internal revenue taxes, is not the one which Kelley wished to get enacted, but a modified and amended measure, which will not effect a very large reduction in the taxes. It abolishes the taxes upon perfumery, matches, bank capital and certificates, and leaf tobacco. It makes a larger reduction than the original committee bill, but a much smaller one than Kelley asked for. It is well understood that the purpose of passing it at this late stage of the session is to spike the Democratic guns by providing the means of defending Congress against the charge of refusing to reduce taxation. Kelley thought it would have been better to remove the taxes from spirits and malt liquors, and in fact, to abolish the internal revenue taxes altogether, because by so doing it would have been rendered necessary to maintain the tariff. The question whether the people will do away with taxes on luxuries, or with taxes on necessaries, however, is one which they ought to have some voice in, and though Kelley may think that the new bill is sufficient to prevent any changes for the next two years, or until the Tariff Commission has postponed tariff reform so long as it can with any pretense of decency, we are of opinion that before the date suggested the people will insist upon bringing the whole question up for consideration and adjustment, and that they will not take the view of it which the high protectionists so anxiously desire them to.

NEED FOR REVISION.

The *Examiner* says that General Stoneman was nominated by railroad influence, yet it is endeavoring to "whoop-up" an anti-railroad fight on behalf of the ticket headed by that gentleman. If General Stoneman was nominated by railroad influence, of what use can it be for the *Examiner* to pretend that he is opposed to the railroad? Does our confused contemporary mean to take the position that the railroad is so full of magnanimity as to help its avowed enemies to office? Does it mean to say that General Stoneman, being at heart friendly to the railroad, is therefore the best man to head an assault upon the corporation? Does it know what it means at all? Or is it trying to find a plausible cover for the ignoble uses to which it is being put, as the organ of George Hearst's spites and the selfish schemes of Lloyd Tevis?

FOREIGN EVENTS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Trouble in Egypt.

PARIS, June 29th.—An interesting letter from one of the Alexandria correspondents of *Temps* throws a rather different light on the events of the 11th of June at Cairo. The Europeans, according to this letter, made a most desperate resistance, and succeeded in inflicting a heavier loss on their Arab assailants than they themselves suffered. According to the official Egyptian figures, the number of persons admitted to the hospital reached 1,350, of which 1,160 were natives. But many killed and wounded Arabs certainly disappeared. One Italian is said to have killed 16, and two Maltese, armed with carbines and protected by a barricade, together shot 50. The carnage in Place de Paliby, where two hundred armed Italians and Greeks were assembled, was terrible.

ALEXANDRIA, June 29th.—There were symptoms of a rising here yesterday, directed particularly against the English. Soldiers cleared the square, and the guards have been doubled.

England is now the only power opposed to an arrangement with Arabi Pasha.

LONDON, June 29th.—Dispatches from Alexandria say the proposed departure of Sienkiwig and Edward Mallet revives the panic. The distress among the natives is increasing.

It is reported that France will co-operate with England in armed intervention if necessary, and that France will send 10,000 men at once.

ALEXANDRIA, June 29th.—There are now thirty-two men-of-war in the harbor of Alexandria, and four more are expected.

ALEXANDRIA, June 29th.—Ragheb Pasha has informed the Italian Consul that 30,000 natives are starving. A Cabinet Council considers the question to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—The *Herald's* Alexandria correspondent says: Information just received makes me believe that important events are impending. People who have hitherto had intended staying here on account of vital interests in Egypt, are now hurrying away. Last night a council was held for taking into consideration the question of hostages, the selection of Englishmen being principally advocated. The natives seem to be certain that dissensions have arisen in the Conference on account of some of the Powers being unable to agree with the others. Whether this is true or not, the consequences for the moment are disastrous to the prestige of England and France.

Affairs at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29th.—The twenty gendarmes and eight soldiers, charged with having aided the correspondence of the Nihilists with the State prisoners, were tried and sentenced on Saturday at the fortress. Among these State prisoners are to be found the celebrated Netchaneff, delivered up lately by Switzerland; Mirsky, who was concerned in the attempt against the chief of the gendarmes, Dreutzelei, and Dr. Weirmer, condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor on the public works.

The six others are also charged with complicity with the Nihilists, and two among them are charged with high treason and will pass before a court martial, and will probably be shot.

The chief of the gendarmes of the fortress, Major Philimenoff, and the chief of the soldiers, Captain Androf, guilty of neglect of surveillance, have been sentenced to degradation and banishment to Arkangel.

The Governor of the fortress, General Galetsta, through fear of more Nihilist mines, has been authorized to fill with earth the Petrovski canal, which runs through the fortress.

The servant of the lodging house in which thirty-two Nihilists were caught, has been arrested in her turn. She has been recognized as the daughter of a rich land owner of Kasan.

Three female medical students, including a Jewess named Glimberg, have been arrested.

General Orgewski has finally accepted the post of Chief of the Gendarmes and Adjutant of Count Tolstoi.

Another Irish Murder.

LONDON, June 29th.—A caretaker named Cahill has been shot at Tralee.

The Cahill Murder.

LONDON, June 29th.—A Dublin dispatch says of the Cahill murder: An attempt was made to murder Cahill on the 13th instant, when five shots were fired at him. It is evident that the murder was committed by a party of men, as the body contained many wounds, especially on the breast.

Agent and Steward Killed.

LONDON, June 29th.—Lord Clanricard was not murdered, as first reported, but his agent Blake and his steward Keene were killed.

A Nobleman Murdered.

LONDON, June 29th.—Lord Clanricard was murdered this morning, on his way home from Naas.

Killed with Scythes.

DUBLIN, June 29th.—A farmer named McCausland has been killed by two men with scythes near Ballyclare.

Fresh Outbreak Against the Jews.

BERLIN, June 29th.—There was a fresh outbreak at Balta Monday morning against the Jews.

Earthquake in the Valley of the Rhine.

BERLIN, June 29th.—An earthquake was felt in the Rhine valley Sunday. It extended to the north of Sweden.

The Sultan and the Jewish Refugees.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29th.—The Sultan is about to issue a firman granting Jewish refugees from Russia fertile tracts of land in Servia and Mesopotamia.

Death.

LONDON, June 29th.—Lord Chisholm is dead.

The Modoc *Independent* says that for several days past the entire surface of the water in Pit river has been covered with crickets, which are floating down stream.

GENERAL NEWS.

Guiteau's Last Hours—A Tennessee Town Depopulated by Small-pox—The Labor Situation—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention—The American Turf—Nominations for Congress—The Prohibitionists—Five Men Drowned in Dakota—Successful War Against Gamblers at St. Louis—The Illinois Republicans—Items of Foreign News—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Guiteau's Last Days.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—Although the behavior of Guiteau the past three or four days has been quiet and composed, it has been marked by outbursts of the same fierce spirit which possessed him during his trial to denounce by turns everybody who took any part therein. On Monday night he seemed for a short time to be moved by a feeling of unusually violent hatred for all who had been concerned in his trial, or were to be instrumental in carrying the sentence into effect. "Arthur will go to hell," he exclaimed, spitefully. "The Cabinet will go to hell. Judge Bradley will go to hell. The Supreme Court of this District will go to hell. General Crocker will go to hell, and (turning to the death watch) you, too, will go to hell." With each repetition of the word hell he brought his fist violently down on the table to give it additional emphasis.

Yesterday afternoon, as Deputy Warden Rush passed the door of Guiteau's cell, the latter said to him in a snarling tone: "If you have anything to do with my hanging you will be damned. You will be held responsible."

When Rev. Dr. Hicks visited him Tuesday evening Guiteau was in an undemonstrative mood, and, in reply to the minister's inquiries, said: "My mind is free from all worldly affairs, and I am ready to go. I have no enmity now against anyone. The matter is now between the President's conscience and his God. I hope that Friday there will be no bungling, and that General Crocker will do his work well. A prolongation of my life now will not contribute to my happiness, although it would be good for the American people."

After some conversation on religious topics the minister and the condemned knelt together and prayed. The latter being apparently more sincere and devout than at any previous time. As Dr. Hicks was leaving the cell, Guiteau said: "I am counting the hours until I shall be released. I shall have no fear of punishment hereafter, for I feel that the act of which I have been convicted was God's act—that I was God's man, and that I shall be welcomed to Paradise."

After 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Hicks, Guiteau's counsel and John W. Guiteau paid the prisoner a visit, and were cordially received. The counsel asked Guiteau if he wished to prepare his will.

"No," he replied; "to-morrow will be time enough. Call around, and we will fix it to-morrow morning."

Reed and Dr. Hicks came out of the cell after a brief conversation, leaving the brothers together. They had a long talk about their boyhood and events of years long gone, and it is said that the prisoner, in speaking of his mother, showed emotion.

About 2 o'clock Dr. Hicks re-entered the cell and asked Guiteau if his mind was at rest.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "I have emptied everything out of my mind except the fact that I shall have to go Friday."

The exact time of the execution is not fixed. It will depend to some extent upon the prisoner's condition and his wishes.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special on Guiteau says: A member of the Cabinet said last night that there was at no time the remotest idea of granting a reprieve. The President and his Cabinet had been of one mind on this point. The stories that represented him as wavering, or troubled by doubts on the subject, were entirely sensational.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—Guiteau told his guard this morning that he felt first rate, and had no idea that he would be hanged Friday. Guiteau eats and sleeps well, and is apparently unconcerned.

A colored woman called at the jail to-day to collect 60 cents, which she said Guiteau owed her for washing. One of the jail attendants passed on the corridor and communicated the message to Guiteau, who handed out 50 cents, with the remark: "All right. Please give her that, and tell her I will pay her the balance Monday."

NO EARTHLY HOPE REMAINS.

UNITED STATES JAIL, WASHINGTON, June 29th—2:40 P. M.—At half-past 1 o'clock Guiteau's counsel, Rev. Dr. Hicks and Dr. Beard arrived at the jail. Hicks reported that the President now decides to see any person in relation to Guiteau's case, and he (Hicks) should announce to the prisoner that no earthly hope remains. After an interview with Warden Crocker, Reed and Hicks were admitted to Guiteau's cell. A small table was taken in, upon which Reed will write Guiteau's last will and testament. Soon after they entered the prisoner's cell, John W. Guiteau, Mrs. Scoville and her little daughter arrived at the jail, and were taken to the Warden's private office, where at this hour they are still waiting an opportunity to take leave of the prisoner. When told by the Warden that his sister wished to see him, Guiteau remarked that he did not want any crazy talk, but if she could restrain herself he would be pleased to see her, and would bid her an affectionate, brotherly farewell.

THE ASSASSIN MAKES HIS WILL.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—At Guiteau's suggestion and dictation, Reed drew up his will, in which he desires that his body be given to Dr. Hicks, but on no account to be used for any mercenary purpose. He also gives to Hicks his book and other papers, to be used in writing his biography.

The Prohibitionists.

JACKSON (Mich.), June 29th.—The Prohibition State Convention nominated for Governor Daniel P. Sagendorp; Lieutenant-Governor, William G. Brown; Secretary of State, A. H. Lowry; Treasurer, E. L. Brewer; Land Commissioner, E. C. Newell; Attorney General, J. H. Lantem; Auditor, J. H. Osborn; Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. H. Wallbridge; member of the Board of Education, J. W. McKeever. The platform thanks the members of the Legislature who favored the prohibition amendment. The ballot is demanded for women.

CHICAGO, June 29th.—A discussion has been started in Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan since the great Prohibition victory in Iowa, which seems likely to bring the prohibition question to a vote at an early day in each State named. Indiana seems to be the next objective point of the temperance people, and they express great confidence in their ability to carry the measure there.

BOSTON, June 29th.—The Prohibition Convention has been postponed on account of the slim attendance.

Illinois Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, June 29th.—The Republican Convention yesterday was attended by the entire 792 delegates, making the largest Republican Convention ever held in the State. Senator George Hunt was elected temporary Chairman. The usual committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess.

SPRINGFIELD, June 29th.—On reassembling, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for State Treasurer. General J. C. Smith, of Chicago, was nominated on the first ballot. For State Superintendent of Schools, Charles W. Stratton, of Jefferson county, was nominated on the fourth ballot. Members of the State Central Committee were appointed. The resolutions affirm the principles of the Republican party, and in favor of a tariff, civil service reform, and express sympathy with the laboring man.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 29th.—The Democratic State Convention met yesterday. Several contestants appeared. Malcom Hay was elected temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed and a recess taken.

On moving a recess, Sienger denounced God that no whip-crack was heard here, and no man was big enough to boss the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, June 29th.—On reassembling George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, was made permanent Chairman. Resolutions were adopted protesting against what is called the boss system; against political assessments; against the spoils system; denouncing all repudiation of the State and Federal debt; denouncing the spoilation of the State Treasury and pardon of those guilty of subverting official trust, stating a belief that the Republican party is based on fraud, force and corruption; demanding a just apportionment; declaring against monopolies; also expressing sympathy with the labor seeking protection. Half a dozen nominations for Governor were made, and long balloting and tumult and excitement followed. Finally Robert M. Patterson was nominated, and the Convention adjourned until to-day.

HARRISBURG, June 29th.—The Democratic Convention met at 10:15. Chauncey F. Black was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first ballot, George A. Irwin getting 73½ and Black 175½. Judge S. M. Clark was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and S. Simpson for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Elliott was nominated for Congressman at large by acclamation.

Adjourned.

The Vermont Democrats.

MONTPELIER, June 29th.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated George E. Eaton for Governor, E. N. Bullard for Lieutenant-Governor, and W. M. Gay for Treasurer.

Nomination for Congress.

DECATUR (Ill.), June 29th.—The Fourteenth District Congressional Republican Convention nominated J. H. Rowell, of Bloomington.

TOLEDO (O.), June 29th.—The Democrats of the Sixth District have nominated W. L. Hill for Congress.

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.), June 29th.—The Democrats at Rockville nominated John E. Lamb for Congress yesterday.

CRESTON (Ia.), June 29th.—The Republicans of the Eighth District have renominated Hepburn for Congress.

The American Turf.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—At the Coney Island Jockey Club races yesterday, in the first contest, one mile, Blumer and Lucy May started. The latter won easily. Time, 1:47¾. In the three-quarters of a mile dash Little Phil won, Chickadee second, Marathon third. Time, 1:15. The mile and a quarter race Colonel Sprague won, Frankey B. second, Marchioness third. Time, 2:10. In the three-quarters of a mile dash for two-year-olds Fairview and Antrim started. The former won. Time, 1:18¾. The Stirrup Cup race, two and one-eighth miles, Faircourt won, Ella Warefield second, Eole third. Glenmore was the favorite, and came in seventh. Time, 3:47¾. The Brooklyn steeplechase, over the regular course, Ike Bonham won, Frank Short second, Bernardine third. Time, 5:28¾.

CHICAGO, June 29th.—The day was warm, the track very heavy, the attendance and betting fair. The first race was for the club purse for all ages, one and an eighth miles. The field sold for $175, John Davis $125. There was much delay at the post, but an even start was made. Metropolis made the running, but when the race was half done John Davis began his run, and was first at the half mile pole, and won in a canter by two lengths. Metropolis was second, Madame Rowell third, Clarissima fourth. Time, 2:11.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—At the Brighton Beach races yesterday, in the three-quarters of a mile, Montauk won, Clicquot second. Time—1:15. In the one mile race, Colonel Sellers won, Effie H. second. Time—1:52¼. In the seven furlongs race Traveller won, Belle of the North second. Time—1:25. In the hurdle race, a mile and a quarter, Gift won. Time—2:29¼. In the seven furlongs race Brambaletta won, Mamie Fields second. Time—1:32.

CHICAGO, June 29th.—In the Illinois Oaks, 1½ miles, for 3-year-old fillies to-day, Winter's Duchess of Norfolk could undoubtedly have won had the track been good, as she had held the lead. Up to the heavy rain of yesterday she was a strong favorite, but when it become known that the track would be very heavy, Bell of Runnymede displaced her in the betting. The start was a struggle. Ed. Corrigan's Pearl Jennings took the track and held the lead till collared by the Duchess. At the three-quarter pole the Duchess had the lead by several furlongs, when the heavy track began to tell on her. She finished fourth, Pearl Jennings fifth.

In the merchants' stakes, one and a quarter miles, free for all ages, Baldwin's Sunday never showed among the first three, and finished eighth.

In the owner's handicap great difficulty was found in getting a jockey to ride Baldwin's Santa at the weights in which he was entered (75 pounds), and he finally had to carry five pounds overweight, which was out of all proportion for two-year-olds. As it was he finished sixth in a field of twelve, after an unfavorable send-off. Lucy B. is the only California horse entered for to-morrow, which is in the Criterion stake, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-old colts, and sells in the field. The track will be heavy to-morrow.

The Labor Difficulties.

BOSTON, June 29th.—The freight handlers of the Boston, Lowell and Concord Railroad in this city, numbering 650, have struck for $1 65 per day. None of the places of the strikers have been filled, and business at the freight-houses is at a stand.

HOUTZVILLE (Va.), June 29th.—The miners' meeting to-day decided almost unanimously to strike.

CLEVELAND, June 29th.—A meeting of 7,000 workingmen was held last night in the public square, and was addressed by President Jarrett. The speaker advised the strikers to stand firm.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—Russell, State Attorney-General, to-day decided to apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the transportation companies to carry out their contracts. The writ may have a tendency to dissolve the charters of the railroads. Its object is to bring the strike to an end. These proceedings are entirely independent of the suits for damages brought by individuals.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—The brakemen of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad have made a demand for $50 per month. If they do not receive a satisfactory answer to-night it is said that they will strike, and leave the trains wherever they may happen to be.

Destruction by Fire.

BATH (N. Y.), June 29th.—Dr. Jackson's water cure establishment was burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $40,000.

FREDERICKTON (N. B.), June 29th.—St. Mary's, opposite the City Hall, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $500,000; insurance, about $90,000.

LARRIMORE (D. T.), June 29th.—A fire in Hartown this morning did $50,000 worth of damage. It is still spreading rapidly, and it is reported that several persons have been burned to death.

ST. LOUIS, June 29th.—Six business houses in Whitney, Tex., were burned last night. Loss, $60,000; insured for $35,000.

Terrible Triple Tragedy.

CINCINNATI, June 29th.—P. L. Kopen, at the corner of Milton and Young streets, yesterday shot his wife and daughter, aged 19, and then himself. All dead.

CINCINNATI, June 29th.—The name of the murderer and suicide is Henry Cole. He was attorney for Marly, Deputy U. S. Marshal. He has been moody of late on account of an accident causing the death of a daughter, and has talked wildly.

Six Women Drowned.

MOUNT STERLING (Ky.), June 29th.—The rain Monday flooded the streets of Frenchburg eight to ten feet deep. Three dwellings were swept away, and six persons drowned—all women. The Postoffice and contents disappeared.

Five Men Drowned.

CHICAGO, June 29th.—Five men were drowned in the upper Missouri river at Mandan, D. T., by the capsizing of a boat.

An Innocent Man Lynched.

ELIZABETHTOWN, June 29th.—On Monday evening a young colored man, supposed to be the one who had struck a woman in the face for interfering to prevent him entering a house with burglarious intent, was hanged by a mob, after being brutally beaten. He is now believed to have been innocent.

A Duel to the Death.

HAVANA (Ill.), June 29th.—Two men, named Graham and Noland, quarreled yesterday, and Graham threw a hatchet, cutting an artery in Noland's neck and cheek. Noland simultaneously struck Graham on the head with an ax. Both will die.

Town Depopulated by Small-pox.

CHICAGO, June 29th.—A special from Rockwood, Tenn., on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, says that town is almost depopulated by small-pox.

The Yellow Fever Case at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29th.—The case of yellow fever created much excitement. The State Board of Health ordered the steamer on which the man Forbes came from Havana back to quarantine. Forbes had a very bad case. The most complete precautions have been taken.

Successful War Against Gamblers.

ST. LOUIS, June 29th.—The jury gave John Somerville, the gambler, six months in jail. Charles Palss pleaded guilty, and got six months. Shrink Eddy's case was nolle prossed. Every boss gambler in town has now been convicted or pleaded guilty. All the gambling halls are closed, and the law is completely victorious.

The Re-Established Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—The nominations of members of the Court of Alabama Claims (re-established) are as follows: Hezekiah G. Wells, of Michigan, presiding Judge; James Harland, of Iowa; I. French, of Massachusetts, Judges.

Further Star Service Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—The following changes in the star service schedule have been ordered: Route from Auburn to Michigan Bluffs, Cal., from November 1st to April 30th daily from Auburn, except Sundays, at 7 A. M., arrive at Michigan Bluffs at 3 P. M.; leave Michigan Bluffs at 8 A. M., arrive at Auburn at 4 P. M. May 1st to October 31st daily, except Sundays, from Auburn at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Michigan Bluffs at 1:30 A. M.; leaving Michigan Bluffs at 3 A. M., arrive at Auburn at 8:30 A. M.

Insolence of the Ex-Minister of Chile.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—Diplomatic circles are gossiping here over an insolent letter which Martinez, the Chilean Minister, wrote to Frelinghuysen some ten days since, just before he delivered his letters of recall and introduced his successor Godoy. Martinez has been imprudent enough to boast of the way in which he is said to have disciplined Frelinghuysen, and thus far there is no rumor of any answer from the State Department. It is hoped that Frelinghuysen will at least send a copy of the letter to Congress, as one more contribution to the Chile-Peru correspondence.

The Remains of the Jeannette Victims.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—The Naval Board recommends an appropriation of $25,000 for the removal of the remains of De Long and companions to their homes.

Great Masonic Parade.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), June 29th.—The great Masonic parade yesterday attracted thousands of strangers.

A Distinguished Journalist Coming.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—Whitelaw Reid and family go to California this week.

Railroad in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, June 29th.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company will open its main line for business to Claremore, Indian Territory, on Sunday, July 24. Claremore is thirty-eight miles west from Vinita, on the Atlantic and Pacific division, just constructed. Twenty-six miles more of this