SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

Exposure of a Big Steal on San Francisco's City Hall.

SOME SHAKY, HOLLOW WALLS.

Destructive Fire at Auburn—Grand Army Men Denounce the Richmond Unveiling.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

HOLLOW WALLS.

Charges of Fraud in Building the San Francisco City Hall Walls.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6th.—There is much excitement over charges made by a bricklayer named George R. Hanks that in many places the walls of the Larkin-street wing of the new City Hall are mere shells. The contracts and specifications call for four feet of solid masonry in these walls of bonded brick. Mayor Pond, guided by Hanks, has tested the walls in several places, and it is charged has found—it is not known to what extent—that sections of the walls are but two bricks thick on the exterior, and that between these shells is a filling of mortar, spent lime, sand, broken brick and masonry refuse. Some of these walls were to sustain fifteen-ton iron girders, and on some of these girders cross brick walls were to rest.

It is said the Mayor is satisfied the walls will have, in large part, to be pulled down and rebuilt. The fraud, if carried out, would have benefited the contractors about $40,000. A quarrel between the bosses and workmen is said to have brought about the revelation.

The City Hall Commissioners met today, when Hanks made a statement sustaining his charges. The contractors are McCarthy, Riddell & McCann. Hanks says he protested to McCarthy about the fraud, but the contractor replied, "—— —— it, no one will know anything about it 100 years from now."

The contractors, by one of the firm, appeared before the Commission and said they were ready for an investigation.

Hanks testified that he would not have complained of the fraud if the contractors had not "laid him off." Superintendent Boyd said he had watched the building of the walls, but it was possible for the contractors to have hoodwinked him. The Mayor said that was true, unless a watchman was put behind every bricklayer. Boyd said that the holes found could be repaired in three hours' time. The Commission said, however, it wanted to know how far the hollow places extended.

The contractors brought in their bricklayers to testify, and one Fitzgerald, charged by Hanks with the crooked work, angrily denied it, and charged it onto Hanks, but the latter stuck to his story. There was a noisy time between Hanks and the workmen, until the Mayor had to enforce order. It was then resolved to appoint a committee of experts to examine the walls.

BAY HAPPENINGS.

Cavalry for Arizona—Indignant Grand Army Veterans.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6th.—Very little information can be obtained in this city at army headquarters relative to the Indian outrages in Arizona, because the campaign is being conducted from the headquarters of General Grierson, in Arizona.

General Miles has ordered three companies of cavalry to Arizona, to leave Saturday.

INDIGNANT VETERANS.

Lincoln Post, G. A. R., at a meeting last night adopted resolutions denouncing as disloyal the proceedings at the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument to General Lee, at Richmond, last week.

THE LONG-WINDED BLYTHE CASE.

Figures in the Blythe case show that up to date 653 hours were taken up in hearing testimony; 208 witnesses were examined; 139 depositions read, and 125 hours were consumed in argument. The case is still on.

FATAL FALL.

Michael Kearny, a teamster, aged 35 years a native of Ireland, fell from his coal cart on Broadway wharf to day, and received injuries causing his death in a short time. He had been idle some time, and to-day had just started in to work.

Seattle Comes Up Smiling.

SEATTLE (Wash.), June 6th.—The first anniversary of the great fire of June, 1889, which destroyed the entire business portion of the city, was celebrated in this city to-night. Many large stores and buildings were thrown open to the public during the day. Toklas, Singerman & Co., whose store was closed by the fire at twenty-five minutes past 6 o'clock on June 6, 1889, reopened to-day at exactly the same hour. United States Judge C. H. Hanford, made a formal opening speech. Other houses opened in the same manner. The Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet. Fireworks were set off across the harbor, and at West Seattle a salute of one hundred guns was fired.

San Carlos Indians.

TUCSON, June 6th.—A courier arrived this morning from Troop L, Lieutenant Neals in command, saying he had turned the Indians back north toward the San Carlos Reservation, and they were making for Martinez Pass in the Rincon Mountains. Lieutenant Hardiman captured a pony from the band which the Mexicans saw. The authorities are of the opinion that the seven that Lieutenant Neals has turned are the same that Hardiman is looking for; that they, seeing the dust from the troops going out Wednesday evening, doubled back, completing the circling. The telephone wires to Fort Lowell are down, and no late reports are obtainable.

Racing at Tacoma.

TACOMA, June 6th.—The Morgan Memorial Speeding-park Race Course has been completed and is to be the fastest track outside of Stockton, Cal. Since the death of Harry Morgan the grounds have been turned over to an association of representative citizens, who have decided to hold a summer meeting July 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Purses aggregating $6,000 will be hung up for victors in fifteen different events, with $1,000 added for special or made races. The events as arranged give promise of great sport to lovers of racing, and the purses offered are bound to bring together some of the best horses on the coast.

Fire at Auburn.

AUBURN, June 6th.—A fire broke out in Jacobs' building on Commercial street in this city about half past four o'clock this morning. It originated in Dr. Hawkers' dental rooms in the second story and consumed the upper story. The fire company did good work, but owing to some delay in the water power, time was lost. The losers are the County Treasurer, J. M. Jacobs, photograph gallery, outfit and damage to building; Dr. J. C. Hawker, library and apparatus; W. E. Banbrook, photograph instruments and plates. The total loss is $2,250, but no insurance.

Helena Mining Exchange.

HELENA, June 6th.—The incorporators of the Helena Mining Exchange met last night and adopted a constitution after the pattern of that used by the Kansas City Exchange, and the St. Louis rates of commission. The following officers were elected: E. W. Knight, President; Samuel Word, Vice-President; H. S. Howell, Secretary; L. G. Phelps, Treasurer. Especial provisions have been made for excluding "wildcat" operators. The date of the formal opening has not been settled upon.

A Whaler Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4th.—News was received here to-day of the loss of the New Bedford whaling bark Lancer, in the Japan Sea. The Lancer left here last November in command of Captain Cleveland, for Okotsh Sea. She ran further south in April, and while following a school of whales suddenly ran on a sunken rock and sprung a leak. Pumps were worked and the bark kept afloat until she reach Vladivostock, where it was found that her damage was too great to be repaired and she was sold and broken up. The Captain and crew shipped on other whalers which were in Vladivostook at the time.

Horrible Death.

SEATTLE, June 6th.—An *Intelligencer* special from Snohomish says: James Pike, of the firm of Blum & Pike, while logging on Skykoomish river, was killed this afternoon. While running logs down a steep chute one became fastened, and Pike climbed into the chute to start it, just as another log came along, striking him and cutting his body in two. Part of the hip bone was afterward found sticking in the log. Small particles of flesh and blood and bones were scattered in every direction. The trunk and feet were all that could be found for interment.

John P. Jackson's Bond.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6th.—John P. Jackson, recently appointed United States Assistant Treasurer in this city, has filed one of the largest bonds ever presented by a public official on the coast. It is in the sum of $600,000, with Leland Stanford, Charles N. Felton, John P. Jones, Claus Spreckels, Alvinza Hayward and George C. Perkins as sureties, each in the sum of $100,000.

For the Eastern Market.

WINTERS, June 6th.—The California Fruit Union shipped a carload of assorted fruit to Porter Brothers & Co. of Chicago to-day. Ten hundred and forty-four packages were in the car. This is the sixth car that has been sent from here within a week. The weather is warm and the fruit is ripening well.

Will Face the Music.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6th.—It is reported that Rev. Dr. Barrows, of the First Congregational Church, charges having been made against him by a sensational weekly paper, is on his way back to this city, and on his return the Trustees will meet and take action on the matter.

The Next Encampment.

SAN DIEGO, June 6th.—The question of the location for the next G. A. R. encampment has been decided upon and San Diego chosen. The selection of the camping-ground has not yet been made. The Santa Fe has guaranteed a low rate for excursions to this point.

Margaret Merkle.

NAPA, June 6th.—The jury in the case of Margaret Merkle, charged with the murder of Joseph Vonwyl at Rutherford, April 27th, returned a verdict this afternoon of manslaughter after deliberating for two hours. The evidence was entirely circumstantial.

Slashed with a Knife.

CHICO, June 6th.—In an altercation between John Johnson, a Swedish laborer, and Henry Pomatel, a sheep-shearer, in a saloon, the former inflicted two ugly knife wounds on the latter, and was arrested, and charged with attempt to commit murder.

Another Stage Robbery.

UKIAH, June 6th.—The northbound stage from Ukiah was robbed at 2:30 o'clock today, three miles out of town, by a lone highwayman. It is reported that the robber secured $1,600 out of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box.

Still Another Drops Off.

HEALDSBURG, June 6th.—Rev. Dr. T. W. Brotherton, one of the pioneer residents of this city, died at his residence to-day. He had been suffering with softening of the brain which to-day culminated in his death.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Condensed Telegraphic Dispatches from All Parts of the World.

The residence of Judge Hundley, at Oroville, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

It is now definitely stated that Miss Caldwell, the heiress, will not wed Prince Murat.

The New York Supreme Court has affirmed the sentence of ex-Sheriff Flack, and he must go to prison.

Christee, formerly Prime Minister of Servia, is about to bring action against his wife for divorce. Milan, ex-King of Servia, is co-respondent.

A fire at Fresno totally destroyed the fine dwelling-house of J. T. Shankin early yesterday morning. The family barely escaped with their lives.

At yesterday's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in New York the day was devoted to the reports of Presbyteries and the discussion on the report favoring the union of the branches.

The Associated Press report of the Derby on Wednesday was delivered by wire direct in the Associated Press office in New York by the Western Union cable within five seconds from the time of filing in England. This is the best time on record.

The third pigeon shooting match between Captain Brewer, the Australian champion, and Martinez Chick, the Californian, did not take place yesterday. Brewer, who had been badly beaten in the two previous matches, forfeited to Chick.

The President has nominated Frank C. Partridge, of Vermont, Solicitor of Claims in the State Department, vice Walker Blaine, deceased; Ashbury Conway, of Wyoming, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Lileston S. Bartlett, Probate Judge of Grand county, Utah.

The new syndicate which purchased land for an immense ship-building plant on the Delaware river is one of the most substantial concerns of the kind ever organized in this country. The completion of the works will be made at as early a date as possible, with an assured capital stock of $5,000,000, of which the entire amount has been taken and is as good as paid in. Two millions are placed in Philadelphia, and $1,000,000 each in New York, Boston and London.

FRENCH IN SOUDAN.

Annihilation of a Senegalese Garrison of 1,000 Men.

PARIS, June 6th.—The latest news from the French in Soudan is given in a correspondence to the *Le Temps* from St. Louis, Senegal, dated May 6th. The correspondent says: "Commander Archinard, anxious to terminate the campaign, marched with a small column, composed of artillery, upon the town of Huosebougou, in order to disperse the last partisans of King Agmadou. The place of the real fortress was defended by 1,000 men. The attack began April 24th. The troops succeeded during the day in occupying a portion of the town, but the Toucoulers kept fighting inch by inch. The battle raged throughout the night with great fury, and not until the evening of the next day were we masters of the town. As to its defenders, not a single one survived. They were all killed on the spot or blew themselves up by setting fire to the powder magazine. We had fifteen killed and seventy-two wounded. The Bambaros auxiliary suffered the most. Two Europeans only were killed and seven wounded."

Enraged Fishermen.

HALIFAX, June 6th.—Newfoundland papers received to-day state that the excitement over fishery matters is still intense. Fishermen are greatly enraged over the actions of the French naval officers, and numerous indignation meetings were held. At one meeting the fishermen resolved that if the French disturbed their nets inside the shore limits they would fire on them.

The Young Duke in England.

LONDON, June 6th.—The Duke of Orleans arrived at Dover to-day from Belgium. His father, the Count of Paris, and forty of his friends gave him a hearty welcome.

The Indians at Syracuse, New York, have started a Good Templars' Lodge with eighty-five members.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

The Negro Conference Admits the Necessity of Education.

A NEW PARTY ORGANIZED.

Revolting Confession of a Missouri Murderer—Aristocratic Tendencies of Americans.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEGRO CONFERENCE.

Education is Admitted to be the Only True Solution.

LAKE MOHONK (N. Y.), June 6th.—At the opening session of the Negro Conference, the Executive Committee presented a series of resolutions urging education as the keynote of the situation—education normal and industrial. Judge Tourgee spoke on "The Negro's View of the Race Question." He presented a series of resolutions much more radical than those of the committee. Hon. Andrew D. White believed in a peaceful solution of the race problem, and regretted the defeat of the Blair bill. Other addresses were made by John Glenn of Baltimore, General Brinkerhoff of Ohio, General O. O. Howard of New York, and Edna D. Cheney of Boston.

At the closing session to-night a lengthy set of resolutions were adopted. They recite encouraging progress by the negro race, and say that no other race ever made such industrial progress in twenty-five years. Much remains to be done, but there is a steady material and mental improvement in the race, and a growing tendency to self-help on their part that gives hope. We believe that the welfare of the country requires that the negro live in relations of good will and mutal confidence with his white neighbors, and only on such principles can such relations be maintained. To this end the conference recommends:

First—Increased facilities for industrial training, not only in trades but especially in improved agriculture, and for girls in household duties. We believe in education, and urge all school authorities to use industrial training, not in order to make the negro a mere toiler, but to make nobler manhood and womanhood by discipline of intelligent labor.

Second—Family is God's unit of society. The Christian home is a great civilizer. Ultimately in the homes of the colored people the problem of the colored race will be solved. The girls and women of the race must determine the character of negro homes. All influences which tend to purity, intelligence and beauty of home and ennobling of the women of the negro race should be systematically fostered. We believe the one-room cabin is the social curse of the negro race, as is the tepee of the Indian and over-crowded tenement rooms of our cities.

The Conference earnestly urges the building up of wholesome, cleanly, intelligent Christian homes and the inculcation of sound temperance principles as being of the greatest importance to the race, and to the upbuilding of such homes all friends of the negro in all parts of the land are urged to use every effort.

Third—We recognize most gratefully the noble work for the education of the race already done by the people of the States in which live most of our colored fellow-citizens. But this is only a good beginning. The common school should be made more effective, with a greater number of colored teachers, who must be still more efficiently trained at additional normal schools. Higher education must be open to the most capable negroes in their character of true manhood and womanhood, is the object alike of education, free government and Christian civilization.

Fourth—We especialy urge upon all who deal with negroes that they endeavor to promote self-reliant morality. The credit system, with store-pay and lien upon crops, has so uniformly shown itself to be harmful, that we urge its avoidance wherever possible.

Fifth—To promote those habits of thrift and productive economy which must underlie the acquisition of property and ownership of land, as well as all advance in civilization, we urge the establishment by the United States Government of a postal savings system.

Sixth—For the entertainment of these ends we look to the enlightened Christian sentiment of people of all parts of our country, to the unselfish service of helping the negro to help himself, and educate him in morality and religion, and thus in civilization and fitness.

ELECTRICAL STORMS.

Effects of the Disturbances in New York—Other Places.

NEW YORK, June 6th.—The terrific thunder-storms last evening, throughout the night and long after daybreak, seem to to have been widespread. From all points of the compass from hundreds of miles away come stories of floods and havoc by lightning and the high winds. Several lives were lost. In and about this city several buildings were struck and burned. Houses were unroofed and fences and trees laid prostrate.

DISASTRIOUS FLOODS IN ONTARIO.

SCHOMBERG, June 6th.—In consequence of the heavy rains yesterday and the sweeping away of two large mill dams, this village sustained heavy losses. Business houses and private dwellings were swept away by the floods and many persons were left homeless and destitute.

GREENWOOD (Ont.), June 6th.—The most disastrous freshet ever known here occurred last evening. Four dams north of this place gave way. The roads are submerged, cellars are flooded and bridges carried away. The telegraph wires are broken.

BARRIE (Ont.), June 6th.—The most disastrous flood which has ever visited this town took place yesterday. In consequence of two days' heavy rainfall the streets in the central portion of the town are submerged. The principal business thoroughfares presented and awful sight last evening. The water was fully two feet deep and many stores were flooded. The streets in the vicinity of Five Points were washed away to a depth of six and eight feet. There was a chasm fully fifty feet wide. The vast body of water which rushed down from the hills carried everything in its path to the bay.

A NEW PARTY.

Federated Trades and Farmers' Alliance Organize One.

HURON (S. D.), June 6th.—The Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor closed their day's session this evening. The most important action was the decision to organize a new party. The new party was named the "Independent party." A platform was adopted which will include a State and national declaration of principles. The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and Knights of Labor demands that "currency be issued by the General Government to be full legal tender, to increase in volume with the increase of business and be issued directly to the productive industries, without the intervention of banks of issue." It demands railway transportation, telegraph and telephone service at actual cost, and that the Government own and operate the same; free and unlimited coinage of silver; the adoption of an absolutely secret voting system in both State and national elections.

ARISTOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

Americans Who Would Sport Coats-of-Arms, Crests, Etc.

NEW YORK, June 6th.—A large number of Americans are alleged by a London firm to be indulging in emblazoned coats-of-arms, crests, and other aristocratic appurtenances. Chancellor Leroy B. Crane, of 237 Broadway, some time ago received from the London and Hartford Publishing Company a letter asking him to collect a bill of $299 from Ben Ali Haggin, of California. The attorney submitted the account to Haggin, who declared that he was not indebted to the concern.

Yesterday Crane got a huge envelope which contained a letter from the same company, with the headings, "Armorial bearings of families; emblazoning, depicting and engraving family coats-of-arms, crests, mottoes, etc." The letter contained a batch of fifty bills for collection. They were against some of the most prominent people in the country, and were for engraving family coats-of-arms. Among them were ex-President Hayes and Lispenard Stewart.

MANIA FOR MURDER.

A Missouri Fiend Makes a Revolting Confession.

SEDALIA (Mo.), June 6th.—Thomas Williamson, the murderer of Jefferson Moore and his son Charles, has made a written confession. He says he quarreled with Charlie and killed him with an ax. He told the family that Charlie had gone visiting. A few days latter, during a quarrel with old man Moore, he killed him in the same way.

Regarding the death of his (Williamson's) wife, he says it was caused by a dose of medicine he gave her for cramps. He buried her body without a permit because he was too poor to buy a coffin.

It has just been learned that Williamson, in 1866, killed a farmer named Charles Koch, near Peoria, Ill. He was tried and sentenced to be hanged, but Governor Oglesby commuted his sentence to twenty years' imprisonment. He served seventeen years, and when released came to Missouri.

The police think Williamson guilty of another murder two years ago.

California Fruit.

NEW YORK, June 6th.—On the Fruit Exchange to-day was sold one car of California berries. Bidding was brisk and the prices fair, ranging from 82½ to 25 cents for small boxes. Their condition was good. Messina lemons (fresh) were disposed of rapidly, the highest price being $6 per box. Some twenty boxes not in good condition realized but 7 shillings. A lot of rode lemons brought from $5 25 to $4 75.

CHICAGO, June 6th.—Porter Brothers sold to-day a carload of cherries. The bulk of the blacks were over-ripe. The prices were, 95c to $1 45; Royal Annes, $2 50.

Indian Murderers Captured.

DENVER, June 6th.—After the butchery by renegade Indians of Chief Engineer William L. Crittenden, in charge of the third division of the Government survey in Wyoming, together with three of his men, the murderers rifled the camp and then rode away into the mountains. A pursuing party was at once organized, and after a hard chase the Indians were captured and are now under guard, although it is the opinion that a lynching bee will dispose of them shortly, if it has not already done so. Two of the ranchmen who are known to have furnished the Indians with whisky are also under guard with the Indians.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ROCKFORD (Ill.), June 6th.—The Northwestern passenger train was derailed near here this morning by a broken wheel. A gang of section men were working beside the track and were caught in the wreck and four of them, August Johnson, Emil Anderson, John Gustafson and John Drehner were instantly killed, as was also Engineer Blasdell. The fireman, two section men, and several of the passengers, were slightly injured.

Epidemic of Suicides.

NEW YORK, June 6th.—There is an epidemic of suicides here. Joseph Schedler, aged 50, shot himself through the ear on account of rheumatism; Ida Whitman, aged 38, took rough on rats; an unknown negro hanged himself from a tree on the bank of the Harlem river; and James Case, aged 32, out of work, threw himself under the wheels of a heavily loaded truck. All four cases were within twenty-four hours in this city.

Doesn't Pay.

NEW YORK, June 6th.—Willet & Gray, authorities on the sugar trade, report that since January 1st the sugar refining business has been sometimes done at a loss in New York and Boston, but always at a profit in New Orleans and San Francisco. The output of the sugar trust has been reduced to 50 per cent. of the sugar consumption since Spreckels' Philadelphia Refinery was completed.

Exposion of Gasoline.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6th.—While firemen were engaged this morning in extinguishing a fire in a small building, the flames reached a storage basin and twelve barrels of gasoline exploded. Eleven firemen were caught in the shower of burning oil and badly burned. Some of them will probably die from their injuries.

Laudable Munificence.

MADISON (Wis.), June 6th.—Segwald A. Quale, bequeaths $1,000,000 for the establishment of a hospital in this city for born cripples and deformed persons. Quale was a Norwegian, who came here a poor boy. He worked for thirty dollars a month, and died worth a million and a half.

Murderous Insanity.

CHICAGO, June 6th.—An old man named John Lally, a laborer, this morning shot his wife and then attempted suicide. Both are in a critical condition. It is believed that Lally is insane.

Pullman's Big Offer.

CHICAGO, June 6th.—George M. Pullman will take $5,000,000 of the World's Fair bonds if he can secure the fair site near his city.

What is a Good Book?

A good book is one that interests you.

One in which the bright rather than the dark side of life is shown.

One that makes you see how mean is the small vices of life and how despicable are the great sins.

One that glorifies virtue in woman and honor in man.

One in which the good are rewarded and the wicked are made to suffer—suffering, by the by, that may be of the conscience—or in a more material way, a reward given either on earth, or promise for the future.

One which convinces you that this world is filled with good men and good women.

One that breathes forth the goodness of a Creator, and respects his all governing laws.

One that makes you feel you are meeting real people—people who elevate your thoughts as you associate with them.

A good book is one that you remember with pleasure, that when the dull hours come you can think of with interest and feel that there are people with whom you have a most interesting acquaintance, who are yet only characters of the imagination.

A good book is one that tells, in good English, the story it has to; sees no necessity for using foreign words, and does not quote from the Arabic or the Sanscrit, as if the author had written it with an "Encyclopædia Britannica" beside him.

A good book is the one that we want when weary of the people of the world that we can read out aloud and discuss; that we can hand to our daughters that it may give them pleasure, and which will only be a stepping-stone on the road of taste, not only to better and nobler books, but a better and nobler life.

That is a good book—and, my friends, there are hundreds of them.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

PEARS' soap secures a beautiful complexion.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Heated Debate on the Silver Bill in Both Houses.

POSSIBLY A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Senator Plumb Makes an Argument for Free Coinage—Southern Republicans Unite.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

HARRISON ON COTTRELL.

The President Addresses the Senate About Cedar Keys.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—The President's letter, transmitting to the Senate information about the Cedar Keys, Florida, matter, details circumstances already familiar to the public, and then adds: "It will be observed that the United States Collector of Customs at Cedar Keys has been driven from the office and from the town, and the administration of the customs laws of the United States at that port suspended by the violent demonstration and threats of one Cottrell, Mayor of the place, assisted by his Town Marshal, Mitchell. If it has been necessary, as I do not think it can be, in any case for a United States officer to appeal to the local authorities for immunity from violence in the exercise of his duties, the situation at Cedar Keys did not suggest or encourage such appeal. It will always be agreeable to me if the local authorities, acting upon their own sense of duty, maintain the dignity of the Government. When this is not done I shall deem it my duty to use the adequate powers vested in the Executive to make it safe and feasible to hold and exercise the offices established by the Federal Constitution and laws. The means used in this case were, in my opinion, lawful and necessary, and the officers do not appear to have intruded upon any private right in executing the warrants placed in their hands.

"A letter dated August 4th last, which appears in the correspondence submitted, appealing to me to intervene for the protection of the city of Cedar Keys from the brutal violence of Cottrell, it will be noticed, was written before the appointment of the new Collector. It is a very grim commentary upon the condition of social order at Cedar Keys that only a woman, who had, as she says in her letter, no son or husband who could be made a victim of his malice, had the courage to file charges against this man, who was then holding a subordinate place in the customs service."

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

They Will Unite to Secure the Legislation They Desire.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—The twenty-one Republican members from the Southern States met Wednesday night after the party caucus, in the rooms of Mr. Bowden of Virginia. They decided to act as a unit in calling up several measures of vital importance to them and their section. Among these were the war claims bill, and an educational bill, which is practically the old Blair bill. They also discussed the subject of a Federal election law. It is their determination to antagonize every bill which bears on its face the stamp of sectionalism. Messrs. Brower and Ewart of North Carolina, who, next to Mr. McComas of Maryland, are most earnest in their desire for Federal supervision, say that while they believe their return to the next Congress is contingent on the passage of such a bill, they want a bill which is honestly intended for the whole country, and not merely for the South. A bill requiring the signatures of the Supervisors of Election to the members' certificate of election, and without which the Clerk shall not swear in the member, seems to satisfy them.

The conference was called at Speaker Reed's suggestion, and the result, as far as the election law is concerned, was communicated to the party caucus on the Federal election question.

EYRAUD'S TRAVELS.

The French Strangler Visited Washington and Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—It is now positive that Eyraud, the French strangler, paid Washington a visit during his sojourn in America. Last Sunday night Pierre Gaillard, Parisian Inspector of Police, who came over on the Burgogne, and a New York detective came to Washington and secured from the National Hotel a small satchel that had been left there by Eyraud several weeks ago. In addition to the Gouffe papers, it is said, there were found in the satchel some letters written by Gabrielle to Eyraud while he was passing as a Spanish merchant in Guaymas, Mexico.

While Inspector Gaillard and assistant were in Washington, Leon Sondonis, another Parisian police agent, was looking through the hotel and depot check-room in Baltimore.

It Was a Fake.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—Secretary Blaine said this evening that there was no truth in the San Diego dispatch to the effect that the Mexican Government had requested the United States to send soldiers to San Diego to prevent an expedition against Lower California. Romero, the Mexican Minister, also said the dispatch was not true. He said the Mexican Government had not asked anything from the Government of the United States with regard to the filibustering expedition, and added that the Mexican Government had ample means at its disposal to deal properly with any filibusters who might invade Mexican soil. He did not think, however, that there was much danger of such an invasion.

Troublous Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—The Secretary of the Interior has received advices corroborating the report that a white man was recently murdered on the Tongue River Reservation in Montana by Northern Cheyenne Indians. The settlers are greatly alarmed and soldiers have been ordered dispatched to the scene to restore the feeling of safety.

Reports received about the trouble at the Green Bay, Wis., agency state that it is owing to the hostility of the Indians to the newly-appointed agent, Mr. Kilsey, and their desire to retain the old agent. Secretary Noble has telegraphed Kilsey to take charge of the office at once, or he would see that an agent was appointed who would do so.

Some Hope Yet.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—Senator Hearst was before the Commerce Committee today, urging the appropriation of half a million dollars for the Sacramento and Feather rivers. He urged that a delay of two years in making this appropriation would mean an additional expense to the Government of several million dollars in improving these rivers. Senator Hearst will appear before the committee again tomorrow, and will exert himself to his utmost to secure the rivers. Mr. Clunie is working to the same end. The river and harbor bill of the Senate, will, in all probability, do more for the Sacramento and Feather rivers than is contemplated in the House bill.

Silver May be a Campaign Issue.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—The National Executive Silver Committee to-day adopted resolutions to the effect that in case a satisfactory measure for the full restoration of silver to its former place as a money metal be not enacted, it will call a National Silver Convention, in which the Farmers' Alliance and all other industrial organizations will be invited, with bi-metallists everywhere, with the view of sinking politics and making the silver question the controlling issue in future campaigns, particularly in Congressional districts, in the next election. The committee regards with unalterable disfavor any bullion redemption provision.

Eight-Hour Discussion.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—The House Committee on Postoffices to-day had under consideration the bill to make eight consecutive hours a day's work for postal clerks. Postmaster-General Wanamaker opposed the bill, insisting that its provisions were impracticable. He opposed an ironclad rule of this kind, but asserted that if he were allowed an annual appropriation of $500,000 he would bring the service in first and second-class offices around to an eight-hour basis, which would be satisfactory to employes.

For Inspection of Meat.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—Senator Paddock, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to-day reported a bill for the inspecion of meat and meat products subject to the interstate commerce, which is intended as a substitute for the bill reported from Vest's select committee. It provides for the inspection of animals at slaughter-houses where killed and of canned goods at establishments where put up.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—This morning Mitchell moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed yesterday the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Columbia river, near Vancouver. The motion was entered.

The silver bill was taken up and Plumb addressed the Senate. Plumb said he believed it was all but the unanimous opinion of the people that a very considerable increase in the volume of currency was necessary. The circulation today was $240,000,000 less than the framers of the financial legislation of 1875 anticipated. Although the commercial business of the country had doubled within that time, the total amount of money which the people of the United States had for the transaction of daily business could not exceed $600,000,000. He believed it was less than $500,000,000, and upon that narrow foundation has been built an enormous structure of credit, propped up here and there by devices of various kinds, and it is kept swelling and growing, while the base on which it rested did not grow in proportion to the structure.

"The Senator from New York (Hiscock) yesterday described the great wealth and prosperity of the country," continued Plumb, "but if the picture is true why has the Senator and his committee, the Finance Committee, been piling up protective duties?"

His (Plumb's) idea was that not only should the vacancy of national bank circulation be made up, but there ought to be added to that at least as much as would result from the free coinage of silver. He was willing to abandon his idea in favor of fiat money and to widen the base of the credit structure by adding to it all the silver that the United States Mints could turn out. According to the best data there was less than $60,000,000 worth of silver mined every year in the United States. Of that some $30,000,000 was coined, $8,000,000 used in arts, and only $17,000,000 could be used in free coinage. It was to be remembered that the national bank circulation was being every day retired, the amount to be retired this year being $15,000,000.

Plumb went on to speak of the silver bill, in connection with the question of protection. The Senate, he said, had appealed yesterday by the Senator from New York (Hiscock) against the bill in the sacred name of protection. Silver was an American production—a much larger product than many others that were to be protected by duties of 200 or 400 per cent. under the coinage tariff bill. He would like to ask the Senator from New York, who was so anxious about foreign commerce, what he intended to do with a tariff bill which would prevent the United States from having any foreign commerce. He hoped he might interpret the Senator's remarks on that point as a hopeful augury of the action of that Senator in putting his knife into the bill now before the Finance Committee—a bill which would raise the price of nearly everything used by the masses.

The silver bill was then laid aside, and the Senate took up the bill to authorize Maricopa county to issue bonds in aid of railroad construction. The bill passed—ayes 36, nays 18. This is a House bill, and was passed without amendment.

A message from the President relating to the landing of an armed force from the revenue cutter at Cedar Keys, Florida, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—In the House to-day the silver debate was resumed.

Lind of Minnesota was the first speaker. He said silver should be restored to its former position. This was demanded by the great mass of the American people.

Lacey of Iowa said the country was met with a contraction of the currency. The pending bill proposed to give the country an increase to offset contraction, and even more. It was practically a free coinage bill. The capacity of the mints was $50,000,000. The output of the mints was $51,000,000, free coinage, every dollar of American silver would be about $51,000,000, yet this bill proposed to give $54,000,000 a year of legal tender treasury notes. It was a free coinage measure because it provided that when silver was at par mints should be open to free coinage. The country needed an expansion of the currency in a safe way, and this bill provided for it.

Walker of Massachusetts spoke against free coinage. He asserted that demonetization of silver was not the cause of the decrease in prices. Prices had been going down a hundred years More money meant more misery.

Perkins of Kansas remarked, "In that connection we all love misery."

Walker added that he was going to vote for the pending bill because the members of the House from 1868 up to the present time, for the purpose of getting back there, had urged and encouraged the people in their folly until they had come to such a state of mind that something had to be done or they would break the members up. Laughter.] It was pure politics—that was all there was about it.

Blount of Georgia contended that silver demonetization had cast a blighting curse over everybody except the capitalist. To increase the volume of circulation was not only the way to relieve agricultural interests, but every other interest in the country. He criticised the Treasury bill, declaring that it was intended to stop the further coinage of the silver dollar. It was a Wall street measure, he said. He also criticised the caucus bill, and advocated the free coinage measure.

Bland said he could only protest against the right of a member of the minority to offer the amendment. The gag law was placed upon the minority for the purpose of passing a bill through the House, the effect of which was to demonetize silver. The bill was a Wall-street scheme and a gold-bag scheme to change the ratio between gold and silver. It recognized silver bullion according to its gold value. Silver was being murdered in the house of its friends. He especially criticised the bullion-redemption clause, arguing that it would prevent any appreciable expansion of the currency. It would hold out temptation to the Secretary of the Treasury to make a million dollars out of a speculation in Wall street. Free coinage of silver would not only appreciate silver bullion, but depreciate gold bullion and bring the two metals to an equality. The Government must either issue fiat money or give unlimited use to gold and silver.

Kerr of Iowa advocated the bill as a long step in the right direction. It would result in the remonetization of silver and in the two metals ultimately going hand in hand.

Townsend of Colorado said prosperity would not return and the downward course of prices would not be arrested until silver returned to its proper place. The only complete and perfect remedy was to reverse the action of 1873 and go back to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Dorsey of Nebraska said that if Secretary Windom had purchased and coined the maximum amount of silver allowed under the existing laws, four millions per month, there would have been no need of this discussion, and he would have strengthened the administration of President Harrison. To that section of the substitute which provided for bullion redemption Dorsey emphatically objected. Would it not be better to cover the one million redemption fund into the Treasury and use it as a part of the circulating medium, and in case United States notes were presented for redemption and there was no money to meet the demand, allow the Secretary to sell bonds to meet the demands. Bullion redemption in the future would be stricken out, and he appealed to his side of the House to allow a vote on the proposition.

McRae of Arkansas appealed to the gentlemen on the other side who believed in free coinage to restore silver to its proper place, not step by step, but as it was destroyed—in one jump.

The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8.

At the evening session of the House the silver debate was continued. Among the speakers were Burns, Lane of Illinois, Shirley and Holman.

Trying to Retaliate.

LONDON, June 6th.—In the Commons tonight, Sexton moved to reduce the salary of the British Consul in New York, as a protest against the assistance he gave Soames in the *Times* forgery case. Attorney General Webster declared that as far as his knowledge extended the Consul gave no assistance to the *Times*. Sexton's motion was finally rejected.

Terrible Fire.

WARSAW, June 6th.—Four hundred houses were destroyed by fire in Doksyie, near Warsaw, to-day. Ten persons were burned to death.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Japanese Show Their Bitter Hatred for Foreigners.

MISSIONARIES HANDLED ROUGHLY

Bismarck's Opinions are Merely Those of a Private Gentleman—Anxiety for the Emperor.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

RIOTOUS JAPANESE.

They Show Their Hate for Foreigners in a Forcible Manner.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6th.—The Associated Press correspondent at Yokohama, writing under date of May 21st, says:

Some uneasiness prevails among the foreigners in the Japanese Capital, owing to developments which have followed the murder of the Canadian missionary, the late Rev. T. A. Large. The excitement occasioned by the news of the murder had just died away, when one of the best-known foreigners in the city found himself the victim of circumstances which compelled his departure, and close upon that another missionary was set upon by a crowd of students and seriously cut with knives.

On May 6th the Rev. James Summers, for many years past proprietor of the English school in Tokio, which is patronized by the nobility, was driving on one of the principal thoroughfares of Tokio with his wife, when the carriage of the Dowager Empress, mother of the present Mikado, approached with a cavalry escort. When a member of the royal family passes, it is customary for people along the street to uncover their heads, and Mr. Summers reined his horse into one side of the street and halted. As the carriage approached he took off his hat and replaced it as soon as the carriage was past him.

One of the cavalrymen noticed this and raised his lance and struck Summers a severe blow on the head.

The soldier was at once arrested and Court-martialed.

The native press immediately took up the matter, and much feeling against foreigners was manifested by the rough student element known as the Shosei, who were inflamed by a report that Summers had been guilty of an act of disrespect towards the Empress Dowager. They called repeatedly at Summer's school, and so alarmed Summers that he placed the school in the hands of the police and left on the 16th instant by steamer for his home in England, leaving his family in