

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Boston's debt has increased \$1,485,677 during the fiscal year. The Waltham Watch Company, of Massachusetts, has decided to run only four days each week in July, and to suspend entirely for half of August.

A collision of freight cars caused a petroleum fire at Driftwood, Pa., which consumed fifteen buildings, including the Post-office and Gas Co. office, causing a loss of \$75,000.

Five cotton-dock mills in Maryland, owned by William E. Hooper & Sons, in which 1,200 men are employed, have shut down for the summer on account of a glut of goods.

Mr. Blaine attended the commencement dinner of Colby University at Waterville, Me., was enthusiastically received, and made a short address, remarking that although he had been opposed to co-education the work of Colby had almost convinced him of its wisdom.

The Revere Rubber Company's works at Revere, near Boston, were destroyed by fire. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire. The loss is placed at \$500,000 and the insurance is said to be \$100,000.

WESTERN.

In a dispute at Windsor, Ill., Harry Tice, aged 16, fatally stabbed Newton Ensey, 15 years old.

Near Logansport, Ind., the little son of J. A. Michaels poked a stick into a hive and was stung to death by the bees.

Fire in a Youngstown (Ohio) suburb destroyed Mrs. Murphy's house, her three children, aged 5, 7 and 9, perishing in the flames.

The chief of the Cherokee nation proposes to confiscate the wire fences put up by the stockmen on the lands of his people in Indian Territory. The stockmen are badly frightened.

In the wreck of a construction train of the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City Railway, by falling through Grand River bridge, near Sumner, Mo., from twenty to twenty-five men were precipitated into the stream, the fall being from forty to fifty feet, and from ten to fifteen men were more or less injured. Several of those who die. Fred Young, of Milan, Mo., and John Long, of Sumner, were killed.

Allan Pinkerton, the celebrated detective, died in Chicago last week, in his 65th year. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

The Citizens' League has decided to begin a struggle at Milwaukee for the closing of all saloons on Sunday, according to law. A number of brewing companies and 1,000 saloon-keepers will make a determined resistance.

While laborers were digging a well near Stor, Lincoln County, Mo., they struck oil, the gushing fluid compelling them to quit work.

Robert E. Cherrie, of Chicago, a dealer in pig-iron and railway supplies, has made an engagement. His assets are placed at \$600,000, including three iron furnaces, and his liabilities are about \$350,000.

By an explosion of gas and oil at South Olive, Ohio, three men lost their lives. At the works of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company, near Chicago, four men were suffocated by the escaping gas while cleaning a chimney.

Thomas Stevens, a young Englishman, who left San Francisco on April 12 on a bicycle, arrived in Chicago. He found the journey through the Nevada desert a hard one, and sometimes had to travel a day without food. He will rest toward a New York by way of Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, and intends to start fresh from Liverpool for the eastern boundary of Europe.

SOUTHERN.

A movement for the reduction of the wages of sugar plantation laborers in Louisiana at least 25 per cent has been started, making the average about 65 cents a day, with rations. This causes much excitement among the hands, who are almost exclusively colored.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with the request of cattle-men at Dodge, Kan., has sent an inspector to tear down the wire fences in Indian Territory closing the established trails between Texas and Kansas.

A court-martial for the trial of Judge Advocate General Bealm will meet in Washington on Sept. 19, under the Presidency of Gen. Schofield.

President Arthur has approved the act granting letter-carriers at free-delivery offices fifteen days of absence in each year; also the act establishing a bureau of labor.

An explosion in the Wellington colliery at Nanaimo, British Columbia, killed twenty-four miners and injured a number of others.

Judge C. S. Zane, of Springfield, Ill., has been nominated as Chief Justice of Utah. The Senate has confirmed Henry S. Neal, of Ohio, as Solicitor of the Treasury; Watson C. Equire as Governor of Washington Territory, and Gilbert A. Pierce as Governor of Dakota.

John Jarrett, well known in connection with the Amalgamated Association, has been named by the President as head of the labor bureau recently formed by Congress.

Attorney General Brewster was examined before the Springer Committee. He thought all the a-r-o-u-t prosecuting attorneys performed their duties, and said the President had materially assisted him in pushing the cases. He attempted to explain away some differences between Merrick and Bliss.

President Arthur has appointed Judge Phelps Taft, of Ohio, United States Minister to Russia; John M. Francis, of New York, Minister to Austria; Louis Richmond, of Rhode Island, Minister to Portugal; Sam-

uel H. Myers Consul-General at Rome; Ramon C. Williams Consul-General at Havana, and John A. Kasson, of Iowa, United States Minister to Germany.

Following is the last regular monthly statement of the public debt:

Table with columns for Maturity, Total interest-bearing debt, Total debt (principal), Total cash in Treasury, etc.

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an indemnity of \$50,000,000 from France for the violation of the recent Franco-Chinese treaty at Langson. Five cases of cholera at Toulon, France, are said to have been cured by inhaling pure oxygen. The Czar has given \$100,000 for the relief of the food sufferers of Poland. Physicians at Toulon and Marseilles say that many deaths attributed to cholera are really due to other causes. They say there is no need for alarm, as the disease in a virulent form has not yet appeared.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A New York dispatch states Tilden walks daily with friends about Graystone, and shows even more than usual health. The steamship Gulf of Vincent, from Calcutta, went ashore on Long Island. The life-saving crew took forty persons, but the vessel will probably be lost.

A royal commission is sitting at Montreal to inquire into the alleged bribery of Judge Moussea by the contractor for building the new Parliament House at Quebec—a structure which cost \$300,000.

Fire destroyed the works of the Machine Company at Newark, Ohio, valued at \$20,000, and forty dwellings at LaCrosse, Quebec, driving their occupants into tents.

On the ground of ineradicable prejudice, James Dacey, the murderer of Alderman Gaynor, of Chicago, secured a change of venue to McHenry County, and will be tried in September.

Southwest of Decatur, Ill., the other night, a cyclone ravaged the district, thirty houses and barns being leveled, horses killed, and orchards and crops ruined. Near Boody the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and parsonage were wrecked, entailing a loss of \$25,000. Two children were fatally hurt, and some families were rendered homeless.

The Sheriff at Dodge City, Kan., was compelled to place a special guard at the jail, to prevent the lynching of a gambler named David St. Clair, who killed a cattle-crafter named K. B. Schoat.

The grand stand on the race track at Butte, M. T., collapsed under a crowd of 500 persons. A boy was killed, the Mayor was seriously hurt, and two persons fatally wounded. Others had legs and arms fractured.

Caleb Perry, a farmer living eight miles from Pierre, Dakota, was shot and killed by a German named Albert Lancker.

William R. Ruggles, Treasurer of Carroll County, Iowa, is missing, and the Supervisors have found a shortage in his accounts of nearly \$25,000.

"Buck" McKinney, of Shelbyville, Ind., an ex-convict pardoned out by Gov. Hendricks, fatally stabbed John Miller a few days ago. McKinney has been a noted desperado. He has murdered several men besides Miller.

The French Government has decided to release the Montcaulles-Mines anarchists, but will not pardon Prince Krapotkin or Louise Michel. The Communists of Paris propose to march to the City Hall on July 14, with a red flag bearing the word "anarchy."

Recent deaths: The wife of Rear Admiral Ammen at Washington; at Indianapolis, Rev. J. D. Jones, Presbyterian, who during the war was Chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Regiment Infantry; at Saratoga, N. Y., James P. Dennison, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel.

In the Senate, July 5, Mr. Logan made a fresh denial of the charge that he was interested in a large tract of land in New Mexico, unlawfully taken from the Zuni Indians. The interstate commerce bill was postponed until December. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the legislation reported by the committee on the number of customs and revenue collectors. A new conference was ordered, and the House finally passed the bill on the 21st. The committee on the fortification bill was agreed to postpone for the session consideration of the Mexican pensions bill, by a vote of 45 to 18, and much time was consumed by filibustering. The conference committee on the consular appropriation bill reported a bill for the appropriation of \$250,000 for the Nicaragua project, and a motion to recede therefrom was lost. At the evening session Mr. Browne proposed to lay aside the Mexican pensions bill, but Mr. Townsend objected. Both houses held sessions on Sunday, the 6th inst. Conference committees disposed of the fortification and sundry civil-service appropriation bills. The Senate finally yielded to the elimination of the item of \$25,000 for the purchase of the rights in Nicaragua. The House receded from its disagreement to the salary system for court officials.

AS REASONABLY expect oaks from a mushroom bed as great and durable profits from small and hasty efforts.

THE MARKET.

Table with columns for NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, and other markets, listing various commodities and their prices.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

The river and harbor bill passed the Senate on the 1st inst. The bill as passed by the Senate appropriates \$15,750,000. As it left the House it provided for an appropriation of \$12,000,000. Bills were also passed to provide for a branch of the Soldiers' Home west of the Mississippi for the relief of soldiers improperly discharged with desertion, and to grant a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Gen. James B. Steedman. It was agreed to refer to the Committee on Finance the bill for the redemption of 10,000,000 of the bonds of the National Bank on the condition of the banks in New York. In the House of Representatives, the Conference Committee on the naval appropriation bill announced its inability to agree, objections being made to the items for the new cruisers and to continue work on the monitors. The House voted to insist on the disagreement on both of these questions and the next conference were appointed. The Conference Committee on the postoffice appropriation bill reported a failure to agree on the items for the new mail cars, and the House voted to insist on the disagreement. The House voted to insist on the disagreement on both of these questions and the next conference were appointed. The Conference Committee on the postoffice appropriation bill reported a failure to agree on the items for the new mail cars, and the House voted to insist on the disagreement.

This Senate passed the sundry civil appropriation bill on the 2d inst., after striking out the clause providing salaries instead of fees for United States Marshals. The House, by a vote of 150 to 91, adopted the fortifications bill recommended by the minority of the committee which considered the resolutions. It appropriated \$900,000. The majority recommended a bill appropriating \$4,500,000. The President sent to the Senate a message recommending the rejection of Fitz John Porter, the Attorney General having pronounced it unconstitutional. The bill on motion of Mr. Blount, of New York, immediately passed the measure over the President's veto by 188 to 78. The President, in his veto message, takes the same view as the Attorney General regarding the constitutionality of the bill, and says: "There are other cases that deter me from giving this my approval. The subject of the removal of the jurisdiction of the court-martial by which more than twenty years since Gen. Fitz John Porter was convicted, was pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a subject of which the public mind has been justly and properly reminded, and its findings and sentence in due course of law approved by Abraham Lincoln, in a Presidential message to Congress, in his legal competency, its jurisdiction of the accused and of the subjects of accusation, the substantial rights of the accused, and the public interest in the subject, have never been brought in question. Its judgment, therefore, is final and conclusive in its character. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that a court-martial such as this was 'the organism provided by law and clothed with the duty of trying the accused and of rendering judgment, when approved, rest on the same basis and are surrounded by the same considerations as those which surround the judgments of other tribunals, in-anding as well the lowest as the highest.' It follows, therefore, that when a lawful constituted court-martial has duly declared its findings and its sentence and the same has been duly approved, neither the President nor Congress has the power to review the same. The existence of such a power is not openly asserted nor perhaps it is necessarily implied in the provisions of the bill which is before me. When its enacting clauses are read in the light of the records of its preamble, it will be seen to be a power which is not granted by the findings and sentence of a competent court-martial. A conclusion at variance with these findings has been reached after investigation by a board of three officers of the Army, and this board was not created in pursuance of any statutory authority, and was powerless to compel witnesses to produce evidence. The officers who composed it, in their report to the Secretary of War, dated March 10, 1878, state that in their opinion 'justice requires such a course as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major Fitz John Porter, and to restore him to the position which he held before he was convicted, such restoration to be subject to such conditions as the President may deem proper.' The provisions of the bill now under consideration are directly based on the assumptions that the findings of the court-martial are found to be erroneous. But it will be borne in mind that the investigation which is claimed to have resulted in the report of the board was made many years before the findings and sentence of the court-martial were made, and that the investigation which is claimed to have resulted in the report of the board was made many years before the findings and sentence of the court-martial were made, and that the investigation which is claimed to have resulted in the report of the board was made many years before the findings and sentence of the court-martial were made.

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ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

They Meet in State Convention at Peoria.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, Nominated for Governor.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention, which met at Peoria on the 2d of June, was the largest ever held in the State. Nearly all the 1,400 delegates were in attendance, and 100 contestants were knocking at the doors for admission. John H. Oberly, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order. Henry C. Connelly, of Rock Island, was made Temporary Chairman, and Monroe C. Crawford, of Union County, was chosen as permanent presiding officer. The following were chosen as Presidential electors: At large, O. B. Ficklin, of Coles, and William G. Ewing, of Cook. First District, J. W. Doane; Second, James T. Healy; Third, James H. Ward; Fourth, Harvey D. Colvin; Fifth, James Moran, of Lake; Sixth, John F. Smith, of Stephenson; Seventh, James K. Blinn, of Eighth, M. W. Shurtz; Ninth, George B. Harrington, of Tipton; Tenth, George J. Wilson, of Peoria; Eleventh, William Prentiss; Twelfth, Henry Phillips, of Cass; Thirteenth, H. P. Shumway, of Christian; Fourteenth, W. T. Kirk; Fifteenth, James R. Cunningham, of Coles; Sixteenth, J. C. Allen, of Richland; Seventeenth, E. B. Buck; Eighteenth, G. W. Aiken, of Washington; Nineteenth, P. M. Youngblood, of Franklin; Twentieth, W. K. Murphy, of Perry.

S. Corning Judd, of the committee to select delegates-at-large to the national convention and committeemen-at-large of the State Central Committee, reported as follows: Delegates-at-large—W. R. Morrison, John M. Palmer, J. C. Black, and Lambert Tree. Alternates—Thomas Merritt, M. C. McDonald, Thomas McNeely, and G. D. Henning.

Members of the State Central Committee-at-large—John H. Oberly and Joseph C. Mackin.

The district committees reported the members of the State Central Committee as follows: First District, A. W. Green, of Cook; Second, Frank Lawler, of Cook; Third, Patrick McCarthy, of Cook; Fourth, S. B. Chase, of Cook; Fifth, S. L. Bigal, of Kane; Sixth, Mr. Frazier, of Carroll; Seventh, Wm. C. Green, of Winnebago; Eighth, J. C. Campbell, of La Salle; Ninth, R. S. McJannet, of Livingston; Tenth, no appointment made; Eleventh, C. R. Whitaker, of McDonough; Twelfth, Maurice Kelly, of Adams; Thirteenth, W. H. Cledennin, of Sangamon; Fourteenth, Wm. Fuller, of DeWitt; Fifteenth, A. J. Fryer, of Coles; Sixteenth, Judge Boggs, of Wayne; Seventeenth, W. Cronah, of Montgomery; Eighteenth, H. G. Wheeler, of St. Clair; Nineteenth, S. L. Dwight, of Marion; Twentieth, R. J. Goddard, of Williamson.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a lengthy platform, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by applause. It denounces protection, advocates a tariff for revenue only, and instructs the delegates to the national convention to vote as a unit on this question. It commends the work of Mr. Morrison in his efforts for horizontal reduction, and indorses the investigations of Springer. It advocates pensions for soldiers and sailors, opposes land-grabbing by foreigners or others for speculative purposes, and that forfeited grants should revert to the Government. It opposes competition between honest and corrupt labor, and favors an eight-hour law. While willing to punish the sale of intoxicants to minors or inebriates, the platform decrees that summary legislation on the enactment of the prohibitory law is fanatical, 'destructive of the rights of freemen, and fraught with manifold evils.'

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Judd moved the adoption of the resolutions and called for the previous question.

Mayor Harrison, rose and said that he desired to be heard before the question was put to a vote. He asked that the convention pause before adopting the resolutions as presented. He would move that the tariff question be referred to the national convention, which he had no doubt, would act wisely. He believed that taxation for protection was robbery. The only kind of tariff which was defensible was tariff for revenue. There were various shades of opinion on the tariff question in the Democratic party, and the Democrats of Illinois should not undertake to anticipate the wisdom of the assembled Democracy of the nation. The passage of this tariff plank at this time would endanger the success of the Democracy, State and national. He closed by moving to strike out all that part of the platform referring to the tariff.

The Hon. W. R. Morrison opposed the motion. He hoped the gentleman who had preceded him would be nominated and elected Governor, but that his motion would be defeated.

Ex-Gov. Palmer said that if Mayor Harrison was not willing to run on this platform he should refuse the gubernatorial nomination if tendered by this convention. Mayor Harrison interrupted the speaker to say that he was misrepresenting his position. The Mayor said his motion was not to strike out the tariff plank, but merely the instruction to the Illinois delegation to work in a certain way in the national convention. Intense excitement and great confusion followed, numerous speakers struggling for recognition at the same time. Finally it was decided to call the roll of the counties on the question of striking out the instruction to the State delegation as moved by Harrison. This process was accompanied by cheers by the friends and opponents of the motion, as the chairman announced the votes of their delegations for and against. At the conclusion the result announced was: For striking out the instruction, 653; against, 623; majority in favor of striking out, 30. The platform, as amended, was then adopted by a viva-voce vote.

Gen. J. C. Black presented the name of Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, for the nomination for Governor, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

The remainder of the ticket was then selected as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Seiter, of St. Clair; Secretary of State, Michael J. Dougherty, of Knox; State Treasurer, Alfred Orndorff, of Sangamon; Auditor of State, Walter A. Carlin, of Jersey; Attorney General, Robert McKinley, of Edgar.

SMALL TALK.

"FIEBY GIZARD" is the name of a post-office in Tennessee.

VERMONT school-teachers are prohibited by law from the use of tobacco.

A MAN in Birmingham, England, proposes to live a month on cold tea.

BABON TENNYSON first made use of the phrase "Sweet girl graduates."

KING ALFONSO has the consumption. He has long been a cigarette smoker.

A VIRGINIA ant is reported to be rearing two foxes along with her litter of kittens.

THE FISCAL YEAR.

State of the National Finances at Its Close—Some Interesting Figures.

Reduction in Revenue for the Past Year as Compared with Preceding Twelve Months.

(Washington telegrams.)

The Government fiscal year closed on the 30th ult., and the public debt statement shows a reduction of \$101,000,000, against a reduction of \$138,000,000 during the previous year ending June 30, 1883. An examination of the interest-bearing debt shows, however, that the actual reduction during the year has been nearly \$112,000,000, which represents a permanent annual saving in the interest account of over \$3,250,000. The one hundred and twenty-eighth call for 3 per cent. bonds matured June 30, and the \$10,000,000 thus called were taken from the column of bonded debt, which will explain the apparent discrepancy between the aggregate reduction given in the debt statement and the actual amount of reduction in bonded debt for the year as given in these dispatches.

The gold coin and bullion fund is now nearly \$205,000,000, an increase since June 1 of about \$5,000,000; while, however, this fund shows an increase of \$3,000,000 for the month, there has been a decrease in the amount of gold owned by the Treasury of \$4,300,000, the outstanding gold certificates having increased since June 1 \$12,000,000. The amount of these certificates now outstanding is over \$71,000,000, and the amount of gold in the Treasury not covered by certificates, \$133,729,914.

The number of silver dollars now on hand is \$135,560,916, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 for the month, and since July 1, 1883, of \$23,646,897.

The amount of silver certificates outstanding is \$86,430,000, thus leaving the number of silver dollars not covered by certificates over \$39,000,000, an increase since June 1 of nearly \$4,000,000.

The available cash in the Treasury is \$129,887,439, a falling off of \$4,000,000 since June 1, 1883.

During the month the national banks withdrew \$6,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds for redemption under the call, and deposited in their place \$4,000,000 of higher rate bonds. The amount of bonds now held to secure national bank circulation is \$34,000,000, against \$37,000,000 one year ago, thus showing a withdrawal of bank circulation for the year of about \$30,000,000. The contraction, however, in this portion of the circulating medium is more than compensated for in the increase of outstanding gold and silver certificates, during the past twelve months the increase in silver certificates having been nearly \$24,000,000 and gold certificates over \$11,000,000.

The total receipts for the year were \$348,000,000 against \$338,000,000 for the preceding year, a difference of \$60,000,000 in round numbers.

During the discussion of the tariff bill in Congress it was estimated that the passage of the revenue bill then pending would work a reduction of about \$70,000,000 per annum. The actual reduction in these two sources, as shown by figures reported to the Treasury Department, is a few