

## BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.—It is believed that a final adjournment of Congress cannot be delayed after the passage of the appropriation bills. The positions of those yet sent to the President are as follows: The fortification bill awaits passage by the House; the general deficiency bill has reached the Senate committee and will probably be reported on Tuesday; the sundry civil bill has been reported to the Senate, and is ready for the action of that body; the naval, river and harbor, and legislative bills are in the conference stage of proceedings. The last named has already been the subject of two conferences and all but two or three of the points of difference have been adjusted. The most troublesome of the remaining points is the Senate amendment, providing for private secretaries to Senators who are not chairmen of committees. The Senate has voted to adhere to this, holding that in a matter relating exclusively to its own affairs the other branch of Congress ought not to interfere. A contest over this matter occurs each year, always resulting in a victory for the Senate.

## A BOND CALL.

A call was issued to-day for the following described 3 per cents of 1882: Fifty dollars, original number 123 to original number 135, both inclusive; \$100, 1730 to 1812; \$300, 787 to 821; \$1,000, 5524 to 5902, and 23,728 to 23,747; \$10,000, 12,612 to 12,963. Total, \$4,000,000. The call matures on September 1st.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

to-day issued an order prohibiting the private secretary of an appointing or nominating officer, who in the absence of an appointing or nominating officer acts in his place, from being either chairman or secretary of a Board of Examiners.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Associated Press Yokohama advices by the steamer *Starbuck*, which arrived to-day, state that the cholera which has been raging at Asaka, Kiogo, and Kioto, is now abating. About 100 cases are now occurring daily at the last named place and fifty of each of the latter cities. The mortality is about eighty-five per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—An Indian Territorial special to the *Times-Democrat* says: The distribution per capita of the \$300,000 received by the Cherokees for grazing privileges is now being made under an act of the Cherokee Legislature, and to the full-blood Cherokees only. These number 18,319, and the amount due each is \$15.95. The negroes and other adopted citizens who claimed a share in the money, and whose claims have been ignored, will carry the matter into the courts. The payment of the money will be finished by August 1st.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—News was received here to-day of the murder of L. H. Kohler, a well known mariner on this coast, and his cook, by the natives of Bougainville Island, of the Solomon group, in the South Pacific. The savages also destroyed the trading station he had established there.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, 19.—It is learned from a reliable source to-day that the United States Secret Service know who the postoffice robbers are. There were five in the job. The leader was "Pooria Kid" alias Jack Quinn, who did the \$27,000 job in Indianapolis known as the "Orange Box" robbery. Jerry Cook was the second man in the gang.

PANAMA, July 19.—The Fourth of July was duly celebrated here and in Colon, much enthusiasm being displayed. Several American citizens and others called upon Thomas Adamson, United States Consul-General here, and were most cordially received and entertained. The civil and military chiefs also called upon the Consul-General, as did several foreign consuls.

The new Constitution for the Republic has not yet been concluded. A board of delegates has been working at it in the capital at Bogota for months. By the articles of it already approved it is quite certain that the most of those liberties heretofore enjoyed will be considerably curtailed. Capital punishment has been again restored and the notion is to go back again to centralization and immense powers will be vested in the President. There are to be no more "sovereign" States but departments, the governors of two of which—Panama and Cundinamarca—will be appointed by the President of the Republic, and not, as heretofore, by the people. The term of service of the governors will be considerably extended, whilst changes will be made in the election system and in the regulations of the religious matters of the State.

The administration of the postoffice department is very unsatisfactory in Panama, and the administration is constantly imposing vexatious imposts.

Since the difficulty between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the United States postal department the company has undertaken to bring all letters for consignees of freight shipped from New York by their steamers in a special bag or package which is dispatched from the superintendent's office in New York in care of the purser of the ship, by whom it is delivered to the general agent of the company in this city.

Dr. Calderon, formerly President of

Pern, is in Panama, and will take his departure for Peru this evening. He has been absent five years. The Peruvian Congress has entered fairly upon its duties, and the greatest harmony exists between the Chambers and the Executive.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, 19.—Charles T. Davis, an attorney, was arrested this morning charged with attempting to bribe certain members of the House of Delegates to support with their votes the First Park railroad bill.

ST. PAUL, 19.—By invitation Bishop Whipple this morning addressed the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce in behalf of the Indians at Leech Lake and at Winnebago in Northern Minnesota.

In 1880 it was thought necessary to build reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi. After Congress had passed the law the Attorney General's opinion was solicited, and in this opinion he had declared that the government had no authority to overflow the lands belonging to the Indians, or to take material from them. Notwithstanding this opinion, mounds have been erected, and the annuities of the Indians have expired. Then the crops of wild rice and sugar, and their supply of fish have been completely destroyed, and they have no means of subsistence left. The Indians are in want now, and are growing desperate. Through the efforts of their friends they have been so far peaceable, but during the coming winter no one need be surprised if the government works are ruined by men made desperate by hunger and want. The Bishop in visiting the country met a party of Leech Lake Indians starting fresh fires between Cross Lake and Red Land. "I inquired of the Indians," said the Bishop, "what it was for, and was told it was retaliating; doing to the white people what the white people had done toward destroying their property."

The Chamber then voted to use its best endeavors towards influencing the government to right the wrong done these Indians.

CHICAGO, 19.—Several policemen who were in the light of May 4th testified as to the events of that night. They all swore that Fielden fired repeatedly at the police. Two members of the Knights of Labor from Michigan testified that Spies had unfolded his plans to them. He said their secret organization in Chicago numbered 3,000 and that they proposed to revolutionize society in general. He mentioned explosives in connection with the mode of warfare.

Officers Bohner and Shanley were the first witnesses this afternoon. They gave clear, direct testimony that Fielden not only participated in the Haymarket riot as one of the speakers, but that he drew a revolver and fired into the ranks of the police. This corroborated the evidence by Lieutenant Quinn, which on Saturday created a sensation, there having been no previous information or proof positive that any leading defendant had himself personally attempted the slaughter of the police.

Officer Bohner swore that he stood some three or four feet away from the wagon when the bomb exploded, and saw Fielden crouch behind one of the wheels and discharge a revolver at the police. Witness was absolutely certain that Fielden is the man he saw shoot the officer. Never saw Fielden before nor since that night until to-day, but unmistakably identified him. Officer Shanley gave substantially the same story. He attempted to kill Fielden on the spot but the man, with five or six others, ran quickly into the alley which was close to the wagon.

James K. Magie was put on the stand and asked concerning the meeting in the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall on October 11th last. He said Spies and Fielden were present and the former proposed the resolutions, which were passed, recommending the use of force and arms. Instead of the ballot, to redress the wrongs of the laboring men. The resolutions advised the workmen to arm themselves to enforce the eight hour movement projected for the 1st of May. The speeches of Fielden and Spies might best be summed up in the words—force, arms and dynamite. The resolutions were enthusiastically carried. About 500 people were present.

Thomas Gerof, the owner of the hall where the anarchists met, according to Waller's testimony, testified as to the location of the premises, but furnished no evidence of importance. Witness was cross-examined to show that from the nature of the situation very little secrecy could have been had for the meeting.

Officer Job Boyle arose from among the spectators and with the aid of crutches hobbled to the witness stand. He carried thirteen wounds, the souvenirs of the Haymarket riot. He pointed at Fielden, who said: Now it's your time."

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in the examination of Detective James Bonfield, who arrested Spies and Schwab on the day following the massacre. A number of articles found in close proximity to Spies' editorial desk were shown. Among them was a piece of fuse five inches long, and a fulminating cap, a huge revolver nearly a foot long and beautifully plated, were also exhibited.

When the hour of adjournment was reached the jury looked completely fagged out.

MILWAUKEE, 19.—The Anarchists, Frank Hirth, Antou Palm and Carl Simou were to-day sentenced to nine months each in the House of Correction.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A fire broke out

between one and two o'clock this morning in the stationary store of Gross Wolf on East Sixteenth street, which is in a four story tenement house, tenanted by eight families, numbering about 70 people. The flames were seen by passers-by, who sent out the alarm. The occupants of the third and fourth floors who had been awakened by the smoke ascending through the building escaped by running to the roof and going on to the adjoining buildings. Mrs. Mohr, her husband, and three grown sons who lived on the second floor made for the fire escape and in descending the woman fell and received fatal injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Merks lived on the same floor with their two children. The couple got safely to the street, but in their hurry overlooked their two young children. Policeman Cox, who in recognition of his bravery has already been presented with a medal by Congress, hearing of the children left behind, ascended to the room and rescued them in a half suffocated condition.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The cotton warehouse in Bootle-cum-Lancashire at the mouth of the Mersey was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$300,000.

ST. PAUL, 19.—Several ministers attending the Conference of Churches and Corrections, preached in the city churches yesterday morning. The only session of the conference Sunday was that at Plymouth Church in the evening on the subject of prison reform. Of two regular papers, the first was the report by Rev. J. L. Milligan, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, the delegate from Pennsylvania to the International Prison Congress held in London in 1872. He was also commissioned to the Third International Prison Congress, held at the close of last year in Rome where it met on invitation of the King of Italy. The number of delegates from Europe, Asia, England and America, was large, and was made up of experienced men and the session continued eight days. The display of prison products of every conceivable manufacture, occupied one large hall in the Palace of Fine Arts.

The models of 28 cells from various countries made after the actual dimensions and style of occupancy, were built in the grounds of the palace. The questions treated and the conclusions reached pertained to criminal jurisprudence, prison discipline, and preventive measures. The proceedings will make five large volumes, and can be secured through our Secretary of State. These only can give a fair idea of the breadth and importance of this Congress. The next one will convene in St. Petersburg.

The second paper was by General Brinkerhoff of Ohio. It embodied such principles of prison reform as are now recognized axioms of leading penologists. The dominant idea in the creation of prisons, should be the protection of society by reform. The reformation or permanent detention of prisoners for vengeance is not tenable under a Christian dispensation and experience has shown that it is not effective. In the reformation of prisoners one of the requirements is an indeterminate sentence, under which criminals are sent to prison as a moral hospital, and from which they are not to be discharged until they are cured.

A general discussion followed in which a number of delegates spoke briefly.

At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections this morning, reports from the various institutions and States were received.

Dr. Jennie McGowan of Iowa, read a report of a work in that State which she claims has less woman convicts than any other State in the United States.

Mrs. Woods, of the Erring Woman's Home, Chicago, was invited to address the meeting for five minutes. She said the great trouble was to care for the continuously increasing number of girls who were being led astray and driven to prostitution or suicide, many victims being mere children. The main idea is to make this Home as near like the natural home as possible, and many have returned to friends through the means of this institution.

William P. Letchworth, President of the New York Board of Charities, read a paper on "Children of the State." He stated there were in the United States 48,928 blind persons of whom 2,242 were in educational institutions other than day schools, and 33,878 deaf mutes, of whom 5,396 were in similar institutions. The total number of idiots in the United States was 76,895, of these 202 were in training schools. Illegitimacy has become a statutory offense. Alms-house care of these little ones has proved a failure. Under organized private benevolence results have been achieved that never could have been reached by a public system.

ST. PAUL, 19.—The *Pioneer Press's* special from Frontenac announces the drowning while bathing in Lake Pepin this afternoon of Miss Edith Bend and Nellie McManis McKay, daughter of Colonel Bend and Joseph McKay of St. Paul. Miss Bend's body was recovered. Both the young ladies were about sixteen years old.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A Tombstone, Arizona, dispatch, received at Fort Forrest's Rancho from Fort Bowie states that the hostiles have sent word that they desire to parley with General Miles. Orders have been sent to Lieutenant Parker to cease pursuing the Indians until the result of the parley is ascertained. Geronimo is wounded.

WHEELING, W. Va., 19.—At an early hour this morning Benjamin Ramage, a merchant at the Union Coal works, 11 miles down the river on the Ohio slide, was killed and his store blown to atoms by dynamite deposited beneath

it. Henry Campbell, a former partner of Ramage, was arrested on suspicion.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., 19.—The heavy rains and a cloud burst caused a land slide on the railroad three miles east of Golconda on Sunday afternoon, drenching eight cars of the fast fruit train going east. No one was hurt.

BANGOR, Me., 19.—Henry, a fifteen-year old son of J. A. Bicknell, shot and instantly killed his sister, Mattie, aged thirteen years. The boy picked up a gun and not knowing it was loaded, playfully pointed it at his sister, when it was discharged. The boy was rendered insane by the affair.

NEW YORK, 19.—Bar silver, 65½; 3s 100%; 4s coupon 26½; 4½ coupon, 11½; Pacific 6, 82½; Central Pacific, 42½; Burlington, 33; Rio Grande, 28½; Northern Pacific, 26½; Northwestern, 12½; New York Central, 6½; Navigation, 7½; Transcontinental, 33½; Pacific Mail, 51; Panama, 98; Rock Island, 25½; St. L. & S. F., 24½; St. Paul, 43½; Texas Pacific, 11½; Union Pacific, 55½; Fargo Express, 26; Western Union, 76½.

NEW YORK, 19.—New York 3, Boston 2.

DETROIT—Kansas City 1, Detroit 3.

CHICAGO—St. Louis 6, Chicago 9.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The President nominated Henry P. Henderson, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

CHICAGO, 20.—A severe wind, rain and hail storm began last evening near Blue Bluff, Wyoming, extending six miles east and two miles west of that place. It blew down thirty telegraph poles, caused a washout on the Union Pacific track and unroofed several houses, but hurt no persons. Both the wires and road are in working order to-day.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The committee on ways and means to-day agreed to Morrison's resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress sine die on the 28th instant.

The statement of the crop condition on the 1st day of July, compiled by Prof. Dodge, the statistician of the Agricultural Department, and telegraphed to the press on the 10th inst., is to-day supplemented by a fuller report, giving additional facts and figures of an interesting character. In this report the Professor says: "The area of corn is steadily increasing, with only the slightest impetus from foreign demand and still less from the spirit manufacturers. The increase in seven years since 1878 has been about 20 per cent., and the present area is about 75,000,000 acres. The increase is rapid in the more recently settled Western States, for two reasons: First, from settlement and homemaking; second, from the substitution of corn for wheat. The settlers find the demand for wheat fixed and with little variation, except that the world's supply affects the demand everywhere, while the demand for corn is elastic and may be doubled with the prices sufficiently low. Wheat is short of speculators, while corn has seldom been cornered."

Of spring wheat the report says: "The condition of spring wheat has declined from 98.5 in June to 88.3 in consequence of the high temperature, drying winds and the want of rain. Last year the average condition was 96 in July, and in consequence of the high temperature at the critical period it fell to 86 at the time of harvesting. It is a sudden, fall and though only 3 points lower than last year's crop at harvest, the continuance of injurious weather would be likely to threaten further and serious disaster. The apparent depreciation in June is 15 points, but it would be a serious error to apply that reduction to the 145,000,000 bushels of the spring wheat harvested, which represented a condition of 86 at harvesting, only three points above the present condition. Should there be no further reduction, the present condition should insure about 139,000,000 bushels. It should be understood, however, that the loss of vitality so early in the season exposes the crop to further injuries by the heat of July and August, and renders it highly probable that the average condition of the harvest may be still lower. In this point of view the injury is more serious than the average reported status of the crop would make it. With favorable weather in July and August the increased condition may be maintained, though the chances are confessedly against it. Making some allowance for this probability, the judicious and reasonable interpretation of the July report of winter and spring wheat would show a prospect for an increase about 80,000,000 bushels above the official report and estimate for 1883. The results of the threshing of winter wheat and the meteorological conditions of the next two months may easily add 10,000,000 to these figures or subtract quite as large an amount. The winter wheat area already assures nearly enough for home consumption. The average exportation of wheat and flour for the past five years has been 116,000,000 bushels. The present expectation favors a product nearly if not quite sufficient for this rate of exportation, in addition to consumption. The exports of the past year are some million bushels less than this average. The surplus will probably be ample, therefore, for any foreign demand likely to arise.

The distribution for the past year is as follows: Estimated consumption for food, 271,000,000; seed, 51,474,000; exports from preliminary statement, 93,596,000; total, 416,071,510. Crop of 1883, 357,112,000. Drawn from the crop of 1883, 58,959,520.

The visible supply has been decreased

during the year about 13,000,000 bushels, leaving about 46,000,000 bushels to come from the surplus in the hands of farmers. In view of the present surplus, the visible and invisible supply is still fair to average. Last year's official estimate is verified, and the fifty millions lower estimates, so strenuously insisted on by ambitious crop statisticians, is discredited with marked emphasis. The condition of oats is lower than in any former July report since 1879, when the yield averaged 26 bushels per acre. The present condition is 88.8 against 87 in July of that year.

The average for rye is 95.6 against 87 last year. This is nearly the same as in 1881.

The condition of barley is somewhat lower at the present date than at the first of July in any recent year, yet the difference is not sufficient to reduce greatly the prospective yield. It averages 89.7 against 92 last July and 98 in July of the previous year."

Acting secretary Fairchild and Treasurer Gordon were before the Senate committee on finance this morning to oppose the adoption of the Morrison surplus resolution. In the absence of formal action by the committee, no official statement of the proceedings can be given out for publication in the press. The following is gathered from various but entirely trustworthy sources, as to the substance of the proceeding: Mr. Fairchild said the resolution was an effort on the part of the legislative branch of the Government to impose a new restriction upon the Executive branch heretofore thought unnecessary, and in this view the representatives of the administration were hardly at liberty to discuss the merits of the proposition. He spoke on the assumption that the administration was fully committed to, and in sympathy with, the policy of applying the surplus to the redemption of the interest-bearing debt and retaking the debt as rapidly as possible, and as quickly as a prudent administration and sound policy permitted.

Tals being assured the Treasury Department could not see a single argument in favor of the resolution, while it could see numerous and serious objections, and ill-effects and embarrassments which are likely to arise from such arbitrary legislation. It was in his opinion impossible for any human being to look so far into the condition of the future as to tell in what amount and at what intervals the bonds should be called and redeemed during the next year.

Mr. Fairchild responded to a number of questions by members of the committee as to the effects of the resolution, his statements indicating the belief of the Treasury that the Department would be greatly embarrassed and its obligations violated.

## TREASURER JORDAN

submitted a series of tabulated statements and written replies to questions previously propounded by members of the committee, mainly of a statistical nature.

CHICAGO, 20.—This morning the officers and bailiffs were more than careful as to the persons whom they admitted to Judge Gury's court room. The public interest in the sensational developments in the anarchist cases is demonstrated by the daily increasing crowds who apply for admission.

The court room was crowded when Henry Heinemann, a reporter, the first witness, was called.

Griunch asked if he was at the meeting Oct. 23d, last, at the Twelfth Street hall. He replied he was. The resolution was introduced by August Spies. Fielding was there, and the meeting was presided over by A. Beiz. The contents of the resolutions submitted by Spies related to the impending eight-hour movement, and that the workmen should not hope for success unless they were prepared to enforce their demands. The resolutions concluded something like, "Death to the enemies of the human race—our despoilers." It was also set forth in the resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the meeting, that in all likelihood the capitalist class would oppose the laboring men by means of the police and militia, and no lasting reform could be accomplished unless main force was brought to bear against the class in authority. Witness said May 1st was designated as the time the new development was to be introduced.

The resolutions were introduced in evidence.

Officer J. W. West, of Human Street station, was next placed on the stand. He was at McCormick's Reaper Factory May 2d, near where the meeting was being held at which August Spies was a prominent speaker. Witness proceeded to give at length the particulars of the riot which occurred at McCormick's.

The defense interposed a violent objection to the testimony and the efforts of the prosecution to connect the defendants with all the acts of violence that occurred in Chicago.

The State's attorney said he intended to prove conspiracy. Spies addressed the meeting at McCormick's with a desire of paying the way for the meeting on May 4th. This they would prove step by step. It would be shown that after Spies addressed the crowds in most violent language, he did not remain on the street, but at once came down town and wrote the famous "revenge" circular, denouncing the police and saying six workmen had been killed at McCormick's, which was untrue. Spies had no means of knowing what had occurred when he wrote