

write any more to-night." This was the last entry, and 18 days later, June 1, 1884, Lieut. Kislinsky died.

Greely's letter deposing Kislinsky is dated January 20, 1884, while as shown above that officer speaks of being relieved near a year previously, and Greely himself speaks in his letter of "your enforced stay with this command," which seems to corroborate Lieutenant Kislinsky's claim that he was relieved before the complaint about getting up mornings.

On two-and-a-half sheets that are all remaining of one of the diaries are entries that show that Lieutenant Kislinsky was hampered and secretly interfered with by his superior officer. It was allowed to choose a companion for his hunting expedition and selected Connell, who was secretly told by Lieutenant Greely that he could return at any time and need not hold himself subject to Kislinsky's orders.

Last February extracts were taken from the diary by a Washington correspondent, referring to Greely as incompetent. However, many of the most important points were omitted. The following are a few of these:

"April 10, 1884—I am to-day again made a member of the expedition." Greely told him he would give him full credit for his "admirable conduct."

"April 25, 1884—Connell is quite weak. Poor Dr. Fuvey is unceasing and unfruitful in his efforts to help us all. His medicines are very inadequate and the reason for this must be shown hereafter. He is still under arrest. He chops ice and helps all he can in the way of chores."

"April 27, 1884—Payer recommended changes of diet, and Greely found fault with the doctor, as usual."

Other reflections are made on Greely, who openly disregarded the dietary suggestions, and confessed doing so. He says the commanding officer also disregarded all suggestions regarding the course of the expedition, although such suggestions would have insured safety.

CHICAGO, 26.—Col. H. Bolton, chief of the Division for handling second-class matter at the Chicago Post Office, was arrested shortly after noon to-day, charged with embezzlement of public funds by means of false returns. The post office inspectors claim to have traced a shortage of \$4,600 from November, 1884, to November, 1885, and intimate that the total shortage will be from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

John T. Sturt, the weigher, was also arrested.

The inspectors say they find the Daily News paid him nearly \$2,000 more from November, 1884, to November, 1885, than the amount which he turned over to the government. They allege that during the same period the Western News Company paid him about \$3,000 more than he returned to Washington. They have still to inspect the accounts of all the other newspapers which had papers mailed during Bolton's incumbency. Bolton was appointed by Postmaster Palmer in 1877.

The arrests of these two are very likely to be followed by more, as the inspectors have discovered a private memorandum belonging to Bolton, which they claim implicates a number of Federal officials and even private citizens. The inspectors say that the facts which will quickly be brought to light will produce a sensation which will astonish the country as well as the city.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., 26.—The Canadian government will send a steamer from Quebec to the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador to carry such donations as charitably disposed persons may desire to send to the starving people there. In Quebec alone \$10,000 worth of provisions have been subscribed so far, and it is believed that Ontario will do as much or more. The Newfoundland government is not in a position to give the immediate aid which the necessities of the case demand. The suffering of these starving, ill-clad fishermen has been known for over a month, but the above is the first step taken to relieve their distress. Deputation after deputation have applied for aid in vain, and the Indian guide and government interpreters who have just returned from Cape Chidley, the extreme northwestern point of Labrador reached by sledge, give a heart-rending account of the terrible destitution and suffering which the Eskimaux and Indian farmers are enduring along the Labrador coast. On Cape Chidley 250 souls are distributed over an area of several miles. The entire food supply gave out early in March. The seal catch was very small. As the season wore on, the seal failed to come near enough to shore to be caught. The cold was intense and many of the older people died of exposure and lack of nourishment. On June 12, when the guide left, the mercury stood at 18 deg. below zero, and had been lower. The ice for several hundred miles was solid for a depth of from ten to one hundred feet and the snow was piled mountains high. At least eighty persons have perished since March between Cape Chidley and Cape Muzford and only four survivors were found in the rude shanties along the coast.

PITTSBURG, 26.—The damage done by this morning's storm will probably reach \$50,000. The storm was the most severe known for many years. From almost every town along the river reports are coming of great damage. Houses were flooded and struck by lightning. Crops were destroyed and trees and fences washed away. Almost every railroad entering the city suffered from landslides and washouts. Whole fields of wheat and corn have been destroyed, and at one point near

Evans City, a strip of woodland seventy-five yards wide by three-quarters of a mile long was leveled by the tornado. At Pine Creek along Butcher's Run and Sewecky Valley, the water flooded the houses and many families were forced to flee to escape drowning.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 24.—Charles F. Conant, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Bristow, died here last night.

CHICAGO, 27.—In the anarchist cases this morning a number of newspaper reporters, and others, who were present at the Haymarket meeting the night of the riot when the bomb was thrown, were on the stand. Their testimony did not differ from that already given on the same subject.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., 27.—Argument was heard here to-day by Judge Wallace of the U. S. Court, on motion for a preliminary injunction made by 35 of the national banks of the city of New York to restrain the collection of taxes imposed upon bank shares for the year 1885, pending issue of suits for permanent injunctions.

The suits involve the constitutionality of the entire system of State taxation of the shares of national banks considered the most important ever presented to a court on the subject. The main point urged by the banks is that the State law violates the provision of section 5219 of the revised statutes of the United States, which forbids the taxation of the shares of national banks by the several States at a greater rate than other forms of money capital in the hands of individual citizens thereof. If the point is sustained it will affect the taxation of shares of national banks in nearly every State.

The Senate committee on finance agreed by a majority vote this morning to report the Morrison surplus resolution with amendment. The text remains as it came from the House but the following proviso is attached: Provided that no call shall be made under the provisions of this resolution until a sum equal to the call is in the Treasury. In his discretion he may have in the treasury over and above the foregoing sum a working balance not exceeding twenty millions, and in case of any extraordinary emergency, and when because thereof in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the public interest shall require it, he may by written order suspend further call for payment of such indebtedness for such a period of time as shall be necessary to maintain the public credit unimpaired.

The division was upon party lines, with the exception of McPherson, who voted with the minority who favored the unamended house resolution.

WASHINGTON, 26.—D. S. Lawton has gone to his home in Courtland County, N. Y. It is believed he has gone to make arrangements for the President's summer vacation in the Adirondacks, but no information on the subject can be obtained at the White House.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The Appropriation Committee of the House has acted upon the amendments of the Senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill, nonconcurring in nearly all those of importance. It recommends a concurrence in the clause relating to the silver certificates therein authorized, with an amendment so as to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue silver certificates in denominations of one, two and five dollars, and the silver certificates herein authorized shall be receivable, redeemable and payable in like manner and for like purposes, as provided for silver certificates by the act of February 28, 1876, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character; and denominations of one, two and five dollars may be issued in lieu of the silver certificates of larger denominations in the Treasury or in exchange therefor, upon presentation by the holders, and to that extent said certificates of larger denominations shall be canceled and destroyed.'"

The object of the amendment to the bill made by the committee is to make clear the purpose of the clause that certificates of large denominations may be exchanged for smaller denominations.

The following nomination was made to-day:

Postmaster—William W. Hart, Murray, Idaho.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

Geo. C. Munson, to be Assayer of the Mint at Denver.

Indian Agents—Y. T. Upshaw of Texas, at the Tongue River Agency, Montana; Lieut. Spencer of New York, at Rosebud, Dakota; M. M. Norris, of Massachusetts, at the Nez Percés Agency, Idaho.

To be United States Marshal—Burton Atkins, District of Alaska; W. Muratt, Territory of Dakota.

To be United States Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona, W. W. Porter.

To be Registers of Land Offices—D. H. Hall, Eureka, Nev.; F. A. McDonald, The Dalles, Oregon; S. C. Boom, Humboldt, California.

Also the following: J. W. Twiggs, Assayer at the Mint, San Francisco, and Cowan Dugan of Kentucky to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Sixth District.

Postmasters—J. J. Peel at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory; G. P. Hall at Petaluma, California; C. W. Stewart at Alma, Nebraska; T. O'Shea, at Madison, Neb.

A commission consisting of Hon. J. V. Wright, of Tennessee, Bishop D. P.

Whipple, of Minnesota, and Charles F. Larabee, of the Indian Office, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions contained in the Indian appropriation act approved May 15, 1880, to negotiate with certain tribes and bands of Indians in the State of Minnesota, Northern Montana, Dakota, Washington and Idaho Territories, for the reduction of the existing reservations and for the settlement of other land matters. By the act of May 15 the agreement to be entered into by the commissioners with the Indians cannot take effect until ratified by Congress, and according to the instructions furnished the commissioners, the free and full consent of the Indians must be made a pre-requisite to all the negotiations, and a fair and just compensation must be given for every right transferred to the government.

The deficiency appropriation bill as passed by the Senate, shows an increase of \$1,802,195 over the aggregate appropriation made by the House bill, making the total appropriation for deficiencies \$7,807,158.

One of the topics considered at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the Morrison surplus resolution. The sentiment of such of the members as expressed themselves on the question was in accord with the views recently expressed by Acting Secretary Fairchild before the Senate finance committee. It is said that while the President would prefer a continuance of the present policy of the administration in regard to the redemption of bonds, he would interpose no objections to the resolution as amended by the Senate committee, the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend calls when he deems it necessary to preserve the credit of the government.

Secretary Bayard said to-day, in speaking of the Cutting case, that he had no doubt whatever that the Mexican authorities would do what was right in the matter. The somewhat unsettled condition of Mexico's affairs just at present might, he thought, prevent action in the case, but he had no doubt that the pending negotiations will have a satisfactory termination. He did not think that the massing of Mexican troops near Paso del Norte had any hostile significance, but was more than likely a movement against local insurgents. The matter was the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Senate passed six hours in secret session to-day, and during that time disposed of five of its contested nominations.

CHICAGO, 27.—In the anarchist cases this morning a number of newspaper reporters and others who were present at the Haymarket meeting on the night of the riot when the bomb was thrown were on the stand. Their testimony did not differ from that already given on the same subject.

Up to 3 o'clock nothing new was elicited in the testimony of Reporters Heinemann and Percy English, and Detective Haas, of the city detail.

Then the session began to develop evidence of importance. The most interesting and probably the most valuable testimony of the afternoon was that of M. M. Thompson, an employee in the wholesale store of Marshal Field. The witness who had been on business on the west side was returning toward the river on Randolph Street, when the Haymarket meeting was assembling. Stopping near an entrance to an alley a short distance from the speaker's wagon, he saw Spies mount the vehicle to inquire for Parsons, and descend to the ground. Shortly afterward Spies, accompanied by a man who had been pointed out to him as Schwab, passed by him in the alley.

Grinnell—Did you hear any words that were spoken by either of the men?

Witness—I heard the words pistols and police. Then one of the men asked the other, "Would one be enough?"

Grinnell—What happened then?

Witness—Men came out of the alley and went west on Randolph Street. I knew there was to be speaking and followed them to learn where the speaking would take place. They went to Halstead street and I followed. Near Halstead street they were joined by a third man whom I had not seen before.

Grinnell (handing witness a photograph of Schaubelt)—Does this resemble the man whom you saw with Spies and Schwab?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Grinnell—What happened then?

Witness—The three men then started toward the Haymarket. I went alone, and once when quite close to them saw Spies hand the strange man something which he put in his pocket. A moment later I passed by the men and heard Schwab say, "Now if they come give it to them." Before I was out of hearing distance I heard Spies reply, "I don't think we can if they don't give us a chance to-night."

Witness then told how he accompanied the men back to the Haymarket where by this time quite a crowd had assembled.

Spies mounted the speaker's wagon and he lost sight of the other two.

The cross-examination was long and tedious. Foster was exasperating to the witness and witness was half defiant to the attorney. The court was frequently obliged to interfere while the State's attorney aroused the ire of Captain Black by his efforts to protect the witness against the efforts of occasional brow beating. The proceedings closed here for to-day.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—A Nogales, Arizona, correspondent of the *Globe Democrat*, states on authority, that "the trouble growing out of the Medina-

Cutting affair at Paso del Norte, has undoubtedly been amicably settled, also, that the Supreme Judge of Chihuahua, the only supreme judge of the Mexican States, has ordered the arrest and confinement of Editor Medina and the liberation of Editor Cutting.

Consul Brigham has received no official advice or instructions about the pending international trouble to-day, and will probably not for a day or two, as the correspondence between the two Governments is carried on direct between Washington and the City of Mexico. Therefore the exact status of the question is at present not known here. Paso del Norte continues full of Mexican troops. The higher portions of the city are plainly visible from the American side. A number of troops can be seen busy at something or other in the elevation back of the historic old cathedral which the American visitors to Paso del Norte always go to see. It is thought they are throwing up earthworks, for which that spot would be particularly adapted. The commander of the Mexican post is Colonel Unda, who achieved quite a reputation in the war against Maximilian in which he was wounded, and he is a man of letters and a poet. He is, however, by this time outranked by a commander of a higher grade in the army.

In a few instances the Americans who venture there are scowled at, and often they are summarily searched for weapons. If found, they are taken away from them. The feeling among the Mexican masses is very bitter against the Americans. They are quite defiant and say it will be an easy matter for their country to whip the United States. They have somehow brought themselves to believe that the firing of the first gun would be a signal for the Southern States to come to their assistance to revenge themselves upon the Northern States for the disastrous outcome of the great civil war. They likewise feel confident that England would at once take a hand and blockade the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States.

Senor Escobar, the Mexican Consul at El Paso, says unless one country or the other backs down war cannot be averted, and he added: "Mexico will never comply with the demand that has been made. If it must come to that you may be sure that Mexico will accept war first."

He is pretty apt to speak by authority, for he is known to have heretofore reflected the sentiments of his government.

The Chief Justice of the State of Chihuahua, Senor F. N. Romas, has arrived at Paso del Norte, ostensibly for the purpose of looking into the Cutting matter.

Senor Reucon, private secretary of the Governor of Chihuahua, to-day published a contradiction of the report that made him state to Consul Brigham that no more troops would be sent to Paso del Norte. He says he is in no position to know what movements the General of the Mexican troops will make.

The Mexican press is intensely patriotic and belligerent, and wants their government to listen to no negotiations whatever.

The Mexican paper published at Paso del Norte, the *Observador Fronteriza* says: "Do you Americans believe that because you belong to a populous nation you will cause our weaker nation to vacillate?" Never think so. Do you think that by noise and hurrahs you can scare our authorities? Never believe it. Never let it enter your mind. You can never impose upon the sons of a warlike and valiant nation."

El Paso, Texas, 27.—Cutting remains in jail. The dungeon became so uncomfortably hot that an order was given to break a small window through the thick wall to admit a little air. Before that there was no ventilation except a small door. His daily allowance for subsistence has been raised from 7 to 50 cents a day. Meanwhile the Mexican troops are keeping busy at some kind of work in the rear barracks and the old cathedral. They deny they are at work on fortification or entrenchments, but refuse to state what it is. The attitude of the Mexican authorities shows very clearly that they do not intend to give Cutting up under any circumstances.

Senor Rowan, Chief Justice of Chihuahua, with Senor Reucon the Governor's private secretary, were in El Paso to-day and had a talk with some of our leading citizens about the Cutting case. They could arrive at no other conclusion than that Cutting was guilty of a deliberate and flagrant contempt of the Mexican court and that the offense was committed on Mexican soil, coming under the Mexican laws. They stated that the publication made by the prisoner in an El Paso newspaper did not argue in the matter at all except as corroborating the charge of contempt based upon other acts. Both gentlemen said the question was now the subject of correspondence between the two Governments and would be settled in the ordinary course of diplomacy, but that the Government of Mexico could not be scared into an unconditional surrender.

Consul Brigham of Paso del Norte says that no headway has been made in the examination of the case against Editor Cutting now in progress under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the State of Chihuahua but by this he only means that no conclusion has been reached and that Cutting is still in jail.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., 27.—The schooner *Barren* has put in here bringing the latest news from the Labrador coast. For nearly two weeks she was block-

aded in York Harbor, forty miles east of Northeast East river by a field of ice. She brings five families who had reached that point from Sandwich Bay over 100 miles inland, on sledges drawn by ponies, on which they subsisted after their arrival. York harbor is crowded with fugitives, but these came from the southern coast and know nothing of their northern neighbors. On July 19th, a two-days' snowstorm buried eastern Labrador, cutting off all communication with its population of 15,000 persons. The snow has closed all trails. Relief vessels will now go direct to York Bay to relieve first the sufferers there.

White Bay dispatches state that whalers report that Hudson Bay Straits is again frozen over, which is an unprecedented occurrence at this season. The report that the temperature is 10 degrees below zero is, however, denied. The cold results from the immense mass of Arctic ice along the coast, and it does not extend beyond 200 miles from the sea. Up to date 620 survivors have arrived here. The number that have died is estimated at 2,500. Since Saturday an east wind has blown off the banks increasing the firmness of the coast ice.

DENVER, 27.—The frequent rains of late have broken the drouth in Colorado and there will be no serious result to the crops. The reports of the damage were overestimated from the first. The only trouble was in Platte valley below Denver, which the rains have entirely removed. The crops in the eastern portion of the State threatened before the recent rains now look well. In many districts where the rain is not depended on the crops are better than those under the natural system of irrigation. The western and southern portions of the State are not affected by the drouth. The New Mexican plains are very dry and the cattle suffer but are not perishing.

ENR, Kansas, 27.—The argument in the trial of Willie Sells, charged with the murder of his father, mother, brother and sister, was concluded to-day and the case given to the jury. A verdict was returned an hour after, finding the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner, though very pale, betrayed no emotion.

CHEYENNE, 27.—Reports from various sections of Wyoming Territory indicate that an unusually dry season has followed a snowless winter. Up to July but little rain has fallen in any portion of Wyoming. The last two weeks the Eastern part of the Territory had many cloud-bursts and copious rains, filling the streams bank high. Thus far the summer has been an average Wyoming summer. As a whole the Territory has not suffered from drouth, while some portions in Central and Northern Wyoming have. The grass is fair and has cured, now promising good winter grazing where the country is not overstocked.

Wyoming, from the line of the Union Pacific to the Montana boundary, is fully stocked and cannot feed more cattle than are already in her borders. The importations of half-starved Texas cattle such as your correspondent has recently seen brought to the Territory by rail, are sure to suffer for want of sufficient food and water. The losses among that class of cattle must be very great under the most favorable circumstances next winter. The cattle men who are now returning from a thousand mile ride over the cattle ranges of northern and central Wyoming, report that beef cattle are rapidly improving, though somewhat later than usual. The calf crop is more than average. The hay crop is small, but of first-class quality. All agree that while the season has been unusually dry, the grass is good in southern and eastern Wyoming, but the drouth has affected the large grazing fields in Johnson, Fremont and Crook counties. The ranchmen and new settlers who emigrated to Wyoming this year, intending to cultivate the soil, have greatly suffered from the drouth. The attempts to raise crops generally have proved failures, owing to the great scarcity of water for irrigation. This, however, does not affect Wyoming as a whole, as the energies and capital of our people are principally devoted to stock raising.

On application of the Governor of Missouri who furnishes evidence that no disease is prevailing among the live stock in that State, Governor Warren of this Territory to-day issued a proclamation relieving live stock coming from the provisions and restrictions of the quarantine in force at this point.

NEW YORK, 27.—A circular was issued for signature to-day by parties connected with the Rio Grande division bondholders' committee requesting Robert Fleming, J. H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of Charles M. Fry, Fred P. Olcott, Mayer Lehman, Charles M. McGhee, W. T. Walters, of Baltimore and J. Kennedy Tod, to act as a committee for preparing a plan of reorganization for the Texas & Pacific Railway. The committee will meet in one or two days, and one of its members stated it would probably use the Rio Grande division plan as a basis for their work.

DENVER, Col., 27.—Andrew Green (colored) was publicly hanged here to-day in the presence of 1,500 people, for the murder of Joseph C. Whitnah, the street car driver on May 19th last. The murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. Kansas Withers, his accomplice, was sent to the penitentiary for life. Green was 24 years old, and confessed the crime from the gallows. Owing to the faulty apparatus he died of strangulation.