New-York Tribune.

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CLOSING A BANK'S DOORS.

CASHIER HUGGARD'S METHODS EXPOSED.

A DEFICIT OF $203,000 DISCOVERED IN THE SHACKAMAXON'S ACCOUNTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The Shackamaxon State Bank, at Frankford Road and Norris-st., closed its doors this morning. The situation of this bank is far uptown in what is called the Kensington District, and it has only been established a few years. The liabilities are not yet known. The capital is stated to be $120,650, surplus $30,000. The president is John Rose and the cashier T. L. Huggard. It is stated that on Monday afternoon the auditing committee of the Board of Directors met to examine the accounts of the cashier. The story further goes that when Mr. Huggard was asked to explain certain matters he was taken ill and was removed to his home, No. 1,720 North Thirteenth-st. The investigation being continued suspicions were aroused and the other directors were summoned. It was established that large sums had been obtained from the cashier without authority. William Bumm's Sons, salt merchants, are credited with receiving $110,000, and Joseph Conkling, a street cleaning contractor, $88,000. It is said that the latter had no account whatever in the bank. The aggregate deficit is put at $203,000 or $50,000 more than the combined capital and surplus of the bank. There was no entry of these transactions, but there were checks, which it is supposed the cashier had paid.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Directors called yesterday afternoon and it lasted until midnight. George William Bumm, ex-member of Select Council from the Eighteenth Ward, one of the directors and also of the firm of William Bumm & Sons, was present. He pledged the firm for the money he had drawn, and his attorney went to the Prothonotary's office and confessed a judgment in favor of the bank for $115,000. William Bumm is dead and was at one time president of the bank. The directors are all well known and respected business men and they concluded that the bank could not under the circumstances honestly receive deposits. It is understood that the stockholders will pay off every dollar of indebtedness and that there is $100,000 locked up in the bank, $30,000 of which was received within a few days. The bank was made one of the city depositaries last June and there was deposited with it about $10,000. Five days ago the Gas Trust had between $10,000 and $12,000 there, but on Thursday it drew out $8,000.

Cashier Huggard is still ill and declared to be unconscious. He is a brother of John Huggard, one of the Guardians of the Poor, and has been cashier since the bank was established in 1873. It is stated that Mr. Conkling is building a large row of houses at Atlantic City. Mr. Rose was only recently elected president of the bank. Some of the depositors are poor working people and the excitement among them is intense. So fierce and angry were the crowd around the bank that the Eighteenth District Police were placed on special duty at the bank. There have been violent threats of assault upon the building. At one time the throng was so great that where two railroad lines crossed the cars of neither line could proceed. A number of places of business in the neighborhood are closed and some manufactories, owing to the excitement among their employes, have shut down. Many of the public school teachers in the Thirty-first Ward have their quarterly warrants deposited in the bank and the school directors were compelled to order them to remain at their desks, saying that nothing could be gained by going into the street and adding to the excitement. The long strikes in the neighborhood and the natural depression of business in consequence have made the crash more than usually disastrous.

The Girard Bank, through which the Shackamaxon Bank did its clearing house business, is fully protected, so its officials say. City Treasurer Irving says that there is $10,000 of the city's money in the bank and that the city has no security. It is reported that William Judge, one of the directors, doubts that the bank will be able to resume, and the cashier's books are so mixed that nothing can be made of them. For two days experts from the Girard Bank have been trying to unravel them without success. Application will be made to put the bank into the hands of a receiver.

THE HIGHLAND BANKER GONE TO CUBA.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—An Edwardsville, Ill., dispatch to *The Post-Dispatch* says: "Professor Bandalin, the well-known archæologist and agent for his father, the senior partner of the defunct Highland banking firm, had a preliminary examination here yesterday in connection with the affairs of that firm and was sent to jail in default of $1,000 bonds. He gave bail to-day and was released. His father is supposed to have fled to Cuba."

GENERAL BUTLER WOULD USE DYNAMITE.

THREATENING TO BLOW UP THE POTOMAC DAM IF HIS CLAIMS ARE NOT PAID.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The suit of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company for an injunction stopping the erection of the new water works of Washington upon their property was continued before Judges Bond and Morris in the United States Circuit Court this morning. General Butler, the principal counsel for the complainants, was absent. Ex-Secretary Robeson acted in his place. The discussion on the word tide, which occupied so much time yesterday, was settled by the complainants acknowledging that high tide must have been meant, for the dam is already 148 feet above mean tide and Congress has authorized it to be made fifteen inches higher, the difference between mean and high tide. Mr. Robeson argued that the act of Congress in authorizing the Court of Claims to settle the amount of award for the property of the company used in constructing the dam was unconstitutional, as the Court of Claims is but a committee of Congress, and the very work the complainants object to was authorized by Congress. It thus placed the entire matter of the award and its time of payment at the pleasure of Congress, and this they considered unconstitutional. They demanded that the matter of award for damages be decided by a jury and that an injunction be issued halting the progress of the work until the case could be decided on its merits. The company claimed that placing them in the hands of the Court of Claims was a scheme to defraud them. The company also asked, in case the dam was built, to be allowed to have sluice gates from which to obtain their water-power, but this was not to be allowed unless the company agreed to pay half the cost of the construction of the dam. They therefore demanded that an injunction be granted until they could have the matter of award and the right to the sluice gates settled by twelve citizens of the United States.

Assistant Attorney-General Blair and Solicitor-General Moore on the part of the Government, contended that the Supreme Court of the United States had on three cases established the authority of the Court of Claims in this matter. The opposing counsel here rested their cases and the Court held the matter under advisement.

The correspondent of THE TRIBUNE saw Assistant Attorney-General Blair in Barnum's Hotel and made inquiries of him regarding the position of the Government in the matter. He said that the property of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company was twelve miles away from any railroad and was a long distance from the falls itself. The company never had attempted to erect any works there, and having several times unsuccessfully attempted to dispose of them to capitalists abroad, agents with maps, plans and so forth being sent to Europe for that purpose, they now attempted to bleed the Government. The amount awarded the company was $15,692 in 1882, but the company wanted nearly $200,000. Although a committee of arbitration on the part of the two States of Maryland and Virginia, had some years ago decided that the Potomac lay entirely in Maryland, the company claimed the whole river while the Government claimed only one half.

The Government had long been expecting this suit, which was instigated by General Butler. "Why," said Mr. Blair, "some time ago General Butler threatened that the construction of the dam was continued without his company's claims being settled he would have the dam blown up with dynamite."

"What did you say?"

"Told him to go ahead and blow her up."

"What would have been the consequences?"

"Somebody would have been promptly arrested for maliciously destroying Government property."

"Why won't you let the company have sluice gates?"

"We will do so if they will help pay for the dam. Otherwise not. Out at Rock Island the Government did that once and it now costs them $50,000 a year to keep in repair a dam which is of use only to a private corporation. Mr. Butler's company can get all the water power they want by building a dam just below ours."

In conclusion Mr. Blair admitted that the Government did not want the matter of award to be settled by a jury, for it was afraid of the popular idea that the United States Treasury is public property. If General Butler ever got before a jury he would make it particularly expensive for the Government.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29 (*Special*).—The United States Senate Committee investigating Inter-State commerce had before them to-day Professor James of the University of Pennsylvania, and General Wister, Manager of Canals for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Professor James said that the railroad discrimination is as unjust as would be the discrimination of the Government in favor of some importers. He thought that the National Government would have to take hold of the subject and establish a uniform rate. General Wister said that such a thing as competition between the inland water ways and the rail lines was a thing almost unknown to-day for the reason that all the canals of importance with the exception of the Erie Canal were owned by the railroad companies. He believed, however, that Senator Gorman's canal in Maryland was another exception. General Wister, however, did not believe in the policy of railroad companies owning canals or coal lands. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which he represented, was, however, a large owner of both, but had been driven into that system against its convictions. The committee has concluded its session in this city and will now go to St. Louis.

SETTLING THE AFGHAN DISPUTE.

THE REPLY TO ENGLAND'S PROPOSALS.

MARUCHAK AND ZULFIKAR TO BE RETAINED BY THE AMEER.

LONDON, May 30.—*The Daily News* announces this morning, on the highest authority, that Russia's reply to England's counter-proposals was received in London yesterday. The reply it, says, involves the acceptance of the proposals and practically settles in a satisfactory manner the whole question of the Afghan boundary. Both Maruchak and Zulfikar remain in the possession of the Ameer. The main features of the work of delimitation have been finally fixed, and the Boundary Commission will settle the details. The negotiations have been conducted in a most friendly spirit on both sides.

ARTHUR E. MARSH ARRESTED.

CONFESSING HIS GUILT AND PROMISING TO RETURN THE MONEY.

LONDON, May 29.—Arthur E. Marsh, the absconding superintendent of the firm of Koch, Sons & Co., of New-York, was arrested at Queenstown on board the steamship Nevada, of the Guion Line, which arrived there this morning. As soon as the Nevada was reported a member of the London branch of the firm, accompanied by a detective, went on board, and the former immediately discovered Marsh among the passengers. He was travelling under the name of Maltby. When Marsh found himself in the presence of a member of the firm he had robbed he became penitent and at once surrendered all the money in his possession, together with his effects, and begged not to be prosecuted. The amount Marsh took was $50,000.

Mr. Koch came here from Berlin when informed by telegraph of the embezzlement and of the flight of Marsh. He quickly learned that it would be impossible to get any aid in the matter, either from the English Government or from Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, owing to the fact that the extradition treaty does not include embezzlement among the list of extraditable offences. Mr. Koch then hastened to Queenstown, where he secured the services of a detective and boarded the steamship upon her arrival there from New-York. Near the smoking-room he found the fugitive, Marsh, and greeted him with a "good morning." Marsh, dumbfounded by the recognition, was unable to answer the salutation and gazed vacantly and nervously at the detective.

Mr. Koch then said to Marsh—"I want to speak with you."

Marsh then asked Mr. Koch to accompany him to his state-room, where he fell prostrate, completely exhausted, upon the cushioned seat. He was deathly pale, and gasped: "Don't prosecute. I will make all right." Marsh added, as he was recovering his composure, that he had only $200 with him.

Mr. Koch asked where was the remainder, and Marsh replied: "I gave it to my wife." He, however, quickly supplemented this expression with the statement: "I am confused. I have more cash among my baggage. I will surrender it and make matters right on the way to Liverpool."

The Queenstown detective here took his leave, Mr. Koch remarking: "I have arranged with Detective Humphreys to meet me at Liverpool," and Mr. Koch and Marsh proceeded in the Nevada to that port.

IMPEACHING MEXICAN OFFICIALS.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 29, via Galveston.—The hostility which has long threatened a rupture between President Diaz and ex-President Gonzalez has finally culminated in an order adopted in Congress for the impeachment of the two Secretaries of the Treasury under the Gonzalez Administration and also of minor treasury officials. There was great excitement in Congress in the debate, and the articles in the anti-Gonzalez newspapers have been bitter. Ex-Secretary Fuentes y Munez, who held the Treasury portfolio in the early part of the Gonzalez administration, to-day said that he was willing to have his accounts examined, and that, although according to the constitution he was exempt from impeachment, he would waive his rights in order to have his reputation vindicated. It is generally thought that ex-President Gonzalez will endeavor to vindicate himself. His friends are reported as saying that he will precipitate a revolution before submitting. It looks as if the Government had been preparing for this conflict, and as if the Gonzalez party will resist if the matter be pressed to an end.

YOKOHAMA AND COREA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Yokohama was the scene of an extraordinary occurrence on May 6. As the British men-of-war Agamemnon, Sapphire and Swift steamed into port the Russian war ship Vladimir Monomakh, commanded by Admiral Crown, commander-in-chief of the Russian squadron in these seas, piped to quarters, manned the guns and made every preparation for immediate action. It is stated that had so much as a rifle been fired from the Russian vessel the Agamemnon would have rammed her. No explanation of the affair was made by the Russian commander.

About 30,000 persons in Corea are said to be prepared to rise against the Government and overthrow it, and drive all foreigners, including the Japanese, from the country. A notice has been posted in a prominent place in Seoul, warning the people to leave the capital, as a disturbance is expected to occur on May 31, when, the notice says, the castle will be burned and all its occupants killed.

MEETING OF NATIONALISTS AT BELFAST.

DUBLIN, May 29.—The Parnelite campaign in Ulster was continued to-day by a meeting of Nationalists at Belfast. The principal speaker was Timothy M. Healy, M. P., for Monaghan. He said that the cold which confined Lord Hartington to Dublin was a diplomatic rather than a physical malady. In outlining the plan of the National campaign in the north of Ireland, Mr. Healy said that the Nationalists would contest thirty-three seats in Ulster, of which they would win twenty-one and they would decide the issue in the remaining twelve. The other speakers were Joseph G. Biggar, M. P. for Cavan, John Deasy, M. P. for Cork, and Timothy Harrington, M. P. for Westmeath.

SUPPLIES FOR OSMAN DIGNA'S FORCES.

ROME, May 29.—A letter has been received from Dr. Schweinfurth, the German traveller, stating that a schooner which was pursued recently threw overboard a quantity of contraband goods destined for Osman Digna's rebels. Dr. Schweinfurth urges the necessity of keeping strict watch of the African coast line to prevent the Mahdi and his followers from obtaining supplies.

CAIRO, May 29.—Tani has been evacuated by the British troops.

The number of persons who have left Dongola since the departure of the Mudir is 3,000. The probable approach of the forces of El Mahdi greatly alarms the people in the towns evacuated and about to be evacuated by the British.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—S. S. Cox is expected to enter upon his duties here on July 10.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29.—William H. Vanderbilt and son sailed for New-York to-day on the Germanic.

DUBLIN, May 29.—The Marquis of Hartington is greatly improved to-day. His physicians expect his early convalescence.

TIENTSIN, May 29.—The telegram stating that all the articles of the treaty of peace between China and France had been agreed to and that the treaty would be signed to-day, was premature. The negotiations still continue.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 29.—Earl Rosebery, who has arrived in London from his trip to Berlin and The Hague, had a conference lasting fully an hour, to-day, with Earl Granville. The deliberations related to Prince Bismarck's views respecting England's foreign, colonial and Egyptian policy. Earl Rosebery also gave the views upon present disturbing questions entertained by other diplomats whom the Earl met in Berlin and at The Hague.

The Volunteers of India have been placed under the orders of the Duke of Cambridge. The Indian Volunteers have an extra allowance and wear scarlet uniforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—Sir Peter Lumsden will arrive here to-morrow on his way to London.

CHARGES AGAINST HERBERT SPENCER.

LONDON, May 29.—*The Times* prints a letter this morning over the signature of Frederic Harrison and addressed to Herbert Spencer, protesting against the latter's publishing in America a volume containing three recent articles from the pen of Spencer and three the production of Mr. Harrison, a reprint of *The Nineteenth Century*, and interspersed with critical comments. The letter characterizes this proceeding as an unworthy act of piracy. Mr. Spencer is asked whether he will take the profits of a book of which he (Harrison) is in part the author. Mr. Spencer is also accused in the letter of reprinting the articles without the consent or the knowledge of Mr. Harrison or of the Editor of *The Nineteenth Century*. Finally Mr. Harrison declines to accede to a proposal made by Mr. Spencer to republish the volume in England.

THE NEW MINISTRY IN BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, May 6.—The new Cabinet of Brazil has been elected and is comprised of the following: Senator Satiava, Prime Minister and Secretary of the Treasury; Visconde Paranagua, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Camarjo, Minister of War; Señor Alfonzo Penna, Chief Justice; Señor Moriena, Minister of Agriculture; Señor Leas Vellose, Minister of the Empire; Senator Luiz Felippe de Souza Leas, Minister of Marine.

The programme of the Ministry for the abolition of slavery is as follows: A general registry of all slaves, with a declaration of the value of each slave registered, subject to a yearly depreciation of five per cent; thus making the maximum value of slaves of sixty years at two hundred milreis ($112) each. Slaves of more than sixty years will have no monetary value, but will be obliged to serve for a term of three years. The existing emancipation fund will be continued and a new fund created with a tax of five per cent on all public revenue, except exports; indemnification being made to slave owners in five per cent policies to one-half the value of each slave, and a service of five years in payment of the remainder.

SOLDIERS' BLOODY BATTLE WITH A MOB.

GALVESTON, May 29.—A dispatch to *The News* from Zacatecas, Mexico, says: Antonio Garcia, who has been in prison for twelve years for the crime of abduction, proving an incorrigible prisoner, the authorities recently ordered him to be shot. To-day he was taken out of jail to be executed. When the soldiers having him under guard reached the Transcoco Ranch, near the city, an organized band of desperate prisoners and friends and kinsmen of Garcia attacked them and attempted to rescue the condemned man. A battle followed, in which the prisoner, his brother, his sister and three soldiers were killed.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, May 29.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENT.—Messrs. John Thornton & Son, dyers, of Bradford, have failed. The liabilities are stated to be £50,000.

THE WHITSUNTIDE PLATE.—At the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting to-day the race for the Whitsuntide Plate of 3,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by R. Peck's bay filly Philosophy.

LIEUTENANT SHOCK'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of Lieutenant John Loomis Shock took place to-day in St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, Greenwich. The services were attended by the American Legation at London and several officers and students from the Royal Naval College, where Lieutenant Shock was to have graduated this summer. The body will be sent to the United States.

HAINES ON HIS METTLE.

THE SPEAKER IGNORES THE HOUSE—ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIM FROM THE CHAIR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—When the afternoon session of the House opened an attempt was made to read bills the second time. Speaker Haines would not permit it, despite the fact that nearly every member of the House was in favor of it. The Speaker ordered the Clerk to read Senate appropriation bills, which he proceeded to do amid protests from all parts of the chamber, but as no attention was paid to the protests, Representatives Campbell, of Kankakee, and Linegar, of Alexander, and others, went to him and ordered him in the name of the House to desist, whereupon he ceased. Mr. Haines then ordered the bills to be handed to him, and he read their titles and numbers and without putting the question to the House declared them advanced. While he was proceeding in this, Mr. Campbell made a break for the Speaker and had not some friends interfered he would have taken him bodily from the chair. The action of the Speaker is condemned on all sides.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DESTRUCTION OF WAGON LUMBER.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 29.—A fierce fire broke out in Studebaker Bros'. lumber yards to-day. There were about 5,000,000 feet of lumber piled in the yard and one half at least was destoyed. The loss is $70,000, with an insurance of $32,750, principally placed in the fellowing companies: Merchants', of Newark, $2,500; Clinton, of New-York, $2,500; Allemania, of Pittsburg, $1,250; Northwestern, of Milwaukee, $2,500; Milwaukee, $2,500; Citizens', of Pittsburg, $1,500; Firemen's, of Dayton, $2,500; Hamburg, Bremen, $2,500; Home, of San Francisco, $2,500; Louisville Underwriters, $2,500; Kings County, $2,500; Commercial, of New-York, $1,500; Kenton, $1,500; Firemen's, of New-Jersey, $5000; Germania, of New-Orleans, $1,000; Boatman's, of Pittsburg, $1,500; Western Assurance, of Toronto, $5,000; Western Fire and Marine, of California, $2,500; Hope, of New-Orleans, $1,000; Mechanics and Traders', of New-Orleans, $2,500; Queen's, of Liverpool, $2,000; Fire Insurance Association, of London, $2,500; Merchants', of Kentucky, $1,000.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 29.—The machine shop of O. Williams at Gouverneur, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $3,000.

DENVER, May 29.—At Fort Collins this morning C. R. Welsh's drygoods store and the Windsor Hotel were burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $34,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 29.—Liberty Hall, at Riverside, Vassalboro', was burned this morning. The stock of Mr. Redlon, who leased the store under the hall, was destroyed. Loss, $4,500; insurance, $3,500.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 29.—A two-and-a-half-story double frame building in Spruce-st. directly in the rear of the new Silkman building, in Penn-ave., into which the Post Office was moved in January, was burned this morning. The loss is $1,000, insured. The surrounding property was slightly damaged.

LONDON, Ont., May 29.—A fire at John Elliott & Son's foundry caused almost a total loss to the machinery. The patterns and unfinished work were all destroyed, together with nearly 500 machines, mowers, binders and reapers. The loss will probably amount to $200,000; insured for about $75,000 in the following companies: Hartford, Ætna, Phœnix, British North American, London and Lancashire, London Imperial and Citizen's.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 29.—Heavy forest fires are doing much damage at Township No. 14, near Ellsworth.

CALAIS, Me., May 29.—Four hundred thousand feet of dry pine lumber and 200,000 shingles, owned by Charles F. Todd, were burned this afternoon in Milltown, N. B. The loss will probably reach $7,000; insurance between $3,000 and $4,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—A *News* dispatch from Crawfordsville says that a fire at Whitlock last night destroyed the drygoods store of Milligan Bros.; Anderson's rug store, C. B. Sayer's grocery store, Dr. Freeman's office and Nathaniel McClure's dwelling. Loss, 20,000; partly insured.

VIRGINIA BOURBONS EXASPERATED.

REPUBLICANS SHOW GAINS IN VARIOUS COUNTIES—RANDOLPH TUCKER'S HOME.

WASHINGTON, May 29 (*Special*).—Local elections took place yesterday in several counties in Virginia. In Alexandria the Democratic majority was cut down from some 350 to 13, while Norfolk, which gave a Republican majority last fall, went Democratic. Democrats say that only a few colored men voted in Norfolk and many of those who did voted the Democratic ticket. In Southwestern Virginia in the Valley the Republicans more than held their own in the local elections. A dispatch received to-night from a prominent Republican at the home of Senator Riddleberger in the Shenandoah Valley, says: "We have more than held our own. Removals of eighty odd postmasters hereabouts helped us."

This is the first response which the Administration has received since it put in motion the plan of removing postmasters in Virginia on the ground of "offensive partisanship."

PETERSBURG, Va., May 29.—The election returns so far received cover the townships of Prince George County and show the election of the Republican ticket except in Bland Township, where R. E. Bland (Dem.), defeated Sherman Morgan (Rep.), for County Supervisor. In Matoaca, magisterial district in Chesterfield County, the entire Democratic ticket is elected.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29 (*Special*).—Lexington, the home of J. Randolph Tucker, free-trade Representative of the Xth Virginia Congressional District, has gone solidly against the Bourbons for the first time in local elections. The Bourbons are fearfully exasperated at not getting office under the present Administration and the removal of tried postmasters is such small business that it will do the Republicans more good than the Bourbons, as it will give the former the active services of those turned out in the coming campaign.

BEATING A POLICEMAN AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, May 29.—The case against Emil A. Schultz, the Yale senior charged with an assault upon Policeman Selleck, was heard in the City Court to-day. The officer described the fight he had with the students, while trying to put out a bonfire which had been built on the college campus on the morning of March 24 in honor of the appointment of Professor Phelps as Minister to England. He said that the students formed a ring and began running around him. He stepped back and drew his club. Schultz dealt him a blow, and as he staggered back another student grabbed him by the throat. Selleck struck Schultz over the left shoulder and the latter retaliated by hitting him back of the ear. Other students rushed in and Selleck was thrown to the ground and so badly beaten that he could not resume his duties before April 16, on account of his injuries. Selleck identified Schultz as his assailant. Schultz, who is a finely built fellow, sat back of his counsel, Judge Henry E. Pardee, an interested but perfectly calm spectator. Another policeman corroborated Selleck's story and identified Schultz. At the end of the examination Schultz was discharged, the court giving him the benefit of the doubt.

VETOING APPORTIONMENT BILLS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 29.—The Governor to-day returned to the Senate without his approval both the Congressional and Legislative apportionment bills.

MURDER BY INDIANS.

CHILDREN BRAINED AND HANGED.

RANCHES PLUNDERED AND DESTROYED—WARNING SETTLERS IN THE BLACK MOUNTAINS.

DEMING, N. M., May 29.—The thirty-five Chiricahuas who rode up to an adobe building five miles north of Silver City on Wednesday evening and killed the occupants, a Mexican, his wife and three children, then came on within two miles of Silver City to another hut, and after shooting a Mexican inmate, took his two-year-old child by the feet and striking its head against the wall of the house, hanged the little one on a meat hook in the wall. The Mexican was badly wounded, but is still alive.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 29.—A dispatch to *The Star* from Silver City says that Captain Madden struck Geronimo's band of Apaches on Wednesday on the Upper Gila River and drove them into the mountains, where he expected they would give battle yesterday, but they evaded him. Several ranches about eight miles from here have been plundered and destroyed. Yesterday morning George's ranch, two miles from Fort Bayard, was attacked and an American wounded. The Indians are heading for the Black Mountains. A party left here to warn and protect settlers on the Rio Mimbres. Captain Lee, with seventy-five men, took up the trail at noon yesterday.

A dispatch from Stein's Pass says "Indians have been sighted in the canon a short distance from here, and it is believed that they will attempt to go through the pass. Should they do so, two companies of cavalry in the immediate vicinity will intercept them."

GALVESTON, May 29.—A dispatch to *The News* from El Paso says: Travelers who arrived last night from Lake Valley and Chloride, N. M., report that there are marauding Indians near both of those places, and that the inhabitants are greatly excited and are under arms. The miners and cattlemen in the Organ and San Andros Mountains are coming in for safety. Couriers have been dispatched to the Sacramento Mountains to warn the people of their danger.

THE FUTURE OF THE INDIAN.

HIS CONDITION IN THE TERRITORY—TREATMENT OF FORMER NEGRO SLAVES.

KANSAS CITY, May 29.—United States Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has arrived here from the Indian Territory on his way home, in company with Senators Dawes and Morgan, members of the special committee appointed by Congress to investigate the manner in which the treaties made with the Indians of the Territory are being complied with. One question of special interest to the committee was the treatment of the freed negroes by their former Indian masters.

"We found on investigation," said Senator Ingalls, "that their rights were fully respected and that little class feeling exists against them. The terms of the treaty, so far as the negroes are concerned, are certainly being fully lived up to."

"In what condition did you find the Indians themselves?"

"The best possible. They are prosperous, law-abiding and happy. There is not a single pauper in the nation, and many of the Indians, on the other hand, are really wealthy."

"What do you think of the future of the Indians?"

"I think they will work out their own future, if left to themselves. The Indians of the Territory are in favor of forming an Indian State, to be admitted as a member of the Union. They say that they would willingly receive the Indians from other parts of the country and do all in their power to help them along. About the only territory that is yet unoccupied is that of Oklahoma, which would be sufficient to accommodate most of the Indians from a distance. There is a mistaken idea in regard to the amount of available land owned by the Indians of the Territory. If it was all divided among them there would not be 160 acres to the man. There are vast timbered and desert tracts, it is true, but they are of little value. I will return to join the rest of the committee in Oklahoma in about ten days, when we will take up the investigation of that much-discussed question. The Indians of the nations consider the lands unquestionably theirs, to be used for the settlement of Indian tribes, and they consider this territory of vast importance in connection with the question of a future Indian State."

GABRIEL DUMONT TO BE DISCHARGED.

THE GOVERNMENT NO RIGHT TO HOLD HIM—NO TIDINGS OF BIG BEAR.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., May 29.—General Terry has directed the commanding officer at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to discharge Gabriel Dumont, Riel's chief lieutenant, held prisoner there. General Terry holds that he has no right to keep him a prisoner under the existing boundary laws and agreements.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., May 29.—Inspector Peters and twenty mounted policemen have arrived from General Strange's column, which has reached Fort Pitt. Peters reports Pitt burned. Policeman Cowan's body was found there, horribly mutilated, the heart having been cut out and impaled near the body. Peters was also at Frog Lake, where he discovered the bodies of the people massacred by Big Bear's Indians. A corpse, supposed to be that of Mrs. Gowanlock, was found in a well. The bodies of Father Marchand and Father Farford were found in the cellar of a burned house. They were much charred, but were recognized by the beads found in the pockets of their gowns, which were not altogether destroyed. The remains of Delaney, Quinn and Gilchrist were discovered in the woods.

General Strange has sent Inspector Steele north to look up Big Bear's band. Big Bear has probably gone north of Frog Lake. The Cree Chief Moosomin is in town. He came from Turtle Lake and says he has been friendly all along.

General Middleton, with a large escort of Boulton's mounted infantry, has returned from a trip to Moosomin's reservation. It was deserted and Instructor Klink's house had been burned. Inspector Peters will start back to General Strange to-day with dispatches from General Middleton.

ST. PAUL, May 29 (*Special*).—The arrest of Dumont and Michael Dumais has been communicated to the headquarters at Washington. No definite line of action as to the disposal of Dumont has been determined upon by the military headquarters. Certainly he will not be returned to Canada until a formal demand has been made by the Dominion authorities, and whether the demand for his extradition will be honored at all depends entirely upon the grounds on which such demand is based. It depends entirely upon whether he is considered a political or a criminal offender. It is held by some in military circles that if the Ottawa Government elect to try Dumont for murder, a demand for his extradition would be honored, yet the general opinion is that the Dominion authorities will consider the country well rid of him, and in the absence of a request for his surrender Dumont will in a few weeks be set at liberty. An agreement exists between the Governments of the United States and Canada to the effect that any half-breeds or Indians found trespassing on American soil shall be taken into custody, disarmed, their property destroyed and they themselves returned across the border. In local military circles, however, it is considered somewhat doubtful whether the case of Dumont is covered by this agreement.

MURDERED BY HIS FRIEND.

HUNTINGTON, Penn., May 29 (*Special*).—John Irvin was murdered last night by John Laporte, at Warrior Mark, in this county. Yesterday afternoon the Shoenburger oil mines, five miles distant from Tyrone, where Irvin and Laporte were employed as firemen, were not in operation. They went to Warrior Mark, became drunk, and on leaving the village, it is supposed, had a quarrel. John Barkett, a music teacher, found Irvin lying at the roadside with his throat cut from ear to ear and his skull beaten in. A large club, covered with blood, lay beside him. Laporte was immediately suspected of the murder, but was nowhere to be found. He is the son of Judge John Laporte, of Franklinville. Irvin was the sole support of his widowed mother. No previous enmity is known to have existed between the two men. Both were single men about twenty-seven years of age. Laporte is regarded by his comrades as a peculiar man, absent-minded and erratic. He was seen early this morning in the vicinity of Franklinville before the crime was there known to have been committed.

EVIDENCE AGAINST A BIGAMIST.

NEW-HAVEN, May 29 (*Special*).—Inspector Byrnes, of New-York, has sent to the New-Haven police requesting them to hold the bigamist, Francis Stone, alias Francis Barnes, as he is wanted in New-York on a charge of larceny. Attorney Dailey has procured evidence to show that under the name of Frank Barnes the prisoner was married to Lida Wilburt, at Camden, N. J., last July, by the Rev. Mr. Wright, a Methodist minister of that place. The marriage with Nellie McGiven took place in Brooklyn on August 31, 1876, and was performed by a Catholic priest.

CHIEF OF POLICE SUSPENDED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 29 (*Special*).—Chief of Police Lawrence Harrigan was to-day suspended by the Police Board pending trial on some old charges dating back to 1874, now brought against him by an ex-Captain of Police whom he recently removed from the force. The action of the board in the matter of suspension created a great deal of surprise, as Major Harrigan was universally declared the best chief St. Louis ever had. The charge is playing poker and failing to enforce gambling laws.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S INVALID BED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29 (*Special*).—The patent invalid bed on which President Garfield died at Elberon is now being used by William P. Walsh, a young son of Patrick Walsh, of No. 246 Division-st., Camden. The boy recently had his leg broken in two places and the couch was procured for his use from its owner in New-York.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

JUMPING OVER A PRECIPICE IN A FRENZY.

A DISAPPOINTED SHOWMAN ENDING HIS CAREER—CAUSE OF THE CRIME.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 29 (*Special*).—Thomas McComb, of Welland, Ontario, was the leader and manager of McComb's Minstrel Company, an organization which has for some time been playing the smaller cities and towns of the Dominion, and according to all accounts has not met with the best financial success, although McComb was an old and experienced showman, well-known in this region. His failure seemed to render him desperate, and he left the company five or six days ago, coming to Clifton, Ontario, where he stayed until to-day. He drank deeply. His friends, solicitous for his wife and children, for the last day or two vainly strove to induce him to return to his family. McComb turned a deaf ear to all entreaties. He was walking this morning on the river bank with a friend who was urging his return and who took hold of his arm and tried to turn him toward the depot. McComb broke into a rage at this effort and apparently lost all control of himself, as he rushed madly away from his friend to the river bank and, without pausing, sprang over the verge, turning completely over on his downward plunge. His head struck a rock over a hundred feet from the top of the precipice. His friend at once sought help, but when the body was reached it was discovered that the skull had been crushed by the rock and the neck broken.

PASSAGE OF THE HOOSAC TUNNEL BILL.

TROY, May 21 (*Special*).—When his attention was called to-day to the fact that the Massachusetts Senate had passed the bill previously passed by the House, which provides that the Commonwealth shall sell to a new corporation the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield road, President Robinson, of the Troy and Boston, said: "The Fitchburg Railroad will need connecting lines and it is probable that either the Troy and Boston road or the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western will be empted. The Fitchburg can either purchase or lease one or the other, or the whole, or part of both to meet the necessities. The Troy and Boston offers the most favorable advantages in the matter of connection and with the construction of the branch recently surveyed from Troy to Schenectady would be the most practicable. I cannot say what terms would be demanded for a purchase outright. The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western claims the cost of that road was $7,000,000. The estimated cost of the Troy and Boston was $4,300,000. The link from Troy to Schenectady is estimated to cost $700,000. From these figures it will be seen that the Troy and Boston, with the proposed branch road, has advantages that might tend to make the price more favorable than that of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, should the Fitchburg decide to purchase. As to whether the Troy and Boston is satisfied with the bill, it can only be said that we did not oppose it." It is stated that the bill, which it is believed the Governor will sign, lays the foundation for a mammoth through route from Boston by way of the Hoosac Tunnel to Chicago. The Fitchburg Railroad is the prime factor in the enterprise.

EXPLORING A NEW CAVE.

ALBANY, May 29 (*Special*).—The reported discovery of a large cave near Howe's Cave is confirmed. Explorers have visited the new cave, but have not discovered its end, although one party continued the search from dusk until 1 o'clock the next morning. The scenery visible from the vicinity of the new cave is said to be beautiful, but the chance of falling into some great chasms makes approach dangerous. A few days ago two cattle fell seventy feet to the bottom of a crevice in the rocks near by. A systematic exploration will be attempted in a few days.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR HILL.

ALBANY, May 29.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

Incorporating the Board of Underwriters of New-York; authorizing the clerk of the Surrogate of Kings County to administer oaths; incorporating the National Board of Marine Underwriters; Mr. Robb's bill amending the act authorizing the formation of companies for operating and owning railroads in foreign countries, providing that purchases, sales, etc., shall be made only by a majority of the entire board of directors, with the concurrence in writing of the holders of two-thirds of the capital stock; establishing a New-York Fire Department Relief Fund; for repaving Fifth-ave., New-York; amending the charter of the New-York and Canada Bridge Company, and authorizing the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River; authorizing Middletown to establish and maintain a public art gallery and museum; exempting from taxation the property of the Free German School, New-York; providing for the payment of wages to employes, operatives and laborers of domestic corporations, other than insurance and moneyed corporations, for which a receiver shall be appointed. [This act prefers wages to every other claim or debtto be paid by the receiver from moneys first coming in his hands]. Escheat bill in favor of Henry Spicer and others, property in New-York; legalizing and bomprising the sale by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, of Pennsylvania, of certain lands in Westchester County; regarding membership in the Medical Society of New-York State, by empowering it to regulate and control its own membership; conferring additional powers upon the Supreme Court of New-York and justices thereof. [This provides that all applications under acts made in the Supreme Court shall be made to the court or the justice thereof within the judicial district where the assignment is recorded, and all proceedings and hearings under acts had in the Supreme Court upon the return of a citation shall be had at a special term of court held in the county where the judgment debtor resided at the time of the assignment, or in the case of an assignment by copartners in the county where the principal place of such copartners was at the time of such assignment. Amending the act authorizing the formation of mutual insurance companies in Rensselaerville and Westerlo, Albany County, and Durham and Greenville, Greene County; providing that any number of persons in any town, who, collectively, shall own property not less than $50,000 in value, which they desire to have insured, can form an incor