

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Senate committee on pensions in their report recommending the passage over the President's veto of the bill granting a pension to Mary A. Nottage, says: "So great has become the number of such vetoes interposed by the present Executive, all within a few weeks past, and so extraordinary the censure, sometimes rudely expressed, and in nearly every instance severely censuring the action of the two Houses of Congress, and of their committees upon which has devolved the wearisome and generally unappreciated labor of investigating these claims, accompanied in many cases by such ridicule of, and seeming disgust with the claims themselves, that your committee feel that they are justified in giving a brief outline of the circumstances involved. In doing this a strong effort will be made to restrain any natural feeling of indignation which is permitted to assume the proportions which the provocation justifies would wholly destroy those respectful forms of expression which must be maintained in official intercourse between different officers and departments of the government. This becomes more necessary in proportion as it is rendered more difficult by reason of the unjust and unexampled style in which some of the messages of the President are expressed. It shall be the effort of the committee to get on in this difficult matter without violating the courtesies of official intercourse by imitating his example. The committee proceeds to show that 26 per cent. of the Senate bills, and only 84 per cent. of the House bills submitted to the President have been vetoed, and says it is not insensible to the special condemnation which this disparaging contrast inflicts. "Much criticism," the report continues, "has been indulged in by the present methods of legislation pursued by the two Houses of Congress, and however informed he may be upon the subject, and however unintentionally, by reason of want of knowledge, he may have misrepresented to the country the methods of legislation, which have been pursued in like cases ever since Congresses and Parliaments have existed, and which have since Parliaments became free, been safe from kingly and presidential interference, all the same the people are misled by the unwarranted statements of the President as to the manner in which legislation upon pension claims and the like, is, and of necessity must be, conducted. The pension business of the Senate has never been better done than during this session. Those members of the committee who have performed the most, have been as careful as any, and a desire to undervalue their patient, conscientious and exhausting labors to help along the noblest and best portions of God's poor and the country's benefactors can originate only in a wise and noble nature which is misled, or in one that, informed, sadly needs reconstruction or recreation."

The report embodies a copy of the instructions by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Pensions as follows: "Please cause the same to be critically examined and report to this department whether in your opinion any objections to their approval are known to exist. In cases where objections exist they should be specifically set forth." This indicates, the committee says, unmistakably that the President relies upon the Commissioner for his facts.

The report continues: "Why the President should institute this game of shuttle-cock, and pelt a co-ordinate department of the government with vetoes based upon a review of the action of Congress by some subordinate or Commissioner of Pensions is a topic which will be thought queer, but which, perhaps, may best be left without discussion. Why the findings of the two Houses of Congress should be discredited and attributed to unworthy motives, indifference or incapacity, while the reassertion by a pension clerk that he is right and Congress wrong is accepted as a basis of fact in these numerous vetoes, it is hard to perceive, but all through these vetoes there seems to run the fallacy that the power of Congress to grant pensions is limited to what may already be done by the pension office under the general law. It is difficult to write in that rudimentary way upon the nature of pensions and the various grounds of compensation, charity and public policy which is necessary in order to remove this impression. It is sufficient to observe that the jurisdiction of the legislative power of this government is larger than that of the Commissioner of Pensions, and that sooner or later, although it may cost the country a prolonged and steady effort, this truly will become apparent. But it should be remembered that in a very large number of these bills passed by Congress, important written evidence is filed with committees or presented verbally as in the hearings of other committees upon all public questions which come before legislative bodies and after the applicant is present with his statement and his palpable disabilities. This evidence is not available to the Executive at least without asking, and never has been in the possession of the pension office, consequently in nearly every case the congressional statements stand upon stronger proof than the

finding of facts which the President sets up in disapproval of the bills."

THE CULLOM BILL.

Senator Cullom to-day reported favorably from the committee on Territories the bill to provide for certain expenses of the Territory of Utah, which were covered in the appropriation bill recently vetoed by Governor Murray. The object of the bill is to avoid the expense incident to a special session of the Territorial Legislature, which would be necessary unless certain expenses were provided for. It authorizes the Auditor and Treasurer of the Territory to pay certain items in the appropriation bill which are necessary to keep the courts and territorial institutions running. It also makes provision for the payment to the United States by the Territory of the indebtedness of some \$250,000 or \$300,000 due the General Government for money advanced to the Territory. It also provides that the appropriation for the Deseret University shall not be available until the management of that institution is recognized and placed under the control of a Board of Regents to be appointed by the Governor.

[This is the bill which provides that the appropriations made under it shall be audited exclusively by the Governor's appointees.]

The following confirmations were made to-day:

K. L. Camp, Register of the Land Office at Prescott, Arizona.

J. J. Toplis, Postmaster at Longmont, Colorado.

The President to-day vetoed the Senate bill for the relief of Martin L. Bundy. In the veto message the President says that the claimant, who was a quartermaster, after the settlement of his accounts, was found to be indebted to the government. Thereupon he put in a claim for forage for horses more than sufficient to offset his indebtedness. There is no suggestion that he had used any horses, and if he did and failed to make a claim for forage at the time he settled his accounts, then, says the President, he presents a case of incredible ignorance of his rights or a wonderful lack of that disposition to gain every possible advantage which is usually found among those who deal with the government. The claim is not allowed on the ground that it would set a precedent which could hardly be ignored, and which if followed would furnish another means of attack upon the Treasury, quite as effective as many which are now in active operation.

The following promotions were made in the Office of the United States Treasurer to-day: E. R. True to be Cashier, James F. Meline to be assistant cashier and David A. Ritter to be chief clerk.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The following is the position of the six regular appropriation bills which still await the action of Congress:

The legislative bill has passed both the Houses and awaits the action of the conferees; the river and harbor bill is the unfinished bill in the Senate; the naval bill has been reported by the Senate committee on appropriations, and is upon the Senate calendar; the sundry civil bill is under consideration in the House, and the fortifications bill has not been reported from the House committee.

MEMPHIS, 3.—Judge Hammond of the United States Court to-day forwarded to be filed his opinion involving the copyright of James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." The case was argued before Judge Hammond, while holding court for Judge Sage in Ohio, and is said to go further than any previous decision in the protection of authors' prosperity in books.

The Bill Publishing Company sell Blaine's book only by subscription, and has done everything possible to keep it away from the general trade, but as the agent to whom they sent copies for delivery sold the books to dealers and pocketed the money, some of the copies of this purchase were procured by an Ohio merchant without notice of the fraud, and Judge Hammond restrains him from selling them, holding it a "piracy" on the copyright to sell without the author's consent surreptitiously obtained copies of the genuine print, as much as it is to sell unlawfully printed copies. The opinion holds that it is the duty of the proposed dealer when he knows the book is sold only by subscription to make inquiry as to the authority of any one offering to sell in any other mode, and a failure to make the inquiry is equivalent to a notice of the fraud. The act of Congress is held to have conferred upon the author a monopoly of the sale, which is itself a property incident, and that one is entitled to be protected in the exclusive use of that which is exclusively his. The following quotation from the opinion will explain its scope of argument: "I do not exalt literary property above other kinds nor hedge it about with a divinity of right and remedy, but place it in the category of all sorts of property, only finding that because of its delicate and peculiar characteristics it is especially liable to piratical depredation, like that attempted in this case, whereby the owner loses his fair profits; and Congress has provided as a convey for it a fleet of rights and remedies particularly adapted for defense against pirates, whether they sail under the black flag of a marauding printer or the ordinary flags of commerce displayed for the purpose of spoliation."

HALIFAX, 3.—The cruiser *Terror* captured two more American fishing

schooners last night at Sand Point near Shelburne and took them up the latter harbor this morning. The schooners captured are the *George W. Cushing*, and the *C. B. Harrington* both of Portland, Maine.

Few particulars have as yet reached here from Shelburne respecting the seizure of the schooners *City Point*, *C. B. Harrington* and *George W. Cushing*. All of these vessels belong to Portland, Me., and are understood to be charged with the similar offense—of permitting men to land or taking water on board before reporting at the local custom house. It is asserted that Captain Jewett of the *Cushing* had been ashore begging bait, but did not purchase.

Consul-General Phelan has received official confirmation of the three seizures and has also got dispatches from the captains of the *Cushing* and *Harrington* announcing the fact that the two men who had landed at Shelburne from the *City Point* on Wednesday evening were natives of that town.

Of the three others belonging to the same vessels two of them were marine men and the other a resident of Queen's County, Nova Scotia. They went ashore later in the evening. The men from the cruiser *Terror*, by the capture of which all three seizures were made, have been placed in charge of the schooners and additional instructions from Ottawa are awaited by Commander Quigley.

It was reported that another American fisherman, the *Leeward*, of Gloucester, Mass., had been seized at Canso this evening for snipping a man, but the report proved to be only partially corroborated.

From information received in this city, it is believed the vessel was detained by the customs collector on such a charge, and an officer placed on board, but that his guilt was not clear and she was afterwards released.

A telegram to-night from the vessel's captain—Daniel McDonald—states that everything is all right and that he will sail to-morrow.

HALIFAX, 5.—The American schooners *Geo. D. Cushing* and *C. B. Harrington* were formally seized Saturday afternoon at Shelburne by the Captain of the Dominion cruiser *Terror* and handed over to the collector of customs at that port for violation of the customs law.

The *C. B. Harrington* was ordered into the hands of constables who are placed in charge of her. The *Cushing* still rides at anchor alongside the *Terror* but in charge of the collector. Neither of the three vessels seized at Shelburne (the above two and the *City Point*) are charged with violating the fishing laws, but are simply seized for violating the customs law by coming to anchor, and allowing their crews to go ashore before reporting at the custom house. The collector has telegraphed to Ottawa for instructions and has received a reply to detain and send further particulars, which he did and is now awaiting the decision of the department as to the amount of fine to impose in the several cases. Captain Quigley of the *Terror* says he found the vessels under the circumstances above stated, and the captains of the seized vessels admit such to be the case, but say they purchased no bait, although the latter two intended to do so, having understood from several American papers that they were entitled to do so.

A Yarmouth schooner entered Sherbourne yesterday afternoon. Captain Quigley ordered her name and port of registry to be painted on the stern, which was immediately done.

A telegram from Shelburne says that the collector of customs, under instructions from Ottawa, has imposed a fine of \$100 each on the seized Portland schooners *C. B. Harrington*, *City Point* and *George W. Cushing*. The fines have not yet been paid and the vessels are still in the possession of the customs authorities.

NEW YORK, 5.—A meeting attended by about 20,000 persons was held this afternoon, in Union Square under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. The gathering was of workmen and the purpose was to appeal to the workmen of Great Britain and Ireland to support by their votes the candidates for the Members of Parliament who are pledged to the cause of Home Rule. Among the organizations that attended in bodies were 1000 members of the Ale and Porter Brewing Association, 500 members of the Shoemakers' Protective Association, 3,000 members of Progressive Assembly, and 1000 of the United Pressmen's Association.

There was speaking from four stands, from one of them in German. General Master Workman Powderly was to have delivered an address, but was forced to send a telegram of regret at his inability to do so.

An address to the workmen of Great Britain and Ireland was adopted. It expressed intense interest in the Home Rule movement for Ireland; referred to the sympathy of the British working classes with the United States in its recent struggle; of the happily restored good feeling between North and South, the result of home rule for the States, and calling on the voters of Great Britain to grant to Ireland the same autonomy, as certainly calculated to engender a spirit of love for, and patriotic pride in, the mother country, and to build up a community of feeling with the people of the United States, making a union of English-speaking nations with an untold power for good in its influence in the world.

One stand was set apart for spectators. At this point Lillie Devereux Blake had charge. She thought it time

that women took part in national affairs, then following out the suggestion with a brief address.

Mrs. Della S. Farnell followed Mrs. Blake.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—G. M. Haywood, ex-striker and Knight of Labor, but now connected with the Furlong Detective Agency in the capacity of informer, became involved in a row on the steamer *May M. Michael* late last night and was cut seven times and kicked until unconscious. It looks very much as if the attack on Haywood was premeditated, and under the cover of a slight disturbance it was decided to slaughter him. The trouble occurred on the barge when the boat was opposite the workhouse. The excursion was under the auspices of the telegraphers of the city, and on board was a gang who made themselves particularly offensive to all. They began to quarrel among themselves, and it is believed Haywood interfered. He was instantly attacked by eight men, one of whom used a knife, while the others seized his revolver and beat him with it. He fainted on the boat from loss of blood, and when the steamer landed at the foot of Locust street he pointed to a man named John Heck as the party who did the stabbing. Robert O'Brien and Tony Niederweis Jr., were arrested as accessories. They say they only defended themselves as Haywood drew his revolver and attempted to shoot them.

CHICAGO, 5.—At four o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the five story stone building, Nos. 152 and 154 South Clark Street, occupied on the first floor as a restaurant and on the four upper floors as a cheap lodging house, known as Bentor Hotel. The two upper floors had been occupied as store rooms and only recently had been filled up with pine bunks. At the time the fire was discovered, there were 35 inmates in the lodging rooms, five of whom had a very narrow escape from the burning building, while a number of others succeeded in making their way out of the building by the regular stairway. Until the firemen succeeded in making a thorough search of the building it was feared ten to twelve persons had lost their lives. Only two persons, however, so far are known to have perished, and they were burned beyond recognition. They were found on the upper floor, having evidently died from suffocation shortly after leaving their bunks. The loss on the building and contents will not exceed \$20,000. It is fully covered by insurance. Four firemen were seriously injured by falling glass. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOUISVILLE, 5.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says: Another bloody chapter in the Rowan county factional war was added to-day. Sheriff Raluy with a posse attempted to arrest the notorious Craig Tulliver, Cook Humphreys and Howard Logan, the principals in the trouble. Tulliver submitted quietly, but Logan and his son, William, and Humphreys opened fire upon the sheriff's posse, who returned the fire. Sheriff Raluy was shot through the body and mortally wounded. Logan's son was also shot, but not fatally. Information received reports that Logan and Humphreys are raising a mob of followers to kill the whole sheriff's posse. The Governor has been telegraphed to send troops to Rowan county at once, where all is fear and excitement.

MILWAUKEE, 5.—Sunday night, after being out 23 hours, the jury in the trial of the Anarchist leaders, Frank Hirth, Carl Simon and Anton Palm, found them guilty of conspiring to burn the court house and destroying the records and of exciting the mob to riot. For 20 hours the ballot stood 10 for conviction and 2 for acquittal. One of the jurors who is alleged to be a Socialist voted for conviction after the first few ballots. The maximum sentence for a rioter, conspiring to riot, is one year's imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding \$500.

Hirth is a cigar maker and was manager of the co-operative factory started here after the great strike several years ago. Simon is a barber and a frantic anarchist. Palm is a hardwood finisher and has been in this country but a short time. Neither nor Simon can speak English. The prisoners are all married and have large families.

LITTLE ROCK, 5.—On the cattle ranges of Snake and Prairie counties a deadly disease is developed among the cattle, which are dying by scores. The exact nature of the disease has not yet been ascertained by the veterinary surgeons, but it resembles somewhat the Texas fever, which has now become an epidemic, carrying off cattle by the scores.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 5.—On the first of June in Barnwell County, John Steady was publicly cowhided by W. T. Connelly and A. L. Lott for circulating slanderous reports about Connelly's sister Emma. At Hunter's Chapel Church Sunday morning, while Sunday school was in session, Steady was shot and killed by Emma Connelly, who gave herself up to the authorities after the shooting.

CITY OF MEXICO, 5.—The American Colony here celebrated the Fourth of July by a ball on Saturday night, which was largely attended by the resident and visiting Americans. Many distinguished Mexicans were in attendance. The national standard of Mexico is displayed on the Mexican Government building in honor of the day.

CHICAGO, 5.—At the adjournment of the Criminal Court to-day after two weeks' trial, seven jurors had been obtained and accepted by both sides in the Anarchist cases.

CINCINNATI, 3.—Athletics 2, Cincinnati 8.

Pittsburg. — Baltimore 12, Pittsburg 3. Louisville.—Metropolitans 15, Louisville 7.

St. Louis.—St. Louis 3, Washington 2. Brooklyn 0, St. Louis 4.

Kansas City.—Philadelphia 8, Kansas City 2.

Chicago.—Chicago 3, New York 7.

Detroit.—Boston 5, Detroit 7.

Detroit, 5.—New York 6, Detroit 8.

New York 10, Detroit 11.

Chicago.—Boston 4, Chicago 10.

St. Louis.—Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.

Kansas City.—Washington 1, Kansas City 8.

Washington 4, Kansas City 7.

DENVER, 6.—At 1:15 this morning, as people were going home from celebrating the national birthday, fire was discovered in the Academy of Music, and before the fire department could get to work, the flames were leaping through the building in half a dozen places, and the structure a few minutes later was one mass of flames. The heat was so intolerable that,

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WERE DRIVEN FROM THE FRONT

of the building, being unable to stand the intense heat. It now became evident that the Academy was doomed and the firemen devoted themselves to saving the *Rocky Mountain News* building, the Goode and McClintock blocks, which were adjoining and now on fire on the outside. The flames spread so rapidly and the heat became so intense that in less than 15 minutes after the discovery of the fire the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co., whose office is in the block directly across the alley from the academy, were melted and all the service destroyed. The operators managed to save the Wheatstone and other valuable instruments, though several of the relays were destroyed by the heat transmitted from the melting wires, before they could be detached.

THE FIRE WAS THE QUICKEST EVER WITNESSED IN DENVER.

A hundred fire departments could not have saved the building, which was a mass of ruins within an hour after the alarm was given. The ground floor was occupied as business houses, in which a number of men were sleeping at the time of the fire, all of whom were rescued by firemen except Tim Euring, an old man, roustabout in the saloon of John Kincairey. Enright retired at 12 last night in an intoxicated condition, and was forgotten until so late that he could not be roused and

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

The cause of the fire is at present unknown. As near as could be learned the losses are as follows: P. T. Hughes, on the Academy of Music, \$135,000, insurance \$30,000; Rocky Mountain News Co., \$25,000, insurance \$35,000; John Kincairey's saloon, \$5,000, insurance \$1,000; Solomon, clothing, \$2,000, insurance \$1,200; Lazarus, tailor, \$3,000, no insurance; the Goode Block, \$10,000, insurance \$7,500; Joseph Meskew, \$2,000, no insurance; McClintock Block, \$2,500, and smaller losses estimated at \$5,000.

CORONIS, N. Y., 6.—The north storehouse containing cotton, wool and manufactory knit goods, belonging to numerous manufacturers, including Parsons & Co., and Sidelman Brooks & Co., was destroyed by fire late last night. Loss \$200,000.

DETROIT, 6.—Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer of the National League, to-day cabled £3,000 additional to the trustees of the Parliamentary fund in London. This makes £20,000 remitted by the League within the last ten days.

COULTERVILLE, Ills., 6.—Seventy persons were poisoned by eating picnic cream. Four have already died and more are in a precarious condition.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President was engaged yesterday and to-day in examining private pension bills. He signed large numbers of bills and will return several others to Congress this afternoon with veto messages.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon, to-day submitted his amendment to the general deficiency bill to provide for the payment to John Roach & Son of \$20,000 for wharfage and the care of the monitor *Roanoke* from March 17, 1877, to the time of its sale in 1883, including the towing and pilotage, and to pay them \$38,840 in full for the cost of changing the frame of the *Puritan*.

The ways and means committee to-day ordered an adverse report to be made on the Randall tariff bill. Kelly moved to strike out all but the administrative features of the bill (the Hewitt provisions), but this motion was lost, although Mr. Hewitt voted with the republicans.

A motion was then made to report the entire bill adversely, and upon the roll being called all of the democrats voted in the affirmative, carrying the motion. The republican members abstained from voting on the ground that the bill contained meritorious features along with objectionable provisions, which could not be disassociated under the adverse report on the bill, while the republicans will not make a report. The committee also authorized Breckinridge of Kentucky to report adversely Findlay's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the revenue tax on tobacco should be removed.

Senator Gibson to-day submitted as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill Representative Herbert's bill to increase the naval establishments.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made to-day: