THE COURTS.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Merrick continued his argument before the jury in the Star Route trial to-day. He said that Dorsey had debauched Rerdell, and then used him for his own criminal purposes. Scathed and blistered by his treatment, convicted in the first trial, while his master escaped, Rerdell had resolved to seek safety by throwing himself upon the mercy of the Government. He was in a position where whatever he hoped from that mercy depended upon whether he testified to the truth and the whole truth. The Government was not looking for equivocation, a straining of facts or a manufactured narrative to convict any living man. Rerdell, therefore, had every temptation and inducement to tell the truth, and he did. The master, behind the affidavits wrung from Rerdell, felt secure against anything he might do or say. He cast him out as a thing of rottenness, although he had made him rotten. All of Rerdell's hopes rested upon his truthfulness, while Dorsey must lie to be protected. Mr. Merrick then reviewed Dorsey's connection with the contracts as shown by the evidence, declaring that Dorsey had engaged in the mail business while in the Senate.

Mr. Merrick contrasted the evidence of Boone and Dorsey relative to the employment of Moore, and asserted that Moore was amply sustained in his statement of the facts. He would lay down a proposition, and from it show that S. W. Dorsey had convicted himself beyond the hope of redemption. The proposition was that when a defendant on the stand refused to answer questions or to produce written evidence known to be in his possession, then every presumption was against him, and the jury must regard such refusal as showing that if the question were answered or the written evidence produced, it would convict the accused person.

Judge Wylie could not agree in the broad view taken by Mr. Merrick. The only inference to be drawn from a defendant's refusal to produce evidence was that the secondary evidence must stand, and left the counsel at liberty to comment upon his refusal.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the cases of Washington Booth, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Leonine H. Drinkwater, Charles A. Thompson, William L. Curtis, John Murphy, F. W. Partridge, Charles H. Miller and F. W. Partridge, administrators, were argued and submitted. Judgment was announced in favor of John B. Blydenburgh for $190 with interest from November, 1861.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

SARATOGA, June 6.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted:

No. 397½—Robert L. Crooke and others agt. John D. Prince and others.

No. 386—Robert L. Crooke and others agt. the County of Kings—Argument concluded.

No. 617—George Wadsworth agt. Louisa L. Lyon and others. Argument begun.

Following is the day calendar for Thursday: Nos. 193, 541, 566, 686, 133, 181, 155, 177.

All inquiries in regard to the calendar should be addressed to the Clerk at Saratoga. Returns, etc., should be sent to the clerk's office, which is always at Albany.

ATTACHING THEATRICAL PROPERTY.

E. G. Gilmore, of Niblo's Garden Theatre, and Samuel Colville, the theatrical agent, have begun a suit in the Supreme Court against John H. Haverly and Charles H. McConnell to recover $13,000 money loaned on a call note. Judge Donohue granted a writ of attachment and Deputy Sheriff Sullivan yesterday seized the scenery and effects in the Fourteenth-st. Theatre belonging to the defendants. An inventory was taken of the effects liable to seizure and a keeper placed in charge. The lease of the theatre has also been turned over by Mr. Haverly to Messrs. Gilmore and Colville. Later in the day another attachment for $11,300, money loaned, for which a note was given, was obtained from Judge Donohue by the American Exchange National Bank, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Sullivan for service.

Mr. Gilmore said that about three weeks ago Mr. Haverly came to him, said that he was in financial difficulties, and asked for a temporary loan of $13,000. Mr. Gilmore replied that he was not in condition to risk the loss of $13,000, but would see what he could do. He saw Mr. Colville and together they advanced the amount, taking a call note, and as security the lease of the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Learning later that Mr. Haverly was in serious financial straits, Mr. Gilmore went to him and asked for the payment of the loan. Mr. Haverly acknowledged that he was unable to repay the loan and offered to turn over the lease of the theatre to Messrs. Gilmore and Colville. Suit was then begun for the recovery of the money loaned. Messrs. Haverly and McConnell are residents of Chicago.

MR. STOKES IN HIS OLD AGE.

Another hearing was had yesterday in the Stokes will contest. Thomas J. Sanson, who was at one time a confidential clerk of Mr. Stokes, testified to several conversations which he had had with Mr. Stokes after Mrs. Stokes's death. The conversations related to both social and business matters. In March, 1881, the witness had a long conversation with Mr. Stokes in regard to the renewal of a loan of $5,000. Mr. Sanson submitted to Mr. Stokes the balance sheet of Brown & Sanson, and explained it to him. Mr. Stokes examined the balance sheet, and discussed with the witness its various items. He said that the balance sheet showed a satisfactory condition of the affairs of the firm, and that he would renew the loan. Mr. Sanson having said to Mr. Stokes that if the latter would renew the loan, he would see to it that in case of any misfortune in business Mr. Stokes was made a preferred creditor, Mr. Stokes suggested that the witness should write him a letter to that effect, and this was done. The witness was cross-examined at some length. He said that after the death of Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Stokes was less inclined to talk. Mr. Stokes evidently felt the loss of his wife. Otherwise, the witness did not observe any change in Mr. Stokes's condition, either physical or mental. The examination will be continued on Monday.

A TRUST SAID TO BE UNLAWFUL.

Michael Gilman began some time ago an action in the Superior Court against Henry McArdle to compel him to account to the plaintiff, as administrator of the estate of the late James Gilman, for moneys held by Mr. McArdle under what is said to be an illegal trust. It is alleged that James Gilman, who was an old man, gave to Mr. McArdle about $2,300 to apply it to the support of himself and his wife as long as they should live and after their death to pay the expenses of a proper funeral and to apply the rest to the procuring of masses for the repose of their souls. Mr. Gilman and his wife died a few weeks after the creation of the alleged trust, and after the payment of their funeral expenses it is said that a considerable amount of the trust fund still remained in Mr. McArdle's hands, and that as the trust under which he held the money was illegal, he ought to pay it over to Mr. Gilman's administrator. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Freedman, who reserved his decision.

AN OLD MANAGER'S SUITS.

Edward M. Neville made a motion yesterday to place on the short calendar of the Supreme Court the case of three actors formerly in the travelling company of Joseph or "Josh" Hart, of the Eagle Theatre of this city and Globe Theatre of Boston. The plaintiffs are Henry Coulton, for $315 15 with interest from 1878; Charles E. Sturgess, for $116; and Frank B. Hall, for $200. Mr. Hart makes no defence, and it is understood that, having since his discharge in bankruptcy, in 1879, acquired a large fortune he is anxious to discharge his old obligations to his former actors and associates in the theatrical profession and in the management of the Eagle, the Globe and Comique of this city. The claims have, however, to be established in court.

Mr. Hart brought suit a year ago against George Alfred Townsend for alleged libel and insists that the action be tried this month. Mr. Townsend in his answer denies the good name, fame and credit of Mr. Hart, and will attempt to justify in his defence.

A SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ENJOINED.

Justice Lawrence yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, granted a temporary injunction in favor of A. J. Mayer, restraining the Denver and New-Orleans Railway Construction Company, the Mercantile Trust Company and others from selling certain stocks and bonds of the Denver and New-Orleans Railway Company. It is alleged that the construction company was organized for the purpose of building the Denver and New-Orleans Railway, and was to receive in payment the stock and bonds of the railway company to be distributed among its stockholders. The stock and bonds, instead of being distributed among the shareholders of the construction company, were pledged with the trust company as security for a loan. The plaintiff, as a shareholder of the construction company, seeks to have the sale of the stock and bonds enjoined. The sale was advertised for to-day.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the suit brought by Andrew Reed against William Belden to recover $2,500 as damages for an alleged assault, the jury yesterday gave Mr. Reed a verdict for $175.

A butcher's cart marked S. Frank was driven in 1879 against a pile of beams piled in the street, and some of the beams were thrown against Annie and Minnie Bronner, two children, each of whom had a leg broken. A suit in the Marine Court to recover damages against Mr. Frank was tried yesterday and resulted in a verdict in favor of the children for $2,320.

A suit brought by Miss Hattie Clapper against the Rev. Dr. Guilbert, of the Church of the Holy Spirit, in Madison-ave., to recover a balance due her for singing at his church was tried yesterday in the Seventh District Court. The defendant insisted that in his contract with Miss Clapper he only acted in the character of agent for his church. The jury gave Miss Clapper a verdict for the full amount of her claim.

An application was made yesterday to Surrogate Rollins by Marie Miege for letters of administration on the estate of her deceased ward, Leon C. Delmonico. The personal estate is estimated at $100,000. A similar application was also made by the son of William H. Craft, who was killed on the Brooklyn Bridge on Decoration Day. Mr. Craft is said to have left no estate.

Judge Coxe has handed down a decision in the case of Napoleon Sarony against the Burrow Giles Lithographic Company, which was brought in the United States Circuit Court to recover damages for an alleged infringement of the copyright of a photograph of Oscar Wilde. The two defences set up were that the act copyrighting photographs was unconstitutional, and the initial "N" in the name of the photographer printed on the cards was not sufficient. Both arguments for the defence were overruled and decision given in favor of the plaintiff.

COURT CALENDARS—JUNE 7.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 25, 35, 41, 46, 81, 88, 62, 99, 103, 107, 117, 134, 137, 138, 139, 165, 166, 169, 170, 179, 187, 191, 198, 208, 216, 220, 221, 226, 227, 229, 231.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Donohue, J.—Nos. 781, 784, 798, 839, 842, 843, 850, 570, 360, 1088, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 858, 859, 862, 863, 865, 866, 867, 869, 871, 872, 873, 875, 877, 878, 879, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 897, 898, 899, 900.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 2167, 2078, 2160, 1515, 1513, 5697½, 2789, 2803, 1880, 676, 253, 4209, 3117, 3732, 2822, 2357, 2704½, 2038, 1861, 1000, 2584, 2593, 2609, 501½, 1288.

PART II—Before Van Vorst, J.—Nos. 1338, 2148, 3069, 3032, 1911, 3098, 2877, 2873, 3020, 2994, 2901, 1883, 1803, 2082, 3096, 658½, 2907, 2275, 1448, 2945, 3028, 3057, 3110, 3102, 4380.

PART III—Before Larremore, J.—Nos. 4494, 1200, 2288, 4595, 4102, 4561, 2524, 3399, 1984, 4061, 1509, 4398, 2522, 1969, 1819, 2414, 1088, 2947, 838, 1698, 4386, 3994.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Motion calendar at 11 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 37, 49, 58, 71, 72, 77, 80.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Before Truax, J.—Nos. 1292, 657, 766, 615, 944, 947, 1287, 1273, 1496, 1508, 960, 962, 1405, 543, 196.

PART II—Before O'Gorman, J.—Nos. 1053, 238, 709, 597, 410, 955, 956, 957, 931, 869, 440, 846, 604, 320, 423, 933.

PART III—Before Ingraham, J.—Nos. 1326, 1327, 1335, 1338, 1340, 1346, 1348, 1363, 1368, 1372, 1373, 1376, 1380, 1382, 1392, 1400, 1407, 1408, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Van Hoesen, J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Before Daly, C.J.—Nos. 178, 3130, 2557, 3141, 3146, 3148, 2345, 3152, 3168, 3170, 3172, 2243, 2315, 2264, 2284, 2031, 2003, 1055, 2329.

PART II—Before J. F. Daly, J.—Nos. 2536, 571, 2736, 2435, 2436, 2780, 2811, 2839, 2840, 2184, 2793, 2532, 2466, 2851, 2306, 2841, 2852, 2856, 2941, 2864, 2676, 2872, 2875, 2884, 2887, 2892, 2894.

PART III—Before Beach, J.—Nos. 1408, 3025, 3051, 3026, 3076, 2629, 2915, 3087, 3019, 2514, 2690, 2510, 3053, 3054, 3057, 3059, 3050, 3061, 3062, 3063.

THE NICKERSON CASE CLOSED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—To-day being the time fixed for argument in the Nickerson divorce case, Mr. Fletcher, counsel for Major Nickerson, addressed the Court, and stated that he had received no reply from his client to a telegram requesting him to be present, and as the cross-examination in his absence would be incomplete, Mr. Fletcher said he felt it his duty to ask further time. "If, however," he continued, "the Court refuse to allow me this time, I feel constrained to say that in my opinion the respondent in this case has shown enough to set aside the divorce. If the Court is determined to dispose of the matter to-day, I think that the decree must be reversed."

The Court then announced that the case would be submitted on the evidence already taken, and counsel agreeing to this, the testimony was handed to the Court for consideration.

CULTURE OF FISHES.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

FOOD AND SPAWNING—THE SUNFISH DENOUNCED—PAPERS ON LOBSTERS AND BLACK BASS.

The American Fish Cultural Association met yesterday at the Cooper Institute. G. S. Page, president of the association, occupied the chair. He made a short opening address, in which he reviewed the history of the association for the last eleven years, made running comments on the great future before it, and closed with some personal reminiscence.

E. G. Blackford read a paper on "A Few Facts in Relation to Food and the Spawning Season of Fish on the Atlantic Coast." He said in part:

For a number of years past at the meetings of this association inquiries have come up as to the time or season of the spawning of striped bass, sheepshead and bluefish, but no one was able to answer these questions with any accuracy, and the amount of knowledge on this important subject was apparently very limited. During the summer of 1882 the Senate Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations visited several fishing points on the coast for the purpose of taking evidence from the fishermen, dealers and others as to the food and habits of the menhaden, and also to learn the fish that fish formed one of the principal sources of food for the bass, bluefish and other valuable food fishes of our coast. The results of this inquiry conclusively proved that no accurate information could be obtained upon which to base any National legislation for the protection of the salt-water fisheries. At the suggestion of Professor Spencer F. Baird I determined to avail myself of the facilities afforded by Fulton Market to commence a careful examination of the viscera of all the fishes that came through my market. I secured the services of Professor H. J. Rice, a man well qualified for this work, to make these investigations, and have here his report on the subject, brought down to this date. It is proposed to continue these investigations for at least two years, and longer if it is deemed important.

Mr. Blackford then read a report from Professor Rice showing in detail the results of his numerous investigations. "From these results," said Mr. Blackford, "we haven't attempted to reach any general conclusions as to the food of the fish examined, because the investigations only cover a period of four months. We need at least two years for accurate results. At the end of that time these figures and details will be found invaluable for discussion on this subject."

Frederick Mather read an interesting paper on the "sunfish," or the "pumpkin seed," as it is familiarly called. He spoke of this fish as a "pest" and a "beast," and thought no punishment too severe for him. He said:

I put 3,500 land-locked salmon into one of the large ponds on the Jones estate at Cold Spring, L. I., and what do you suppose those sunfish did? I caught one of them on the following day, opened him, and found within him thirty-five land-locked salmon. That's 1 per cent of the whole number put into the pond. At that rate the mathematicians present will discover that it would only require 100 pumpkin seeds to knock out the land-locked salmon. And if there were 100 of them in the pond there were 100,000. When they can't get salmon they live on flies and worms. I would suggest as a means of exterminating them that a lump of lime as large as a robin's egg be dropped in their nests at the bottom. I believe that will thin them out.

Mr. Mather sat down looking as if he would strangle the next "pumpkin seed" he caught hold of.

The association—there were four members present—then listened to a paper by S. M. Johnson, of Boston, on "Legislation for the Protection of Lobsters." It was briefly as follows:

The true sportsman angler when he carefully releases the fingerling trout and returns it to the stream, intuitively recognizes the true economy of fish culture. With an application of this same law to lobsters great good might be done. By returning to the grounds all that are immature, and placing the limit so as to allow time for reproduction, a constant and sufficient supply would be insured, which result, I think, can be accomplished in no other way. The merits of this plan seem to be very generally understood, but the great difficulty in determining what good has been or may be accomplished arises from the fact that the laws of the different states are not uniform, and that, moreover, they are often disregarded altogether; so that no satisfactory knowledge of the benefit derived is possible until these difficulties are removed.

I would suggest that all traps or pots be so constructed that the laths or sticks shall be sufficiently far apart to allow all small lobsters to escape, and that a funnel hoop shall be used of not less than five and a half or six inches in diameter. The disposal of the spawn-bearing lobster is an important question and worthy of careful consideration. My opinion is that if the limit is large enough a sufficient quantity would be included in the number returned to the grounds to provide for breeding necessities. The plan of having a close time is frequently advanced. I am not opposed to it, but I do not see any good reasons for adopting it.

The essay closed with a regret that lobsters are becoming every year scarcer and scarcer and the hope that legislation will soon end this difficulty.

The association passed a resolution at the conclusion of the reading of the paper that State legislation be urged to make provisions for the preservation of lobsters as suggested in Mr. Johnson's paper.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session a paper entitled "The Distribution of the Black Bass," written by Dr. J. A. Henshall, of Cincinnati, was read by the secretary. It was in substance as follows:

The geographical distribution of the black bass is remarkable for its extent—the original habitat of one or other of the two species ranging from Virginia to Florida and from Canada to the Red River of the North, to Louisiana and East Mexico. In other words, it might be stated that the original geographical range of this representative American fish embraced the whole of North America south of the British possessions and east of the Rocky Mountains, except the waters flowing into the Atlantic in New-England and the Middle States, thus far excelling any other fish in its distribution. At the present day the habitat of the black bass has been extended by transplantation and by means of artificial canals, so that it may be said to inhabit every State of the Union. It has also been successfully introduced into England, Scotland and Germany, thus occupying a wider range than any other fish in the world. The distribution does not seem to be affected by geological formations, or character of waters, or climatic influences.

In reference to the objections against the introduction of black bass into Eastern waters upon the theory that the presence of the voracious bass would militate against the increase of shad or salmon, I wish to say that the objections are not valid or founded on fact, for the black bass prefers a diet of crawfish when he can get it, varying it with minnows, insects, larvæ, frogs and young eels. The man who alleges that the black bass depopulates the streams of valuable food fishes, or asserts that he "kills for the love of it," has never looked into the mouth of a bass with his eyes open.

Another paper on "Food Fish and Fish Food," by A. N. Cheney, of Glens Falls, was read by the secretary.

The association will meet again to-day at 11 a. m., when two papers will be read by Colonel McDonald, of the United States Fish Commission. There will also be a discussion of the effect of sludge acid on fish in and around the waters of this city. In the evening there will be a dinner at the Hotel Brighton.

THAT MYSTERIOUS INSECT.

HARMLESS AND A GOOD BAIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The mysterious insect so graphically described in to-day's TRIBUNE was, I presume, the Corydalis Cornutus of Linnæus. It is the largest specimen of the order of Neuroptera that we have in this country, and although it is a frightful looking object is harmless. It is a night-flying insect and lays its eggs on the stems of plants in the water. The larva is still more frightful looking, and is commonly known in the country as the "devil digger," and is a favorite and successful bait for black bass. It is not at all poisonous, although it can pinch severely with its nippers. H. J.

New-York, June 5, 1883.

NOT SO HARMLESS AFTER ALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: "A Huge, Horrid and Mysterious Insect" in your column of "Letters from the People" in this morning's paper attracted my attention. I think from your correspondent's description of the insect that it must be similar to two specimens that I have among the insects in my collection, one of which is from New-York City and the other from New-Orleans. If your correspondent will refer to *The American Agriculturist* of February, 1870, he will find this description of the insect:

The large water bug must have been unusually abundant last summer, as several have been sent us from different parts of the country. . . . This water bug (Belostoma grandis) belongs to the sub-order Hemipterа, which includes the tree bugs, plant lice, fleas, locusts and other disagreeable insects. There are several allied genera which, like this, inhabit the water. Most of them swim on their backs and their legs are admirably adapted for this kind of locomotion. They have a sharp sucker or proboscis, through which they take their food, and which when not in use is folded up under the chest. This insect lives on other insects and is said to be very destructive to young fish.

A friend informs me that he has been several times sharply wounded by this water bug while wading.

Brooklyn, June 5, 1883. D. HARRIS UNDERHILL.

A FAMILIAR FOE OF CHILDHOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The "huge, horrid, mysterious" creature your correspondent describes in this morning's TRIBUNE was doubtless a full-fledged specimen of the Corydalis, the largest and most formidable of our native Neuropterous insects. Its presence in Union Square Park, which would not appear a natural habitat, might be accounted for by the proximity of the fountain, the insect being of an aquatic type and the earlier larval stages of its existence in the guise of the predaceous "alligator," or "Hellgramite" (so well known to the disciples of Izk Walton), being spent beneath stones in running streams. It is truely an uncouth and formidable insect in any of its forms, as any country boy well knows; and the precipitate retreat of that frantic individual mentioned by your correspondent, "who gave a yell and rushed off toward Broadway," was eloquent in its panic-stricken suggestiveness. Perhaps these were reminiscences of a tenacious pair of fangs fastened on his ear, or, worse still, visions of a defiant winged monster perched upon his clothes upon the bank at the swimming-hole, keeping the rightful owner at bay for an hour in enforced meditation. W. H. G.

New-York, June 5, 1883.

AN OPINION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In reply to a communication entitled "A Huge, Horrid, Mysterious Insect" in yesterday's TRIBUNE, permit me a probable answer: The insect was undoubtedly one of the family Nepidæ, order of Hemiptera, and in all probability is of the genus Belostoma and variety B. Handelmannum. This answers closely the general description given, and the huge size which distinguishes the family confirms this opinion. LAHMAN F. BOWER.

Berwick, Penn., June 6, 1883.

OF NO ACCOUNT IN A WALKING MATCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: "F. B.," contributes an article to your paper of June 5, under the caption, "A Huge, Horrid and Mysterious Insect." He is correct in his statement that the insect found by him in Union Square is not of the order Coleoptera or Beetle. From his description I am led to believe that it belongs to the order Hemiptera, and of the aquatic genera known scientifically as Belostoma and popularly as Water Boatmen. They are not uncommon, and are oftentimes found in pools of water. They fly with great velocity, swim rapidly upon their backs, and walk with considerable difficulty. They are of great size, one captured by me in the basin of Madison Square fountain in May, 1882, measured over three inches. It is certainly "a huge and horrid bug," but to any one interested in the study of Entomology, it is not half so offensive as that other bugger complained of by your correspondent. ENTOMOLOGIST.

New-York, June 6, 1883.

EMPLOYES AND EMPLOYERS.

Officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company said yesterday that they had received no intimation, except from the newspapers, of the strike which the telegraph operators are reported to be contemplating. They said that they were ignorant of any causes of complaint in the service and therefore did not believe that a strike was impending. Subordinate officers who are in daily contact with the operators declared that they had not heard a whisper even of the threatened action, and that it was incredible that they should not be informed of it if such a movement was considered seriously. An old operator said that the most that was likely to come from the movement was possibly a petition to the company for an increase of pay in some branches of the service.

The printers employed on the Trow Directory, in Twelfth-st. near Third-ave., struck work Tuesday afternoon, demanding an increase in pay from 37 cents to 40 cents a thousand ems. The secretary of Typographical Union No. 6 said yesterday that sixty-six out of the seventy-five men employed had left work. The shop was not a Union shop. One of the strikers said that they could not earn on an average $3 a day, and that was too little for a job that lasted only a month at the best. Mr. Taylor, who has charge of the office of the Trow Company, said that only about twenty-eight of the men had struck and they now had between seventy-five and eighty hands at work. He had three weeks in which to get the directory out, he said, and he did not propose to grant the advance, especially as he was paying 2 cents above the regular rates. He had done everything in his power to make the men satisfied and he did not propose to be imposed upon. When the men struck they congregated in front of the building and Captain McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was called on to disperse them. There was no trouble and no arrests were made.

A CLAIM FOR A LARGE TRACT OF LAND.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—George M. Willing, an old and well-known resident of this city, supported by a syndicate of lawyers, is about to institute legal proceedings to secure a tract of 2,700 square miles of land lying along the Gila River and running back to the Maricopa Mountains in Arizona, which was acquired by Mr. Willing's son from a Spaniard named Miguel Peralta in 1874 and the deed of which was recorded at Prescott, Ariz., but which owing to the sudden death of Mr. Willing was not disposed of in his will. The property embraces several mines and is estimated to be worth at least $10,000,000.

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—*The Indiana Farmer* this week contains very full reports of the acreage and condition of wheat, corn and other crops in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois to June 1. Reports from all the counties in Indiana show that 8 per cent of the acreage of wheat was ploughed up and put to other crops in May, and the remainder is 66 per cent of an average crop. There is 2 per cent above an average acreage of corn planted, and the condition of the plant is 78 per cent. Oats are given at 95 per cent for acreage and 91 per cent for condition. Illinois—Wheat ploughed up 20 per cent, and condition of remainder 57 per cent; corn, acreage 103 per cent, and condition 71 per cent; oats, area 99 per cent, and condition 100 per cent. Ohio—Wheat ploughed up, 10 per cent, and condition of remainder 62 per cent; corn, area 104 per cent, and condition 60 per cent; oats, area 103 per cent, and condition 88 per cent.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The visible supply of grain on May 26 was: Wheat, 20,422,000 bush.; Corn, 13,147,000 bush.; Oats, 4,103,000 bush.; Barley, 541,000 bush.; Rye, 1,896,000 bush.

Regular Wheat to-day was unsettled and weaker; the market opened 1⅛@1⅛c. lower, rallied ⅛@⅜c. and closed ½ and ⅝c lower than yesterday's close; sales ranged, $1 10⅞@$1 10¾ June, $1 12¼@$1 13⅜ July; $1 14@$1 15⅛ August, $1 16¾ September; $1 16¾ October; $1 16¾ November; $1 11¾ all the year; Spring, $1 10⅞; Winter, $1 12. On call the sales were 820,000 bush. at ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher. Corn was fairly active, but lower the market opened ⅛ and ⅛c lower, declined ⅞@1¼c, and closed 1@1¼c below the closing prices of yesterday; sales, 15@55⅝c June; 56⅛c. July; 56⅝@57⅝c. August; 56⅝@58c September; 51⅝c all the year. On call the sales were 1,255,000 bush. at unchanged prices to ⅛c higher. Oats were firm higher, with a good demand; sales, 35⅞@41c June, 39⅞@40⅝c July; 34⅛c August; 32⅛c September, 31⅜c all the year. Pork was fairly active, declined 15@20c, and closed quiet; sales at $19 80@$19 85 June; July, $19 15; 19 30 August; $19 55 September; $16 95 all the year.

Lard—Common to Choice Spring for Wheat, $3 50@$5 00; Common to Fancy Minnesotas, $3 50@$4 25; Patents, $600@$7 50; Winter Wheats, fair to choice old, $4 00@$6 00; Bakers, $3@$5 75; Low Grades, $2 00@$3 50; Southern Illinois and Missouri, $4 25@$6 00; Michigan, $4 00@$5 25. Regular Wheat unsettled and closed lower at $1 10⅛@$1 10¼ June; $1 12⅞@$1 12¾ July; $1 14⅛ August; $1 15 September; $1 10½ all the year; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 10¼@$1 10½; No. 3 do., 94c; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12. Corn unsettled, generally lower at 55@55⅛c. cash; 55⅛@55⅜c. June; 56@56⅛c. July; 56⅝@56⅞c. August; Sept., 56⅞c; 50⅝c all the year. Oats higher; 39½@40⅛c. cash; 40⅛@40⅜c. June; 40@41⅛c. July; 33⅞c. August; 31⅞@31⅝c. all the year. Rye lower at 63c. Barley nominal at 80c. Flaxseed quiet at $1 45½@$1 46. Butter unchanged; Creamery, fair to fancy, 19@26c; Dairy, fair to choice, 14@18c. Eggs quiet at 17c. Pork active and lower at $18 80 cash; $18 85@$18 90 June; $19 00@$19 02½ July; $19 15 August; $19 20 September; $16 80@$16 85 year. Lard active, but closed lower at 11.60c. cash; 11.52½@11.60c. June, 11.65@11.67½c. July; 11.15@11.17½c. August, 11.17½@11.19c. September; 10.67½@10.70c all the year. Bulkmeats in fair demand; Shoulders, 7.85c.; Short Rib, 10.15c.; Short Clear, 10.45c. Whiskey steady at $1 13. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bush. Corn, 358,000 bush.; Oats, 100,000 bush.; Rye, 23,000 bush.; Barley, 2,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000; Corn, 210,000; Oats, 101,000; Rye, 34,000; Barley, 3,000.

THE MONEY MARKET

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

JUNE 6, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. O'p'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
C., St. L. & P.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	200
Canada Pacific	61½	61⅞	61½	61⅞	61⅝	61¾	7,000
Can. South.	66⅝	67	66⅛	67	66¾	66⅞	3,100
Central of N.J.	85½	86⅞	85⅝	86½	86⅛	86⅝	23,053
Cent. Pac.	76½	77⅛	76	76⅞	76⅞	77	15,900
Chic. & Alton.	134	134	134	134	134½	135½	50
C. & N. W.	132	132⅝	131⅞	132⅝	132¼	132⅜	15,725
Do. pref.	149½	149⅝	149¼	149½	149¼	149½	500
C., M. & St. P.	103⅞	104⅞	103⅝	104¾	104⅝	104⅞	45,285
Do. pref.	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	120¼	120⅝	600
C.St.P.,M.&O.	45½	46	45½	46	46	46⅝	900
C. B. & Q.	123½	124⅛	123½	124⅛	124	124¼	1,900
C. R. I. & P.	124¼	125⅜	124¼	125	124¾	125¼	3,345
C. C. C. & I.	71½	74¼	71½	73¾	74	74¼	1,100
Del. L. & W.	126⅝	126¾	126¼	126½	126½	126⅝	39,600
D. & H. Canal.	109½	109½	109½	109¾	109½	109⅝	850
D. & Rio G.	46⅝	47¼	46⅝	46¾	46½	46⅞	6,000
E. T. Va. & G.	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅞	3,121
E.T.V.&G. prf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅞	800
Harlem.	198	198	198	198	196	200	100
Ill. Cent.	145¼	145⅝	145¼	145⅝	145½	145¾	2,098
L. S. & W.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	30¼	30½	1,500
Lake Shore.	109½	109¾	109	109½	109½	109⅝	5,860
L. E. & W.	29	29	29	29	28¾	29½	100
Long Island.	70	70	70	70	70¼	70¾	440
Louis & Nash.	49⅞	50⅞	49⅞	50¾	50¾	50⅞	6,725
Man. Beach.	23½	23½	23½	23½	24	25	200
Mem. & Char.	44	45	44	45	44	45	1,000
Mich. Cen.	85⅞	86¾	85⅞	86½	86⅝	86¾	6,460
M. & St. Lprf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	56	56½	100
M. K. & T.	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	30⅜	30½	3,000
Mo. & Pac.	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞	104½	104⅞	2,600
Mob. & Ohio.	16	16	15	16	15	16½	200
N.Y., S. & W.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7¼	8	427
N. Y., S. & W. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	20¼	150
N. Y. Central.	123¼	123⅝	122¾	123⅛	123	123¼	4,025
N.Y.C. & St.L.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼	11	125
N. Y., L. E. & W.	35⅞	36½	35¾	36½	36	36½	5,600
N. Y. & N. E.	33¾	35	33¾	34⅞	35	36	1,300
N. Y. & N. H.	183	183	183	183	..	..	10
N. Y. O. & W.	26⅝	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅝	26¾	1,410
Nor. Pac.	50¾	51	50⅝	51	50⅞	51	3,800
Do pref.	88¼	88¾	88	88¼	88	88¼	4,850
N. Y. L. & W.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	88	89	50
Oregon Imp.	82½	83	82½	83	83½	85	400
Ohio Cen.	11½	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	925
Ohio & Miss.	34¼	35	34¼	35	34¾	35	500
O. R. & N.	141½	145	141½	144½	144½	145	900
Ore. Trans.	84¼	85¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	85	13,700
P. D. & E.	21	21¼	21	21¼	21⅛	21¾	1,200
Phil. & Read.	56½	58¼	56½	57⅞	57⅞	58	53,900
P.P. Car Co.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128	129	400
Rich. & Al.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10	10½	100
Rich. & Dan.	62½	62½	62	62	62	63	200
R. D. & W. P.	36¾	36¾	36	36½	36½	36¾	700
Roch. & Pitts.	20⅝	21	20½	20⅝	20½	20¾	3,500
St. L. & A. T. H.	77½	77½	77½	79	77½	80	400
St. L. & T. H. pref	95½	95½	95½	95½	96	96½	500
S. L. & S. F. pref	57½	57½	57½	57½	57¼	57¾	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	99	99½	100
St. P. M. & M.	120¼	121½	120¼	121¼	121¼	121½	1,400
Tex. & Pac.	37½	38½	37⅝	38⅜	38¼	38¾	13,000
Union Pac.	96¼	97½	96¼	97½	97½	97⅝	49,300