

west, including laborers, and their idleness will greatly increase the depression.

St. Albans, Vt., 3.—The St. Albans Iron and Steel Mills filed a petition of insolvency; liabilities, \$500,000; assets \$497,000.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 3.—The republican State Committee this morning fixed the date of the State convention for June 27th, at Des Moines, and apportionment board on the vote for Secretary of State; there will be 344 delegates. The following resolutions were adopted, the same as that adopted by the conference of the executive committee of the temperance alliance:

Resolved, That the expression of the public will, in the ratification of the amendments, rest as a moral obligation on the legislature and all good citizens who favor popular government, regardless of technical objections proposed in the opinion of the supreme court, and that it is the duty of the next General Assembly to enact a prohibitory law in harmony with the expressed will of the people.

Resolved, That we adhere to the policy of conditional prohibition, as the most effective means of establishing a permanent State policy in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; but in view of the already expressed will of the people, good faith requires that there shall be no delay in enacting prohibitory statutes.

Resolved, That we will secure the election to State and legislative offices of those who are in full accord with and who will in good faith carry out the policy indicated in the above resolutions.

CHICAGO, 3.—Since the publication of Minister Sargent's communication to this government concerning the prohibition of American pork in Germany, public interest on the subject has been aroused afresh, and the questions involved are being argued anew in the press of this and other countries. Herman Raster, editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, this morning in reply to a reporter's request for an interview, said: "Had it not been for the pig-headed stupidity of American pork-packers such prohibition would never have gone into effect. The *Staats Zeitung*, months ago, urged them to have measures adopted to prevent it; but because the price of pork was just at that time high enough here not to make the German market of any great account to them, they would not take any trouble in the matter, and allowed proscriptive measures there to be completed and be put in force, and now they find themselves effectually cut out from that market. If you want to know how I feel about the prohibition, I will tell you that a few weeks before Congress adjourned at the last session, I had resolutions introduced, which had they been passed would have prevented any such legislation in Germany, but there was not time to get them through, and Congress adjourned without anything being done. The resolutions were to the effect that the President should be empowered in case any foreign country prohibited the importation of American products before the meeting of the next Congress, to retaliate by prohibiting the importation of the products of that country. It would not have required any legislation by Congress to have prevented the German law from being passed; the mere threat of retaliation would have been sufficient to have prevented any such law being ever thought of. It would have been sufficient for this Government to say, 'You have prohibited the importation of our pork; now we are going to retaliate by prohibiting the importation of all your exports.' But if a pretext is wanted it is not necessary to institute any investigation. Their own courts furnish evidence enough that some of their wine is adulterated, and that should be sufficient to warrant the prohibition of it all. It would be enough for the Government to say, 'Some of your hosiery contains poisonous dyes, and we mean to protect our people against danger from them by the total prohibition of their importation. The German Government very well knows that any trichine they have in Germany they get from German swine. I look upon their action as an insult to this country. The position taken by Sargent has been mine for years past, and President Arthur should give him his hearty co-operation. I am not lawyer enough to know if the President has power to issue a proclamation on his own authority prohibiting the importation of anything which might be dangerous to the lives and health of

the people, but I think he has; and if he has, I am in favor of him issuing it without waiting for the next meeting of Congress, or for Congress to take any steps in the matter.

WASHINGTON, 4.—San Bernardino Springs, Arizona, special of May: To the Adjutant General:

Despatch of the 28th inst. from Gen. Sherman received. It is not my intention to violate the convention between the two governments. The great object in visiting Sonora and Chihuahua was to arrange for co-operation, and in case my troops followed the hostiles into Mexico, to see if I could not secure a liberal interpretation of the terms of agreement in regard to the time I could be allowed to remain there. It is my intention to start to-morrow morning in pursuit of the savages, in accordance with the treaty. (Signed) GEORGE CROOK.

PITTSBURG, 4.—The tanners' strike has completely collapsed, all the best men have returned to work at the reduction, and the places of inferior men have been filled by new men.

BOSTON, 4.—The grinding room of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co's factory started yesterday. It is expected that work will be resumed in full next Monday in both mills, giving employment to over 2,000 hands. These mills have been shut down for the last two months, owing to the high price of rubber.

BOSTON, 4.—One o'clock the score in the Casino race stood, horses 624 miles, bicycles 609 miles.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Comptroller of the Currency has called on all the national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on the first instant. The Comptroller specially desires that banks in making these reports will return their legal tender notes separately from national bank notes; and also that under the head of specie, they will give gold and silver certificates separately from coin. He says unless this is done, he will be obliged to return the reports for correction.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the examination of the accounts of D. Joseph, late disbursing clerk of the Interior Department, has discovered certain irregularities in connection with the accounts of the Freedman's Hospital. It is alleged a part of the appropriation for clothing for that institution was paid out for salaries of officers.

Col. Parker, Chief Inspector of the Postoffice Department, estimates that the government has been losing \$1,000 daily by the operations of the private letter offices raided in New York to-day. There are similar offices in operation in other large cities, but the government has determined to close them without delay.

The Treasury Department has decided that the government has no title to certain lands in Fernandina, Fla., sold for direct taxes in 1863. The property in controversy is valued at a million and a half.

The announcement that a circular would be issued before long, directing the discontinuance of the practice of withholding money due branch lines of the Pacific railroad, caused quite a flurry to-day, being a complete surprise to all but the very few who knew what was Brewster's opinion on the subject. It is a long time since the "Suisun" roads had anything to go as they wanted it, while the land grant roads have been the recipients of one bonanza after another, until a decision is always expected in their favor. It is stated to-day by a person who should be well informed on the subject, that the suit talked about by Teller will not be pushed against the Union Pacific. The Secretary will try to settle the account by an appearance of belligerency, but will not press it to a hearing before the Supreme Court. The reason is said to be because it has been ascertained that the court as now constituted is against the Thurman law, and if the question should be raised again, they would stand five to four in favor of the railroads. The last time the question was raised it stood four to three on the side of the government, but the late appointments have changed the complexion. The result of a decision adverse to the government would be to return to the subsidy roads all that had been paid under the Thurman law, and give them the use of the money till 1896 and 1897, when it is due under the subsidy sections.

DAYTON, O., 4.—A destructive fire broke out at Union City, Ind., about 7 o'clock to-night, and by 9 o'clock the most western portion of

the city was in ruins. The fire originated in the lumber yards on Columbia street, near the C. C. & I. depot, and it is supposed the inflammable material was ignited by a spark from an engine. As well as can be learned, the fire destroyed all the city between Kirshbaum's corner and Kuhn's mill on Pearl street, being a territory of several acres, part of which, however, is vacant, and other parts used as lumberyards. Branham's residence and restaurant were among the buildings destroyed; then the Pan Handle office, lumber yard, a large brick house north of it, and a long row of residences and business houses on Pearl street to Kuhn's mill, where the flames were finally checked at 1.13 a.m. Assistance was received from Greenville, Piqua and Sidney. No loss of life has been reported. Loss estimated at a quarter of a million dollars; unable to obtain the amount of insurance. The fire was seen from Richmond, Ind., 25 miles distant.

Helena, M. T., 4.—A slight shock of earthquake occurred in Helena about 11:45 this morning, the wave moving from east to west. It affected the public school building, producing a rocking motion, and causing for a few moments some alarm among the pupils. Households in several parts of the city experienced the shock.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., 4.—An explosion of gas has just occurred in the entrance shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. A number of men are in the pit. The entire fire department is called out. At this moment serious damage is apprehended. At the time of the explosion, Edward Rinkor and Henry Baker were plumbing on a platform 60 feet below the surface. They were almost roasted alive; the former is dead, the latter cannot recover. The shaft is 600 feet deep. The timbers in it are on fire. Every effort is making to carry the water below to the flames. No other loss of life. A house 500 feet from the surface of the shaft was blown to pieces and carried 40 feet into the air. The explosion took place as the night shift was getting ready to descend the shaft.

Townsend, W. T., 4.—The U. S. steamer *Adams* has just arrived from Alaska bringing news of the wreck of the steamer *Eureka* in Peril Strait, while on her way to Harrisburg, Alaska. Deputy Collector Frangel reports all the passengers, 29 in number, saved.

Seranton, 4.—A terrible rain and hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning prevailed throughout this section this evening. The fall of rain is estimated at five inches. An immense amount of property is damaged. The Wyoming House and other large buildings and factories were struck by lightning, and the telegraph wires prostrated.

Indianapolis, 4.—There was a fire at Union City at 7 o'clock to-night. It is reported that nearly the whole west part of the town was burned. Telegraph communication is cut off. Engines are sent from Sidney and Greenville, Ohio, and Muncie, Indiana.

Titusville, Pa., 4.—This morning one of the most extensive machine shops in northwestern Pennsylvania, belonging to Foster & McKay, manufacturers of boilers and engines, was closed by the sheriff. Liabilities estimated from \$200,000 to \$250,000. A hundred and forty men are thrown out of employment. Cause of assignment, tightness in the money market and failure of Pittsburg manufacturers.

Boston, 4.—Dispatches received here state that the large distillery house of George & Thomas Farthing, at Buffalo, N.Y., is embarrassed. H. T. Gillett & Sons, liquor dealers, of the same city, and Sherman, Howe & Co., grain and flour, of New York, are involved. An investigation of the books is in progress, to see if the firm can go on.

CHATTANOOGA, 4.—D. F. Walker was hanged to-day at Trenton, Ga., for the murder of S. L. Hartteger on Sand Mountain, Oct. 1st. Walker died unmoved; he made a speech on the gallows. A row followed the hanging, and George Bird, brother of the sheriff, attempting to quell it, was shot several times and badly beaten.

Nashville, 4.—Defaulting Treasurer Polk was arrested last night, and his counsel appeared before Judge Allen this morning to ascertain the status of their client. Judge Allen stated he had information sufficient to justify Polk's arrest, to the effect that he contemplated flight. He therefore increased his bond from \$20,000 to \$35,000. Polk has not yet given the bond, and is still in charge of a special officer.

Later.—Treasurer Marshall Polk not having made the increased bond to secure his appearance as required by Judge Allen, was this evening committed to jail, where he is at present confined.

Oswego, N. Y., 5.—Joseph Griford, aged 77, charged with murdering his wife, is found guilty and sentenced to be hung July 22nd.

Washington, 4.—Bliss began the fifth day of his address to the jury in the Star route trial, this morning. In speaking of S. W. Dorsey, he asserted that the proof was conclusive that he had engaged in the mail business while in the Senate, and the whole scheme originated in his fertile brain. When he had spent as much money as he could afford, Valle was taken in to furnish further capital. The evidence was quoted at length to sustain this allegation.

In the star route trial to-day, Foreman Crane at one time interrupted to inquire why John Dorsey sent two affidavits concerning one route to Reredell upon the same day. Bliss promptly answered that John Dorsey's statement upon that point was a lie and that the evidence showed it. Just before court adjourned, Bliss apologized to the jury for the length of his address, saying that they had shown such interest in the case that he felt it necessary to go into certain subjects at greater length than he had intended. If the court would adjourn, he could finish within a short time on Monday morning.

The foreman of the jury objected to adjournment over Thursday. He said the jury had been in court over five months, one seventieth of the average human life time. His business had been drifting along like a ship without a rudder, and moreover he feared if the trial were to spin out much longer, it would be brought to a close by the death or sickness of some of the jury. Judge Wylie assured Mr. Crane the trial was nearer the end than he imagined. He believed the present good health of the jury was owing in a degree to the rest afforded by adjournment over Saturday. Adjourned until Monday.

Montreal, 3.—Several parties here are suing Claxton, MacLachlan and Creford, late directors of the Canadian Manufacturing Company, for the value of alleged worthless shares sold them by the absconding Manager Thomas. The amount involved is about \$25,000.

New York, 4.—Bankers, brokers and others are cautioned against negotiating eleven Bank of England notes each for \$5,000, numbered 75,180 to 75,190; payment is stopped at the bank.

A raid was made to-day on two firms engaged in the private delivery of city letters, circulars, etc., in violation of law, and some 30,000 seized. The principals will probably be arrested. It is said hundreds of office and messenger boys when sent to the postoffice to mail letters and given money to pay the regular postage, go to these offices where they only pay one penny, putting the difference in their pockets. One office employed 45 carriers, and the other 30. Several other offices of like character in the city for the delivery of circulars, etc., will next receive the attention of the post-office authorities.

ST. PAUL, 4.—Six hundred laborers on the Manitoba Railway, between Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka asked for a raise from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The leaders in the affair this morning threw down their tools and declared no one should work until the advance was made. They then started down the track, stopping the men who were at work and taking their implements, all the cars were run off the track. Further threats were made, as yet not carried out. A portion of the crew, under direct control of the railroad, resumed work and were protected by armed men.

Ottawa, 4.—In the Commons, to-night, Sir Charles Tupper made the annual statement regarding the progress of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He said he had been assured by the company that the line would be completed and trains running from Montreal to Port Moody, British Columbia, over Canadian Territory, by the end of 1886. Total length of line between these points, 2,375 miles; of this 1,479 is completed. Total cash paid the company by the government to date, \$6,625,000; land handed over, 7,876,100 acres.

Montreal, 4.—It is stated here that the Canadian Pacific Railway has negotiated the sale of another \$10,000,000 of bonds, in Amsterdam and New York at 62.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—Gallagher, Wilson, Curtin and Amberg, Whitehead and Dalton, the men charged with treason and felony in connection with the dynamite conspiracy, were again arraigned this morning, and remanded for another week.

The Commons, 292 to 289, refused the affirmative bill a second reading. Fifty Irish members voted against the bill. The *Times* says it is to be regretted that the prudent and conclusive solution offered in the affirmative bill was not supported by a majority of the House.

The *Times* says if the demand for the extradition of Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan be made, it will not be based on a charge of general conspiracy, which must be held to wear a political aspect, but on a specific criminal accusation.

In the chess tournament, Rosenthal and English, Bird and Mortimer, and Winaver and Blackburn played drawn games; Tzchigorin defeated Stillman, Mackenzie defeated Nea, Steinitz defeated Mason, and Zuckertort defeated Shipworth. Freemasons Hall, Queen Street, is burned.

Dublin, 3.—James Mullett was arraigned this morning, on a charge of conspiracy to murder, and pleaded guilty. Wm. Maroney also pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to murder. Several of the other men charged with the same offense are expected to also plead guilty.

Lawrence Hanlon, arraigned on the charge of attempting to murder Denis Field, pleaded not guilty, and his trial began.

The grand jury have returned a true bill against Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan, for murder, and against Fitzharris as accessory after the fact. All these men are supposed to be in America. It is understood the English Government will demand their extradition.

The grand jury have also found true bills against Edward O'Brien and Edward McCanney, for participation in the murders of Cavendish and Burke.

Berlin, 3.—The presence of the Princess Bismarck at the soiree given by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, further shows the groundlessness of reports of difference between Bismarck and the Minister.

Vienna, 3.—The Lower House of the Reichstag adopted a bill fixing the minimum force of the Austrian Landwehr, exclusive of that of the Tyrol, at 138,000 men, and authorizing the formation of six regiments of Landwehr cavalry. The measure involves an increase of the military budget 1,000,000 florins.

CHRONSTAD, 4.—A building used as a manufactory of explosives has been discovered here. There are several naval officers said to have been concerned in the manufacture of explosives who have been arrested.

LONDON, 4.—At a conference of the members of the Irish nationalist party in London it was resolved to organize a fund for the relief of families and persons who have fled the country and been arrested in connection with the murder trials in Ireland and generally under the crimes act. It was computed that 600 families were rendered destitute by the flight or incarceration of their bread winners. An address will be issued to the Irish nationalists in America and the British colonies appealing for contributions to the proposed fund and delegates will be sent them to set forth the need of speedy assistance.

Dublin, 4.—It is confidently stated here that Peter Tynan is now in London and is communicating with the police with a view to turning informer on Kingston, Healy and Gibney, charged with conspiracy.

Dublin, 4.—The prisoners were remanded for one week. Geo. Smith, one of the men in custody on the charge of being implicated in the conspiracy to murder government officers, has been discharged, he having agreed to emigrate.

LONDON, 4.—A report was in circulation here to-day that the government had received a cable dispatch from New York stating that Walsh and Sheridan had been arrested by the American authorities.

Dublin, 4.—Lawrence Hanlon, who was placed on trial yesterday, charged with attempting to murder a juror, Dennis Field, who was found guilty this morning and sentenced to penal servitude for life for the murder of Poole, was arraigned again to-day for examination. An informer named Lame gave testimony confirming the existence of the vigilante murder circle to which the prisoner belonged.