

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Probable Executive Action Upon the Bills.

The Army and Judicial Bills in the Hands of the President--The Legislative Bill Signed--Approval of the Army Bill--The Judicial Bill Will Be Vetoed--Why It Should Not Become a Law.

It was stated on good authority late last night that the President will to-day notify the House of his approval of the army bill, and at the same time veto the judicial bill. The message will be comparatively brief. The objections to its approval will be based on the clause in the second section, which provides that--

No department or officer of the Government shall be authorized to employ any person who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.

The President will take the ground that it is his sworn duty to veto the statute because it is unconstitutional. He will say that the bill is unconstitutional because it is unconstitutional.

The message will also assert that, although thousands of cases arising under the Federal election laws have been brought before the courts in all sections of the country, their constitutionality has never been called in question, and that, aside from his hitherto expressed confidence in their importance and value, he must continue to enforce them until they are set aside by the proper judicial tribunal or repealed by the means provided in the Constitution.

The President fully acquiesces the right of Congress to determine what purposes the various items of money appropriated by it should be used, and finds no ground for withholding his signature from this bill in its failure to make any provision for the compensation of deputy marshals of elections.

It will also be noticed that it makes no objection whatever to its provision for the repeal of the laws relating to the method of drawing juries.

An existing law prevents the diversion of any appropriation for a purpose different from that for which it was appropriated, and the first section of this bill, after minutely detailing the object for which all the various items are separately appropriated, concludes with the following declaration--

And no money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses under or in virtue of the laws of the United States, or any provision of title.

Another of the general appropriation bills has been passed by Congress and has been signed by the President and become law. The legislative, executive and judicial bill, minus the judicial part, was signed by the President and the announcement of his signature made to the House before its adjournment on Saturday.

Imperfect and dejected as the bill is, the President signed it on the assurance of the officials of the Treasury that they believed they would be able to construe the bill as intended by Congress and meet the requirements of the Government.

Whether the army bill will or will not be vetoed is a matter of speculation, but the general impression is that the bill will be signed, perhaps under protest. Respecting the "judicial expense" bill, which has been taken from the regular appropriation bill and the vicious legislation which it contains, it is not known anywhere that the Executive signature will be withheld from it.

A veto will probably be sent to the House to-day, the President acting in accordance with the advice of the officials of the Treasury that they believed they would be able to construe the bill as intended by Congress and meet the requirements of the Government.

The Democrats in Congress are engaged in the usual bluster and threats as to what will be done should the President dare perform his duty and refuse to sign the objectionable bill. Mr. Atkins is reported as saying that in the event of the President vetoing the bill the dominant party will settle down for general legislation and inflict themselves upon the country for the remainder of the session, to the President's great regret.

Others declare that they will take a recess until October or November, thus placing it out of the power of the President to again call Congress together until the end of the recess, when they vainly hope that the stopping of the bill will be induced to sign the objectionable legislation. Neither of these schemes has as yet received the sanction of the caucus, and the Democratic can do nothing without sanction from the caucus. In fact, King Caucus is getting more despotic than ever--so much so that even the Senate receives its motion to adjourn from no other source than the caucus.

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A rumor was industriously circulated yesterday and last evening to the effect that the President would sign both the army and the judicial bill, but it found little credence in any quarter.

Colonel D. H. Larned. Colonel D. H. Larned, who has been nominated to the Senate as paymaster in the army, entered the service as military secretary to General Burnside when that officer was organizing the expedition to North Carolina in the fall of 1861. He was soon commissioned as captain in the Adjutant-General's department, and served with General Burnside at the battle of Antietam, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel before he was mustered out, after the cessation of hostilities. When the Society of the Nineteenth Army was organized, Larned was elected its treasurer, and has been since annually re-elected, showing the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-soldiers.

Nominations. The President's following nominations to the Senate Saturday: Joseph S. Smith, to be collector of customs for the district of Bangor, Me.; Charles Wesley Rush, of New York, to be assistant surveyor United States navy; Paved Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Marinton, to be surgeon. Indian agents--John C. Critch, of New York, for Uintah agency, Utah; William D. Andrews, of Illinois, for Yankton agency, Dakota; George L. Davisport, for Iowa

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Detective McDevitt, of this city, through whose assistance the robbery was traced to these men, was in New York Saturday with William H. Murphy, the captain of the day watch at the Government Printing-Office, having procured United States warrants for the men. Murphy picked Barnes out of thirteen prisoners at the Tombs and identified him fully as the man who came to the office and inquired when the employees would be paid.

It is believed by many that upon a thorough examination of the facts connected with this robbery, it will be found to have its origin in speculation in Kansas railroad lands, to which a portion of the freedman's money, through the Freedman's Bank, was being loaned, and that the institution conceived that there were millions in tempting its depositors and their race to become occupants of sticks and staves into the enclosure where the picnic was being held.

The lieutenant of the company, Frank Ladewig, ordered the long roll sounded and bayonets fixed. A charge was immediately made toward the gate, and the crowd were bayoneted and sabred till they fell back. The company reformed, outside the gate in single line, facing the street, and loading their guns. The crowd, which had gathered about the gate, and the crowd were bayoneted and sabred till they fell back.

As soon as the affair became known two squads of police repaired to the scene and arrested the whole company, which formed in marching order under the American flag and proceeded to West Madison Street Station, where they are now incarcerated on a charge of riot and disorderly conduct.

The names of those arrested are as follows: First Lieutenant Frank Ladewig, 23 years old; Second Lieutenant Charles Raus, 29 years; John C. Caldwell, 25 years; John Reichart, 17 years; Frank Neimick, 32 years; Frank Kopy, 19 years; James Nardoni, 18 years; J. Hauglik, 23 years; Frank Yanki, 20 years; John Neoka, 18 years; Joseph Hursk, 19 years; Martin Oseal, 25 years; John Dalzal, 22 years; Michael Homelki, 22 years old; August Zedek, 18 years; Frank Schmidt, 29 years; James Martin, 22 years.

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It appears that the picnic was given by a Bohemian Sunday-school, and that a numerous gang of drunks, roughs, and all sorts of irreverent and disorderly persons, were in charge of matters sent for the sharpshooters for protection. They arrived about three o'clock, and shortly afterward the trouble began as above related.

The lieutenant to-night denies that he gave the order to fire, but says that after he had cleared the grounds by a bayonet charge there was such a riot of stones, bricks, and other missiles, that he was obliged to order his men to fire. He says that he was in the right and that he was in the right.

The following is believed to be a complete list of casualties: Valentine E. Clark, severely wounded by blows on the head; D. H. Wilkie, a bayonet wound, three inches long, on the left temple; John Donohue, left side of the jaw bone shattered and shot through the eye; one man killed; Henry Williams, shot in the body and neck; Albert Jenkins, shot in the right shoulder; Daniel McCarthy, shot in the right arm; one boy, name unknown, was cut with a bayonet.

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"The civil war of four years had desolated these States. Individual fortunes had been swept away, and the former slave owners made bankrupt. The losses in the value of farms alone from 1860 to 1870 aggregated \$71,760,905; adding to this the losses arising from boats, horses, cattle, and manufacturing establishments, furniture, and the amount swelled to billions, with mourning throughout all the land. This weighted down were the 3,000,000 whites, while the black race, numbering about six millions, were without shelter against starvation, disease, and crime, having no means of support save the unskilled labor of their hands."

In view of the representations made from time to time in the public prints, in official and semi-official reports, in memorials, addresses, and speeches, that the colored man in the South is denied his legal and political rights, that he is deprived of the just and proper reward for his labor, and that his life and liberty is constantly endangered, it is important and instructive to test the truth of these representations, and of the statements made by interested parties, with selfish purpose and intent, as it is believed.

In comparing the productions of the South since the war, it is also interesting to note that in 1874 there has been an increase of more than 3,000,000 head of cattle and swine. For the eight years preceding 1861 there were produced 27,149,385 bales of cotton, and for the last eight years there were produced 33,226,531 bales. In 1871 there were 7,357,570 acres of cotton cultivated, while in 1878 there were more than 14,000,000 acres cultivated.

It is estimated by Mr. Whitthorne that more than \$200,000,000 of Southern labor products enter into the purchase of merchandise and manufactured goods of New England, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The gross earnings of the railroads of the Southern States are placed at \$42,927,594 per annum, and it is held that all the principal cities and towns of the South have increased rapidly in population, and that there is a constant and general growth of manufacturing establishments.

Statistics are given showing that while the farm laborer in the Northern and Western States is paid at the rate of about 87 cents per population, his compensation exceeds \$10 per capita in population in the Southern States, and that in a population of a little more than

RIOTING IN CHICAGO.

A Target Company Fires Upon a Crowd.

Many Unarmed Persons Injured--Three Reported Dead--Arrest of the Entire Company by the Police--Runners of an Attempted Rescue of the Prisoners--Names of Members of the Company.

A Fatal Sunday Picnic. CHICAGO, June 22.--One of the armed companies, which, under a recent act of the Legislature, must shortly cease to exist, became involved in a fight with some unarmed people this afternoon, which resulted in the death of several of the latter. The Bohemian sharpshooters, an association composed of some twenty individuals, held a picnic to-day at Silver Leaf Grove, at the corner of Ogden and Western avenues. During a dance one of the sharpshooters engaged in a quarrel with Volney Clark, a visitor, and after beating him severely, laid him out on the ground. Clark stated his grievances to a crowd outside the gates and gaining some sympathy there, inaugurated an indiscriminate throwing of sticks and stones into the enclosure where the picnic was being held.

The lieutenant of the company, Frank Ladewig, ordered the long roll sounded and bayonets fixed. A charge was immediately made toward the gate, and the crowd were bayoneted and sabred till they fell back. The company reformed, outside the gate in single line, facing the street, and loading their guns.

As soon as the affair became known two squads of police repaired to the scene and arrested the whole company, which formed in marching order under the American flag and proceeded to West Madison Street Station, where they are now incarcerated on a charge of riot and disorderly conduct.

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"The civil war of four years had desolated these States. Individual fortunes had been swept away, and the former slave owners made bankrupt. The losses in the value of farms alone from 1860 to 1870 aggregated \$71,760,905; adding to this the losses arising from boats, horses, cattle, and manufacturing establishments, furniture, and the amount swelled to billions, with mourning throughout all the land. This weighted down were the 3,000,000 whites, while the black race, numbering about six millions, were without shelter against starvation, disease, and crime, having no means of support save the unskilled labor of their hands."

In view of the representations made from time to time in the public prints, in official and semi-official reports, in memorials, addresses, and speeches, that the colored man in the South is denied his legal and political rights, that he is deprived of the just and proper reward for his labor, and that his life and liberty is constantly endangered, it is important and instructive to test the truth of these representations, and of the statements made by interested parties, with selfish purpose and intent, as it is believed.

In comparing the productions of the South since the war, it is also interesting to note that in 1874 there has been an increase of more than 3,000,000 head of cattle and swine. For the eight years preceding 1861 there were produced 27,149,385 bales of cotton, and for the last eight years there were produced 33,226,531 bales. In 1871 there were 7,357,570 acres of cotton cultivated, while in 1878 there were more than 14,000,000 acres cultivated.

It is estimated by Mr. Whitthorne that more than \$200,000,000 of Southern labor products enter into the purchase of merchandise and manufactured goods of New England, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The gross earnings of the railroads of the Southern States are placed at \$42,927,594 per annum, and it is held that all the principal cities and towns of the South have increased rapidly in population, and that there is a constant and general growth of manufacturing establishments.

Statistics are given showing that while the farm laborer in the Northern and Western States is paid at the rate of about 87 cents per population, his compensation exceeds \$10 per capita in population in the Southern States, and that in a population of a little more than

MR. LAROCHE'S CASE.

Two Men Arrested for the Printing-Office Robbery.

The Result of the Investigations Made by the Detectives--Four Noted Sneak-Thieves Said to Have Committed the Job--Witnesses Sent from Washington to-day--The Hearing To-day.

The Theft at the Government Printing-Office. The daring robbery of the safe in the office of Disbursing Clerk Larouche, at the Government Printing-Office, on the 21 of January last, has been the subject of much investigation by the detectives, both of this and other cities. The conclusions reached are that the theft was committed by four noted sneak-thieves, named George Carson, alias William Cornell; James Barnes, alias John Buckley; Horace Ovan, alias Little Horace, and Rufus Pine. Detective Rogers, of New York, arrested Carson and Barnes on Broadway, New York, last Thursday.

Detective McDevitt, of this city, through whose assistance the robbery was traced to these men, was in New York Saturday with William H. Murphy, the captain of the day watch at the Government Printing-Office, having procured United States warrants for the men. Murphy picked Barnes out of thirteen prisoners at the Tombs and identified him fully as the man who came to the office and inquired when the employees would be paid.

It is believed by many that upon a thorough examination of the facts connected with this robbery, it will be found to have its origin in speculation in Kansas railroad lands, to which a portion of the freedman's money, through the Freedman's Bank, was being loaned, and that the institution conceived that there were millions in tempting its depositors and their race to become occupants of sticks and staves into the enclosure where the picnic was being held.