

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A call for four million 3 per cent bonds will be issued this afternoon.

The President has sent to Congress fifteen veto messages. Thirteen of the vetoed measures are private pension bills, the others provide for public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa, and Evansville, Ohio. The messages have not yet been laid before the House of Congress.

LAND LAWS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning discussed and amended Senator Mitchell's proposed amendment to the bill to amend the pre-emption and timber-culture laws. It now provides "That nothing herein shall be construed as depriving the holders of military bounty land warrants or other land warrants, or other scrip, at any time heretofore issued under or in pursuance of the provisions of any law of the United States, of their right to locate such warrants or scrip on the public lands of the United States in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed." In this form the committee will accept this amendment.

The Senate Committee on Rules this morning ordered a favorable report on the Edmunds motion to so amend the rules as to allow debate upon a motion to reconsider the previous vote. The report will be called up for action immediately so as to allow debate upon Hawley's motion to reconsider the vote by which the railroad attorneys' bill was passed.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to amalgamate the substitute for the Blair bill, pensioning disabled soldiers, with a bill to increase the rate of pensions of soldiers who have lost a leg or arm and to attach to the combined bills a clause imposing an income tax to meet the expenditure of the proposed clause. It is patterned after the income tax bill, introduced into the Forty-seventh Congress by General Ewing. The statistics collected at the time the bill was introduced, indicate that a revenue of \$33,000,000 per annum could be raised in this way.

Curtin got together his special labor investigating committee and reviewed a portion of Gould's testimony.

Hoxie's physical condition is such that he cannot appear before the committee, and it is very doubtful if the report will be forthcoming from the committee during this session of Congress.

The President signed about 150 private pension bills to-day.

THE UNION PACIFIC DEBT.

Henley, of California, to-day introduced the following resolution in the House:

WHEREAS, It appears from the published reports of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that said corporation, without the consent of Congress, did issue in 1873 about five million collateral trust bonds, and did pay dividends in 1883 and 1884 notwithstanding the existence of a gross floating debt of \$1,300,000, and in 1883 and 1885 did guarantee the interest on \$14,931,000 of the Oregon Short Line bonds in defiance of the provisions of the law of 1873, section 4 of volume 17, Statutes at Large; therefore, be it,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Attorney General be and he is hereby directed to prosecute all officers of said corporation, civilly and criminally, against whom there is sufficient evidence to warrant a judgment or conviction.

Some time ago the Secretary of the Interior made a statement to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific railroad companies to the United States under the provisions of the Thurman act on account of moneys which had been diverted from the earnings of those companies to the Pacific Mail steamship companies in the form of a subsidy paid to that company. The Secretary of the Interior expressed the opinion that the railroad companies were indebted to the United States in an amount equal to 200 per cent. of the earnings thus diverted. The amount thus due from the Central Pacific railroad company is stated at \$498,187, and from the Union Pacific railroad company at \$354,224. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom the matter was referred, has reported to Acting Secretary Fairchild that the Central Pacific company, so far as examined shows that there is due it for the years 1884 and 1885 for services over the unsubsidized portions of the road under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, several hundred thousand dollars. He calls attention to the act of March 3d, 1875, which he says seems to require the Secretary of the Treasury, when called upon to pay the claims due subsidized railroad companies, to withhold an amount equal to the amount of the indebtedness of the companies to the United States, and also the probable cost of establishing that indebtedness in a suit at law, and in case the companies do not assent to the set-off, to cause a suit to be brought and to withhold payment until the suit is decided. The Comptroller recommends that this course be pursued.

Senator Voorhees to-day introduced a bill to submit for adjudication to the Court of Claims the McGarrhan claim to Rancho Paroche Grande, in California.

Senator Vest, from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably Senator Plumb's bill to authorize the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad and Freight Company to construct a bridge over the Mississippi River from Hopefield, Arkansas, to Memphis, Tennessee. The committee has amended the bill so as to provide that if the construction of the bridge is not commenced within one year the act shall be void.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

Receiver of Public Moneys, Abram Hall, Miles City, Montana.

J. C. Stranham, Surveyor General of Idaho.

G. W. Mouroe, Register of the Land Office, Bozeman, Montana.

J. V. Summers, Indian Agent at Quappaws, Indian Territory.

The Senate has ratified an extradition treaty with Japan and one for the resurvey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

THE BOND CALL.

The following is a description of the bonds called to-day: Three per cent bonds issued under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: \$50, original number 136 to 147, both inclusive; \$100, original number 1813 to 1883, both inclusive, and original number 8922 to original number 825 to original number 843, both inclusive, and original number 4224 to 4228, both inclusive; \$1,000, original number 5963 to 6194, both inclusive, and original number 23,730 to original number 23,737, both inclusive; \$10,000, original number 12,966 to original number 13,344, both inclusive, and original number 23,209—total \$4,000,000. The call matures August 1st.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

In vetoing a pension bill to-day the President says: "I am so thoroughly tired of disapproving of gifts of public money to individuals who in my view have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent Congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their 'apparent Congressional sanction' in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of Congress, but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the Legislative branch of the Government. Thus in considering these bills I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of Congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives. I have not been insensible to the suggestion which should influence every citizen, either in private station or official place, to exhibit not only a just but a generous appreciation of the services of our country's defenders. In reviewing the pension legislation presented to me, many bills appear to be approved upon the theory that every doubt should be resolved in favor of the proposed beneficiary. I have not, however, been able to entirely divest myself of the idea that the public money appropriated for pensions is a soldier's fund which should be devoted to the indemnification of those who in defense of the Union and in the Nation's service, have worthily deserved, and who, in the day of their dependence, resulting from such suffering, are entitled to the benefit of the actions of their government. This reflection tends to surround the bestowal of pensions with a kind of sacredness which invites the adoption of such principles and regulations as will exclude perversion as well as insure a liberal and generous application of grateful and benevolent designs. The heedless disregard of principle which underlies the granting of pensions is unfair to the wounded and crippled soldier who is honored in the just recognition of his government. Such a man should never find himself side by side on the pension roll with those who have been tempted to attribute their natural ills to which humanity is heir, to service in the army. Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit, and encourages those who, for gain, urge honest men to become dishonest. Thus is the demoralizing lesson taught the people against the public treasury that most questionable expedients are allowable."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

About 100 of the democratic Representatives who voted for the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill assembled in the hall of the House to-night.

Representative Bragg, of Wisconsin, was chosen chairman and Representative McRea, of Arkansas, secretary of the conference.

Speaker Carlisle opened the proceedings with a stirring speech, urging the members to stand firm in their purpose of tariff reform and pointing out the necessity of united and harmonious action. A resolution was offered instructing Mr. Morrison to renew his motion to consider the tariff bill to-morrow. Considerable opposition was manifested, however, and as Mr. Morrison himself expressed a desire to be left free to act in the matter as seemed

best to him, the resolution was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Morrison then moved that the tariff reform democrats select one member from each State to constitute a committee, which shall consider the advisability of issuing an address to the country explaining the position of that element, the committee to report to another conference to be held later in the present month. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, mostly of a friendly nature. The resolution was adopted. Then the discussion turned upon the present state of the business of the House, and the several chairmen took advantage of the occasion to impress upon the meeting the necessity of action upon some of their bills. It was finally decided to call a full democratic caucus for next Wednesday night to agree upon future procedure. It can be stated on the best authority that the democratic leaders regard last Thursday's vote on the Morrison bill as finally defeating any tariff legislation during the remainder of this session, and that any attempt that may be made to again call up the bill will be only for the purpose of more strongly emphasizing the principles of the tariff reformers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 21.—Rev. Waldo Messaros, the well-known preacher and pastor of the Northwestern Independent Presbyterian Church of this city was arrested to-day for an alleged attempt to commit a criminal assault upon the wife of Charles W. Coulston, both of whom are members of the congregation over which Messaros has charge. At the hearing the testimony for the prosecution, went to show that the pastor called at the Coulston dwelling this morning. After being ushered into the parlor he seized the lady and roughly attempted an atrocious assault upon her. That after the alarm was given the husband, Mr. Coulston and Dr. Butcher, the family physician, on one side and Rev. Messaros on the other, engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle, during which one of the pastor's thumbs was bitten so hard as to be nearly severed. The minister declared the whole business a trap to ensnare him.

Boston, 21.—Secretary Bayard, in reply to the resolutions of the State Legislature relative to the fishing question, says: "The resolution shall be duly placed on the files of this Department. The subject to which they relate has been for some time solidly considered by the Executive Department, and I believe I am justified in saying that the interests and rights of the American citizens engaged in fishing have been diligently cared for, and no opportunity has been omitted to secure their ample vindication under the existing laws and the treaty stipulations."

CHICAGO, 21.—A profound sensation was produced in the criminal court shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon by the appearance of Parsons, the fugitive Anarchist, for whom the police had been searching since the night of the Haymarket massacre. He drove up to the Criminal Court building and alighting, ran up the steps quickly to the Criminal Court, to the astonishment of the court and the police officials. It appears that Black, counsel for the Anarchists, saw Mrs. Parsons Saturday and urged that she knew of her husband's whereabouts to urge him to return for trial. He was so thoroughly disguised in appearance when he made his dramatic appearance in court that very few acquainted with him could have known him. It is known now that he has been hidden within a hundred miles of Chicago since the night of the Haymarket massacre. As soon as he had put in an appearance, Black asked that his trial should take place with the other six in court.

Boston, 21.—The New England Institute Fair building on Huntington Avenue, recently purchased by the Metropolitan Horse Railway Company and valued at \$250,000, was entirely destroyed by fire and four workmen were killed. Their names cannot be learned at present. The building is supposed to be fully insured.

A later dispatch says: A terrific fire accompanied by loss of life, this afternoon, destroyed the New England Institute Fair building on Huntington Avenue. The building was built by the New England Manufacturing and Mechanics' Institute for exhibition purposes, at a cost of nearly \$500,000. Last winter it was purchased by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for \$300,000, and has since been used as a place for storing and repairing cars. So quickly did the flames spread that before the first engine had arrived the immense roof had fallen and the building was a roaring mass of flames. The flames refused to surrender until they had conquered everything combustible within the building and the work of rescue was attended with great danger.

The charred remains of two men were brought out and are thought to be those of Wm. Taylor and a man named Frost, both carpenters. It is believed that other bodies are buried in the debris, as several workmen are missing. All is confusion and no correct statement of the loss of life can yet be made. The flames are still burning in the interior of the building of which nothing is left standing except the lower portion of the wall.

There were many men inside when the fire broke out, and all rushed for the rear windows. Most of them were helped out, but while the rush was being made to one of the windows a scorched and bleeding face was seen. The person who had been looking out fell back into the seething mass and was past all help. A colored man,

whose name is unknown, went back into the building to save some property and was not seen to come out again. Chester L. Hazeltine and E. J. Farren had plenty of opportunity to escape, but endeavored to pull out some cars, and were frightfully burned. While thousands of spectators were viewing from the neighboring roofs the magnificent spectacle, the terrible tragedy was being enacted within, although out of sight and unknown to the throng. After the flames had been sufficiently extinguished search was begun among the charred ruins for possible victims, and up to 9 p.m. eight dead bodies had been removed. Most of them were burned beyond recognition.

It is believed that there are at least four more bodies in the ruins. Inside the building were 400 horse cars fully repaired, each worth \$700. The repairs and refurnishing of the building amounted to about \$50,000. The total loss is about \$400,000.

The burning of the vast building was one of the grandest sights seen in this city since the great fire of 1872. The wind blew freshly and added much to the power of the flames as they rapidly swept from one part of the building to the other.

NEW YORK, 21.—John W. Mackay of San Francisco, New York and Paris, one of the board of directors of the American Exhibition to be opened in London in 1887, has been appointed its Vice-President for the far west.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., 21.—August Schiffer, who is wanted in Chicago to answer the charge of embezzling \$12,000, was arrested here to-day.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—After a six weeks' attempt to force the manufacturers to accede to their demands for the adoption of the eight hour system, the furniture workers have ended their strike, and the men, about 500 in all, will return to work to-day on the old plan.

Philadelphia, 21.—Athletic, 8, Brooklyn 7.

Detroit, 21.—Chicago 1, Detroit 4.

Staten Island, 21.—Baltimore 1, Metropolitan 4.

Cincinnati, St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 5.

Pittsburg, Louisville 2, Pittsburg 8.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—The Governor yesterday signed the Sunday law. It goes into effect on the first of January next.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—One thousand photographers from all parts of the United States and Canada, have arrived in this city to attend the seventh annual convention, which held its first session to-day. Many foreign artists, not being able to attend personally, have sent specimens of their work to represent them. An interesting feature of the convention is an exhibition by various photographers of views from the various states and Canada, England and Germany, of an infinite variety of subjects which cover all of the available space upon the walls of the meeting room, as well as those of fourteen small adjacent halls and five thousand square feet of partitions which have been especially erected for the purpose.

DENVER, Colo., 21.—A Glenwood Springs special to the Republican yesterday says: While Miss Belle Sager and two men were crossing a rope suspension bridge across Roaring Fork one of the posts to which the cable was fastened pulled out of the ground and the three were thrown into the swift current. The two men clung to the ropes which were washed against the bank and escaped, but the young lady was carried into Grand River and drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—The jury in a suit of the Central Transportation Co. against the Pullman Palace Car Co., rendered a verdict to-day in favor of the plaintiff for \$119,720.

NEW YORK, 21.—The suspension of the firm of Swift & Co., importers of sugars of this city and at Pernambuco, is one of the most important business failures that has taken place in a long time. The liabilities are about \$1,000,000, which is more than equalled by assets of the firm. Thus far there are no assignments been made, and efforts are in progress to effect a settlement with the creditors and resume business at an early day. In the meantime the suspension is causing excitement in the sugar trade of the city and fear is expressed that other embarrassments may follow. Much sympathy is expressed on the street to-day for the members of the suspended firm.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The following nominations were made to-day:

Registers of Land Offices—Pierce H. Ryan, Humboldt, Cal.; W. E. Copeland, Carson City, Nevada; Richard McClood, Durango, Col.; J. L. Camp, Prescott, Arizona.

Edward T. Pittman, Receiver of Public Moneys at Durango, Col.

Samuel Gibson, of Pennsylvania, agent for the Indians of the Fort Peck Agency, Montana.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the Senate a reply to the recent resolution of that body directing him to inform the Senate whether the Commissioner-General of the land office had, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, issued a circular suspending applications for entries under the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws. The secretary recites the fact of the promulgation of the order and its subsequent revocation, and encloses a long letter from Commissioner Sparks. Sparks says: "The authority to issue such a circular was founded upon precedents, deemed to be sufficient, of more than forty years standing, sanctioned by judicial decisions and by Congressional recognition."

The Postmaster General gave a dinner to-night to the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The other guests were,

Miss Gregg, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary Lamar, Miss Endicott, Assistant Secretary Fairchild, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle and Judge Bryant, Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department.

Boston, 21.—The Parliamentary Fund Committee to-day transmitted \$10,000 to Treasurer O'Reilly of Detroit to be sent immediately to Mr. Parnell in the name of the sympathizers with Gladstone and Parnell in their great struggle.

NEW YORK, 21.—John L. Sullivan will arrive here to-morrow and will at once go into active training near this city for his glove fight with Charles Mitchell on the Polo grounds July 5th. Mitchell is here and will train at Far Rockaway. There is talk of a meeting between Sullivan and Frank Herald, after the Mitchell fight. Pat Sheedy, of Chicago, who manages Sullivan, says the well back his man against Frank Herald or anybody else for \$5,000.

DETROIT, 21.—Chicago 4, Detroit 5.

Kansas City, 21.—St. Louis 6, Kansas City 2.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 21.—Jeremiah Horan, agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, has been bound over to the Supreme Court here for forgery. Detectives have discovered a system of graveyard insurance in practice, by which the company has been swindled out of large sums. People who were expected to live but a short time have been insured without their consent, the policies running to the parties in collusion with the agent. Who would pay the premiums, and the name or mark of the insured party would be forged. Some of the best known people in the State have been operated on in this manner. Horan says that hundreds of applications have been made, the insurance placed, and in many cases the insurance paid at death. Many arrests are expected to be made on charges of conspiracy to defraud.

NEW YORK, 21.—Judge Stanley Mathews was married this morning to Mrs. Marie K. Theaker, of Cleveland. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's cousin, Charles Parson, Jr., in this city. The Rev. W. M. R. Paxton of Princeton, N. J., officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Richard D. Harton of the First Presbyterian church here. There were about fifty relatives and friends present, among them two sons and brothers of the bridegroom. To-morrow the bridal pair leave for Europe on the steamer Celtic.

LINCOLN, 21.—The following cable message was received to-day from Timothy Harrington, M. P., Secretary of the League in Ireland:

Dublin, June 23, 1886.

To Patrick Egan, Lincoln, Neb.:

Parnell authorizes me to state that an important delegation will attend the Chicago Convention to assure the American League of our warmest thanks for their continued and glorious support.

(Signed) TIMOTHY HARRINGTON. PHILADELPHIA, 21.—A special dispatch says: Exactly 214 people were poisoned at last Thursday's picnic, near Flemington, New Jersey. Six of these persons will probably die, and 20 are in a precarious condition. One of the physicians in charge of the cases has examined the ice cream cans and says there was not enough sulphate of zinc about them to do any damage; that the symptoms are those of arsenical poisoning, and from the fact that those who first ate of the cream escaped, he is of the opinion that the poison was put into the cream by some one purposely. As a large number of persons were engaged in serving the cream, it will be difficult to catch the perpetrator.

NEW YORK, 21.—The report of the Central Pacific for the year ending last December shows the surplus over all charges to be \$388,000; gross earnings for the nine months beginning April 1st, by the Southern Pacific, \$1,481,000; the operating expenses, taxes and betterments, \$5,406,000; interests and rentals, \$3,828,000; the sinking fund and United States requirements, \$765,000; deficit prior to April 1st, \$1,114,000, leaving the surplus as given.

MONTGOMERY, 21.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day with about 100 delegates present—one-half white. Speeches were made favoring the nomination of a State ticket. All the utterances were for a protective tariff, and the Blair education bill. The convention declined to nominate a ticket. They leave it with the executive committee to put one out or not, as they may think best.

MILWAUKEE, 21.—The jury in the cases of the anarchists, John Protzmann and Herman Lampel, this morning, brought in a verdict of guilty as to the former, and not guilty as to the latter. It was shown that Protzmann took a leading part in the riots at Brand's stove works and the Bayview rolling mills. The case of Henry Dampf is now occupying the attention of the court.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Without division the committee of the whole incorporated an amendment in the sundry civil bill, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of the denomination of \$1 of \$2 and \$5 on all the surplus silver dollars now in the Treasury in payment of appropriations made in bills and other expenditures and obligations of the Government.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A certificate of incorporation of the "United States and Congo National Emigration Company" of this city was filed with the recorder. The object of the company is to run and operate a line of