DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 24, 1885

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it i as no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123¾ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@84 86½; 103¾ for 3s; silver bars, 106⅞.

Silver in London, 49 3-16d; consols, 99½d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84¼@84¾ cents.

In the San Francisco stock market yesterday prices were weaker, and business decreased considerably. Hale & Norcross closed at $9⅝, Savage at $4 35, and Chollar at $2 35, and the others were off in proportion.

Frank Owen was run over and killed by the log-carriage in a Tehama-county sawmill yesterday.

William Tennant died at Gilroy Hot Springs, Monday night, while bathing.

Joseph Laycock, aged 63, committed suicide with strychnine in San Jose yesterday.

Official announcements were made in the House of Lords and House of Commons, yesterday, that Lord Salisbury had accepted office.

R. T. Merrick, a prominent Washington lawyer, died yesterday.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of B'nai B'rith is in session at Berlin.

James Crossley, aged 17, was drowned at Marysville Monday evening while bathing.

The Pope will create six new Cardinals at the Consistory to be held on the 13th of July.

Every iron and steel mill in Pittsburg and vicinity is about to use natural gas as fuel.

The Pennsylvania Bank conspiracy case went to the jury in Pittsburg yesterday afternoon.

At the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday, at Portland, Me., there were 25,000 men in line.

John S. Wise is prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the New York Stock Exchange, is said to be the successor of Robertson as Collector of the Port at New York.

Hilary R. W. Johnson has been re-elected President of Liberia.

The Merced jail holds 21 prisoners, several of them for State Prison offenses.

John McCullough, the actor, is again giving his friends great trouble and anxiety.

Nearly 100,000 passengers were carried on the new street railroad on Broadway, New York, Monday.

The seventeen-year locusts have appeared in Westchester county, New York.

The *World* subscription for the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue amounts to $80,000.

Myers and Prescott have been held to answer at Fresno for robbing the Yosemite stage.

The obsequies of the late Admiral Courbet are to be made a state funeral in Paris.

Second Adventist tents have been pitched in Portland, Oregon.

The Iowa editors now in Oregon propose to visit California next year.

A field fire near Port Costa yesterday held the warehouses and town in danger most of the afternoon.

Small-pox in a virulent form has broken out at Fort Davis, Texas.

Wanda won the mile and a furlong race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday in 1:59½.

Queen Victoria has confirmed Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

Sitting Bull and his braves, now in Washington, called on the President yesterday.

The Italian steamer Italia has been wrecked on the Peruvian coast, and sixty-five lives lost.

Sir Robert Hart has been appointed British Minister to China and Corea.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

Joseph Shelton was beating his wife. The 15-year-old son of the pair attempted to restrain his father and prevent injury to his mother. Failing in this by reason of the superior strength of the man, the boy fired upon and killed his father. To whoever reads the San Andreas dispatch the question instantly presents itself, "Was the boy justified?" The act of the lad shows deliberation. He did what the law and affection demanded; he remonstrated. This failing, he attempted by physical force to save his mother from injury. That proving ineffective, and evidently believing the beating likely to endanger life, he told his sisters to stand aside that they might not take harm, and then he deliberately blew out his father's brains. We have no information as to the severity of the beating the man was giving his wife. We may assume that it was severe and endangered her life. Certainly a 15-year-old boy may have believed it very dangerous to life. The effect upon the son justifies this conclusion. But the man had no right to beat his wife at all. He had sworn to guard and protect her. Of all others he should have been the last to strike her. Any severe beating is dangerous; even a light blow delivered upon certain parts may kill, and when administered in some places upon the person is almost certain to kill. "Thou shalt not murder." But was this murder? Does the recital we have disclose any malice or passion upon the part of the lad? Suppose any other than his father had assailed the boy's mother with blows and refused to desist. Is there a man living who has a spark of manhood in him who would not shoot down his physical superior when assaulting the woman who bore him? What jury in the land can be impaneled to convict a man for killing one who was brutally beating the wife of his bosom? What jury is there that would not justify an adult son in defending his mother under like circumstances? How much more readily would a jury justify a mere lad? How does the fact that the assailant is the father of the slayer alter the case? Men kill those who insult their wives and juries refuse to convict. It is a chivalry that is indorsed by the mass of men despite the law. Forced to the wall, one may take life to defend himself, his wife and the members of his family. Here now is the person who should have protected the wife abandoning his trust and obligation and becoming her assailant.

Did the office of protector then devolve upon the boyish son? Having the ability to prevent his father killing his mother and failing to use it, what would we say of even a mere boy who would stand idly by and refuse to prevent an act by one parent upon the other at all likely to result in death, or even in permanent injury? Who of us, if put in that boy's place, would have acted differently? These are questions that present themselves to every reader of the sad story. For ourself, convinced that the boy believed his mother to be in imminent danger, we would hold the lad blameless, while pitying him as an unwilling parricide. One of mature judgment would have sought to so wound as to disable the assailant, but who shall say that this unfortunate boy of fifteen intended to make his shot fatal? In any light in which viewed the lad will be safe from punishment; no jury will convict him of any crime in the premises.

NO ONE will blame the members of the Grand Army of the Republic for expressing their indignation over the preparations for their reception in Portland, Maine. A special police force was sworn in, and this the old soldiers feel to be a gratuitous insult. On Monday they telegraphed to the authorities at Portland:

Two thousand comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic have read the dispatches of the appointment of special police to care for the lives and property of Portland. We call your attention to the fact that in times past we were the police of the nation, and twenty years has not diminished our respect for law and order. We come unarmed and on a peaceful mission, as your guests, and respectfully ask permission to enter your city, unmolested by special police or special investigating committees.

The whole trouble arises out of the precautions of fanatical temperance men, who propose to seize and open all the baggage of the guests and confiscate any liquors found in the packages. This is an unwarranted interference, and does not reflect credit upon the hosts of the Grand Army. The laws of Maine are, of course, entitled to respect, and must be obeyed, but we doubt very much whether even the strictest interpretation of the law will justify the seizure of the baggage of a traveler who comes into the State for but a few days' stay. If it does, however, there could have been made such a statement to the Grand Army weeks ago as would have prevented the bad feeling that has now resulted from the issuance of the circular of the Law and Order League. It may be said that the guests must be presumed to know the law—but this rigid rule can hardly be applied to several thousand men coming from all parts of the Union to engage in a social reunion. Probably very few of them knew that the law prohibited a guest bringing liquors into the State under any circumstances, and that the absence of intent to sell them cuts no figure in the eye of the law.

ZACH MONTGOMERY wrote a very indignant letter to the Oakland *Times*, demanding to know its authority for the statement made by the *Times* that Montgomery had enlivened his assault upon the common schools by application of the word "harlot" to the female teachers in the schools. The *Times* thereupon reproduces from Montgomery's book, "Drops from a Poison Fountain," the "Poison Fountain" being the common schools, the following extract (edition of 1879, page 13):

So that if these School Directors choose to appoint a libertine or a harlot as the tutor of your daughters, and at the same refuse their gracious permission for you to send them to a private school of your own device, it is with fines or dungeons that the law propose to reward you, should you, in obedience to the dictates of right reason and your own conscience, seek to shield them from the contaminating touch of the vile teacher. Is it any wonder that vice flourishes or that virtue perishes under the influence of such a system?

The *Times* then says: "If any implication or meaning can be extracted from that, except that the act of School Directors put subjunctively, is the common practice, and that hence and therefore 'vice flourishes and virtue perishes,' how to extract it is beyond our knowledge or the resources of the English language."

THE assurances given to the Conservatives by the English Liberals are not of an important character, nor of such a nature as to compel the latter to any abandonment of policy heretofore adhered to by Mr. Gladstone. On all those measures upon which there is general agreement that their consummation will be for the good of the whole country, there will be, of course, no opposition from the Liberal party. The very root and foundation of that party rest in broad views of public questions. Mere partisanship never has been characteristic of Mr. Gladstone. The greatest concession is that of time, the Liberals agreeing to give the Conservatives time to develop fully their governmental schemes. In other words, the Liberals will not make any factious or merely technical fight against their opponents. But what a plight this asking for favors puts the Conservatives into.

THE San Francisco *Examiner* in referring to the failure of the Dolphin says:

The contract for the construction was let under the old regime, and was obtained by the old naval ring, and the primary purpose was, of course, to defraud the Government.

And this is the kind of "stuff" a political organ is expected to grind out at party command. The intelligent reader must be disgusted with such rot.

OUR San Francisco contemporary, the *Daily Call*, seldom indulges in a witticism. But when it does it strikes out boldly. It was the *Call* that yesterday referred to the fact that Judge Wallace had indorsed Minister Denby as "sound" on the Chinese question, and then it naively added that if now some one will endorse Judge Wallace the public mind will be relieved.

THE more the matter is considered the stronger is the condemnation of the course of President Cleveland in refusing the Chinese mission to a Californian. It is beginning to be realized that his action will be construed in China as a rebuke to the California sentiment upon the immigration question and a "weakening" of the policy of restriction.

IT will be a right thing to do—as is intimated will be done—to present the exhibit of Indian curiosities shown at New Orleans and owned by the Government, to the Republic of France. It will be very gratefully received, and will in some small part be a fitting acknowledgment of the splendid gift of the French people who sent us the Bartholdi statue.

IT was due to a newspaper, after all, that the effort necessary to raise the money to complete the pedestal for the Bartholdi statue was made. Until the *World* took hold of the matter it lagged wearily. Now there is a fair prospect of the necessary sum being made up by the 1st of August.

Good Enough for Him.

The following, from the Galt *Gazette*, is the experience of many who have left this county and gone to Los Angeles in hope of bettering their condition:

A Galtite has just returned from an extensive tour of the southern counties, during which time he made Los Angeles his headquarters. He went down with a good opinion of the country, and was favorably impressed with the southern metropolis on arrival. The beautiful orange groves, gigantic pepper trees, salubrious climate, sociable people, etc., convinced the young man from Galt that the City of Angeles was indeed an earthly paradise. As far as appearances indicated, the place was a desirable one for residence, but on investigation he found the surrounding country a poor place for an active business man, and the city greatly overdone in every avenue of trade. The newspapers had misrepresented the country and succeeded in enticing immigration to buy land at fabulous prices and live on climate—He found many idle men in town trying to get money enough to get out of the country, and harvest hands working for six bits a day. Crops were a failure and business of all kinds extremely dull. He thought it might be well enough to live in Los Angeles, but as a business point the city was not to be considered. The gentleman came back to Galt feeling that southern California is not what it is cracked up to be, and perfectly satisfied to remain in Galt, which he thinks is good enough for him.

The gentleman in question is not the only one in this vicinity who knows Los Angeles is greatly overrated, and that either Sacramento or Stockton offers greater advantages to home-seekers and business men than any other towns in the State. The cities named are not only noted for their spirit of enterprise, but they have got what Los Angeles calls "back country" enough to build and sustain large cities. While Los Angeles has had all the advantages brought to bear in inducing capital and immigration to build a prosperous city, she has failed, simply because there is nothing there but climate, mixed in with a good deal of fog in the summer time. Had one-half the advertising been bestowed upon Sacramento or Stockton that Los Angeles has enjoyed, there would have been a more rapid and substantial growth of the two places. Los Angeles has seen her best days, and Northern and Central California is claiming attention more generally than for years past.

It is stated that a joint stock company is being formed for the purpose of building a railroad between Colusa and Willows, a distance of ten miles.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The G. A. R. Encampment—Presidential Appointments—Virginia's Governorship.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—No additional advices have been received at the Interior Department to-day concerning the Indian troubles existing at the Cheyenne and Araphoe Indian Agency, in Indian Territory, but the situation is regarded as threatening. This agency was last inspected by Inspect Gardiner on September 13, 1884, who, after stating the little advancement made by these Indians, reported in substance as follows: "The Indians have no desire to become farmers or try to become self-supporting as long as the Government supports them in idleness, and they receive cash payments from leased lands."

The Dog Soldiers prevent those inclined to work from working, and consider themselves masters of the situation, and have defied the agent and military at Fort Reno. Agent Dyer has made a fair statement of the situation, and should he push these people in the matter of farming he will meet with resistance from the Dog Soldiers, and in such case the military force at Fort Reno is entirely too small, numbering only 268 soldiers. It should be increased to ten companies. The Indians number: Arapahoes, 2,169; Cheyenne, 3,769; children at school in the States, 340. Total, 6,371. These Indians are well armed and well supplied with ammunition. The male adults over 18 number from 1,300 to 1,400. At the Arapahoe school the pupils number 571, and at the Cheyenne school 13. The Indians say they will not send any more children to school until they have a talk with the Great Father in Washington.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—Secretary Lamar has invited Colonel Wm. McMichael, of New York, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to serve as a member of the Board to investigate the differences and troubles at the Cheyenne Agency, and he has signified his acceptance, and will report to the Secretary at once for instructions.

THE CABINET CONSIDERING THE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—The threatened outbreak among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, in Indian Territory, was discussed in the Cabinet session to-day. Secretary Lamar presented a letter from Mr. Corry, in charge of the mission school at the Agency, giving a full statement of the condition of affairs, the adverse circumstances with which the Agent has had to contend, and the origin of the troubles that have arisen. Remedial measures were suggested, and they were carefully considered by the Cabinet.

TRAIL OF THE APACHES ABANDONED.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—General Pope has telegraphed the War Department that Captain Lawton was obliged to abandon the trial of the hostile Apaches in Mexico at a point in the Sierra Madres fifteen miles southeast of Bayispe river, his horses being completely exhausted. The trail indicated that twelve to fifteen bucks, with women and children, were in the party.

REPORTS CONFIRMED.

DURANGO (Col.), June 23d.—News is received here that Joe Dougherty, yesterday reported killed and his wife carried away captive by the Indians, has returned to their home unharmed. The report that six of a family of Indians were murdered by cowboys while asleep in their tent is confirmed; also the report of the murder by Indians of a man named Genthner, his wife dangerously wounded and his house and barns burned. Agent Stollsteimer has not yet returned from the scene of trouble.

Congressman Townshend on the Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—Congressman Townshend said to-day: "I was over in New York the other day introducing Col. Denby to a number of gentlemen who are deeply interested in developing commercial relations with China, and who have a great deal of information that will prove useful to our new Minister to Pekin. I have taken a great interest in this matter of increasing our commerce with Asia and South American countries, and this is the result in part of having in New York a number of friends who understand the subject and are anxious to see something accomplished. The time is ripe for drawing this country and China close together. It is not necessary to give statistics. Everyone knows that China buys enormous quantities of manufactured goods and foreign notions, and that we have a very small part of this trade. We are China's nearest neighbor among civilized nations, and we have no political designs upon China, and she understands that we are the best friend China has among the Western nations.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Spain. To be Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service of the United States—John Stone, H. Quinan, Kirtland W. Perry, Charles A. Barnes and Byron L. Reed.

Still the Heads Fall into the Basket.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—Manning made a number of dismissals in the Treasury Department to-day, including sixteen clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office and eighteen messengers, most of whom were employed in the Interior Department. It is expected that more removals will be made between now and the 1st proximo. Graves, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, had an interview with Manning this afternoon, in regard to the proposed reorganization of the Bureau. The policy to be pursued is not quite settled, but it appears to be generally understood that the force will be reduced and the expenses otherwise curtailed.

The New York Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—It is announced on what is considered good authority that Judge Robertson, Collector of the Port of New York, is to be succeeded by J. Edward Simmons, President of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Case of Minister Keiley.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Secretaries Endicott and Whitney. The case of Minister Keiley was considered, but no decided action was taken. It is understood, however, that the sentiment of the Cabinet was in favor of his recall.

California Inventors.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—The following California patents were issued to-day: San Francisco, Napoleon Bureguard and J. G. Wheelock, machine for straightening round bars; John D. Bodwell, apparatus for combustion of liquid fuel; John D. Bodwell (assignor to perfection fuel manufacturing company) device for combustion of liquid fuel; Lewis Cutting, egg-turning device for incubators; Stephen R. McLaughlin (assignor to N. Wiffler), hose carriage; Carleton Newman, fruit jar; Edward Probert, cupola furnace, having sectional water jackets. Sacramento, Noble A. Fisher and F. K. Burgess, horse-collar fastenings. Saratoga, Seaborn P. Hutchinson, guiding device for cultivators. Soulsbyville, Walter E. Koeb, amalgamating apparatus. Auburn, Ogden Mallery, combined padbuckle and trace-carrier.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—The First Comptroller of the Treasury has disallowed items amounting to $3,200 in the accounts of Mr. Hallett, Supervisor of Elections in Boston. The account as rendered amounted to about $9,000.

The order for the removal of telegraph wires from the roof of the Treasury Department building not having been complied with, the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been notified that they will be cut down on July 1st. The wires on the roof of the White House will also be removed.

The War Department is in receipt of a telegram from Colonel Bradley, confirming the press reports of fighting between the cowboys and Indians near Fort Lewis.

A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Fort Davis, Texas, saying that small-pox has broken out there in a virulent form. There are no facilities for taking care of the sick.

July 1st the work in the money order division of the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury will be divided up, and a bureau made to consist of three divisions instead of one, as at present. The chiefs of the two added divisions will be appointed soon.

A. F. Langley, Superintendent of the Seed Division of the Agricultural Department, will be removed July 1st. His successor, who has not yet been appointed, will probably be from Ohio.

Sitting Bull and fifteen braves, in war costume, who are here with Buffalo Bill's 'Wild West," called to-day at the War and other Departments, and finally on the President. There was a general handshaking, but no speeches. Bull said he wished he could have seen all he was now seeing when a boy.

Mrs. Merrick, wife of Hon. Richard T. Merrick, who died this morning, is in an unconscious condition to-night, and her physicians pronounce her in a most critical condition. She has not been informed of the death of her husband.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R.

PORTLAND (Me.), June 23d.—The second day of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is as beautiful a day as could be desired for the great procession. The streets through which the parade was to pass were crowded with people and gay with bunting. At 11 o'clock the signal gun for starting the procession was fired and the line moved forward without confusion. It had been calculated that it would require two hours for the procession to pass, but instead of that it took more than three hours. The most careful estimates of the number of men in line place the figures at 25,000, of which number 20,000 wore the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Upon the grand stand were Commander-in-Chief Kountze, Generals Logan, Slocum, Robinson, Beattie and Black, ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Governor Charles Alger and staff, of Michigan. After the end of the procession had passed the grand stand the soldiers called loudly for General Logan, who was obliged to respond, briefly referring merely to the benefits of G. A. R. gatherings. In the evening a reception was tendered Commander-in-Chief Kountze, as the representative of the body, at the City Hall.

Bartholdi Statue Notes.

NEW YORK, June 23d.—A South-street contractor is removing the Bartholdi statue from the Isere to Bedloe Island for $700.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution asking Congress to change the name of the island to Liberty Island.

To-day the Chamber of Commerce takes the Isere officers on an excursion up the Hudson and banquets them at Delmonico's in the evening.

The *World* announces that its popular subscription for the pedestal exceeds $80,000. The *Tribune* and *Times* at last compliment their rival's enterprise, the *Times* sending a check for $250 to the *World* fund. Brooklyn named one of its streets Bartholdi yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce entertained officers of the Isere and the Laflore this afternoon, by escorting them about the harbor and showing them the principal places of interest.

The Governorship of Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 23d.—The boom of ex-Congressman John J. Wise for the Governorship is rapidly growing, and many Republicans consider his nomination as their party standard-bearer as almost assured. He is an intimate personal friend of Mahone's, and equally intimate with Governor Cameron. It is certainly the wish of both of these two party leaders to advance the political ambitions of Mr. Wise. His greatest disadvantage in entering the race for this nomination is his location. The mountain counties of the Southwest have always been regarded by Mahone as his great stronghold. In all past campaigns since Mahone became prominent in Virginia politics, except the two last, that section of the State has always given his party large majorities. It has generally been thought that the nominee for Governor of Mahone's party would be selected from the Southwest. Should that demand be conceded, of course Mr. Wise will have no show of being nominated. The most popular speaker and man in Mahone's party with the masses is Judge John Paul, of the United States District Court. If he would accept it, he could get the nomination of his party for Governor. The names of Attorney-General F. S. Blair and Mayor Lamb, of Norfolk, are also spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for the leading place on the ticket.

The Published Chapters of General Grant's Book.

BOSTON, June 23d.—The *Herald's* New York special says: The chapters of General Grant's book, which appeared in the New York papers, formed part of the manuscript which the *Century* had bought exclusively before the contract was made by the General with Mark Twain's firm to publish the book. The latter are said to have embodied three chapters in an agent's book, and a reporter got hold of one of these and rushed them into his paper. The *Century* publishers have demanded reimbursement of the money already paid for the contribution. If they do not get it there will be a lawsuit for damages. They allege something exceedingly similar to portions of Mark Twain's "Huckelberry Finn." This time they want satisfaction. The *Herald* says the inheritance left by the General to his family is altogether comprised in his book, and it is pleasant to know that for every dollar the adroit publishers make out of it nearly two dollars will go to the Grants. Should the work prove less popular than anticipated, Mark Twain's fortune would suffer depletion, for his confidence was so great that he made offers which no regular publisher felt like competing with.

Yale College Commencement.

NEW HAVEN, June 23d.—The commencement events at Yale to-day were the meeting of the Alumni this morning, and the election of two members of the corporation, and the anniversary exercises of the law department this afternoon. About 400 were present at the Alumni meeting. Judge Stanley Woodward, of the class of 1855, Wilkesbarre, Pa., presided. In his address he alluded to Vice-President Hendricks, who was present, as a gentleman who had been twice elected to an office which he had filled but once. Hendricks was rapturously received, and made a brief congratulatory address. A resolution was adopted in favor of changing the name of Yale College to Yale University. At 3 o'clock took place in Centre church anniversary exercises of the law departments, the feature of which was an address by Vice-President Hendricks on "the Supreme Court of the United States." To-morrow is commencement day proper.

Success of the Broadway Railway.

NEW YORK, June 23d.—The Broadway Railroad conquered all opposition. It is coining money for Jacob Sharp and the other projectors. Nearly 100,000 passengers were carried on 700 trips, which gathered in $5,600. Three-quarters of the yearly profits of the road, allowing a heavy reduction on Sundays, will come close to $1,400,000. The road is to pay the city $40,000 a year and five per cent of the gross receipts.

Another Proposed Railroad.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), June 23d.—It is announced as probable that the Pennsylvania capitalists who are interested in the iron and coal lands of Fentress and adjoinmg counties will lend substantial aid to the construction of the Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad, if it is built by the Hermitage route, coming into the city on the Tennessee and Pacific branch, and that Mr. Huntington will seek a southern outlet by purchasing the Northwestern Railroad, connecting with Memphis. The enterprise will also include an arm to connect with the road at some point in Sumner county.

The Plant of the New York "Star" Purchased.

CINCINNATI, June 23d.—John B. McLean, of the *Enquirer* of this city, and Wm. Henry Hurlbert, formerly of the New York *World*, have associated themselves, and together have purchased the plant of John Kelly's late organ, the defunct *Star*, of New York, and will speedily commence the publication in that city of a new daily. Hurlbert almost killed the *World* before it was rescued by Pulitzer, but as McLean is one of the shrewdest business men in the country, probably the new journal will achieve success.

The American Turf.

NEW YORK, June 23d.—No pools were sold on the races at Sheepshead Bay today. The results of the contests were as follows: The first race, for all ages, selling allowances, one mile, Peter L. won, Joe Shelby second, Bart Warren third. Time, 1:44. Comanche fell and broke a leg. The second race, a welter handicap, one and three-sixteenths miles, Elgin won, Farewell second, Corsair third. Time, 2:05¼. The third race, Mermaid stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and a furlong, Wanda won, Tele Doe second, Maumee third. Time, 1:59½. For the fourth race, the Coney Island Cup for three-year-olds and upwards, sweepstakes, the following were the subscriptions: For horses which have won $3,000 in 1885, $200 each, half forfeit, and only $50 if struck out by April 15, 1885; for other horses, $100 each, half forfeit, and only $25 if struck out by April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added, of which $500 goes to second, the third to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds, four 108 pounds, five and upwards 114 pounds, sex allowances, two miles and a quarter. The starters were Rataplan (108 pounds), Fosteral (111), Royal Arch (105), General Monroe (114), Drake Carter (111). Drake Carter was first at the start, with Rataplan second, and Fosteral third. At the quarter Royal Arch made a splendid spurt, which was kept up to the mile, when Rataplan took the first place, which he maintained to the finish, winning by a length and a half. Drake Carter second, two lengths ahead of Fosteral. Time, 4:03¾. The fifth race, handicap for all ages, one and a quarter miles, Grenadier won, Himalaya second, Heva third. Time, 2:12¼. The sixth race, handicap steeplechase over the short course, Charley Epps won, Echo second, Puritan third. Time, 4:36¼.

The North American Turner Bundesfest Prizes.

NEWARK, June 23d.—The Bundesfest of the North American Turner Bund closed this evening. Prizes as follows were awarded to various Turners for performing in all exercises: First, Newark Turn Verein, standing, 79 11-12; second, Chicago Turngemeindie, standing, 78 11-18; third, St. Louis Turn Verein, standing, 77 1-36; fourth, Milwaukee Turn Verein, standing, 72 25-26. Individual prizes were distributed as follows: Rope climbing, first, Carl Kammerer, of New York; second, Henry Valde, of New York; third, Fred Klink, of Cincinnati. High jump, first, Henry Lyharge, of St. Louis; second, Gustav Bojus, of New York; third, Fred Klink, of Cincinnati; Long jump, first, A. Lerman, of Sandusky; second, A. Barbeck, of Cleveland; third, E. Kerberlee, Chicago. Hop, step and jump, first, A. Lerman, of Sandusky; second, R. Bundemuller, of Cleveland; third, Wm. Oertel, of Philadelphia. Foot race, first, John Schleiff, of Newark; second, Henry Hoernich, of Newark; third, Heinrich Holde, of Newark. Shooting, first, G. Young, of Williamsburg; second, Mikrebisch, of Jersey City; third, G. T. Reche, of Newark. Wrestling, first, Gustav Bojus, of New York; second, G. Reible, of Davenport, Iowa; third, F. Klink, of Cincinnati. Indian club swinging, first, Gerhardt, of Chicago; second, G. Richter, of Cincinnati; third, J. Hunter, of New Haven. The prize for calisthenics was won by the Cincinnati team.

General Grant Still Industrious.

MT. MCGREGOR (N. Y.), June 23d.—This afternoon General Grant dictated for some time in a whisper to his stenographer. After sleeping half an hour he said, in reply to a question by Dr. Douglas, that his throat did not feel tired as a result, and that he did not believe the dictation had hurt him. He then spent some time in writing, and after that sat before the fire in the cottage. When the family sat down to dinner the General again went to his room, and when Dr. Douglas left the cottage at 6 o'clock the General was again sleeping.

Unfortunate John McCullough.

NEW YORK, June 23d.—The *Mail and Express* says: John McCullough, the tragedian, wandered about the Sturtevant House in an aimless way this morning. It was evident to the most casual observer that he did not know what he was doing. Clerk Hitchcock kept his eye on him. The clerk had trouble with him Sunday afternoon. "He has threatened to kill me," said Mr. Hitchcock. "If he comes near me again I'll hit him. I don't care if he is irresponsible. If he is, his friends ought to take care of him. Everybody in the house is tired of him, but the Lelands are reluctant to make any move in the matter." Horace Leland said: "We will certainly do something very soon. He is not capable of taking care of himself, and is liable at any moment to do an injury to somebody. We have to watch him to keep him from setting fire to the house. He does not even know enough to eat his meals. We have telegraphed to his wife and sister, and expect them here this evening. If they do not take charge of him, we will appeal to Captain Williams. John is a friend of ours, but we can't stand everything." Captain Connor, of the St. James Hotel, who has been McCullough's friend and business partner for years, says that he will not take the first step, and this seems to be the trouble with everybody. Captain Connor says he ought to be put in an asylum, but the only one who can do that is his wife.

Temperance Lecturer Kidnaped.

TROY (N. Y.), June 23d.—The Governor has ordered the Police Magistrate to investigate the arrest of Thomas N. Doutney, the temperance lecturer, and his removal under protest to Providence, R. I., without a requisition. Doutney has been released. Much indignation was aroused here by the kidnaping.

The Locusts in New York.

NEW YORK, June 23d.—The seventeen-year locusts have appeared in Central Park and various parts of Westchester county. The woods are noisy with them.

Submitted to the Jury.

PITTSBURG, June 23d.—The case of Riddle and Reiber, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Pennsylvania Bank, was submitted to the jury this afternoon.

SOME TART COMMENTS

On the World's Fair Commissioner from California.

[Los Angeles Herald.]

From quite a number of sources, respectable in character, complaints reach us that the $10,000 appropriated by the State of California in aid of the exhibit of this commonwealth at New Orleans have not been expended with the public spirit and judicious distribution naturally looked for in the administration of a fund of such description. It was generally understood that Mr. Andrews exhibited considerable indifference to his appointment until he had learned that Director-General Burke had appropriated the sum of $5,000 to each of the States and Territories. At this stage the Commissioner from California is believed to have pricked up his ears, and when the prospect of the appropriation of an additional sum by the State of California became apparent, Mr. Andrews showed that a change had come over the spirit of his dream. He appointed local deputies, but it is not said that he gave them any portion of the money which he had drawn, including $10,000 from the State and $4,500 of the $5,000 allotted by Director-General Burke from the Exposition Fund. He arrived at New Orleans at a comparatively late day, and at a time when most of the good which accrues to this section from the Exposition had been accomplished. As we have been advised, his principal outlays have been for remodeling the California headquarters, the total expense, it is claimed, not exceeding $400 or $500. The leading feature of his efforts has been thought by dispassionate observers to have been in the line of exhibiting his own jewelry specialties as the Diamond King of California. He has not succeeded in making himself agreeable to his fellow-Commissioners from other States and Territories, or rumor sadly belies him. In one case, that of Frank Kimball, of National City, San Diego county, a consignment of citrus and other fruits, whose sending had been invited by Mr. Andrews, was allowed to lie at the New Orleans freight depot because the California Commissioner would not pay the charges. It was only made available to swell the Southern California display at Horticultural Hall through the liberality of a Californian then at New Orleans, who paid the charges himself, taking his chances of reimbursement. Mr. Andrews' principal efforts, as we have been informed, have been directed to claiming all the credit for the energy and liberality shown by the Southern Pacific Railway, which corporation kept Major Truman at the Crescent City for months, and which had collected and carried gratis to New Orleans the principal California exhibits, always excepting Mr. Andrews' jewelry specialties. In addition, that company has constantly maintained there, at its own charge, their agent, an energetic and capable young man, who worked for the best interests of the whole State. The California Commissioner has shown himself notably indifferent to the interests of southern California. It is asserted that S. E. Pleasants, who maintained for months a most creditable exhibition of Los Angeles honey—the finest ever made in the world—at his own expense, and gave it away lavishly to all who desired to sample the delicious staple, after being promised $75 a month from Mr. Andrews for three months, only received this trifling stipend for one month. The "Diamond King," however, has been very careful to maintain a policeman to keep guard night and day over his diamonds and other bijouterie, and doubtless the State pays for this. Altogether the *Herald* would like to hear better accounts of the California Commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition than have thus far reached us. When found it will make a note on't.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

TUESDAY, June 23, 1885.

Estate of A. P. Andrews, deceased—S. W. Butler appointed executor. Bond, $1,000. Appraisers, W. C. Felch, W. F. Knox and F. H. Russel.

People vs. John Filand, John Hilton and Frank Saunders, grand larceny—Continued indefinitely, and defendants allowed to go upon their own recognizance.

John T. Caldwell vs. T. F. Cavitt—Defendant's motion for a nonsuit granted.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

TUESDAY, June 23, 1884.

R. A. Fiske, Jr., vs. Central Pacific Railroad Company—On trial.

JUDGE FIELD'S POSITION.

AN INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER MADE PUBLIC.

The Falsity and Villainy of the "Examiner's" Dispatches Exposed—Letter from Garland.

[From the Colusa Sun.]

Judge Field and Mr. Addington, of the *Sun*, were warm personal friends many years ago, when both resided in Marysville. The following letter was a personal one, and not intended for publication, but Mr. Addington telegraphed Judge Field for the privilege of giving it to the public, and the Judge left it to his judgment. We think it opportune, and that it will do good at this time. Judge Field has been as badly misrepresented as any man in America, and as the *Sun* is always ready to do justice to the humblest citizen, it is proud to give the same measure to a man whom it believes to be the greatest living jurist:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1885.

Stephen Addington, Esq.—DEAR SIR: Your letter was received some months ago. I perhaps owe you an apology for not acknowledging its receipt before. I hesitated to write to you, because of your connection with the Colusa *Sun*. That paper, of which you are part proprietor, has within the past two years contained many references to me of a most unfriendly character. As the terms and tone of your letter forbid the idea that you approve of them, much less that you are the author of any of them, I pass them by unnoticed, and answer your letter without regard to your connection with the paper.

I recall with pleasure my acquaintance with you some years ago, and should be glad if opportunity occurred by which we might again be brought together.

I am not particularly sensitive to attacks upon myself. These have been so frequent for years, and based upon such miserable fictions and misrepresentations, that they have ceased to disturb me. I know that they are leveled, not at my real self, but at my supposed self—another party altogether, possessing different qualities, doing different things, and holding different opinions. I will not fret myself, because this imaginary party, whom I am supposed to represent, is assailed for acts of which I know nothing, and for opinions which I never held.

In a private letter to Mr. Pixley, some portions of which have been recently made public in the *Argonaut*, I have referred, in illustration of the disposition to misrepresent and malign, of a portion of the California press, to the fiction of a banquet alleged to have been given me by Governor Stanford in Washington, pending the argument of the tax cases; and to the comments of the papers of the State, founded upon the supposed truth of that story, as to the indecorum of my conduct. I also referred to the statements, now going the rounds of these papers, of my endeavors to control the Federal patronage on the coast, and to the criticisms passed upon my supposed action in that respect. County Committees also, composed always, of course, of the most intelligent and moral of the community, like the pure-minded Mr. Breckinridge, of Merced county, and the statesmanlike Mr. Buckley, of San Francisco county, are much exercised over my want of judicial decorum and propriety in this respect, and, in terse and energetic language, express their grief and righteous indignation. From that letter to Mr. Pixley you will have seen how utterly unfounded those stories are. I am confident that no man holding a high position, living in Washington, has had, for the last half a century, so little to do with seeking appointments to office as myself. Before the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, though residing here for over twenty-one years, I asked for only about twelve appointments, and a majority of these were for poor women in the Departments. Since his inauguration I have not asked for as many; and these three were for women. It is true I have signed the recommendations of a great many persons with whom I have been acquainted in California, and who have asked me to join others in recommending them. In some instances I have also written letters expressive of my high appreciation of the character and abilities of the applicants.

In the light of these facts, what do you think of the stuff with which many of the papers of California are full? Of course the President and the heads of the departments, who know how much I have importuned them for appointments, will be greatly edified by statements of my supposed importunity, and the stirring and patriotic resolutions of the County Committees, condemning it, if, indeed, such stuff ever attracts their attention. What a pity the committees could not make facts by resolving that they exist!

In illustration of the fictions put forth, respecting myself, I will mention one more instance, which appeared in the *Examiner* of the 19th of May. The correspondent of that paper at Washington seems to have an inventive faculty for all occasions. Indeed, his inventive power seems to be his particular merit with the proprietors of that mendacious and leprous journal. His dispatch, published that day, contains the following:

"WASHINGTON, May 18th.—Judge Field has forced the fight during the past few days. His attack on General Rosecrans, it appears, was made in the presence of Speaker Carlisle, who now champions Rosecrans' cause. To-day General Denver and a number of Mexican veterans, General Crawford of Gettysburg, with a delegation of the Loyal Legion, and Congressman Ryan of